9A
432

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

6.11.46 6.11.46

3179

Fort St. George, July 1796

27th

Diary

Received the following Letter

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

From General Braithwaite forwarding the proceedings of a Committee of Enquiry into the Complaints of certain Boat owners against the master attendant at that place - Candles - Furniture - and Repairs required for the main Guard

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Jacksons letter of the 2d Ultimo with its enclosure, and conveying your Lordships commands, that I should with particular attention enquire into the complaints preferred against Mr. Julius Griffith Master Attendant at Pondicherry. To this end I formed a Committee, consisting of Major Wight the Officer next in rank to myself at Pondicherry, as President, and two Senior Captains as Members, who summoned the Complainants to appear before them, but they were no where to be found in Pondicherry, and some days were elapsed before it was discovered that they were still at Madras; and this has occasioned a delay which to your Lordship must otherwise appear unaccountable. - I directed also that Mr. Griffith should at the time be furnished with a Copy of the Complaints, and attend the Committee if he thought proper, and be allowed to put such questions to the Complainants as appeared to him to be necessary;

3180

Fort St. George. July 1796.

27

Necessary, and I have now the honor to lay before your Lordship the proceedings of the Committee, as also a letter addressed by Mr. Griffith to your Lordship in Council.

Having taken up the Pen, I think it necessary to inform your Lordship, that on my arrival at Pondicherry, I found that the Main Guard there was totally unfurnished, which is not the case I believe at any other place, and that no Candles were allowed, whereas I believe it is universally the custom to allow a Candle per day to every Main Guard. as it was my intention to keep the Officer closely to his Guard, I directed the Acting Town Major to allow a Candle per day to the Guard, but as he cannot be reimbursed for this expence but by an order of Government, I request your Lordship will authorize the Paymaster to pay him his charge for Candles for the Main Guard at the rate of one per day, Commencing from the day of his first issuing them.

Both the Barracks and Hospital for the Europeans at Pondicherry your Lordship knows are at present a make shift,

and

27. and in truth they are such as are very unfavour-
able to the health of the men, particularly in
the time of the Monsoon, and if it is judged that
they are likely to pass the Monsoon in these
Barracks, I think it may be well worthy of
consideration, whether it will not be prudent
to go to some expence to improve them so as to
make them more commodious for their
several purposes, and render them secure from
the weather by slight doors and Windows of
Common Country Materials, which they at
present want, laying the floors &c; I should
imagine the whole may be done for 500
Pagodas, and perhaps considerably under that
sum, and the expence will be amply repaid in
my opinion by the better health and condition
of the Soldiers. The improvements required
consist in such a Number of trifling articles,
that it is not easy to form any estimate,
nor can I consider them, as an Object for any
Engineer or Contractor, and if your Lordship
deems them necessary and will authorize
me to cause them to be executed, I will
take care, that they shall be done at the
least possible expence, and that they may
be

27 be done for less than 500 Pagodas, including about 12 Pagodas for a Couch two Chairs and a Table for the Main Guard Room, which I would recommend to be furnished, as it is both inconvenient and expensive to the Subaltern Officers daily to move their own furniture to the Guard Room, and particularly so in the time of the Monsoon.

Some weeks ago the Interpreter to the Superior Council at Pondicherry died. I authorized the President to appoint an acting Interpreter for the present upon trial, saying, that if he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Court he should receive the allowance from the time of his acting as such, this has been done, but the Paymaster does not feel himself authorized to pay the allowance to the acting Interpreter without your Lordships authority, which I therefore request.

Madras
25th July 1796

I have the honor to be
&c: &c:
/Signed/ John Brathwaite

To

3183

Fort St. George 27th July 1796.

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor President in Council &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George.

My Lords,

From Mr. J. Griffith on the Subject of the Complaints preferred against him

Though I believe I might safely rest the justification of my conduct upon the proceedings of the Committee, which will be transmitted your Lordship by Major Waight, I think it my duty to throw such further light on the subject of the Complaints, which have been preferred against me to Government, as may contribute to ensure me the favorable opinion of your Lordship, and elucidate more clearly the ungroundless fabrication of falsehoods contained in the petition

The atrocious acts of injustice and cruelty mentioned in the first charge have been disproved, and denied by the Complainants themselves- Pichay Ambalavaneum has acknowledged the receipt of a larger sum of money even than the boat people were entitled to, and Veerapen in his first answer confessed the same; as a further proof, that what the Complainants have asserted respecting a supposed Balance being due them, is untrue, there is not a word mentioned upon this subject in a Petetion

3184

Fort St. George 11 July 1796

27 petition they presented me on the 25th August 1795, previous to their proceeding to Trincomallie, in which petition their proposals are contained and their demands for allowances &a: made — It is not credible therefore, that they would have neglected soliciting any balances due them had there existed any foundation for the claim — They Knew that the difference between 15 fanams paid them and 17½ received from Government originated in the emolument= confirmed to me by Government in their letter to Colonel Nixon, dated 15th March 1794.—

The artful manner in which the Com= =plainants make their request to your Lordship, that you would be pleased to order the payment of their Coolys and Batta without specifying what that Coolys and Batta is, is a very marked proof of Malabar Cunning, which I have the Honor to explain to your Lordship.—

after a Regular agreement with the boat people respecting the terms upon which they were to proceed to Trincomallie, I com= =municated those terms to Government on the 20th August 1795 — on the 25th of the same month the Complainants with others presented me a petition demanding to be paid at the exorbitant and unheard of rate of 900 Pagodas ℳ.

Month

3185

Fort St. George 11 July 1796.

2/ month for the six boats, whilst the terms that I had written to Government, to which the boat people has at first willingly acceded, and which I had the honor to learn by Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 26th August, had met your Lordships approbation, amounted upon an average to about 340 Pagodas only 7 Month;- By the proceedings of the Committee your Lordship will perceive that the Complainants acknowledged I offered them the payment which Government had ordered, but they refused accepting it, as not being "proper Coly" and Conceived that as they had demanded a much larger sum, I had most probably received and withheld it from them- entertaining this opinion they have refused also the 90 Pagodas your Lordship was pleased to allow for the two boats lost, and pretend to claim 100 Pagodas as a sum I promised them.- They disavow or evade in almost every instance any question relative to Money, nor could your Lordship believe by their answers, that I advanced from my own funds near 500 Pagodas for them during the first month they were employed, and have regularly supplied both them and their families ever since that period.

With respect to their being put into Confinement I have the honor to acquaint Your

3186

Fort St. George 11 July 1796.

27

your Lordship that a Guard of Europeans was placed over them by the late Lieutenant Colonel Sterling, who of course found the measure necessary for the publick service, and my letter to Mr. Secretary Jackson of the 25th August 1795 written by order of the Colonel, explained the circumstance - the men suffered no other inconvenience than Confinement, as the doors of the Godowns were open, and their families attended them.

The charge relating to the augmentation of boat hire made by me, and they employing their people to work my own boats is beyond measure malicious, by the petition it would appear, that I compel these people to work without payment, but upon examination the Complainants are obliged to acknowledge that I engage Coolies, and pay them their usual hire - the boats I have, belonged to the former Master attendant, from whom I purchased them, and of course my being in possession of them is no innovation.

Upon my being appointed Master attendant three days after Pondicherry was taken, the rates of boat hire were put upon the footing of those at Madras until Colonel Floyd with the Concurrence of the

principal

27

principal Merchants and Inhabitants established the port regulations - this subject engaged the Colonels attention at an assembly of the merchants &c. held a very few days afterwards, and the rate then fixed by the Colonel and those Gentlemen, have continued without alteration, though the complainants endeavour to have it believed that the Madras rates are exacted by me - this however is compleatly refuted before the Committee, the various Contradictions and false assertions which occur in every evidence cannot escape your Lordship's observation, nor will it pass unnoticed that the Complainants have dared to appeal to Government under the assumed names of "Principal Man and Managers of the Masoola Boats working at the Port of Pondicherry," when in fact they are only owners of one boat each, and not one of them or their boats were engaged to go to Trincomalée - Two of the Complainants, Pichay ambalavanum and Sorady were never there, the three others were Volunteers on the service, not appointed by me to remain there, nor are they included in the list of those whom Government paid monthly. I have now to Solicit your Lordships further orders respecting the payment of the balances due the boat people employed at Trincomallee since the sum tendered them has, as I have had the honor to observe been refused under the idea, that they will receive at the rate of Nine hundred Pagodas P.r Month. —

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Julius Griffith
Master attend.t Ord.ce

Pondicherry
28.th July 1796.

Received

3188

Fort St. George. July 1796.

27

Received the undermentioned Letters
Entered in Mr. B. Nos 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136

From Mr. Skarrow — From Commissary General of Grain and provisions - requesting to know, whether he is may accept a Bill drawn on him by the Commissary at Trincomalee for a Balance stated to be due to him.

From Mr. Couperus — From late Governor of Malacca - requesting, under his parole of honor, a Licence to go wheresoever his affairs may require.

From Mr. Cochrane — From military Paymaster - submitting a list of sums erroneously paid by him to the Gun Carriage Contractor, instead of by the Military Storekeeper - and requesting that the latter may be directed to make the necessary adjustment in his Books.

From Captain Bony — From Captain Bony - requesting leave to go to England.

From Messrs. Tulloh Lewis & Brodie — From Messrs. Tulloh Lewis and Brodie - tendering the Ships Bombay and Fairlie for the public service - as well as their Cargoes of Grain.

From General Floyd — From Major General Floyd - advising of his having selected 49 horses from the Lot belonging to Rustumjee.

From Major Mead — From Major Mead - reporting sundry progressive occurrences since the late appearances of a renewal of Insurgency.

Sent the following Letter

To

3189 Fort St. George " July 1796

27

To Mr Thomas Cockburn

Register of the Nabobs Debts.

Sir,

To Mr. Cockburn with orders to make up an account of the Consolidated Debt of 1777 - the Court's orders on the subject enclosed.

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to transmit to you copy of the orders of the Honble Court of Directors under date the 20th of January last, relative to the claims upon the Company by the Creditors of the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the Consolidated debt of 1777 - and to desire you will make up the accounts, agreeably to the principle laid down in those orders, submitting the same to his Lordship in Council with as little delay as possible. — I am &a: &a:

Fort St. George
26th July 1796.

(Signed) W. C. Jackson Secy

Dispatched the undermentioned letters entered in M: B: Nos 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. —

To Mr. Secretary Barlow

To Secretary at Bengal - forwarding Copies of letters from the Nabob and Resident at Tanjore.

To Mr. Brodie
Mr. Shardon and
Mr. Cochrane

To Garrison Storekeeper - Commissary General of Grain and provisions - and agent for Spirituous Liquors - directing them to state to the Auditor General what articles were provided by them respectively for the Mauritius Expedition, the quantity now on hand, and the expenses incurred on that account. —

To

Fort St George July 1796.

27

To Colonel Malcolm

To Military Auditor General — advising of the foregoing orders.

To Ditto

To Ditto — with directions to pass Ensign Mc Combe's Bill for certain arrears of allowances due to him — and to allow an addition of Artificers for the Engineer at Masulipatam.

To Military Board

To Military Board — directing that the Commissary General of Stores furnish the Auditor General with an Account of all the expences incurred in his Department, in consequence of the intended expedition against the French Islands.

To Ditto

To Ditto — directing that the Suffolk's Tender be supplied with Stores.

To Garrison Storekeeper

The same to the Garrison Storekeeper for Provisions.

To Lieutenant Montgomery

To Lieutenant Montgomery — directing him to Select fifty horses from the Lot lately arrived from the Southward, and send them to the Collector at Masulipatam.

30

Received the undermentioned letters entered in C.C. Nos. 110. 111. 112.

Substance of a letter from the Nabob

From Nabob — stating the loss that will be occasioned in the Duties by the Grain required for Palamcotah being purchased in the Polygar Countries — and desiring therefore that it may be purchased from the Tinnevelly District.

From

3191 Fort St. George, July 1796

30

Ditto Ditto

From Ditto – forwarding a letter from his Naib in the Palnaud District – complaining of the Conduct of the Commandant at Timericotah and of Lieutenant Moore.

Ditto from Rajah of Vencatagherry

From the Rajah of Vencata=gherry – complaining of an unfounded claim made by the Calastry Rajah to some ground on the Confines of his Country – and requesting he may be prohibited from attempting any innovation

Received the following letters

To William Collins Jackson Esqr.
Secretary to the Military Department

From Mr. George Wynch – forwarding the Documents in his possession, upon which he founded his charges against Major Oliver

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 17th Instant with it's enclosure. I am concerned that the Right Honble the President in Council should deem my Conduct irregular in addressing Colonel Cuppage on the subject of the Charges Exhibited against Major Oliver, and request you will assure his Lordship that it originated in no intentional disrespect.

Be pleased Sir to inform the Right Honble the President in Council that the Grounds upon which the charges contained in

3192

Fort St. George. July 1796.

30 in my letter to Colonel Cuppage of the 27th Ultimo were founded, on the records of the District which by order of Mr. Secretary Webbe were made over to Mr. William Harington on the 23rd Ultimo.

I take the liberty Sir of transmitting you a few Extracts from those records, the letter from the Mother of Villaid Naigue together with the list of the Joys were transmitted to the Gentlemen of the Board of Revenue in January last, and I am not in possession of a Copy of it- other papers on which the charges were founded are enclosed, there are many other declarations of a similar nature- the Memorandum B was given by Major Oliver to Vassua Pilly with large offers of reward to Collect or sell his concerns which he declined and you will be pleased to observe that the Account is made out and Interest charged to the 31st of December 1795- 2 months and 25 days after the Capture of the Polygar

I request Sir that you will inform the Right Honorable the President in Council that the charges as preferred by me will be in a great measure substantiated by the European Evidence, and further, that Major Oliver declared to myself and others, that he had taken certain joys &c. from Balsumdrum

at

30 at the same time Sir, you will be pleased to inform his Lordship, that the undue influence so long exercised by Major Oliver or his adherents may at present deter the Inhabitants of Pulney from standing forward.— I take the liberty of observing, that my Military Correspondence and Diary have been transmitted to the Presidency monthly.—

I have the honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) George Wynch.

Dindigul
25th July 1796.

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

My Lord,

From Major Kirkpatrick advising of a report of a body of French Troops being expected by Tippoo on the Malabar Coast.—

Meer Allum sent me a message this Morning importing, that Intelligence had been received by his Highness the Nizam of Tippoo Sultan's being in expectation of the early arrival of Five thousand French Troops on the Coast of Malabar; and enquiring whether or not any Accounts of a Corresponding tendency had reached me.—

This information is pretended to have been transmitted from Masulipatam but as it is not unusual with his Highness's Ministers to conceal, on such occasions, the

real

3194

Fort St George 1 July 1796.

30th real sources of their intelligence; and as Masu-
-lipatam does not seem a very likely mart for
news of this nature, I am inclined to think
rather that it has proceeded from some other
quarter;- possibly either from Mons.r Raymond,
or from Tippoo's Vakeels at this Court.

However this may be, and little
claim to attention as so vague a report as
appears to have, I have thought it my duty,
on account of the some what formal manner
of it's communication to me, to submit it
to the notice of your Lordship; and have
the honor to be.

Hydrabad
19.th July 1796.

&.a &.a

/Signed/ Wm Kirkpatrick

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council

of Fort St George

My Lords,

Auditor General's report on Mr. Roebuck's Estimate for August.

Having examined the Estimate of the Military Paymaster General for the month of August 1796, I have the honor to report, that the sum of Two Lacks, Eighty three thousand, five hundred and twenty seven Pagodas, one fanam and Sixty nine Cash or (Pagodas 2,83,527..1..69/) is required for the payment of such Military Charges as become due on the first of the ensuing Month.

From

3195

Fort St George 11 July 1796

30th

From the General Treasury — 1,74,915.. 8.. 71

By Bills on the Military Paymaster General — 1,08,611.. 3/4.. 78

Pagodas 2,83,527. 1/4. 69.

In the foregoing sum is included thirteen thousand, two hundred Pagodas, the amount of seven Bills of the Contractors for Building and Repairs, which passed thro' my Office the 21st instant, in consequence of the orders of Government stated on the face of each Bill, as also six thousand two hundred (6,200) required by the Military Paymasters at Vellore, Cuddalore, and Masulipatam for the payment of difference of Batta due to the Honble Company's Provl field officers, which appears to have been omitted in their Estimates for the Current Month.

In reply to Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 17th and 21st Instants, enclosing additional Estimates of Cash required by the Military Paymaster General to complete the demands payable in the present Month, and amounting to Twenty seven thousand, Six hundred and Twenty three Pagodas Eight fanams, and Twenty five Cash (Pagodas 27673.. 8.. 25/4) I have the honor to state, that of this sum, Seven thousand Seven hundred and one Pagodas,

Twenty

3196

Fort St. George 31st July 1796.

31 Twenty one fanams and thirty nine Cash (Pagodas 7701.21.39) is required by the Military Paymasters at Chicacole and Masulipatam and by Lieutenant Goldsworthy Paymaster to the Detachment with the Nizam on account of Reckonings for the year 1794, which have not as yet been Estimated for, and will fall to be advanced from the Treasury.

The remaining part of the Military Paymaster General's additional Estimates Viz. Nineteen thousand, nine hundred and Seventy one Pagodas, Twenty eight fanams and Sixty six Cash (Pagodas 19971.28.66) appears to be for the Payment of Bills drawn by the Military Paymasters of Trincomalee and Columbo, on which I can only report as before on similar demands, and am induced to think Government will see it necessary to order the Money to be advanced to the pay Department.

I have the Honor to be
&c: &c:
(Signed) H. Henry Malcolm
Milty Aud.r General

Military Auditor
General's Office
Fort St. George
29th July 1796

The

3197 Fort St. George 30 July 1796.

To

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council

of Fort St. George

My Lords,

Military Auditor Generals Report on the Grain and Provision Estimate for August.

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. 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 August 1796. and to report thereon as follows.

	Pr. I. C.
Epected Disbursements at Madras	150.. 41.. 40
Chingleput	213.. .. ..
Vellore	71.. 12..
Tanjore	12.. 30..
Madura and Dindigul	22.. .. ..
Palamcotah	4233.. 28..
Baramahl	121.. .. ..
Masulipatam	60.. 36.. 24
Ongole	313.. 31.. 40
Trincomalee	3,274.. 9.. 40
Columbo	1966.. .. ..
Pag.	10439.. 13.. 64.

From the Total amount of Epected Disbursements as above stated, the Acting Commissary General of Grain and Provisions deducts the following sums, as not issuable from the Treasury at the Presidency,

3198

Fort St. George 29th July 1796.

30

Presidency, but payable from the Subordinate Treasuries, for which Bills will be drawn upon him and transferred through the General Treasury

	P. P. C.
Madras	150.41.40
Chinglepatt	213.—
Vellore	71.12.—
Tanjore	12.30.—
Madura and Dindigul	22.—
Baramahl	121.—
Masulipatam	60.36.24
Ongole	313.31.40
Trincomalee	3,274.9.40
Pags.	4239.34.64

Consequently the Amount if payable at the Presidency on Account of Disbursements in August 1796, as p. Estimate of the acting Commissary General of Grain and Provisions is Six thousand one hundred and ninety nine Pagodas, Twenty one Fanams 6,199.21.— J.—

Military Auditor
General's Office
Fort St. George
29th July 1796.

I have the Honor to be
Sir &c. &c.
(Signed) Henry Maleshy
Mily Aud. Genl

The

3199

Fort St. George, July 1796.

30

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council

of Fort St. George,

My Lord,

Auditor General's report on the Estimate of the Bullock agency

I have the honor to report as follows, upon the General Estimate of the Acting Principal Agents for Draught and Carriage Bullocks for the Months of August 1796. accompanying Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 21st Instant.

	£	S	d
Madras		547.	27.—
Vellore		22.—	—
Palamcottah		372.	27.—
Baramahl		130.—	—
Masulipatam		143.—	—
Chicacole	12,101.	34.	36
Tschapoor District		14.—	—
Major Roberts Detachment		877.	39.—
Pag.1	14209.	1.	36.

From the total Amount of expected Disbursements as above stated, the acting Principal Agent for Draught and Carriage Bullocks deducts the following sums, as not payable from the General Treasury, but Payable from the Subordinate Treasuries, for which Bills will be drawn upon them, and transferred through the General Treasury

Madras

3200

Fort St. George, July 1796.

30

	Ps.	F.	C.
Madras	920	12	—
Vellore	22	—	—
Baramahl	130	—	—
Masulipatam	143	—	—
Checacole	12,101	34	56
Itchapoor District	14	—	—
Major Robert's Detachment	877	39	—
Pagodas	14,209	1	56

Consequently there will be no advance necessary from the General Treasury on account of the General Estimate in this Department for August 1796.

Military Auditor General's office Fort St. George 29th July 1796.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) Henry Malcolm
Mily. Audr. Genl.

To the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart
President Governor &c. in Council
of Fort St. George.

My Lord,

From Messrs. Kindersley, Watts & Co. requesting payment of one years Interest on the Tanjore Bonds held by Mr. John Balfour — and Duplicates of the said Bonds.

Our Constituent Mr. John Balfour who holds Bonds from this Government in lieu of his share in the Tanjore Registered Debt, to the Principal amount of Pagodas 115,339.4.64 having, in consequence of a resolution passed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to discharge those Bonds in England on the terms specified in their Contents, directed us to transmit them to him, we propose to do so by one of the Ships now about to proceed to Europe

and

3201

Fort St. George. July 1796.

30th and have the honor to request that your Lordship will be pleased to direct the Interest due upon them, (Viz.t for one year on the 13th March last) to be discharged: or if that is not to be done, that the Hon.ble Court of Directors may be apprized by the present Dispatch, that no payments of Interest have been made on these Bonds.—

On Account of the risk attending the transmission to Europe of the Original Documents, We are directed to Solicit your Lordship's Instructions to the Accountant General to furnish us with Duplicates of them.—

Fort St. George
30th July 1796.

We have the honor to be
&a: &a:
(Signed) Kindersley Watts & Co.

Received the undermentioned letters Entered in M: B: No.s 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149.—

From Mr. Skardon

From Commissary General of Grain and Provisions - with a return of the arrack and provisions at Trincomale on the 4: June.—

From Mr. J. Mackay

From Purser of the Arrogant - with an Account of the provisions supplied the Ichanger at Bombay, and requesting a payment for the same.—

From

3202

Fort St. George 30 July 1796.

From Lieutenant Monteath 19th L. D. Dragoons.

From Lieutenant Monteath — requesting an advance of Cash for the pay &c. of the Horses under his charge and lately arrived from the Southward. —

From Military Board

From Military Board — transmitting a Bill for Building a Barrack for the use of the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons near Trichinopoly —

From Mr. Roebuck

From Military Paymaster General — advising of the want of Cash for the Trichinopoly payments for August. —

From Lieutenant Collier

From Commander of the Ship Suffolk's Tender — presenting a Bill for provisions purchased for the use of that Vessel. —

Dispatched the undermentioned Letters entered in M: B: Nos. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. —

To Mr. Shadon

To Commissary General of Grain and provisions — with Copy of the Auditor General's Report on his Estimates for August. —

To

3203

Fort St George. July 1796.

30

To the Hospital Board - permitting Doctor Anderson to retain the title of Physician General until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known - their orders relating to Civil and Military Surgeons not to take place at present - and directing them to submit the necessary arrangements in consequence of the new formation of the Army - General orders enclosed.

To Hospital Board

To Lieutenant Monteath - directing him to deliver over to Lieutenant Montgomery all the horses under his charge. -

To Lieutenant Monteath

To Military Auditor General - directing, that the usual allowance of passage Money to Europe be issued to Lieutenant Lalor of the 73rd Regiment

To Military Auditor General

To Ditto - desiring his opinion on three bills for the conveyance of the Meuron Regiment from Columbo to Tuticorin - Captain Neilson of the 74th Regiment to be paid the usual passage Money. -

To Ditto

To

3204

Fort St. George. July 1796.

30

To Colonel Gils

To Commandant of artillery at the Mount ordering a Company of artillery and two of Lascars to march to Madras.

To Major Kinsey

To Major Kinsey returning his Bill for difference of Batta. it not having been referred thro the Channel of the Auditor General.

To Mr. Powney

To Collector at Ramnad approving the mode proposed by him of paying for the Grain for Palamcotah.

To Clerk of the Treasury

To Clerk of the Treasury ordering the usual advances of Cash to Messrs. Roebuck and Shardow for August.

August 1st

Dispatched the undermentioned Letters entered in Mr. B. No. 1. 2. 3.

To Mr. Shardow

To Commissary General of Grain and Provisions permitting him

Fort St. George — August 1796

1

him to accept the draft of the Commissary at Trincomale.—

To Deputy Judge advocate — in the Center Division — notifying the — Establishment to be allowed him in — future.—

To Lieutenant Leith

To Military Auditor General — advising thereof.—

To Colonel Malcolm

Recived letter from the Nabob —

2

Substance of a letter from the Nabob

Entered in C. C. No. 113 representing the loss Captain Bennet sustains by the long Detention of his Highness's Ship the Surprize Galley on the Eastern Expedition.—

Recived the following letter.

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor &c. &c. in Council.

My Lord,

From the Commander of the Surprize Galley — requesting an additional freight for that Vessel, in consequence of her long detention to the Eastward — and to be relieved from a part of the war risque.—

Being fully impressed with the impartial Justice of your Lordship's Govern — ment — I have presumed to submit to the Consideration of your Lordship in Council, as

the

3206

Fort St. George, August 1796.

2

the loss which I sustain by the long and ex=
=pected detention of the Ship Surprize
Galley, in the expedition against the Dutch
Islands.—

It is necessary that I should here
make known to your Lordship, that an
agreement or Contract, subsists between
the Nabob of the Carnatic and me, as
relative to the Ship Surprize; but to
obviate the necessity of a tedious detail,
I have applied to His Highness the
Nabob, to wrote to your Lordship in as
Council, that he could not have put
the Ship under the orders of Govern=
=ment, without my Consent: and I have
the honor to transmit a Letter from
His Highness, which I hope may afford
your Lordship entire satisfaction in
this particular.—

When I was applied to in
September last for the Surprize to go
on the Expedition to the Eastward, I was
assured that she would return to Madras,

in

3207 Fort St. George. August 1796

2 in all the Month of January last, and
altho' the circumstance of the Ship's
going on the Expedition in question, for that
short period, very Materially interfered
with my own views, yet did I not hesitate
a Moment, but immediately complied
with the request, which, I then understood
to have been preferred by your Lordship;
but it was with the firm persuasion,
that the Ship would have returned
to Madras within four months from
the day on which she was put under
the orders of Government - and allow me
to add, my Lord, that I rather chose to
sacrifice some what of my own private
Interest, than to start a difficulty
which, in any shape, could bear the
Construction, of arising from a wish
on my part, to impede the Public
Service. —

Were

3208

Fort St. George. August 1796

2

Were it not improper for me to trouble your Lordship with a detail of the private affairs of an obscure Individual, I could make it appear to the satisfaction of your Honble Board, that by the long and unexpected detention of the Surprize, I have incurred a heavy loss - the smallest part of which, arises from a considerable Cargo laid in for a distant Voyage, and by the Surprize, not having arrived, some of it has been sold here to great disadvantage, and part still remains unsold - but since from His Highness the Nabob's letter, and from what I had already written, it must appear to your Lordship, that the Ship which has been employed in the Public service, was at my disposal alone - this consideration I hope, will have such weight with your Lordship in Council, that you will readily admit my claim, to an additional Freight

for

3209

Fort St. George. August 1796

2

for the Ship Surprize, from the expiration of the four Months for which only she was lent, so as to make it equivalent, according to the Tonnage of the Ship, to that paid for others on the same service.—

To one circumstance more I have to solicit the attention of your Lordship — I have a very considerable sum of money due to me on account the Surprize Galley, and the only security I have for the payment of it, is, an assignment of that Ship and I trust it will not appear unrea=sonable to your Honorable Board, when I express a hope, that your Lordship in Council, will, with that Equity and impartial justice, which has ever been observed by the Company's Government's in their Transactions with Individuals, relieve me from so much of the War risque only, as shall be equal to my demand

Against

3210

Fort St. George 1st August 1796.

2

against the Surprize, and which does not amount to one half the real Value of that Ship.—

Conscious that what I have here submitted to the consideration of your Lordship is grounded on Truth and Equity, I implicitly confide in the Candour and Justice of your Honorable Board.—

I have the honor to be
Yr: Yr:
/Signed/ Thos. Binny

Fort St. George
1st. of August 1796.

To
The Right Honble Lord Hobart
Governor and President in Council

My Lords, Fort St. George

From Resident at Hydrabad - requesting to know the expence of the proposed Reform of Colonel Robert's Detachment

I had yesterday the honour to receive Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 12th Instant signifying to me the wishes of your Lordship in Council relative to the reform of the Native Infantry of the Detachment

3211

Fort St. George. August 1796

2

Detachment serving in the Dominions of the Nizam.

Certain considerations which it is not necessary I should trouble your Lordship with inducing me to delay making any formal proposal to this Court, to the effect suggested by your Lordship in Council till I shall have received the orders of the Supreme Government for that purpose, I mean immediately to solicit their instructions on the occasion.

In the interim allow me to request that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to give directions for my being furnished with as accurate a Statement as possible of the amount of the additional expences which would

Fort St. George. August 1796.

would fall to be defrayed by the
Nizam in case he consented to the
Reform in question, as this will be
an indispensable document in the
event of it's being determined to
make the proposal to him
at present. I now I have my
apprehensions lest this additional
expence should turn out to be so dis-
=proportionate to the encrease of the
Actual Strength of the Detachment
/which is estimated chiefly by the
Number of Firelocks*/ as to afford
little or no likelihood of the mea-
=sure proving at all palatable
to this Court.

*The augmentation in Rank and File would amount only to 200 men

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
/Signed/ Wm Kirkpatrick

Hydrabad
23rd July 1796.

3213

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

At a Consultation

Present

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor President

Major General Clarke

Commander in Chief

Edward Saunders Esqr

and

Ernst William Falloofield Esqr

Minutes of last Consultation

Tuesday
2d August 1796

read and approved

Read the following letter from

the Register of the Nabob's debts.

To William Collins Jackson Esqr

Secretary to the Military Department

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter of the 26th. ultimo,

with a copy of the orders of the Honble Court

of Directors under date the 20th. of January last,

relative to the claims upon the Company

by

From the Register of the Nabob's debts enclosing Sundry Statements called for in consequence of the receipt of the late orders from the Court of Directors.—

3214

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

by the Creditors of the Nabob of the Carna=tick in the Consolidated Debt of 1777, and directing me to prepare the Accounts & agreeably to the principle laid down in those orders.

I have in consequence the honor to transmit for the information of the Right Honble the President in Council No 1 a Statement shewing the Amount that will be due by the Company to the Creditors on the 31st Instant upon the principle therein laid down, the Amount No 3 referred to in that Statement shews the Amount ispued to the old Cavalry Creditors out of Pagodas 6,21,105 Stipulated to be paid by the Nabob to his Creditors in the Treaty with Marquis Cornwallis, but which the Honble Court in their fourth Para and in their Statement No 2 Consi=der wholly payable to the Creditors of 1777 from the date of that Treaty.

Statement

3215.

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

Statement No 2 shews the Prin-
=cipal of the Consolidated Debt of 1777
which will remain due to the Creditors
on the 31st Instant after making the pay-
=ments to them agreeably to No 1, —
being merely a continuation of the
Statement No 2 transmitted by the
Honble Court from 31st August 1794
to that date. —

So soon as I am informed of
the Amount to be paid, and the
discount at which the paper is to
be issued, I shall lose no time
in preparing the Individual
Accounts of the Creditors. —

I have the Honor to be
Sir &c &c
(Signed) Thos Lockhart
Register

Madras
2d August 1796.

Statement

3216

Fort St. George 2d. August 1796.

Statement of money due by the East India Company to the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot on the Consolidated Debt of 1777. being for the sums to which those Creditors were entitled for their Share of 12 Lacs Annually payable to his Highness from 31st. August 1788 to 31st. August 1792 made up agreeably to the Principle laid down in the orders of the Honble Court of Directors of the 26th. January 1796.

1789. August 31st.		Share of the 12 Lacs to which the Creditors were entitled while any part of the Cavalry Loan remained unpaid, in consequence of the arrangement in the letter from the Court of Directors dated 9th. December 1794 to be accounted for by the East India Company — amount of Interest due from 1st. January 1788 to 31st. August 1789	568,644. 29. 30	
		Deduct paid in part on the 1st. December 1789 and 1st. February 1791	2,19,454. 12. 30	349,190 17 "
1790 August	31st.	Amount due this day		349,190 17 "
1791 August	31st	Share of the 12 Lacs to which the Creditors were entitled after the full payment of the Cavalry Loan		500,000 " "
1792 August	31st	Ditto ..... Ditto		500,000 " "
1794 August	31.	Interest on the above Sum of Pr. 16,59,100. 16. 22 from 31st. August 1792 to this time at 6 p Cent p annum 199092. 1. 26 — 199092. 1 26		1658,192. 18 18
		amount advanced to the Creditors of the old Cavalry Loan out of the Sum payable by Marquis Cornwallis's Treaty with Interest due thereon to this day Principal Pr. 14,76,196. 21. 28 Interest Pr. 2,9416. 29. 45 as per Account No 3	29416. 29. 45. 52,53 11. 70	
1796 August.	31.	Interest on the sum of Pagodas 23,63,733. 33. 11 from 31st. August 1794 to this date at 6 p Cent p Annum, now due	2,83,648. 2. 13.	2,83,648 2. 13
		Carried Over	Pr. 5,12,156. 34. 4	16,47,221. 35. 54

3217

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

Brought over - amount to be paid by the Company - Pagodas ---- 26,47,381.35.54

To be applied as follows Viz:

In full discharge of Interest to 31st August 1796 to Pagodas 13.10.67 10/16 ⅌ Cent ---------- 7,31,369.33.21

In part discharge of Principal at Pagodas ---------- 29.13.36 6/16 ⅌ Cent ---------- 16,15,114.33 72

23,46,484.31.13

Remaining Interest Payable by the Company on the loan from the Creditors at Pags. 5.17.- 6/16 ⅌ Cent ---------- 3,00,897 4 41

Ps 48.5.24 6/16 ⅌ Cent 26,47,381.35.54

Madras 2d August 1796.

E. E.

(Signed) Thos. Cochburn

Register

Statement

3218

Fort St. George 2d. August 1796.

Statement shewing the Amount of the Debt which will remain due by the Nabob of Arcot to the Creditors in the Consolidated Debt of 1777 on the 31st. August 1796, after deducting the payments on account of that debt and the Interest thereof which are stated in Account with the East India Company being a Continuation of the Statement No 2 transmitted by the Honble Court of Directors in their letter of the 20th. January 1796, up to 31st. August 1796.

No 2.

1790 August	31.	Principal Sum of Debt due to the Creditors at the time			3,99,699 23 71
1791 August	31.	Share of the 12 Lacs due to the Creditors by the Arrangement in the Letter from the Court of Directors dated 9th December 1789 to be accounted for by the East India Company	5,0000		
1792 August	31.	Deduct 1 Years Interest on 3,99,699.23.71	39909.35.22		
		Share of the 12 Lacs due to the Creditors as above stated	5,0000	Deduct	1,74,090 - 58
		Deduct 1 Years Interest on 3,28,609.23.13	3,17,26.20.66		3,28,609 23 13
1793 August	31.	Sum payable to the Creditors in Consequence of Lord Cornwallis's Treaty of 1792	6,21,105		1,80,295. 15. 14
		Deduct 1 Years Interest on 5,68,114.7.79	30,886.30.58		5,68,114 7 79
1794 August	31.	Sum payable as above	6,21,105		37,218 5 22
		Deduct 1 Year Interest on 68,35,896.2.57	2,90,153 27 62		68,35,896. 2. 57
1795 August	31.	Sum payable as above	6,21,105		3,30,951 8 38
		Deduct 1 Years Interest on 65,04,944.30.19	2,70,296.24.68		65,04,944. 30. 19
1796 August	31.	Sum payable as above 6,21,105 of which only will be paid to 31st. August 1796	42,000		3,59,808 11 12
		Deduct 1 Years Interest on 61,56,136.19.7	2,42,486 72		61,56,136 19 7
		Principal of the debt which will remain due on the 31st. August 1796 equal to Pagodas 70.22.43 15/16			270,751 29 8
					Pag: 38,23,384.25.79

*N.B. The last Kist of the year not payable till 15 September 1796

Madras 2d. August 1796

E.E.

(Signed) Tho.s Cockburn

Register

Ano

3219

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

No 3

An Account of Cash advanced to the Creditors of the old Carnby Loan out of the Sum of Pr. 6,21,105. payable by the Nabob of Arcot to his private Creditor under the Treaty made by Lord Cornwallis in 1792 which sum is to be repaid by the Company to the Creditors of 1777 with Interest thereon to 31st August 1794 from their respective dates of Issue Conformably with the Orders of the Court of Directors of the 20th January 1796.

1792 Nov.r	10th	To Cash issued this day			37,486 8 56
1793 January	15th	To ditto			37,385 21 36.
March	15th	To Ditto			46,952 26 21.
July	10th	To Ditto			61,020 22 16.
September	10th	To Ditto			60,948 14 16.
November	10th	To Ditto			47,401 15 73.
1794 January	10th	To Ditto			37,506 25 29.
March	10th	To Ditto			37,506 25 29.
May	10th	To Ditto			46,883 13 55
August	31.	To Ditto			63,032 28 17.
					476,124 21 28.
		To Interest on the above Sums from their respective dates to this day at 6 p Cent p Annum Viz.t			
		on Pr. 37,486 8 56 for	1 Year	294 Days	4060 30 14.
		37,385 21 36	1	228	3644 11 63
		46,952 26 21	1	169	4120 19 62.
		61,020 22 16	1	122	4884 35 60
		60,948 14 16	1	52	4177 31 75
		47,401 15 73	0	355	2766 5 79.
		37,506 25 29	0	294	1812 23 40
		37,506 25 29	0	233	1436 20 8
		46,883 13 55	0	174	1340 35 60
		63,032 28 17	0	113	1170 30 64.
					29,416 29 45
		Pagodas			5,05,541 14 73

E. E.

Madras 2d August 1796

/Signed/ Tho.s Cochburn

Register

Ordered

3220

Fort St. George 2d Augt 1796.

Minute on the foregoing Letter from the Register of the Mahbs Debts

Ordered that the Accountant General be directed to report whether the Statements delivered by the Register, correspond with the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors - To furnish his opinion with Regard to the progressive issue of the Notes - and to state from the best information he can procure, what the Discount was on Company's Bills per last Certificates on the 23d Ultimo, the day on which the Company's orders were received

Agreeably to the Resolution of the 19th Ultimo - the Military Secretary - and his Deputy now take the following Oaths -

Declaration on oath of the Military Secretary and his Deputy in consequence of the circumstance reported by the Revd Mr Swartz that the Rajah's Vackeel had obtained Copies of Certain Papers respecting the Rajah's Right to the musnud

I, William Collins Jackson, Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George in the Military, Political, and Secret Departments, do Solemnly swear, upon the Holy Evangelists, that I never have, during the whole time I have served in the Military Political and Secret Departments of the Government of Fort St. George, now near thirteen years / with any sinister view,

Fort St. George 2.d August 1796.

view, or with any intention incompatible with the strictest sense of Public duty to the Interests, Honor, and advantage of the East India Company / directly or indirectly conveyed to the Rajah of Tanjore, or to any person or persons concerned for, or having any connection with him; or to any Nabob, Rajah, Polygar, or Zemindar, any official document, or paper writing or the Contents or purport of any official document or paper writing, that may have come to my knowledge, as Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, in the Military, Political, and Secret Departments; and I do further swear, that the papers received from the Resident at Tanjore, and the Reverend Mr. Swartz, under date the 13.th 14.th and 26.th June last past / of which copies are said to have been procured by the Vackeel of the said Rajah of Tanjore at Madras, and forwarded by the said Vackeel to Tanjore / were not directly, or, as far as my knowledge goes, indirectly by me made known

to

Fort St. George 28 August 1796

to the said Vackeel, or to any Servant, Dependant, or Native, belonging to the said Rajah, or in any manner attached to the Interests of the said Rajah, that to the best of my belief I never did exchange one word in my whole life with the said Vackeel, and that I have no Correspondence, communication, or inter= =course by letter, or otherwise, with the said Rajah of Tanjore - and that I never had any Correspondence, communication, or inter= =course directly or indirectly with him, or, as far as my knowledge goes, with any person or persons concerned for, or connected with him, the said Rajah of Tanjore, that could in any shape or manner tend to the Injury of the interests of the East India Company, or be directly or indirectly inconsistent with the Confidential station I hold under the Government of Fort St. George.

So help me God

/Signed/ W.C. Jackson

Sworn before me in Council, this 28 day of August 1796

/Signed/ Hobart

To

3223

Fort St George 2 August 1796.

To all and every part of the
foregoing affidavits of the Military &
Secretary and particularly to that con=
=cerning any communication either directly
or indirectly, with the Rajah of Tanjore, his
Servants or connections, as the same can
in any wise apply to me, I Daniel Ince,
Deputy Secretary do fully subscribe and
now Solemnly attest upon Oath.
So help me God
/Signed/ Daniel Ince

Sworn to before me
in Council this 2d day
of August 1796.
/Signed/ Hobart

Resolved that the assistants
in the Military Secretary's Office be
called upon to swear to a similar
attestation to that of the Deputy
Military Secretary.

The assistants on the Military Secretary's office to be called upon to make a similar Declaration

Read the following Report
of the Medical Board.

Medical

3224

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

From the Medical Board - relative to Mr Raines situation in consequence of the abolition of the appointment of the Head or Surgeon to a Seat at their Board - Mr Duncan applies for leave to proceed to Europe - the assistant Surgeons Junior to Mr Duncan represent the Injury they sustain from Mr Duncans remaining on the list after his appointment to his duty with the 36th Regiment Recommends that Mr Stuart be appointed to the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry - Indent of medicines and Stores for 1797 enclosed

Medical Board
1st August 1796.

We have received Mr Secretary Jacksons letter of the 29th Ultimo with extracts from the General Orders of the same date, and shall lose no time in transmitting to the Commander in Chief the Arrangements as necessary in consequence of the new formation of the Army.

On the Decease of our Head Surgeon, who has so long, and in so satisfactory a manner, held a Seat at this board, we think it incumbent on us to express our hopes, that a measure which has been deemed necessary in the general arrangement of the Service, and not intended to operate to the injury of Individuals, may be carried

The Right Honble the President in Council is perfectly sensible of the services rendered to the public by Mr William Raine - and in consideration of the circumstances brought forward by the Medical Board in his favor - and under the order of the Honble Court of Directors dated the 5th of March 1790 respecting him, his Lordship in Council willingly consents that the Salary of £1500 shall continue with Mr Raine, so long as he holds the station of Head Surgeon to the General Hospital at

Fort St George 2d August 1796.

at the Presidency – and when he shall see fit to retire altogether from the Service, he will become entitled to a Pension from the Com=pany of five hundred Pounds p annum.

It is expressly to be understood that the Successor of Mr Raine in the station of head Sur=geon at the Presidency Hospital, will be in the receipt of no larger Salary than £ 1000 p annum without the previous sanction of the Honble Court of Directors – The extra £ 500 now granted to Mr Raine, must be considered as a reward for very long and faithful Services.

carried into effect in the manner most favorable to Mr Raine's feelings; at whose desire we beg leave to subjoin the following Minute.

"In consequence of "the Regulations lately "published it now falls "to my lot to vacate as "my Seat at this Board; "but as much of my "future Comfort may "depend upon the mode "in which this is done, "I trust you will do "state the circumstance "to Government, as to "leave me without "a doubt concerning "my own Station."

"I conceive that "at this I am no longer "a Member of the "Medical Board, I still "retain my Situation "of head Surgeon to the "General Hospital at "the Presidency, with the

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

"the Salary of Fifteen hun-
"dred Pounds P Annum
"and that I may retire
"altogether from the Service
"on a pension of five
"hundred Pounds P Annum,
"while, with Gratitude, I
"acknowledge the liberality
"of the retreat held out to
"me, I trust it will be
"generally acknowledged
"that the length and
"nature of my Service,
"and the peculiar suffer-
"ings I have experienced
"in the discharge of my
"duty for a period of four
"and thirty years render
"me, in some degree
"worthy of attention, and
"that whatever indul-
"gence may be shewn
"to me will be acceptable
"to the Hon.ble the Court
"of Directors, whose tes-
"timony in my favor
"contained in the accompany-
"ing Extract of a general letter
"I beg you will lay before
"the Commander in Chief.—

The

3227

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

The Extracts to which Mr. Raine alludes accompany our proceedings.

We have the honor to transmit to the Commander in Chief Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Duncan, Assistant Surgeon, requesting permission to proceed to Europe on account of ill health, and expressing his apprehension of some representations being made against his Rank in our service on account of his having been on duty for some time past with his Majesty's 36th. Regiment.

As Mr. Duncan was appointed to this duty by Marquis Cornwallis in the Field on the loss of Mr. Home, and has continued in that important trust as long as his health would permit, we cannot suppose his Rank injured, or the Value of his Commission impaired, by his Compliance with

There can be no question on this subject Mr. Duncan was sent to the King's Service, without prejudice to the situation he held in the Company's. His Name is therefore to Continue on the list of the Medical Establishment at this Presidency, and as he bears a very excellent Character, and is highly spoken of as a professional man, the President in Council will have pleasure in recommending him to the notice of the Honble Court of Directors by the present despatch.

3228

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

with the exigencies of the
Service.

The accompanying address from the assistant Surgeons junior to Mr. Duncan having been this moment sent to us, we have thought proper to enclose it, under the impression that the Gentlemen by whom it is signed could not be very intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

We recommend that Mr. Joseph Strutt, assistant Surgeon, be appointed to do duty with the 4th. Regiment of Native Cavalry, as the 5th. Regiment, to which he has been for some time attached, is in order to be reduced.

We have the Honor to enclose Duplicate of an Indent of Medicines and Stores for the ensuing year, to be transmitted to Europe by the present Dispatch.

Signed Pat. Anderson
Physician Genl.
" Colley. L. Lucas
Chief Surgeon

The arguments contained in the address from the assistant Surgeons junior to Mr. Duncan, are not of a nature to induce any alteration in the preceding Resolution of Government.

approved

the Indent will be forwarded

To

3229 Fort St. George 2d August 1796

To Dr. James Anderson
Physician General and Members of the
Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

A long course of ill health,
from which I have little hopes of recover-
=ing in this Country, obliges me to give
you the present trouble, and to request
that you will be pleased to obtain for
me, the permission of Government to
return on leave to Europe, as one of the
Honble Company's Medical Servants.

I have been obliged, some time
since, to quit the 76th Regiment, the
Duties of which station, I found myself
unable to discharge with any justice
to the sick, it is unnecessary for me to
remind you, that my appointment to
this Office, originally took place, and has
since been held, with your sanction
and approval, But as the circumstance
has lately given rise to some dissatisfac-
=tion on the part of the assistant
Surgeons who rank under me, and

ab

3230

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

as they have expressed an intention of addressing Government for the purpose of getting my name removed from the List, I must here beg the favor of your attention to a brief Statement of the peculiar circumstances under which I have acted, and which I request that you will have the good to recommend being Specially Recorded, as the only means, I have of obviating any objections that may be proposed during my absence and when I can have no opportunity of making a reply.

I was appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Season 1787, by the Honorable the Court of Directors and during several years thereafter, held different situations in their Army, both on this Coast and on that of Malabar, Immediately before the Siege of Seringapatam, I was called to execute the duties of Surgeon to His Majesty's 36th Regiment in the Room of Mr. Home, who was taken by the Enemy, an invitation so honorable coming from those, to whom I was

not

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

not personally known, and confirmed by
an act of the Commander in Chief, it
was neither in my power, nor could it
be my wish to resist, in the midst of an
active Campaign; where it will hardly
be supposed, that there is any person,
who would willingly withdraw from the
post of Distinction, but I accepted the
appointment on the express condition,
that it should, in no way, prejudice
my Rank and prospects on the Honble
Company's Establishment, which was readily
assented to, and my Name has ever since
been continued in the list of their
Medical Servants.

My Situation, which has been
altogether unavoidable, is no doubt,
singular, and such as will seldom occur
in any service, For tho' I have been
appointed Surgeon to the 36th Regiment,
no certain accounts have ever been
received of Mr. Crone, my Predecessors
death; on the Contrary, the latest accounts
render it more than probable, that he
is still alive, the Post which I accepted
under

3232

Fort St George 2d August 1796.

under a stipulation, that it should not
prejudice my former Rank, I would only re-
consider from the beginning, as a temporary
one, and as in no respect affecting my re-
Indentures from the Honble the Court
of Directors, and my Commission as Assistant
Surgeon from the Honble the Governor & Council
I would willingly hope, that the validity
of these documents cannot be weakened,
by my having been thus long employed re-
with an useful and distinguished Body
of Men acting in the Company's own re-
Territories, or in those of their Enemies, and
not unfrequently in arduous situations -
The appointment, as I have already stated,
was altogether unsolicited on my part,
and tho' it has proved highly eligible to
me, while I had health, to exercise
its duties, yet in accepting it, I did re-
nothing more than submit to the re-
necessity of an urgent service. - It may
not be strictly proper for me to observe,
that, if, in the execution of this delega-
-ted trust, I have faithfully discharged
my obligations to the public, my

endeavours

3233

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

endeavours may have been as usefully exerted in this particular situation, as they probably could have been in any other, but as the Servants of the public, are not permitted to select their own stations and respective duties, but only to execute such as are imposed by its authority, so neither are they allowed to judge, where their services are likely to be most useful. I may, however, be permitted to say, that, what was originally no act of my own, nor the result of any solicitation, I have held myself prepared to relinquish, in the event that Government thro' your recom=mendation, might have judged it expedient to employ me otherwise.

This short representation, together with such remarks, as your knowledge of the circumstances may induce you to make upon it, I have to request that you will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the Right Honble the President in Council.

I have the honor to be
Wa: Wa:
Signed / Fra^s. Duncan
Honble E: I: Comp^ys Service
& Surgeon 36th Regiment

Madras
30th July 1796

a true copy
/ Signed / V. Conally
Sec^y M: B:

To

3234

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

President in Council &c. &c.

My Lord,

We the undersigned Assistant Surgeons in the Honble Company's Madras Establish= =ment beg leave humbly to represent to your Lordship, that Doctor Francis Duncan, an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, was about four years ago appointed to do duty with, and soon after obtained the Com= =mission of Surgeon to his Majesty's thirty Sixth Regiment, in which situation he still remains.

That the said Doctor Francis Duncan notwithstanding his appointment to the above mentioned Regiment still continues to hold his Rank as Assistant Surgeon on the Medical establishment of this Presidency, which being contrary to the rules of the service, and to the great Pre= =judice and detriment of us the Under= =signed, and others, we humbly beg your Lordship will take the case into Consideration,

and

3235

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

and hope you will be pleased to strike the
name of the said Doctor Francis Duncan,
off the list of assistant Surgeons in the
Honorable Company's service, under the
Presidency of Fort St. George.

1st July 1796.

We have the honor to be
Sir: Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servants
Signed / Archd Speir
" Colin Rogers
" Henry Brookes
" James Barter
" John King
" John Goldie
" James Dalton
" Wm Colhoun
" James Gilmour
" Saml McMorris
" F. Peyton
" Wm Orde
" John Carnie

Read the following letter
from Captain Bowles of the Cavalry

To

3236

Fort St. George 22 August 1796.

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

President Governor &c: &c: &c:

In Council Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Form Captain Bowles of the Cavalry requesting to be invalided on Infantry Pay.

During the Storm which happened at the Cavalry Cantonment near Arcot, on the 28th and 29th November last, I had the Misfortune, to be confined in a house between two impassable Currents, up to my Middle in water, by which I contracted so severe a Cold, that it nearly deprived me of the entire use of my Limbs, I have remained in this state without any hopes of Recovery since that period, and the infirm state both of my Body and mind, prevented my paying so much attention to the objects of the new Regulations for the Army, as I should otherwise have done.

It having been suggested, that it would be proper for me, to be invalided, I accordingly made application, and your Lordship I have been informed was pleased

3237

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

pleased to resolve to Invalid me on the
Full pay of a Captain of Infantry.

Having since the publication of
the New Regulations observed, that per-
=mission is granted to officers who have
served Twenty five years in India to re-
tire on the Pay of their Rank, and
as I have served the Honble Company
faithfully since the year 1771, I request
your Lordship will have the goodness to
permit me, to retire from the service,
on the pay of a Captain of Infantry as
stated in the Regulations.

I am &c.
(Signed) H. Bowles
Capt. Cavalry.

Fort St. George
31st July 1796.

Resolved that Captain
Bowles be permitted to retire from
the service on the full pay of a
Captain of Infantry

Captain Bowles
Invalided

Read the following Letters

To

3258

Fort St George 2d August 1796

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council &c : &c &c

My Lords,

We, the Select Committee for conducting the Current business of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, being empowered by a Resolution of the Right Honorable President, Vice Presidents, and Directors, of that Institution under date 13th January 1796, to make an arrangement with the Revd Dr Bell, for procuring from Britain a School-master for the Asylum, have Resolved on such a Yearly Salary, and allowance for defraying the Expence of the Voyage to India, as to us, after due Consideration of the Subject, appear to afford sufficient encouragement to induce a person every way qualified for such situation to embark for this Country - which Resolution, with our request that Doctor Bell on his Arrival in Britain will undertake the

execution

From the Select Committee of the male orphan asylum respecting the assistance required from the Company towards procuring a School master from England - Regulations of the Institution and proceedings enclosed for the Court's information

3239 Fort St George 2d August 1796.

execution of the Committee's wishes, have been so
communicated to the Doctor by letter from
the Secretary, Copy whereof is enclosed - and in
addition thereto, we have to entreat that
Government will be pleased to admit of us
this our address and letter to Dr Bell, being
transmitted to the Court of Directors, and
to Solicit your Lordship's favorable recom=
=mendation and support of the requests so
therein directed to be made to the Honble
Court.

A Copy of the Regulations of the Institution, as lately revised, accom=
=panies this, which we request may
likewise be transmitted to the Court
of Directors.

We have the honor to be
Wa: Wa
[Signed] Alured Clarke
" By Close
" Jn Richardson
" Andrew Ross
" A Allan
" George Hall
" Wm Gent.

Fort St George
August 1796

3240

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

To the Reverend Dr. Bell,

Sir,

In consequence of the Select Committee, being empowered, by a Resolution at a General Meeting under date 13th January 1796, to make an Arrangement in communication with you for procuring from Britain a School=master for the Asylum, the Committee fully sensible of the very important advantages to be derived by the Institution from such an acquisition, and how much depends on the respectability as well as Talents, of the person chosen to fill the situation, have resolved, with a view of affording a suffici=ent incitement, to a person to embark for India, who, from his general Moral & Character, Education, and Capacity, may be thought to possess the requisite qualifi=cations for so responsible a situation, and will engage to remain in that station for five (5) Years, that a Salary of two hun=dred (200) pounds per Annum, or forty one (41) Pagodas, twenty eight (28) fanams

3241

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

fanams monthly, to commence on his arrival, shall be allowed to such person, together with a sum not exceeding one hundred and Twenty (120) Pounds to equip himself for, and defray the expence of, the Voyage to this Country; and in consequence of such Resolution, the Committee have directed me to signify, as their desire, that as soon as convenient after your Return to Britain, you will have the goodness to undertake the trouble of procuring a person of that description - and in the event of success, that you will make known the Circumstance to the Court of Directors, with a request that the Honble Court may be pleased to order such person a passage on one of the Company's Ships, and grant him permission to remain in India, so long as he shall continue connected with the institution of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.

I have the honor to be
&c: &c:

(Signed) Fred: Pierce
Acting Secretary

To

Fort St. George
5th August 1796.

3242

Fort St. George 2d August 1796

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council

of Fort St. George.

My Lord,

From Lieutenant Hughes of Invalids requesting to be restored to the effective list.

It is with the greatest reluctance that I presume to engage the smallest part of your Lordship's time, with this address; but I trust when the peculiar circumstances of my situation and the misfortunes I labor under are considered, I shall obtain your Lordship's pardon for this intrusion.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I was appointed a Cadet on this Establishment in the year 1777 and for a period of near 15 Years was on Constant service, as I was at the Siege of Pondicherry in 1778 and in the Army under Sir Eyre Coote at the attack of Chillumbrum / where the Battalion to which I belonged suffered a Loss of 120 Men in killed and wounded / at the Battle of Porto Novo, and in the Engagements that took place in September following and in June 1782, I was likewise present,

3243

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

present, I did duty afterwards in the Southern Army under Colonel Lang, when Carroor, Avoracourchy and Dindigul were captured, and under Colonel Fullarton at the reduction of Daraporam, Polegautcherry, Coimbatore and Pandalomcourchy, I had the honor afterwards to Command an Expedition Consisting of the Light Infantry Battalion, the 1st. Battalion and part of the 19th. against the refractory Polygars to the Westward of Madura, and fortunately settled the business entirely to the satisfaction of Colonel Fullarton, and Mr. Irwin the Collector in Tinnevelly. I was then appointed to the Command of Shevalapatore - the Testimonials in my favor from those Gentlemen and many others under whom I have acted are in my profession - In the late Glorious War I was at the taking of Bangalore when the Battalion to which I belonged / the 21st / was ordered to form a part of that Garrison.

I forbear mentioning several other occasions on which I have been employed

Fort St. George 22 August 1796.

employed in the course of 15 years, and should not now have trespassed on your Lordship's time by any recital of this Nature had I not been anxious to evince to your Lordship that while my health continued, no consideration ever prevailed on me to be absent for a single day from my duty

Being seized with a severe Bilious fever at Bengalore – Doctor Anderson gave it as his opinion that my only chance of surviving depended on my return to the Carnatic – I accordingly set off to Vellore in a very feeble and debilitated condition, where hearing that the 2d. Revenue Battalion was vacant I was advised by my friends to apply for it, I did so, and General Medows appointed me in the handsomest manner to the Command, I made this application under the fullest impression that whenever my health permitted me to do my duty in the army I should immediately be permitted to return to the Effective, without any loss of Rank: or much less of being Considered as fixed on the Invalid list – many Officers held the Command of these Revenue Corps for a period of

Fort St George 2d August 1796

of 3 Years and were agreeably to the General order that passed in the Government of Sir Archibald Campbell, restored to the effective list. — I beg leave solemnly to assure your Lordship that if the offer had been made me of the permanent Command of this Corps, I should not have hesitated a Moment to decline it; your Lordship will therefore readily conceive what I have suffered when after 16 Months — from my appointment, the Revenue Battalions were reduced and I was placed on the Invalid list, I immediately applied to Government for readmission to the effective — list, was informed it could not be granted, & afterwards addressed Memorials to the Honble Court of Directors on this subject, but which I understand have not been successful —

I shall only presume further to state that at the time, when the order passed for the Remaining Revenue Battalions to be reduced they were Commanded to the best of my Recollection by Captain Innes, Captain Pearson, Lieutenants Parkinson, Stevenson, Price, Maynother and myself, Captain Pearson does believe never made application to be restored to the Effective owing to his ill state of health, Captain Innes, Lieutenant Price and Stevenson were

3246

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

were last year readmitted on the effective list, and Lieutenants Maypother and Parkinson have met with the same indulgence, so that I am the only sufferer I believe by having Commanded a Revenue Corps, what seems to render my case more particularly unfortunate is, that at present there are several Revenue Corps Commanded by officers who are neither limitted in regard to the period of holding these Commands, or excluded from the effective list.

I must entreat your Lordship's for=giveness for the length of this address, my sole dependence for being restored to that situation which no consideration could ever have induced me to relinquish is on your Lordship's justice, and Candour to make favorable mention of my case to my Honble Employers. I shall then have the fullest reliance that they may be prevailed on to reconsider it and extend that indulgence to me, which they have shewn to all others in a Similar situation, who have applied to them, and thereby again enable me to serve them with that Zeal and Fidelity by which I was ever actuated from the Moment I entered their service.

Fort St. George
29th July 1796.

I have the honor to be
Wai Wai
(Signed) A. Hughes Sr.

The

3247

Fort St. George 25 August 1796.

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor &c.a in Council.

My Lords,

The motives for my applying in, March 1791, to be placed on the Invalids list, was, precisely, to obtain the Command of a Revenue Corps, and which, Sir Charles Oakeley while Governor, pointed out, as absolutely necessary - Preliminary to my obtaining, one of those Corps: the advantages resulting from which, would have enabled me.

From Captain Godfrey of Invalids - requesting to be placed on the Effective list.

Without troubling your Lordship at present, to have subsisted my family, Viz.t a Wife, and Six Young Children, but Only held the Command, of three Companies of the Corps which were on Constant duty in Vellore, and that only fifteen Months -

My Lords, May be pleased, to take, into your Serious Consideration, as it was found Expedient, to reduce those Corps, whether I ought to suffer, the distresses I now do, in every point, such as loss of Rank, of Course, Emoluments, and other advantages, without which I cannot possibly subsist my family any longer.

I

3248

Fort St. George 22 August 1796

I have been, now ten Months, unable to live on my present Allowances, and should I be so unfortunate to find it is your Lordships Determination, I shall not benefit by any Honorable Masters Bounty, to their old Servants in not permitting me to Return to my Station on the Effective List, to which I most humbly hope you will do, in consideration of my being a very old and faithful Servant, and I hope I am unblemish'd Character, and my Family entirely unprovided for, and please, permit me, with most submissive Respect, to observe, I consider as there are still Revenue Corps in Existence, to which effective Infantry Officers stand appointed - I do not hesitate to hope.

Your Lordship's Bounty to which I am no Stranger, having already Experienced it, will for this once Graciously condescend to

Consider

3249

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

consider me as Eligible to Participate of the advantages of the effective line, as Effective Officers, are, of any advan= =tage intended, to have been peculiar to the Invalid line and without the which pointed peculiarity, I had never been Invalided, I would not trespass, on your Lordships avocations while, I know you are much Engaged, and have only to hope your Lordship's favor, to Grant me such assistance as my Urgent Necessities, compel me at present to lay before you, firmly relying on your; Justice, and humanity.

I have the honor to
Remain &c. &c.

Madras
August 1. 1796.

Signed William Godfrey
Capt. Invalid

Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be sent to England

Minute on the two foregoing letters

Numbers in the packet.

Read.

3250

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

Read the following Letter from
the Military Auditor General—

The Right Honble Lord Hobart

President and Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

My Lords,

From the Military Auditor General with Statements in continuation of Disbursements on account of French and Dutch Military Prisoners &c.—

With my Letter of the 8th of January 1796 I had the Honor to forward an Account of Money issued on account of French Officers and Men, Military and Marine, made up to the 31st July 1795, and required by your Lordship's Commands in Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 19th November last conformably to Paragraph 5th of General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department bearing date 16th June 1795.—

I now do myself the Honor to forward in continuation an account

of

3251

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

of the Expence under the same head from 1st August 1795 to 30th April 1796.

I also inclose herewith a separate account of the Expence of Dutch Prisoners Military and Marine from September 1795 to April 1796 conformably to the orders in the above mentioned letter of 19th November last, which directs, that an account should likewise be prepared of Money paid to Dutch officers and Men Military and Marine.

The total amount of the Expences above referred to stand thus

		P	F.	C
French –	from August 1793 to 31st July 1795	1,43,906	3	32
Ditto –	from 1st August 1795 to 30th April 1796	57,519	18	37
Total french to 30th April 1796		2,01,425	21	69
Dutch –	from September 1795 to 30th April 1796	39,173	4	35

I have the honor to be
Wa: Wa:
(Signed) Henry Malcolm
Mily Audr. Genl.

Military Auditor
General's office
Fort St. George
29th July 1796.

Ordered

3252

Fort St. George 2d August 1796.

Minute thereon

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter, with the Statements, be sent to England, a Number in the packet.

" Hobart

" Alured Clarke

" Con Saunders

" E Fallofield

W Taswell Ex.

3253

Fort St George 11 August 1796.

Diary

3 Received letter from the Nabob entered in C. C. No. 114 submitting the complaint of the Peishcar of the Palnaud District against the Commandant at Timericotah and Lieutenant Moore.

Substance of a letter from the Nabob. —

" Received also the undermentioned 12 letters entered in Mil. Nos. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.

From Attornies of Lieutenant Colonel

From Messrs. Chase, Sewell and Chase.

M. Nigon - applying for payment of the arrears of Off Reckonings due to that Officer for 1794. —

From Commandant of the Madras

From Lieutenant Hill

Battalion stating certain difficulties in respect to paying and Clothing his Corps and soliciting that the privates thereof may be retained on effective pay after their clothing is issued. —

From the Colonel Commandant of

From Colonel Campbell

Cavalry - submitting Major Macalister's applica- =tion to be allowed two Regimental horses. —

From Ditto - transmitting a Bill

From Ditto

for his pay for February 1796 omitted to be drawn by him. —

From Barrack Master at the

From Lieutenant Macleane.

Presidency

3254

Fort St George, August 1796

3d

Presidency submitting an application for a Store-Room for the use of the 19th Regiment of Dragoons.

From Mr Phippard Assistant Surgeon

From Mr Phippard soliciting remission of demands made on him by the Auditor General on reaudit of his charges while Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison of Nellore and Rampore.

From Mr Secretary Barlow

From Secretary at Bengal advising that Eight hundred Candies of Salt Petre will be sent to the Coast.

From Captain Lucas

From Captain Lucas, of the Arrogant has ordered a convoy for the homeward Indiamen as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

From Major General Nixon

From Commandant at Arnee submitting a petition from Sundry Inhabitants at that place whose houses have been pulled down to make Room for the New buildings erecting there.

From Lieutenant Colonel Roberts

From Lieutenant Colonel Roberts transmitting Copies of his Correspondence.

From Mr Torriano

From Resident at Nagore submitting Monsr D'Aurbiguy's application for an encrease of subsistence.

From

3255

Fort St. George 11 August 1796

From Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Ford. 3

From Kings Deputy Paymaster General submitting his Accounts in continuation to the 24th June last.

From Military Board

From Military Board transmitting an Estimate of the repairs required to the public Buildings at Chinglepute.

From Ditto

From Ditto. have ordered the damaged buildings at the Powder Mills to be repaired on the terms proposed by the Storekeeper. but suggest a suspecion in the execution of his proposals for covering the Stones of the Powder Mills with Copper.

From Major Mandeville - Artillery

From Major Mandeville requesting payment of difference between Captain and Major's House Rent from the 6th May 1795 to the 8th Instant.

Sent the following letter.—

To Mr Robert Woolf
Accountant General.

Sir,

To the Accountant General transmitting the Court's orders respecting the Consolidated debt of 1777 and the Statements prepared by the Register thereon & other papers on the subject.

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to transmit to you the accompanying papers containing the orders of the Honble Court of Directors relative to the claims upon the Company by the Creditors of the

3256

Fort St. George, August 1796

3d

the Nabob of the Carnatic in the consolidated debt of 1777 and letter and Accounts delivered in by the Register of his Highness's debts, in consequence of those orders.

The President in Council desires you will attentively consider these papers and report to his Lordship whether the Register's Statements correspond in all respects with the Court's instructions; and you are at the same time to give an opinion whether it would be more advantageous to the Company to issue the Notes progressively, on the whole at once under the circumstance of their being taken by the Creditors at the current discount agreeably to the Court's orders.

You are also to ascertain with as much precision as possible what the discount might have been on the Company's six per cent papers on the 23d ~~Ultimo~~, the day on which the orders of the Court of Directors were received and if there should have been none of that paper in the

Market

3257

Fort St George August 1796

3d Market, you will then state the discounts of the 8 ℘ Cent Bonds on the day abovementioned and with due attention to the Company's interests, point out to his Lordship the discount that should be fixed upon the six per Cent notes under the letter and Spirit of the Court's instructions.—

You will lose no time in transmitting this report, and so soon as you have done with the papers now transmitted you will return them to me.—

I am

&c.a &c.a

(Signed) W. C. Jackson
Secry.

Fort St George
3d August 1796.

Substance of a letter from the Nabob.—

5th Received a letter from the Nabob entered in C. C. No. 115 advising of his having sent orders for the immediate completion of the Sepoy Barracks at Trichinopoly and for stationing Boats on the River Cavary but cannot consent to removing the Buildings mentioned by General Floyd.—

Received the undermentioned letters

3258

Fort St George, August 1796

5th

Letters entered in M. B. Nos 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

24.

From W. Stanton

From Commissary General of Grain and Provisions stating that an opportunity offers at Trincomale for making a purchase of Rice for the Stores there and requesting orders.

From Major Kuat

From Major Kuat stating that it is the Peddapore and not the Pettapore Zemindary in which the Insurgents take occasional refuge. Intelligence of the affairs of the Golgundah Country.

From Mr. Roebuck

From Military Paymaster General transmitting an additional Estimate of Cash for August.

From Mr. Brodie

From Garrison Storekeeper, advising of his having borrowed from the Navy Victualler some salt provisions, none being in store and requesting authority to pass receipts for the same. a form submitted.

From Mr. Cochrane.

From Agent for Spirituous & Liquors stating that the sum of Pagodas 22,695. 27. 42 was expended for the purchase of Arrack for the use of the Garrison.

3259

Fort St. George 11 August 5th 96

5th Mauritius Expedition - which however has been long since issued to the troops on the coast.

From Lieutenant Salor - com-

From Lieutenant Salor

-plaining of the Exorbitant demand made by the Captains of the homeward bound Indiamen for a passage to England.

Sent the following letters

To "Messrs Kindersley Watts and Co.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th Ultimo, and to acquaint you, that, as it became optional on the part of the Honble Court of Directors to pay interest on the bonds granted by this Government to Mr John Balfour in lieu of the Tanjore Registered Bonds either in England or in India, no interest can be paid in this country until that option be known.

To Messrs Kindersley Watts and Co no interest can be paid on account of the Tanjore Registered Bonds until the Court's orders are received.

Orders have been sent to the Accountant

3260

Fort St George 1 August 1796.

5 2

Accountant General to furnish you agreeably to your request with duplicates of the bonds held by Mr John Balfour. —

Fort St George
4. August 1796.

I am
Sir
Your
Most Obt Servt
(Signed) W. C. Jackson
Secry

To Captain Leith
Deputy Judge Advocate
of the Center Division

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from Mr George Wynch late Collector in the Dindigal District with papers forwarded by him from No. 1 to No. 46. also copy of a letter from Mr Wynch to Colonel Cuppage preferring charges against Major Oliver which induced the Colonel to order that Officer in arrest and copy of a General Order by the Government

To the Deputy Judge Advocate enclosing sundry papers respecting Mr Wynche's Charges against Major Oliver — and desiring his opinion whether they furnish grounds for bringing him to a Court Martial. —

3261

Fort St. George, August 5th 1796.

5th Government releasing Major Oliver from his arrest on account of an irregularity on the part of Colonel Cuppage.

The President in Council desires you will peruse these papers with particular attention, and report to his Lordship whether there are any, and if any, what grounds of just complaints against the conduct of Major Oliver that Government may determine thereupon, how far it may be advisable to recommend it to the Commander in Chief to take measures for bringing that Officer to trial before a General Court Martial.—

Fort St. George
3d August 1796.

I am
&c. &c.
(signed) W. C. Jackson
Secretary.

Despatched the undermentioned
letters entered in M. B. Nos. 25. 26. 27. 28
29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34.

To Secretary at Bengal forwar-
To the Secretary at Bengal — ding Copies of Mysore Intelligence.

P.

3262

Fort St. George. August 5796.

5.½

To Secretary Barlow.

To Secretary at Bengal - accom=
=panying a complete set of the Military and
Political Records for 5794.

To Major General Colleris. —

To the Commandant at Vella
with instructions for securing the person of
Lucken Naigue, Polygar, on his arrival there
from Trichinopoly. —

To Mr. Torriano

To Resident at Nagore - directing
him to state at what rate per Garce good Rice
could be landed at Trincomale from Nagore
including the first cost and all charges
and the time necessary for beating out 100
Garce of Paddy into Rice, should that
quantity be now under his charge belonging
to the Company.

To Captain Bong.

To Captain Bong - permitting
him to proceed to England. —

To Military Auditor General

To Colonel Malcolm

referring Mr. Roebuck's additional Estimate
for August. —

To Ditto.

To Ditto - referring the
Accounts

3263

Fort St. George 11 August 1796

5th

Accounts of the King's Paymaster General, in continuation to the 24th. June last.

To Ditto. authorizing the issue

To Ditto

of passage Money to Lieutenant Fireworker Haddon.

To Ditto. desiring a Statement

To Ditto.

of the additional expense that would be incurred by completing the eleventh Regiment serving with the Nizam to the full establishment upon the new formation of the Army.

To Commander of the Henry

To Captain Campbell

Dundas directing him to receive on board Charter party passengers for England.

6th

Received the undermentioned letters entered in W.B. Nos. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40 & 41.

From Lieutenant Evans acknowledging his receipt of Ten Mares Catelyssent to him.

From Lieutenant Evans.

From Military Paymaster General. transmitting another additional Estimate of Cash for Augusth.

From Mr. Roebuck.

From

3264

Fort St. George 1 August 1796.

6

From Lieutenant Colonel Close.

From Adjutant General proposing several promotions.—

From Mr Roebuck

From Military Paymaster General enclosing a letter from Lieutenant Kingston, & stating further particulars respecting the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser towards him.—

From Major General Floyd.—

From Commandant at Tiethinopoly forwarding an address from the Officers of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry on the subject of their Quarters at Tachinore—submits also Estimates for some Guard Room Cobbs and Sentry Boxes the Cavalry Barracks for completed—submits his expenses in making Storehouses for the same—an Hospital and Well still wanting—suggests that the Officers quarters at Puttoor and Warriore be condemned and that House rent be allowed—requests orders may be given for paying the Batta of Captain Shipkeeper's detachments.—

From Captain Stevens.—

To Captain P. Stevens acquainting an advance of one Months pay to the detachment

3265

Fort St George, August 1790.

6th detachment under his command

From Military Auditor General reporting

From Colonel Malcolm.

his Audit of sundry Accounts of payments to the Kings Troops.

8th Received the following letter

W. C. Jackson Esqre.

Military Secretary

Sir,

From Executor of the late Major Dunwoody with bills for difference of Batta due to the deceased.

I have the honor to enclose Bills for the difference of Batta due to the late Major Dunwoody with the Auditor Generals letter on the subject, which I request you may have the goodness to lay before the Right Honble the Presidention in Council in the hope of an order towards their being passed and paid; as the claim for Service actually performed with inferior Rank and Allowance, rests in every respect upon the same ground with the claim of others which has been admitted, and may not perhaps be considered as having become less valid by the circumstance of his death, prematured by Service in unhealthy situation rendering it unnecessary to include his name in the General Order, which in so far as relates to the List of names therein

3266

Fort St. George 11 August 1796

8.

therein contained appears to be simply an Enrol-
-ment of precedence in Military Rank in no way
affecting Claim founded upon its pecuniary
principle.

Fort St. George
7th August 1796.

I have the honor to be
Sir &c.
(Signed) A. Browne
Secretary to the
Late Major
Dunwoody.

The Honble Company ... Dr.

To Major Dunwoody for difference of Batta
General Order of the 24th May 1796.

Half Batta as Major for 13 days			
Days in the Month of March 1796	26	--	--
Received as Capt.n for the Corres-			
=ponding period from the Ellore			
Pay Office	10	16	64
	15	25	16
Full Batta as Major for 7 days in			
March 1794 March from Ellore			
to Samulcotah	28	--	--
Received as Captain for the corres-			
=ponding period from the Ellore			
Pay Office	11	8	32
	16	33	60
Full Batta as Major for 15 days			
in March 1794 for Commanding			
Samulcotah	44	--	--
Received as Capt.n for the cor-			
=responding period from the			
Ellore Pay Office	17	25	16
Carried forward ...	58	33	60

3267

Fort St George 1 August 5796.

D.t

Brought forward ..... 50 33 40.

Full Batta as Major for the month
of April 5794 for commanding
Samulcotah ..... 120 - - -.
Received as Captain for the
Corresponding period from the
Ellore pay Office ..... 40 - - - 72 - - -.

Pagodas 130 33 40.

/Signed/ A. Brown - Executor of the
Will of Major Thomas Dunwoody.

The Honble Company Dr

To Major Thomas Dunwoody for difference of Batta
& General Order of the 24th May 5796.

	D. F. C	D. F. C
Full Batta as Major for the Month of May 5794 for Commanding Samulcotah 124 - - -		
Received as Captain for the correspond. =ing period from the Ellore Pay Office	49 - 25 - 16	74 - 16 - 64
Full Batta as Major for the month of June 5794 for Commanding Samulcotah 120 - - -		
Received as Captain for the corresponding period from the Ellore Pay Office ..	40 - - -	72 - - -
Full Batta as Major for the Month of July 5794 for Commanding Samuel = =cotah	124 - - -	
Received as Captain for the correspon =ding period from the Ellore pay Office ...	49 - 25 - 16	74 - 16 - 64

Carried Forward 220 33 40

3268

Fort St George 8th August 1796

Brought forward 220.33.48

Full Batta Major for 5 days in August
1796 for Commanding Samulcotah 20.0.0.
Received as Captain for the corres-
=ponding period from the Ellore
Pay Office ..... 0..0..12..0..7

Pagodas 232.33.40

(Signed) A. Brown Executor of
the Will of Major Tho.s Dunwoody

Major Archibald Brown

Executor of the Will of Major
Thomas Dunwoody &c.

Sir,

I regret that it is not in my
power to pass the Bills for difference of Batta to the
late Major Dunwoody amounting to Pagodas
363.25.16 (drawn for by you as the Executor of
his Will) as his name does not appear in
the promotion of Officers published in Orderly
May last authorizing difference of Batta
from the dates of their respective promotions -
there can be no doubt that he would have
received the amount if the Order had been
published at any time previous to his
death

3269 Fort St George, August 5 1796

P.h

death, but as it stands at present I do not consider myself authorized to pass the Bills without a special order from Government.

Have the Honor to be &c.

/Signed/ Henry Malcolm
Mil.y Aud.r General.

Military Auditor Generals Office Fort St George 13th July 1796

The Bills are herewith returned

/Signed/ H. M.

Received the undermentioned letters entered in M. B. Nos 42. 43. 44.

From Lieutenant Coglan - requesting payment of passage money.

From Lieutenant Coglan - 72d Regt

From Lieutenant Montgomery

From Lieutenant Montgomery, enclosing a Register of horses sent by him to Masulipatam. —

From Military Auditor General - reporting on Mr Roebuck's additional Estimate for August. -

From Colonel Malcolm

Sent letter to the Rabob entered in C. C. No 116 informing him that the Grain required for Palamcotah has already been purchased by Mr Powney from the Tinnevelly Polygars and repeating the desire that no duties be levied upon it, nor impediment thrown in the way of its conveyance to Palamcotah

Substance of a letter to the Rabob

3270

Fort St. George, August 1796.

8th Palamcotah.

Sent the following letter

To the Honble Sir John Shore Bart.

Governor General in Council

at Fort William

Honble Sir,

To Bengal and Bombay transmitting Doctor Bell's report of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras.

The Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras having flourished under a System of Tuition alto-gether new we are desirous of diffusing, especially in India, the Report of its progress and present state, and the mode of teaching practised here, with a view to extend any benefits which may arise from this system amongst that Class of children to whom it seems peculiarly adapted.

We have therefore the honor of transmitting a Copy of the Reverend Doctor Bell's last Report of the School, extracted from the Records of the Institution which we recommend as deserving the attention of those who interest themselves in the education and welfare of the rising Generation.

We have the honor to be &c.

Fort St. George
6th August 1796.

Signed, Hobart & Council

The same to the Honble Jonathan Duncan Esqre

Governor in Council at Bombay

Despatched the undermentioned Letters enclosed in No 93.

To the Clerk of the Treasury. Nos 45. 46. 47. 48.

To Ditto

To the Clerk of the Treasury - ordering an additional advance to Mr Roebuck for August.

To Colonel Malcolm

To Ditto - directing the payment of Ten Thousand Rupees by Bills on Bengal on account of the Contractors for Repairs.

To Ditto

To Military Auditor General directing an advance of one months pay to the Detachment under the Command of Captain Reveno.

To Ditto - referring another additional Estimate of Cash required by Mr Roebuck in August. &c

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796

At a Consultation

Present

Major General Alured Clarke

Commander in Chief

Edward Saunders Esqr.

and

Ernst William Fallofield Esqr.

The Right Honble Lord Hobart - absent - indisposed. -

Tuesday 9th August 1796

Minutes of last Consultation read and approved. -

Read the following letters from His Highness the Nabob (entered also in C.C. Nos 117. 118)

Translation of a Letter

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

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George

Dated 25th July 1796.

Received 22d Do. Do.

From the Nabob in reply to letters addressed to his Highness, urging him to make some arrangement for repaying to the Company the Amount advanced by them to the new Cavalry Loan Creditors and to allow the Fort of Chandernaghiry to be garrisoned by the Company's Troops. —

The Interest which I naturally have in the prosperity and success of the Company's Affairs makes me feel a real concern, when I am at any time compelled to refuse a requisition, urged on their behalf, being always equally solicitous of promoting their advantage and contributing to their satisfaction. - But, my Lord, however desirous I am of convincing the Company of the extent of my Friendship towards them, it behooves me not wholly to disregard my own credit, not

totally

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

totally to forego my own Interests

Your Lordship, in your Letter of the 14th ultimo has urged to me, that an opportunity presents itself, which if improved, may testify not only the sincerity of my regard to the Finances of the Company but the strength of my attachment to the Governor General of India — I must confess to your Lordship, that you have held out two incitements, as powerful as could be devised, for accomplishing the objects in question — But I am sorry to observe, that the opportunity cannot be embraced, without an infringement of my Honor and Dereliction of my Interests, and these are sacrifices which I am assured, neither the Company nor Sir John Shore would wish me to make.

To ascertain precisely, all the matters connected with the new Cavalry debt, to which your Lordship has first attracted my attention, would require some time; and more would certainly seem requisite to settle my Plan for the discharge of the same. I shall therefore beg to be excused, my Lord, in deferring the discussion of this subject, which demands deliberation, to a more convenient occasion. —

The second point, in which your Lordship has required my acquiescence, is the evacuation of the Fort of Chandergary and you have stated as a persuasive to the measure, that the situation of the affairs on the Western Frontier

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

Frontier, and the reasons offered in the Governor General's letter, render the evacuation of the fort in question, a measure of real importance.—

By the accompanying copy of a letter from the Marquis Cornwallis, your Lordship will perceive, that the forts of Chundergerry, Wylaigur and Arcot were exempted from the Article in the late Treaty concluded between His Highness the Nabob Walajah and the Marquis Cornwallis, which stipulated that the forts in the Carnatic should be garrisoned with Company's Troops— and your Lordship will also learn, on perusing the same, the reason of the reservation viz.— That they were to be "regarded as so many places of Asylum and protection to the dependants of His Highness."—

By a careful consideration of the letter, to which I have referred your Lordship, you will observe a peculiar and delicate attention in Lord Cornwallis to satisfy his Highness's mind, that the said forts should be garrisoned by the Nabob, until the Carnatic should be invaded by an Enemy— that after the restoration of Peace, when the Enemy abandoned the Country they should again revert to his Highness.— Your Lordship need not be informed, that the Original request of the Company to His Highness, in respect to garrisoning his Highness's Forts with Company's Troops, had principally in view the defence and safety of the Carnatic in

the

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

the event of war, and had not any aspect towards these Forts in times of peace and tranquility so little indeed did the forts, in question, appear to affect the Negotiation, that, altho a discussion took place respecting them, on framing the Treaty yet they were not mentioned therein, as being of trivial importance - and so in reality they are, in respect to their locality and Strength, which alone import the Company, though they be of some magnitude in point of private estimation. on the light they were considered by my late Respected Father, because they not only afforded the means of reward of safe and honorable retreat, to several of his faithful adherents - but they served to keep up, in the midst almost of his Subjects, some appearance of Dominion and power; and manifested that, in his extensive Cessions to the Company his Highness had retained three small Posts at least, with which he might gratify his Friends and Dependants in a way most congenial to their Feelings. - It appears, moreover, by Lord Cornwallis's letter, that His Highness was not at rest, or content, until he had obtained from his Lordship a full and explicit declaration on the subject of the Forts in allusion - for that letter unequivocally states, that the forts should remain in His Highness's possession, unless in the event of a War or the Invasion of an enemy - and it is remarkable that Lord Cornwallis, in his Letter, anticipated

what

Fort St. George 9th August 1796:

what has happened, and provided for the occurrence
for in regard to the time, when the Forts should be sur-
=rendered to the Company (with the consent of His
Highness), he explains what he means by War and
the invasion of the country by stating "that, the Stipu-
"lations of the Treaty have not in any respect a refe-
"rence to the Disturbances of the Polygars or any
"other subjects of His Highness's Government or that of
"the Company."—

Now, my Lord— if Lord Cornwallis's
letter can be considered a Criterion (and it was written
at the time the treaty was recently framed— the reas-
=oning of it fresh and well understood, it may be deemed an
Interpretation of the treaty— if Treaties have any force— and
if the word of his Lordship so lately and voluntarily
pledged, to his Ally, is to have the usual efficacy and
weight, which it ever had in India, and which his
Government became so truly respectable— it is plainly
evident, that nothing but actual Hostility and the
imminent danger of the Carnatic, could warrant the
Company in demanding these Forts from the Nabob of
the Carnatic.—

Your Lordship does not state that any
hostility exists in Hindostan, by which the Carnatic
may eventually be endangered, and it is notorious
to the whole Indian World, that none actually
does exist— as to the petty disturbances which may
have occurred in the Western frontier by a Band
of Robbers and plunderers, as described by your
Lordship, and which may, perhaps, have been
fomented

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

fomented by bad minds, these cannot be considered as any substantial reason for the requisition of the fort of Chandergherry, analogous to the necessity specified in the Treaty: But lest these disturbances might, by repetition, become serious, I have used of which your Lordship is already informed, the necessary precautions for preventing any future depredations, and have adopted such measures as may bring the offenders to punishment, and what I have done, I should reasonably hope is sufficient. —

In consequence of the demise of my much revered father, The Nabob Walajah, I have ascended the musnud of the Carnatic. Thus, in respect to the Treaty and in other relations to the Company I stand in the same predicament as my late father and, My Lord, it can be no disparagement to me, to own, that my Bosom acknowledges very many of the feelings and sensations, similar to those which filled the Breast of my revered and illustrious Predecessor. —

In respect to the fort of Chandergherry if actual Warfare existed, and your Lordship, on the behalf of the Company, had then required it to be surrendered, I should not in that case have hesitated to have given instant orders for its Evacuation — But, happily for the Company, for me, and for my subjects, War does not dissolute my Dominions.

On the other hand, my Lord, the

Possession

3277

Fort St George 9.th August 1792.

Possession of Chandernagherry, is an object near to my Heart, as affording me the means of rewarding and protecting several of my Dependants and Adherents— it is now occupied by such— and they conduct and have conducted themselves, in a manner regardful of my Honor and respectful to my Ally the Company— thus, under present circumstances I cannot consent to evacuate the place— Nor will your Lordship I am well persuaded, on a second consideration, reiterate such a request— For, I cannot readily be induced to suppose, that your Lordship would wound my sentiments and Happiness, without the existence of such a necessity, as might require individual ease and privilege to be sacrificed for the common good.

What shall I write more?

A true translation

/signed/ A. Falconar

Pers.n Sec.y

Translation of a Persian letter from Lord Cornwallis To His Highness the Nabob— received the 26.th Zeleaud 1206 Hegery answering to 17.th July 1792.

After the usual Compliments.

During the Negotiation of the late Treaty between your Highness and the English Company the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Bahauder communica- =ted to me certain points on the part of your Highness which being of a trivial nature were not mentioned in the Treaty— But as your Highness wishes to have my

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my sentiments upon these subjects I shall communi-
=cate them without reserve- It is stipulated in the
Treaty recently concluded that the Company's troops
shall be stationed in the several forts of the Car-
=natic- Although this stipulation was made with
the view to the opposing of an Enemy and the security
and defence of the Dominions of the Carnatic, in
order to obviate any doubts that may be entertained
by the Company (who are ever desirous of complying
with your wishes) I have directed the Government of
Madras, not to place garrisons of the Company's
troops in the Forts of Arcot, Chylasgur and Chander-
=ghery but to deliver them up to your Highness for the
residence of your Dependants- I hope from your High-
=ness's great wisdom and prudence that you will
keep in mind the stipulation in the Treaty relative
to the several forts being garrisoned with the
Company's troops and in the event of a War or the
invasion of the Country by an enemy, should it
be deemed advisable and expedient that the forts
aforesaid should be garrisoned by the troops of the
Company for the protection of the Country, your
Highness will be pleased to allow it- The stipula-
=tions of the Treaty in the event of a war have not
in any respect any reference to the Disturbances
of the Polygars or any other subjects depending upon
your Highness's Government or that of the Company
and I have written to the Gentlemen of the

Madras

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Madras Government, that in case a War should happen in any part the Gardens belonging to your Highness in the Carnatic, which do not form a part of the Samah bundee of the Revenues are not included nor to be included in the Articles of the Treaty— My Friend it is my real desire in all affairs between your Highness and the Company to comply with your Highness's wishes as far as may be in power and with this sincere intention I have not neglected or passed over one single circumstance from the first commencement of the Negotiation of the late Treaty the steps which led to the establishment of a permanent system and a right understanding between your Highness and the Company will strengthen and confirm the bonds of friendship and union with each other— The security of both parties and the obviating Your Highness's difficulties by the punctual payment of your Debts was the first object of my wishes— accordingly by the blessing of God and the good fortune of Friends I have reason to hope that every thing which might be the cause of uneasiness to your Highness's mind, and of doubt in the Company with respect to your Highness's confidence in and reliance upon them is removed, and that the present treaty will form the basis of a strong, sincere and lasting Friendship between sincere friends several trivial occurrences may happen which cannot be provided for by Treaties and which the wisdom of mankind cannot foresee— but by the blessing of

Pd

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God as they may easily happen so they may as easily be remedied - it entirely depends upon friendship and cordiality - Your Highness may not assured that the English Company and their Managers in this country will be equally attentive with your Highness in fulfilling the duties of friendship - I will not trouble your Highness further on this subject as your Highness's well-wisher I offer my advice that in conducting the affairs of your Country you will employ Aumils of experience and Integrity in the collection of your Revenues, cause Justice to be done to your Ryots, properly regulate the Affairs of your Family and Retrench all superfluous expences - By such prudence and foresight the several stipulations of the present Treaty may be fulfilled with honor and satisfaction to the respective parties.

I hope your Highness will consider me as your sincere friend and well-wisher and make me happy by constant accounts of your good Health.

What shall I say more.

Translation of a Letter
From His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic &c &c &c &c
To the Right Honble Lord Hobart Governor of Fort St George &c -

Dated 23d July 1796
Received do do

From the Nabob replying to the letters addressed to him relative to the Release of Ram

That I have not hitherto replied to your Lordship's letter of the 29th March, was owing to those emotions, which your Explanation of the Event

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.-

Ram Row's Family declares that the steps taken on that occasion were equally derogating to his dignity and inconsistent with a proper regard to his Sovereign Rights and agrees that the persons released may be restored to his Authority

Event of the 27th of February, and of the Circumstances leading to and attending it, had excited in my Bosom, Emotions which your Lordship not only justly foresaw, but which you have attempted to deprecate- And if, even at this interval I should unwarily be betrayed into a warmth of expression, in adverting to any of the extraordinary matters contained in your Lordship's explanation, you will regard it as the irresistible Impulse of an afflicted mind- that I am called upon to discuss Topics, which in their nature would seem to have forbidden discussion and to answer imputations, which, if they were suffered to pass unnoticed, might injure my Dignity and affect my Honor: And although you have endeavoured to persuade me, that the contents of your explanation, however harsh and disagreeable they might appear on the first Impression, would ultimately be followed with a Spiritual advantage, in the hour of Adversity, and extreme illness- I am afraid that your Lordship's letter, from its manner and substance will rather induce a new cause for Repentance, than afford any Consolation.

In the first Paragraph of your letter you have observed "that, as your private Secretary "had waited on me, to Explain the Cause of the two "Companies of the 74th Regiment having been "ordered by your Lordship to March into Triplicane. "you were in hopes I would not have required "any further Explanation"- But what reasonable hope

Fort St George 9th August 1796

hope your Lordship could have entertained, that any information conveyed through your private Secretary would have been received by me, and acknowledged as an official notification, in a case of so much moment, I am unable, under pre-sent circumstances to divine; more particularly as you cannot be unacquainted, that Mr Addersley did not advise me of the Militarys having been ordered into Triplicane, until after the event had taken place - when, a Knowledge of it might have been imparted to me from motives, which it is not difficult to imagine: it must have been presumed, my Lord, that I was deficient in sen-sation, if, at a moment when I was ap-prised of my Palace being surrounded with an armed force, I should have found myself in a temper, to hear dispassionately what your Lordships private Secretary might have to deliver: and such was the agitation of my mind, that I was incapa-citated to understand the extent or substance of his commission: If under these circumstances, I have given your Lordship the trouble of a particular explanation, and which you see, in some degree to have resented - as I knew not how to avoid it - I feel I not any necessity to risk its excuse.

You have been pleased, my Lord, to enter into a minute detail of the reasons, which are said to have induced you to interfere in the

rescue

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Fort St George 9th August 1796.

rescue of certain Persons, who had been confined by my authority: but, though I am satisfied that you have been at peculiar pains to render some Justificatory reasons for the adoption of the measure in question, yet I am concerned to communicate my conviction, that the act was not only unnecessary, but under every connected circumstance; scarcely to be defended, on any principle of general or local Law; though, by the latter, your Lordship has endeavoured to shew (and to this I may have occasion hereafter to advert), an authority for your Interference.

You have favored me with three Documents, which have led your Lordship, as you have remarked, to interfere in the releasement of the persons before alluded to - two of them (No.s 1st and 2d.) being Petitions, and the remaining paper, as I am told, a bill of sale. The Petition No. 1 you represent to have been delivered to you in the month of October last - and you express yourself to have been not only uneasy, but extremely concerned at being disappointed of an occasion to comply with the earnest and earnest prayer of the Petitioners, until four months afterwards: you have offered certain reasons, said to have prevailed upon your Lordship and to have operated against an immediate interposition, you have also explained, that it was in consequence of the second Petition No. 2, which was presented to you in the afternoon of the 27th. February, that you were directly led to the

rescue

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

rescue of the persons confined; and you have stated your happiness on that opportunity to have been greater than you had ability to describe, as it held out to your Lordship the means of removing from your Government a Stigma under which it had long labored, by a tacit acquiescence in Barbarity and oppression; besides enabling you to relieve a numerous and respectable Family, from sufferings aggravated and mortifying." —

Willing as I am, my Lord, to think favourably of your humanity, it is not easily reconcilable that your Lordship, under the matters explained, should have suffered your mind to have been harrowed and oppressed, for so long a space of four months, without having sought to follow any premised matter of relief — that you should have waited inactively, until chance should offer, what you were so solicitous to embrace — your Lordship had the same information, the same means and the same right of interference, (if you ever had a right) at the time of the first application, as at the present, and as in atchieving the release of the two young men and women, referred to in your Lordship's letter, you had recourse to forcible and violent measures; the same would have been justified in the event (if the Event could justify it) whensoever and wheresoever it had happened, whether it had happened four months ago, or yesterday — at Chandergerry or

Tripliconé

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Tripliane - and that you had the power to effect the enlargement in the beginning, at a latter period, it would be unnecessary for me to observe, since you have in more than one passage of your letter advised me (perhaps I might say with no great delicacy) of its extent, and what it might possibly be able to effect. - It would be equally superfluous for me to remark to your Lordship, except cursorily, that you had as much insight into the situation of the persons mentioned in the Petition, in the month of October, as in the month of February; since this is the Representation of the Parties themselves - How far such a Representation might be more entitled to belief, on its being attested on Oath, being still but a partial Representation, your my Lord, who have acted under it, may possibly be able to explain. It would raise a Presumption however, when a solemn account could not be believed, on the credit of the Parties relating it, without attestation, that it could assume very little fresh credit from the addition of an oath - and, in the present instance, my Lord, if you had proceeded on the bare Petition, without having sent it to the Justice of the Peace, to receive a new solemnity, if you had acted under the dominion of your own Heart, so alive, as it would appear, to the Burthen of the Petition, reiterated as it was too, to your Lordship, I should have considered

your

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your motives less liable to misconception than now; although you have been pleased to say, that your not attending to it, instantly, was out of respect to my situation - yet, my Lord, if it were an act of Justice, which you were about to perform, the mandates of justice are irresistable. It cannot, does not distinguish persons; - and if the truth of the facts stated in the Petition were to be ascertained, before you thought yourself authorized to interfere, through the medium of the justice of the Peace; such a reference would have been as necessary to be observed in regard to any other person, as in respect to me and being necessary was of course demandable. In such proceeding therefore, you have not discovered any proof of respect that I can with propriety acknowledge, any more than in the act afterwards pursued, by your Lordship in seeming consequence of such a Reference. But, my Lord, were I not sensible of your situation, and were I not accustomed to look to it for sentiments suited to it I might have been led to think, on the first view of the thing, that the procuring an attestation of the facts contained in the Petition, was a step resorted to as a sanction for the reference itself, and not as a precaution of delicacy and tenderness towards me - as a measure of personal favour and not of disinterested regard. -

Having summarily explained your inducements for commissioning an armed party to enter Triplicane; your Lordship has been pleased to answer my representation of the Transaction, Paragraph by Paragraph, with an endeavour, as you have expressed yourself

of

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of setting me right in many particulars of which, you observed that I seemed entirely misinformed_ I shall pursue, my Lord, the same obvious and natural order, in reply to the different divisions of your letter; by which, I am not without confidence, that I shall be able to convince you that I have been rather misunderstood than misinformed, in the matters represented to your Lordship in Council.

You have advised me, that Captain Wallace and not Captain Grant, had the command of the armed Party ordered into Triplicane: It is of no great moment my Lord, whether the one Gentleman, or the other led the Soldiery on that occasion, as it had not been hinted by me, that any additional Injury or Aggravation accrued from the Party having been commanded, as I supposed by Captain Grant_ It was the act my Lord, of employing the Military, not of the Person exercising a command over them, that I publickly represented to you as an unjustifiable measure_ and although, as stated by your Lordship, Captain Grant might not have been honored with the distinguished office of leading a Force, to be employed on a duty so creditable, and important_ to conduct a body of men, in Secrecy and in the dark, almost into the Hall of the Palace of an Antient and attached Ally of the Company, to penetrate, profane and plunder it_ to scourge from it his Relations, his Friends and his Domestics_ and to set at liberty the most enormous and atrocious

Offenders_

Fort St. George 9th August 5796.

offenders— while he, as his ancestors had done before him, peaceably remained within its Walls, unsuspecting their approach, and seemingly secure(untell your Lordship had taught him otherwise) of reciprocal confidence and an honorable return of Friendship— though Captain Grant had not, at first committed to him the first Glance of the enterprize; you have told me, my Lord, you had confided to him an Office, certainly of no mean consequence, in your Lordship's contemplation of what might possibly happen— that of Moorish Interpreter to the party— your Lordship in the hurry of the arrangement of your plans, had not overlooked the probability of a Resistance on the part of my Guard, or you would not have conducted any means for the prevention of the mischief, which might have accrued from such Resistance— But, although my Enemies, certainly not your Lordship, might have wished an opposition to your designs, in order to have converted it into an apparent serious dispute of the Company's authority; yet my Lord, I am as well apprized of the value of their Friendship and alliance, and of the just manner of their thinking and acting, that I was at this, as at all other seasons, particularly cautious, not to let a rash, ill considered act, as I beheld it, interrupt and hazard an amity and alliance, which had been commenced and had long continued, in reciprocity of interest and mutuality of good faith; and I must inform your Lordship, that I took a more than common care,

on

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Fort St George 9th August 1796.-

on the instant of my being apprized of the Military having entered Pulicane, to warn my Guard and my People, not to oppose the Troops which had been employed under your Lordship's Orders; satisfied that they could not be sent with any views of Hostility, and of mistakenly they should have been ordered on the Enforcement of any supposed civil purpose, that I should have an ultimate satisfaction, if not from your Lordship, at least through the medium of that Government in India, which has alone the right of making Peace or War- And as I neither meditated resistance- nor was any even- =tually shewn, your Lordship might have spared the use of the derisive Term, applied to the opposition you expected- of the truth or falsehood of which neither my situation nor pride, demand or warrant an Inquiry. -

You have laid down as Principles, my Lord, that, within the Precincts of the Company, without exception of Persons, the British Law is predomi- =nant- that the affair in which your Lordship's in- =terfered, was Cognizable by the British Laws, and that your interference, in the manner you pursued, was conformable to its rules- But, my Lord, I cannot admit, as far as respects my individual Rights, or the Rights of those attached to, and con- =nected with me, that the British Law has any Domination, or authority whatsoever: you seem to have overlooked, my Lord, both in the

form

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

form and spirit of your letter, that I am a Sove-
=reign Independant Prince— you seem to have over-
=looked, that the very precincts of the Company were
granted to them, by the Bounty of my illustrious
Predecessors and that they are still held by a Tenure
which plainly implies a homage and service— How
then your Lordship could contend that I and my
Dependants are amenable for any private debts to
the Jurisdiction of the British Laws while Ene-
=morant on the Jageer or Feod, so granted by my
Predecessors, would have been a matter of much surprize
to me, if your Lordship had been silent as to the
grounds on which you had claimed and vindicated
a Jurisdiction.

If your Lordship ever had been inclined to
view me divested of any rights in the Jageer, as
Lord Paramount of the Carnatic, by the grant of
my Ancestors (but which denudation I cannot and
do not admit;) yet you were bound to consider me
in the general relation of a Sovereign Power, and as
such, not liable to be controuled in any private
acts or personal Affairs, by the local and partial
Institution of Great Britain; but by the Law
Universal, as subsisting between Nations and
Countries— And in this regard your Lordship need not
be told, that every Civilized Power admits, in the
Representatives of Sovereign States, while resident
with them, the Exercise and use of their respective
Laws within their own Families and Dependencies,

those

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though the same should be discordant to, and different from the ordinances of the State wherein such Representatives may reside - and there requires no Argument to shew, that what the Courtesy of the Laws of Nations grants to the Representatives of Princely Authority, cannot be denied to the person of the Sovereign himself, in a like situation: I shall therefore conclude, my Lord, untill I be better informed, that however wide the Dominion of the British Laws may be, within the Precincts of the Company's Lager, the same cannot restrict my Volition and acts - or restrain my authority and Power, as to the Individuals of my Family and my Servants - And it appears that your Lordship is not inconscious of the Rights which I solemnly insist on, as inseparable from my Dignity - Since you have framed a supposeitious Case which would seem if granted, at least in your Consideration, to leave me no reason of Remonstrance, no hope of Redress. For you have advanced, that the House in which the Persons, liberated by your Lordship, had been confined, is not my Property - and that the Persons themselves, so far from having been Peculators or Defaulters to my Father or myself, were not in our service - as to the first fact my Lord, your seeming candor would almost preclude a necessity of my offering a remark, for you have said that, whether the Facts were true, or not, your conduct would have been the same - It is self evident, my Lord, that the right of liberating

the

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the Persons confined, was no way involved in the ques-
=tion of property in the House; and therefore your
Lordship has fairly and openly placed it out of
consideration. But you have not only said that
the House does not belong to me, but that the
Prisoners within it, neither were nor are the ser-
=vants of my much respected Family, or myself: How
your Lordship has ascertained this circumstance,
you have not condescended to explain; Except you
meant that I should understand that you had
formed your Judgment on the narration and detail of
the Parties interested in the matter, which is incons-
=tant with all law and Justice: If I were to state
to your Lordship, that the persons liberated were my
subjects, having been born within the bounds of my
Country— that they were Servants in the Revenue
Department, having received a monthly sum, as like
from my late Revered Father— that they had been
proven to be defaulters in their accounts— and that
in consequence of their Treachery towards their Sovereign,
they had justly forfeited their liberty and Estates—
such a Statement would scarcely be supposed to out-
=weigh, in the present disposition of your Lordship,
the Credit of the Parties delinquent, who are already
in possession of your Confidence— Your Lordship has
declared that, had the unfortunate young man really
been Peculators and Defaulters in the affairs of my
Revenue (in consequence of the implied Compact
between Governor Pigot and my Father) you
should

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Fort St George 9th August 1796.

should, on a proper Representation, have been inclined to deliver them up - But, what Representation would be a proper one? and who is to be the Judge of it? where do my Treaties stipulate it? how does your Lordship's Commission sanction you in dispensing with the Law, according to your Will and pleasure? and how can that act be legal? these are questions which would seem to require an answer, before I should submit myself to request the redelivery of the Persons, whom you have rescued from my hands -

But, I have shewn your Lordship from the Law of nations my unquestionable and indisputable authority to confine and punish such of my family Servants and Dependants as may offend against their duty - On this ground alone, can the Right be acknowledged or rationally accounted for, and therefore on this ground alone, would I enjoy and exercise it -

If your Lordship had been satisfied in having neglectingly mentioned my revered and much regretted Father, the late Nabob Walajah - knowing as you must how much and deservedly his name is respected; I should not, most probably, have noticed the omission: but when you have imputed to His Highness a variety of Vices and base Passions, which his August Bosom was an utter stranger to, it would be an impiety in a Son, to suffer such aspersions to escape, without animadversion although His Highness had been obliged to punish with confinement, certain Individuals of his

Household

Fort St George 9th August 1796

Household, as it appears he had done; it was a measure reluctantly resorted to, for the future safety of his Revenue - more with the view for which all his Punishments were inflicted (and they were not many) to deter others from the commission of crimes, than for the purposes of Revenge on the Criminals - and so far, in the unhappy instance, mentioned by your Lordship, was His Highness averse from adding severity to seclusion, as insinuated by you, that he actually caused to be presented to the Prisoners, besides a sufficient allowance for the purchase of the necessaries of life, certain Periodicals known, to be used at ordinary Festivals, in Charitable Donations: and in the times of debility and sickness he gave orders that they should be attended with the best medical advice, and did not scruple to allow his Servants free access to them - But, my Lord, the Character of my father for Generosity and Benevolence is too well known to require my Evidence to support it - however, not only have his sainted ashes been disturbed, to add Strength and Colouring to your Lordship's animadversions, but I myself interrogated on supposed circumstances, in which I could not possibly be imagined to have partaken. Your Lordship has asked - "If these young men had "been deserving of your Highness's displeasure, what "reason can be adduced for the Imprisonment,

for

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"for above two years, of the miserable Women and
"Children? Had the lives of those, who expired in
"the course of Confinement, been forfeited according
"to your Highness's notions of Justice - and would
"not even Imprisonment and seclusion from their
"petitions and Friends have been sufficient to
"satisfy that Resentment you felt against every
"Individual connected with Ram Row's family,
"without accompanying the restraint with
"Indignities, which Women of their high cast
"consider more than death"!

Now, my Lord, as the imprisonment of the Family of Ram Row (a circumstance of which your Lordship is acquainted) was the act of my revered father the Nabob Walajah, and was and must be understood to have been undertaken on motives of Justice and of Right, Known and defensible of His Highness; I am aware of no inherent power in your Lordship to question His Highness's act, and for reasons of which you are already in possession - For, if your Lordship had that power, as well might you assume to yourself the authority, in consequence of enquiring into and examining any other measure of his Highness's Government, and of unsettling and over-turning and annulling any of the public acts devised by His Highness, for the better Regulation of his Dominions or for the interior management of his affairs - But if your Lordship possessed

the —

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the full Right, it would not afford a pretence to question me, or matters arising out of his late Highness's act; for a Proposition to that extent would be as preposterous, as irreducible to any principle or common Rule of Judgement and therefore if I decline answering to the points submitted by your Lordship, it arises from a conviction that the subject and instance of your questions are altogether unexaminable by your Lordship, not that they would be difficult of answer.—

You have assured me that no insult or rudeness was offered to those females of my family who had been stationed in the House from which the Persons, so often mentioned have been Ejected by your Lordship. But you have added, that if they had been exposed to ill treatment, it would not well have been a subject of much regret.!—

I am at a loss to conjecture to what your Lordship may allude, or the insinuation immediately noticed. I would not believe that your Lordship maintains it as an opinion, that to belong to my Family, is sufficient of itself to render the Insinuations related to it the objects of rudeness and insult, nor would I bring myself willingly to think, that you have doubted my assertion, solemnly and publickly pledged: and yet, my Lord, how am I to account for your Insinuation, after having informed you, in my first address on this subject, that the Ladies resident in the House were

J

Fort St George 9.th August 1796

of my own immediate Family.a You have observed moreover, that the purposes for which they were placed in the House might, in the event of an insult suffered by them, have precluded all regret; But what were those purposes my Lord.r You have not informed me, and most probably you are not informed of them yourself. - I must remark to your Lordship, that they were situated there, as in an Asylum, in a Voluntary seclusion on their part, protected and venerated by the whole Eastern World, and scarcely ever intruded on, in times of Rapine and the Sword - If your Lordship have forced the Door of such an Asylum, and have afterwards defended the act in condemnation of customs and usages which have been sanctioned and sanctified by ages, you may possibly quiet your own mind, but will scarcely find a justification in the eyes of the World - But my Lord you have told me, that the Females of my Family have received no Insult.a were not they themselves exposed to the foreign gaze of an armed Multitude:a and do you think that the covered Doolies in which they were afterward permitted to depart, could conceal their shame.a Nevertheless, as the Supreme Boon conceded to feminine modesty was dictated in a seeming zeal of attention, I shall acknowledge it as sought, for your Lordship certainly had the means to push them bare into the street. -

Your

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You have communicated to me what sounds more, in nature of a Threat than in amicable advice "that the verge of my residence "being in the Vicinity of Triplicane, if the British "Law shall be violated by my orders, and Sepoys "employed by me, to enforce that violation, I must "take the consequences of the necessity, which (you "say) I may impose, of the Military being called "upon for the maintenance of legal authority"— But you have begged a case My Lord, which, as it could only originate in Injustice, I should hope it will never happen— and perhaps, till it had occurred your Lordship's observation might have been more prudently reserved— You have discovered a promptitude to introduce the Soldiery on a fancied situation— but even in that situation imagined by your Lordship, I am advised that the Introduction would be any thing but legal— I am told my Lord, that the British law is particularly abhorrent from forcible and military measures, and that it never resorts to them, but in failure of Civil authority to a like end; the natural aspect of that, as of the Laws of every Country, being to the preclusion of Violence and force— and your Lordship, in regard to me, had the less occasion to hold out the British Law, in terms not its own, since you have in numberless instances experienced the readiness of my disposition, towards the furtherance of its

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its lawful demands -

You have observed, that I might be perfectly justified in entertaining no apprehension of personal Injury - but that you know of no right to personal inviolability derived from the Laws of England, except in the King of Great Britain. - In matters of this sort my Lord, a clear and mutual understanding is necessary - nothing should be left to doubt or to conjecture: I am not conversant in the Laws of England, and the little I have of them is from the casual communications of Friends: But, by them, My Lord, I have been taught, and I believe truly, that the Law of nations is an important Branch of the Common Law of England and, under the law of nations I am given to understand, as I have before explained to your Lordship, that my Person is inviolable, in common indeed every Embassador or Vackeel of any Sovereign Resident within the Company's Territory and independently of the Privileges I posess, as Lord of the Carnatic - and this I do not vauntingly press on your Lordship, but in a desire that our relative conditions may be known and ascertained.

You have been pleased to state to me, that the sending the Military into Triplicane, was an act of your Lordship's sole authority - but which has since received the sanction of your Council: it is of considerable regret to me, however, that you did not advise with the Members of the

Council

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

Council until after this act was completed. For, it is more than probable, My Lord, that some of the Gentlemen composing the Council, who from long experience in the Company's affairs, have had an opportunity to know the constant and faithful friendship of my family to the Company. their attachment to the English nation. that large subsidies have from time to time been afforded for the protection of our mutual Interests. and the large yearly stipend paid by my Predecessors, and continued by me, on account of the maintenance of Troops for the defence of the Carnatic; in which my honor and that of the Company are so interwoven and blended. I therefore say, it is probable had these Gentlemen been preconvinced, that they had hesitated, at least before they Counsel-led a measure, which would comonission a military force against the Peace of a Friend and an ally; for whose defence and safeguard such force was originally intended, and by whose immediate means it was armed and maintained. —

You say, My Lord, that you must take the liberty to deny that any Injury has been offered to me. What, if I should chuse to reply in terms as positive, my assertions might stand, at least in equal estimation with your Lordship. But strong and round expressions and personal asseverations, assist but little to the conviction of mankind, and are seldom called in as auxiliaries, but in failure of right, in the principals of a cause. —

Your

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Fort St George 9th August 1796.

Your Lordship cannot forget, on announcing the demise of my respected father, the late Nabob Walajah, at the different Courts of Hindoostan, the testimony which you then bore of his deserts, and the advantage derived to the Company from his active friendship and assistance - discover not the Ingratitude then, the disregard with which you have thought proper to consider the heir of that constant and liberal friend. -

Seeing that the persons whom your Lordship has set free, were Servants and Subjects of his late Highness the Nabob, and confined by his authority on account of their several peculations, until they should make a compensation for the wrong done towards his Highness, and an expiation for the confidence they had betrayed. Seeing under the circumstances explained, that His Highness had full authority to confine them - and that your Lordship without the power to enquire into the act of such confinement, have taken upon yourself, unauthorizedly, to liberate them; I have again to urge to your Lordship, that they be instantly returned to their former situation, or that the Governor and Council of Madras will make good the loss occasioned to my Revenue by their male practices. -

What need I add more?

A true Translation,

(signed) H. Falconar

Dep. Sec.

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.-

The following reply having been sent in Circulation by the Right Honble the Governor and approved, it now ordered to be translated and despatched to the Nabob, (Vide C. C. No. 119)

To His Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Wallajah
Vc.a Vc.a Vc.a Vc.a Vc.a

May it please your Highness

To the Nabob in reply to the two foregoing letters.—

I have received your Highness's letters dated the 25th and 29th of July- and however I may regret your decision on the subject of the liquidation of the new Cavalry debt, I cannot but admire the candour with which you have expressed yourself- because it will enable the Court of Directors to judge how far they can in future depend on your Highness's disposition to discharge those indispensable demands they have upon you, unless they have recourse to other means than those of simple persuasion for their enforcement. Demands which have been urged, at a period of extraordinary expence, when the pecuniary embarrassments of the Government are so pressing, as with difficulty to admit of their carrying on a War, in which your Highness may ultimately be concerned as much as the Company. -

You are pleased in answer to my applica-tion to you, for the immediate discharge of the new Cavalry debt- to convey your sentiments in the following terms "I am sorry to observe that the oppor-tunity cannot be embraced without an infringement

"of

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"of my honor and dereliction of my interests; and these
"are sacrifices which I am assured neither the Compa-
"ny, nor Sir John Shore would wish me to make"—
"To ascertain precisely all the matters connected with
"the new Cabalry debt, to which your Lordship has
"first attracted my attention, would require sometime,
"and more would certainly seem requisite to settle any
"plan for the discharge of the same, I shall therefore
"beg to be excused, my Lord, in deferring the discussion
"of this subject, which demands deliberation, to a
"more convenient occasion"— I have quoted the above
recited Paragraph, not for the purpose of any
comment upon it, because that appears wholly
unnecessary; but to assure your Highness that your
meaning is perfectly understood, and I have no
doubt, that the Court of Directors will take such
measures, as the exigency of their situation with
regard to their demands upon your Highness
seems absolutely to require.—

I shall reserve any communication I
may have to make on the subject of Chandergherry,
to a future occasion—

It is with real concern that I find
myself compelled by your letter of the 22d of July
to resume the painful discussion of the unfortu-
nately Family of Ram Row; and I should
not indeed think it necessary to make any
reply, from a conviction that it cannot be the
production of your Highness, were it not my
indispensable

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indispensable duty to set you right in some matters,
wherein you seem to have been greatly misled. I
shall once more repeat to your Highness, that my
not taking any steps to rescue the unfortunate Women
and Children from the miseries of their confinement,
for so long a time, arose entirely from the conviction
which the Parties themselves had, of the misfortunes
in which the two young men then confined at Ma-
=dumaykerry would be involved, if I released their
relations from imprisonment without at the same
time securing their Persons; and therefore I waited for,
and availed myself of, the very first opportunity that
presented itself, for releasing the whole at once.

I shall leave to your Highness's Counsel
to explain to you the cause of my requiring the infor-
=mation upon Oath before a Justice of Peace, previous to
my ordering the Military to proceed to Ram Rows House.

In your Highness's observation "although
"as stated by your Lordship, Captain Grant might
"not have been honored with the distinguished Office
"of leading a Force, to be employed on a Duty so
"creditable and important - to conduct a Body of
"Men in Secrecy, and in the Dark, almost into the
"Hall of the Palace of an ancient and attached Ally
"of the Company, to penetrate, profane and plunder
"it, to scourge from it his relations, his Friends,
"and his Domestics - and to set at Liberty the most
"enormous and atrocious offenders." I have to remark,
that, the House which you had made the Prison

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Prison of Ram Row's Family, I speak from my own knowledge, is at least one mile from your Highness's Palace; that neither the Women, the Children, nor even the two young men had ever been employed in the Collections of your Highness's Revenue, or even in your Service, or that of your Father; and that the only crime you had to allege against them, was their being related to Ram Row, and his Brother, both of whom had expiated their own crimes if they had committed any against your Father, by expiring, the wretched victims of the cruelty of their confinement; That the House of Ram Row was penetrated by the Soldiers, I am ready to admit, but not a single article of any kind taken away by them. Indeed your Highness had taken care it should neither be profaned, or plundered. First because it had been completely ransacked long before, at two different periods, by your Highness's most confidential Ministers; and secondly because it had been so thoroughly polluted by the Moorish Women and the guards you had stationed there, as to prevent the possibility of a fresh stain being discoverable.

Your Highness acquaints me, "that the "Women whom you had sent to Ram Row's house "were of your own Family that they were situated "there as in an Asylum and Sanctuary, in a "voluntary seclusion on their part, protected and "venerated by the Whole Eastern World, and "scarcely even intruded on, in times of Rapine

and

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and the Sword" — I am sorry your Highness could find no more honorable Asylum for the Ladies of your Family — and that in times, not of coarse, and the sword, you should have thought proper to send Women of the Moorish Caste into the House of a Brannin, not only compelling the Females of the Family, to quit the apartments they had been accustomed to occupy, but to expose them at all hours, and in all situations, to the gaze and derision of Soldiers, who were to placed in the different apartments, and avenues of the House, that those wretched Brannin Women, could not for one instant escape their brutal observation — I can have no doubt of your Highness's being desirous to suffer any rash or ill considered act, to interrupt and hazard the amity and alliance subsisting between the Company and yourself — but you will excuse my saying, that had you been previously apprized of the intended march of the Military to Rama Rows house, which the secrecy with which the measure was adopted, and the Darkness of the night, according to your own Statement prevented, the more than common care which your Highness would have taken, would have been observed employed, then in ordering your Guards to make no resistance. —

Your Highness has been pleased to say that "I need not be told, that every civilized "power admits, in the Representatives of Sovereign

Hate

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"States, while resident with them, the exercise and
"use of their respective Laws, within their own
"Families and dependences, though the same
"should be discordant to, and different from the
"Ordinances of the State, wherein such representa-
"tives may reside" — I can assure you, that, I
can by no means admit the doctrine in the
extent assumed by your Highness, nor the appli-
cation of it to the present case.

Your Highness's Law Officers seem
to have advised you "that the British law is par-
"ticularly abhorrent from forcible and Military
"measures, and that it never resorts to them, but in
"failure of Civil authority to a like end" — your
Highness has also been deceived in that respect
for I can venture to assure you, that when-
ever a forcible possession is kept, and an
armed force employed for the purpose, it is an
invariable practice to call upon the Military
in aid of the Civil power. —

Your Highness, I hope, will for-
give my taking this occasion to caution you
against listening to the advice of Lawyers
who know nothing of their Profession except
the Chicanery of it.

Your Highness in speaking of your
individual rights acquaints me "that you are a
"Sovereign and independent Prince that the
"very Precincts of the Company were granted

"to

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"to them by the bounty of your illustrious ancestors,
"and that they are still held by a tenure, which
"implies homage and service" - The confidence with
which your Highness has spoken of your own situa-
-ation, would prevent my ventureing to question it,
but for the high authorities I have to quote, and I
unless circumstances have warranted your aspiring
to more power, than your Father was admitted to
possess, I am inclined to think you will be better
able to appreciate your real situation, when you
have taken the trouble to peruse the following re-
cittals. -

In a letter from His Majesty to your
honored father, dated May 13th 1790 - He thus is
pleased to express himself - "Ever since the time
"that at the interception of the British Govern-
"ment, a grant was obtained from the Emperor
"Shah Allum, to confirm your Highness and your
"Family in the independent possession of the Carnatic
"and that singular grants were obtained in favor
"of the East India Company for the Provinces of
"Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, the five Northern
"Circars and the territory round Madras, which
"last had originally been conferred as a Jaghire upon
"them by your Highness; altho' the obligations of that
"tenure were then actually done away, by the new
"investiture; yet the British Nation has never
"lost sight of the great object of common defence and

protection,

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

"protection of your Highness's just authority in
"the Carnatic." In the Political letter of the 10th
of June 1795, the Court of Directors declare, that
"they are ready to admit, that Mahomed Ali is
"the lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, but that at the
"same time they must observe, that he acquired that
"title by their means, and has been and is now
"supported by their authority; nor have they the
"smallest intention of withdrawing that support."

I have the honor to be
Vc. Vc.
(Signed) Hobart

Fort St. George
5th August 1796.

Copies of the three foregoing Letters ordered to be sent to Bengal.

Ordered that Copies of the foregoing
Letters be sent to Bengal.—

Read the following Letters.

W. C. Jackson Esqr.
Secretary M. D.

Sir

From the Commandant at Tanjore with Papers containing the information required from himself and Captain Borthwick regarding the circumstances attending the calling out of the Troops on the 28th December and 23d January

2

I was yesterday honored with your's
of the 26th Ultimo acquainting me that you were
directed by the Right Honble the President in Council
to desire that I would transmit to his Lordship
Copies of all the correspondence (not already for-
=warded) which passed between myself and the
Resident at Tanjore relating to the calling out
of the Troops on the 28th December and 23d
January

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January last; and that I would communicate what verbal orders, or requisition I received from the Resident and what passed on those occasions, as far as I was concerned. You also acquainted me that you are further directed to informe that similar information is required from Captain Borthwick, and desire that I will call on him for it. -

In consequence of the above directions I now forward Copies of the whole of the correspondence that passed relative to the calling out the Troops on the night of the 28th December and 23d January last and halted at the Palace Gate and also copies of my reports to the Governor and to General Floyd as Commanding the Southern or Division of the Army - As the fullest and clearest information I can give. Agreeable to the above direction I called on Major Borthwick I now enclose his letter on that subject

I have now the honor to request you will lay the whole before the Right Honble the President in Council for his information -

I am

1st August 1796
Tanjore

Vc. Vc.
/Signed/ D. Baird
Comm.g Tanjore

Lieutenant

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.—

Lieutenant Colonel Baird

Commanding Tanjore

Sir

Having received some instructions from the Government for the execution of certain objects, to insure which I am to call upon you for a Military force, I have to request that, on receipt of this you will be pleased to order one Company of your Regiment to march with all possible expedition and halt in the street near the new Gate of the Palace, with orders to the Officer commanding the party to follow such directions as he may receive from me.

Tanjore 7 P. M.
28th December 1795

I have the honor to be
Vca. Vca.
(signed) Alexander Macleod
Rest.

Alexander Macleod Esqr.

Resident at Tanjore

Sir

At nine last night I was honored with your's dated 7 P. M. 28th December 1795 acquainting me of your having received instructions from the Government for the execution of certain objects, to enforce which you were to call on me for a Military force, and requesting that on receipt of your's, I would be pleased to order one Company of the 71st Regiment to march with all possible expedition, and halt in the street near the new Gate of the Palace, with orders to the

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the Officer commanding the party to follow such directions as he might receive from you.

To prevent any delay in the execution of the orders of Government, I immediately complied with your request, and Captain Borthwick, who commanded the party reported on his return, that he was scarce two minutes at the place appointed when he was sent back by you desire - But I beg leave to acquaint you that the Government Orders of the 16th December 1794 draws the line so clearly between Civil and Military Powers, that it is not of my power to comply in future with any requisition from you for Troops unless I am at the same time made acquainted with the nature of the Service to be performed - when I will be enabled to judge what force will be adequate to the execution of it -

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(signed) D Baird
Lieutenant Colonel

Tanjore
29th December 1795.

Lieutenant Colonel Baird
Commanding Tanjore

Sir

In reply to your letter of this days date, I beg leave to inform you that you were fully apprized of all that was requisite for the Troops to do, as Captain Borthwick reported

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reported to you all that they did

I have the honor to be

Tanjore
29th December 1795.

Vcs Vcs

(Signed) Alexander Macleod

Resident.

My Lord

I have the honor to enclose for your Lordships information Copy of a letter to me of the 28th Instant from Mr Macleod the Resident at this Durbar, and copy of mine to him of this date of which I trust your Lordship will approve, as I cannot conceive it to be your intention to place me in a situation more subordinate than that of the Junior Subalterns of the Company's service when intrusted with a Command of any station —

Permit me to remark to your Lordship that a Company which was the force required by Mr Macleod is rather an indefinite term depending on the present strength of the Corps, and other circumstances, of which none but those who see its return can properly judge — as for instance the established strength of a Company in the 75th Regiment is 100 Rank and File, but from the reduced state of the Corps at this time, the Company sent out on the requisition of Mr Macleod at a Minutes warning last night, besides its Men, on duty, leave, Detachment with the Royal Artillery at Trichinopoly, Regimental work &c. consisted of no more than Thirty five Rank and File. —

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

Fete.—

Tanjore
29th December 1795.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) D. Baird
Lieut. Col.

Colonel Floyd
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have the honor to inclose for your information Copies of a letter to me of the 28th instant from Mr. Macleod the Resident, of mine to him of this date and of his answer. I also send you a Copy of one from me to the Right Honble Lord Hobart K.B. of this date and trust you will approve of it. and forward the whole to Colonel Braithwaite the Quarter=master of the Army with such remarks as you may judge proper.— Mr. Macleod's answer to my letter of this date I did not receive before I had closed mine to Lord Hobart, but request you will forward it with the others. From the last you will perceive that Macleod supposes he can at any time order the whole Troops out, without communicating his reasons to me only that it is his pleasure to do so.

Tanjore
29th December 1795.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(signed) D. Baird.
Lieutenant Colonel

(Lieutenant

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Fort St George 9th August 1796.

Lieutenant Colonel Baird

Commanding Tanjore

Sir

In consequence of instructions which I have received from Government I beg leave to require in their name, that you give orders so that neither Shiverow the Rajah's Sirkeel nor either of his Brothers Trimbee or Shankerow be permitted to pass out of the Fort.

I have the honor to be
&c.a &c.a
(Signed) Alexander Macleod
Resident.

Tanjore
23d. January 1796.

My Dear Sir,

Exclusive of the accompanying letter I have in my hands a public letter directed to you, and to be delivered to you or not as occasion may require, I may probably have occasion to send it in the course of this day, it respects the employment of a large part of your Garrison.—

Yours very truely
(signed) Alexander Macleod

23d

Alexander Macleod Esqr.
Resident
Tanjore

Sir

I have received both your letters of this date acquainting me that you have received the instructions

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instructions from Government to prevent Shevaroo the Rajah's Sirkeel or either of his brothers Trimbek or Sankaroo from going out of the Fort- Inconsequence I have given orders- The other letter acquainting me that you have in your possession a public Letter directed for me to be delivered or not as occasion may require, and that you think it probable you may find it necessary to send it me the course of this day- and that it respects the employment of a large part of my Garrison- When I receive the letter I shall then know how to act- But I most sincerely hope, for the honor of our country, that it is not to be employed against the person of the Rajah, whom I know to be an honest and good man- Whatever orders Government are pleased to give, I will insure from my own knowledge of the Rajah to carry them into effect without employing the Troops- I therefore entreat that you will communicate with me freely on that subject before you make use of any harsh measures with the Rajah- To be assured I am as desirous of fulfilling the orders of Government as you or any other can be.-

Tanjore
23d. January 1796.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(signed) D. Baird
Lieut. Col.

For

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

To Lieutenant Colonel Baird

Commanding

Tanjore

Sir

Inclosed I have the honor to send a letter from the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, I have also another order from Government to the same effect; but as it is not directed immediately to you and involves publick circumstances which I do not think myself authorized to communicate, I do not send it. —

I have now to require in the name of Government that you order as large a portion of your Garrison both Europeans and Sepoys as you can spare from the necessary Guards &c consistantly with the Defence of the Fort, to parade in front of the Resident's house in the Fort, with orders to the Officer commanding the party to follow such directions as he may receive from me. — The first paragraph of your letter of this date seems to suppose that my order from Government extends merely to the restriction of the Sirkeal and his Brothers to the Fort — The orders extend much farther. —

In your letter you have been pleased to suppose it possible that the Military force may be employed against the person of the Rajah; yet that such an employment of it would tarnish the honor of our Country — As representative of the Honble Company

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Company here, I am entrusted with a certain part of the British honor which I will take care shall never be tarnished - I will further take care that the suspecion of the possibility of having it tar=nished shall not, as far as respects my represen=tations, pass without remark and explanation.

When the Military force above required shall be assembled, I shall do myself the honor to communicate to you the object of the Government order, and rely upon you for the execution of it. -

Tanjore
23d January 1796.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) Alexander Macleod
Resr.

Trichinopoly 3d January 1796.

Lieutenant Colonel Baird
or Officer Commanding
Tanjore

Sir

Mr. Macleod Resident at Tanjore, has stated in an official letter to me, dated the 2nd instant that he is charged by Government to execute some objects of a secret nature, which make it necessary he should have a considerable Military force at his disposal - That he is so strictly enjoined to secrecy that he is not at liberty to disclose the nature of those objects to me at present - and that it

is

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is important it should not be known that Mr Macleod wishes to call in Troops till the moment they are wanted. –

For these reasons I have judged it necessary to comply fully with the Resident's desire, and shall immediately report to Government accordingly, not doubting but such compliance will be approved. You will therefore be pleased upon the requisition of Mr Macleod Resident at Tanjore in the name of the Right Honble the President in Council, to give him such Troops as he may deem necessary and order the commanding Officer to comply with such instructions as Mr Macleod finds it necessary to give. You will please to reserve a sufficient portion for your Garrison for the purpose of temporary security, and with the reflection of the very great improbability of any serious attack being made upon you.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.
(signed) J. Floyd
Comm.g the South.n Div.n of the Army.

N.B. Colonel Floyd afterwards informed Colonel Baird that the above was approved of by Government.

My Lord

I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information copies of two letters received from Mr Macleod the Resident yesterday together with a Copy of my answer, and of another received from Mr Macleod in the evening

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

evening, inclosing Colonel Floyd's Orders to furnish the Resident with any number of Troops he might require in the name of the Right Honble the President in Council; in consequence of which I instantly complied with the requisition made in the Resident's letter and put all the Troops under Arms and went myself to Mr Macleod whom I found at the house of Mr Swartz, and en= deavoured to prevail on him not to employ the Troops assuring him repeatedly that I would answer with my life on the compliance of the Rajah without force with any Demand I should make of him in the name of Govern= ment: and that it would be more for the Honor of our Country to carry the Orders of Govern= ment into effect in this mild manner than by offering any personal affront to the Rajah by marching Troops with an appearance of using violence against him which was the meaning of the expression in my Letter to Mr Macleod, and not what he seems to have misunderstood it, that the employment of the force that might be wanted would tarnish the honor of our country (and this I explained last night to Mr Macleod) — Mr Macleod still requiring the march of the Troops I sent orders for that purpose (taking such pre= cautions as were necessary for the security of the place) directing that they should halt in the Street between the Resident's house and the Palace.

J

3321

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

I then earnestly requested Mr. Macleod would allow me to accompany him into the Palace being confident from the attention I have ever paid to the Rajah and the good footing we have been on that he considered me as his real friend and that what I might say on the occasion could not fail to have great weight. But Mr. Macleod declining my offer and not communicating to me his instructions from Government I went and placed myself at the head of the Troops, determined, to take upon myself the execution of the Orders of Government and to take care of the personal safety of the Rajah should matters have proceeded to extremeties. But after halting in the Street for several hours I received a note from Mr. Macleod informing me that he had no further occasion for the Force under my command.—

I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I have this day received your instructions to acquiesce in any recommendation of Mr. Macleod for granting an armed force that may be consistent with the safety of the Garrison under my command which shall be strictly complied with.—

I have the honor to be with the highest respect &c. &c.

(signed) D. Baird
Lieut. Col.

Tanjore. 24th January 1796.

N.B. Lieutenant Young is the Officer who accompanied me to Mr Swartz where I found Mr Macleod and is the Officer sent with the orders for the Troops to march and halt in the Street between the Resident's house and the Palaces —

3322

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

Colonel Baird

Commanding Tanjore

Sir

In answer to Mr Secretary Hudleston's letter, the following as far as I can recollect, is all the information, I can give on the subject required.-

On the 28th December last about nine in the evening, I received verbal orders from the Adjutant to parade my Company immediately and to march with them to the New Gate of the Rajah's palace, where I was to put myself under the orders of the Resident, and obey any directions I might receive from him- I had been only a few seconds at my post, when the Resident came out of the Palace and told me that the services of the Company were not required, and I might return with it into the little fort-

These circumstances I reported to you next morning.-

In the evening of the 27th January upon my coming into the little fort from a visit, I found the Regiment under arms upon the parade, and Captain Rose informed me that you had ordered them out, and to remain there, for your further instructions.-

A considerable time after (more than an hour) Lieutenant Young, the Adjutant, brought me your orders to march the Regiment into the large fort, and to draw them up

in

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Fort St George 9th August 1796.

in the street between the Resident's house and the Palace, where you would join them —

This was done accordingly; and I remained with you, till you received a note from the Resident, from the palace, as we all understood, that we were not wanted; — Soon after we returned by your order to the little Fort, the gates of which were shut during our absence.

I have the honor to be with great

Esteem &c &c

/Signed/ J. Borthwick

Major. Capt.n 71.st Reg.t

Tanjore
8th August 1796.

To William C. Jackson Esq.r

Secretary in the Military Department

Fort St George

Sir

From Mr Bal. - main respecting advances of Cash by him on account of the Repair of Water courses &c. in the Dizzi. - on of the Tanjore Country under his Management.

I this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 26.th ultimo advising that you are directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to desire that I will without any delay transmit to the Resident at Tanjore a Statement of the payments I have made on account of the repair of Water courses &c for other purposes of a similar nature — and of the securities I have entered into on behalf of the Company for the discharge of money borrowed by the Inhabitants for the purpose of Cultivation. —

In reply thereto, I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honorable

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Fort St. George 1st August 1796

Honorable the Governor, that I have not as yet entered into any securities on behalf of the Company for the discharge of money borrowed by the Inhabitants, or is it probable that I shall be called upon to do so for some time to come, as the Pattachedars it would appear experience considerable difficulty in obtaining loans from the Sircars.—

I shall with as little delay as possible forward to Mr Macleod a Statement of the payments made from my treasury on account of the repair of Watercourses.—

I remain

Trivalore
1st August 1796.

Hon. Sir
(Signed) J. Balmain
C.S.

William Collins Jackson Esqr
Secretary to the Military and Political
Departments.— Fort St. George

Sir

From Mr Grant respecting Expences incurred in Repairs of Locks and Securities entered into for Advances made by Sircars to the Inhabitants of the Division of the Tanjore County under his Management on account of the present Years Cultivation.—

I was yesterday honored with your Letter dated the 26th ultimo, and in Obedience to the commands of the Right Honble the President in Council communicated to me therein, I have this day transmitted to Mr Macleod the Resident at Tanjore a Statement shewing the disbursements of every description made by me on account of Mara[illegible]-mut Repairs; but in respect to Advances for

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

for the present years Cultivation, I beg leave to observe to you, that I have not yet been honored with the Commands of the Board of Revenue on the subject, and without such authority, I have not thought myself competent to sanction a loan on behalf of the Honble Company for that purpose; but considering it nevertheless as my peculiar duty to provide for the effectual cultivation of the Soubah entrusted to my Superintendency, I have in order to obviate the inconveniences which the first stages of it must have suffered from delay, taken upon myself to make partial advances to the amount of (35,000) Thirty five thousand Chuckrums which I have also communicated to the Resident at Tanjore —

I have the honor to be
&c: &c:
(signed) Francis Mead. Grant
Coll.

Mayaveram,
2d. August 1796.

Minutes on the foregoing Letters

Ordered that the foregoing Letters do lie on the Table until the answer from the Resident at Tanjore to the Letter written to him on the 26th Ultimo be received.—

The following Letter was despatched to the Resident at Tanjore on the 5th instant.—

To Alexander Macleod Esqr.
Collector at Tanjore

Sir,

Letter to Mr Macleod authorizing the Collector

As any delay in the necessary advances

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Fort St George 5th August 1796

Collectors to become security for loans to the Inhabitants on account of the Tavaee provided the Rajah indemnify the Company for any Essentials loss on that account.

of Tavaee to the Ryots in the Districts of Nanargoody Myaveram and Trivaddy might be prejudicial to the ensuing year's Revenue We have determined (in the event of his Excellency's not having adopted measures for the usual advances for Cultivation being made) to authorize the Collectors to become security on the part of the Company for the payment of whatever money shall be advanced by the Money Lenders for the purpose of Tavaee with the usual Interest at the rate of Twelve ₹ Cent ₹ Annum for eight months. but on this express Condition, that his Excellency will give his solemn assurance in writing, that the Company shall be no loser on whatever by such engagements on their part, having been entered into. —

You will therefore be so kind in making this proposition to his Excellency and in the event of his agreeing thereto, you will immediately give the necessary information to the other Collectors with a view to prevent any impediment to the advances which might attend a further reference to Government on this subject, and they will therefore consider this communication to you, in the same light as if addressed directly to themselves. —

Fort St George
5th August 1796

We are
Yr Hble
(Signed) Hobart
Yr Council.

3327

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

Lord Hobart having delivered to the Secretary on the 7th instant and directed him to lay before the Board his Minute on the Letter from the Governor General in Council dated the 20th June, and entered on the Minutes of Council the 26th Ultimo — the same is now read and entered hereunder. —

Had it been possible for the President to have satisfied his mind, that the enjoyment of the emoluments of Office entitled the Company to no more than a cold and inanimate execution of his duty, he should long ago have relinquished those exertions, by which alone, in his opinion, the resources of the Government of Fort St. George can be preserved, for the comfort to be derived from personal ease, and the hope of avoiding those discussions which have brought upon him the repeated animadversions of the Supreme Government. —

Whether he has acquitted himself in the chair of this Government in a manner to acquire the approbation of the Court of Directors, is a question which he looks to with some confidence, but not without great anxiety. That they will at least discover a zeal that has not been surpassed, he has the vanity to assert, and he

President's Minute in consequence of the receipt of the letter from Bengal of the 20th June, declaring the Abrogation of the Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore and detailing very fully the motives and circumstances which have influenced his Conduct throughout the whole of the Proceedings respecting Tanjore, and the consequences in prospect which militate against the Political Expediency of restoring the Country to the Rajah's authority. Takes occasion also to notice certain parts of the conduct of the Governor General which must tend to extinguish the political consequence of the Government of Fort St. George. —

Fort St George 9th August 1796

Collectors to become security for loans to the Inhabitants on account of the Tavaee, provided the Right indemnify the Company for any Eventual loss on the income.

of Tavaee to the Ryots in the Districts of Mannargoody Myaveram and Tirivaddy might be prejudicial to the ensuing year's Revenue We have determined (in the event of his Excellency's not having adopted measures for the usual advances for Cultivation being made) to authorize the Collectors to become security on the part of the Company, for the payment of whatever money shall be advanced by the Money Lenders for the purpose of Tavaee with the usual Interest at the rate of Twelve ℔ Cent ℔ Annum for eight months - but on this express Condition, that his Excellency will give his solemn assurance in writing, that the Company shall be no loser or whatever by such engagements on their part, having been entered into. -

You will therefore lose no time in making this proposition to his Excellency and in the event of his agreeing thereto, you will immediately give the necessary information to the other Collectors with a view to prevent any impediment to the advances which might attend a further reference to Government on this subject, and they will therefore consider this communication from you, in the same light as if addressed directly to themselves. -

Fort St George
5th August 1796

We are
Your Loving
(Signed) Hobart
Your Council.

3327

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

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Had it been possible for the President to have satisfied his mind, that the enjoyment of the emoluments of Office entitled the Company to no more than a cold and inanimate execution of his duty, he should long ago have relinquished those exertions, by which alone, in his opinion, the resources of the Government of Fort St. George can be preserved, for the comfort to be derived from personal ease, and the hope of avoiding those discussions which have brought upon him the repeated animadversions of the Supreme Government. —

Whether he has acquitted himself in the chair of this Government in a manner to acquire the approbation of the Court of Directors, is a question which he looks to with some confidence, but not without great anxiety. That they will at least discover a zeal that has not been surpassed, he has the vanity to assert, and he

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Fort St George 9th August 1796

he would add it has been misinterpreted, of publick approbation and the advancement of the publick welfare, did not convey a substantial reward.—

A residence of a very few months in India had clearly discovered to the President, that misery was overspreading the Carnatic with all the baneful influence, with which it is invariably accompanied; that it corrupted the minds and diverted the attention of a large portion of English subjects from a due consideration of the interests of their native country; and that it was progressively tending to undermine the morals and annihilate the resources of the Country.—

It was equally evident that the connection of monied interest, implicated in this destructive system, was extensive; and that the only limitation it had until now been restrained by, rigorous measures, and the decided countenance, if not the strongest support of the Supreme Government.—

A conviction of the necessity of interposing in behalf of the protected Inhabitants, who are the victims of this system, strengthened by the consideration of his duty to the Company, determined the President to avail himself of every fair opportunity, which might offer for its extinction; and the dearth of Madras all presented an occasion too favorable to have been foregone, or perhaps to have failed but for

the

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

the circumstances stated in his Minute of the 31st May last.

The notoriety of the usurious practices in Tanjore, the miseries of the people in consequence the manifest impoverishment and depopulation of the districts, urged the necessity of endeavouring to stop the torrent, which was precipitating that country into ruin, and the orders of the Court of Directors to consider the expediency of reappointing a Resident, suggested in some degree the means of checking the enormities of the Rajah's ministers, and of impeding the progress or facilitating the detection, of the Persons concerned in the fraud.

Mr. Macleod soon found that the lamentable representations of the situation of the of Tanjore Country which had reached Madras, were perfectly just and that there was an indispensible necessity for making every effort for its relief.

The President had informed him of the communication he had made to the Board on the 24th November 1795, the recital of which will shew, that the insinuation of the Governor General in Council, that the subject had not been submitted to the Board previous to the 16th February 1796, is not so well founded, as it ought to have been, considering the high authority from whence it proceeded.

Extract from Lord Hobart's Minute 24th November 1795

"I have it therefore in contemplation to

"authorize

Fort St George 9th August 1795

"authorize Mr Macleod to propose to him (the
"Rajah of Tanjore) to assign over to the Company
"the districts mortgaged for his stipulated pay-
"ments, upon a forbearing disposition to that, as soon
"circumstances will permit which Have suggested
"in the arrangement relative to the Carnatic."

To the remark of the Governor
General in Council, that "the wholesome checks
"intended to be imposed on these distant and
"delegated Governments, by requiring a regular and
"faithful record of all publick transactions, must
"be totally defeated by the mode in which the
"late proceedings at Tanjore are brought upon
"the Publick records" The President has to observe
that the written instructions to Mr Macleod
respecting his general conduct, will be found
upon the Consultations (the dictations to him, in
consequence of the communication the President
had made to the Board, and which had been
approved by them, were given verbally previous
to Mr Macleod's departure for Tanjore) the draft
of the Treaty to which his conversations with the
Resident had referred, was sent after him and
as appears by Mr Macleod's letter of the 3d February
was received many days before the execution of the
Treaty — no official instructions accompanied it,
because none were deemed necessary. —

The Resident's letter of the 29th December
and 12th January, the Rajah's letter of complaint

and

Fort St George 9th August 1795.

and the Residents explanations were before the Council at the time of ratifying the treaty. No observations upon the treaty from the Resident could be recorded, because he despatched it immediately after its signature, in the middle of the night, without detaining it for any remarks whatsoever.—

The President having adverted to all the official documents that had been received and laid before this Board previous to the ratification of the treaty, does not conceive it was necessary to require more information, in order to form their judgment upon the subject, and he trusts the Court of Directors will be of the same opinion.—

That the Members of this Government did not deem the information defective, has appeared from their conduct, and it might be presumed, that that the Supreme Board were not in want of documents to form their opinions from the circumstance of their having suffered five months to elapse without calling for another paper and their having thought themselves competent to decide upon the rejection of the measure.—

The President is ready to admit that there was parts of the Residents conduct which he could not entirely approve, but which he has not animadverted upon officially, because allowances ought to be made for the extraordinary situation of affairs at Tanjore; and if in the contemplation of all the circumstances by which the measure

has

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

has been accomplished, some of them should be
deemed objectionable, tho' not sufficiently so to call
for its abrogation, as he was satisfied that Mr.
Macleod was actuated solely by the dictates of his
duty, he would rather leave the defects in the
execution to be proclaimed by those, who were
hostile to the measure itself, than record a public
disapprobation of that, which he embraced as a
public advantage. –

Admitting that the Authors of the
Rajah of Tanjore's correspondence are interested on
the one side and the Resident and Mr. Swartz
are committed on the other, it may be a matter
for consideration, to which of the parties credit
ought to be given. The President has no hesitation,
in declaring, that upon every material point, he
totally disbelieves every circumstance that has been
urged in the Rajah's letters, which goes to a contra-
diction of the representations of the Resident.

With regard to Mr. Swartz whose
name the President has never heard mentioned
without respect, and who is as distinguished for
the sanctity of his manners, as for his ardent
zeal in the promulgation of his Religion; whose
years without impairing his understanding have
added weight to his character, and whose situa-
tion has enabled him to be the protector of the
oppressed, the comforter of the afflicted, — who is

preacher

Fort St. George 9.th August 1796.

preacher of the Christian Faith, and a man of
without influence, except from character was held
in such estimation by the late Rajah, a Hindoo
Prince, approaching to his dissolution, that he
thought him the fittest person he could consult
concerning the management of his country during
the Minority of his adopted son Serfoge, and who
displaying more integrity than foresight in the
advice he gave, did, certainly not prove himself
the enemy of Ameer Sing, since at his suggestion
he was named Regent. To the solemn assertions of
such a man the President is compelled to declare
his unqualified assent and upon his information
he can easily reconcile the difference between the
personal declarations and the letters of the Rajah

On the 19.th December 1795 Mr. Swartz
writes to Mr. Macleod for the information of
Lord Hobart in the following terms "You
"know the unhappy cause of the Rajah's attach-
"ment to Sheveroy and his whole family: it is
"not any regard he has for them no; he is
"actuated only by fear, he is conscious of his
"having no legal claim to the Crown; and that
"insiduous family know it likewise; and they
"have been so imprudent as to declare that as
"he owed his elevation to their assistance, so they
"had it in their power to bring him down
"whenever they pleased. It is fear of losing his
"glory or splendid Misery makes him bear any

"insults

"insults to possess himself in the possession of his
"throne. He has delivered the management of the
"whole country to that family, not daring to con-
=trout them - accordingly they took out the amount
"of the Palace, and the Treasure likewise" &c. &c.

That the Advocates of Ameer Sing or rather of his Ministers and the money holders should endeavour to impress a belief on the Su-
=preme Board, that the representations of the Rajah's letter are deserving of credit, cannot be a matter of surprize, because otherwise their cause must fall to the ground. But the President cannot be guilty of so gross a deviation from the common principles of evidence, as to give more weight to the written depo-
=sition of the Rajah than to his viva voce declara-
=tion, and more particularly when it is a fact perfectly well known, that he is incapable of writing his own letters and generally believed that he never reads them. -

That the act of signing the Treaty was his own will not be questioned and that as it lessened the profits and Power of Sheeroor he would not have signed it without his (Sheeroor's) acqui-
escence, or without the appearance of compulsion, is scarcely to be doubted - That he did convey the general sentiments of his mind, when he told Mr. Stratton many days after signing the Treaty, that he was his best and only friend may as easily be

credited

Fort St. George 9th August 1790.

credited, as that the declaration was the result of fear and submission when it was evident he had nothing to apprehend. On the contrary that very declaration ought to be looked upon as sufficient ground to invalidate every complaint contained in the letters of his Ministers and to afford ample testimony of the disposition he himself felt to be extricated from that thraldom and wretchedness he daily suffered from the oppressions of Sheverow.

The struggle in fact never has been - whether the Rajah or the Company should have the manage- - ment of the mortgaged districts, but whether they should continue under the rapacious government of Sheverow and the money Lenders. -

Upon the authority of Mr. Swartz the President asserts, that the Rajah both fears and detests Sheverow, but he is satisfied that his Excel- - lency would prefer a measure for his security, to the possession of half of his Country because he knows that he would lose the whole if Sheverow should turn King's evidence, and that he retains him near his Person, only because he is afraid to expel him from it. The President is by no means convinced that Sheverow, aware of the orders of this Government, did not concur with the Rajah in the signature of the Treaty for the sake of his own immediate safety, but he is persua- -ded that the attempt to have the proceedings annulled, has been an after plot - &

carried

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

carried on by the artifices and intrigues of European Agents - and that the Rajah, tho' unable to resist the dictates of Sheerow, in pursuing the object in which the Minister and Agents had a common interest, would feel himself relieved from a load of unremitting embarrassments by the continuation of the Treaty. -

The President has the most perfect conviction, that the pretended reparation for the insult to the authority of the British Government was a mock reparation - for altho' the Rajah took the seal of Office and the authority apparently attached to it from Sheerow, yet he has never delivered it into other hands and the influence and power of this man save only where they have been curtailed by the Treaty, has never been diminished. -

The Governor General in Council in judging of the extent of insult offered by Sheerow to the orders of this Board, has probably decided it by the degree of estimation in which the Government of Madras has the honour to stand in his opinion; but the President, perhaps influenced by personal considerations cannot but continue to look upon the insult in question in the most flagrant light - 1st Because it was a positive attack upon the orders of the Board; 2dly because it was an attempt to set up British subjects

against

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

against the authority of the Company and 3rd &c
because the object in view was a direct violation of
the spirit and letter of a solemn Treaty.—

With respect to the doubts expressed how
far this Government would stand justified under
the Treaty of 1792 in assuming the right of dismis-
-sing from Office without the Rajah's consent, any of
his own immediate Servants, however glaring their
misconduct— The President does not admit, that
these doubts whether well or ill founded have
been pronounced; because this Government has not
relinquished the idea of its right to demand and
if necessary to enforce, reparation for an attack
upon its authority by any individual in the Tanjore
Country; since to require atonement for a flagrant
insult, implicating a breach of Treaty, does not
imply the assumption of a right to dismiss the
Rajah's Ministers for interior mismanagement.—

Had the animadversions of the Governor
General in Council upon the Paper annexed to the
Treaty been confined to the political indiscretion
with which it had been drawn the President notwith-
-standing the impression he feels of the zeal and
pointed disinterestedness which animated Gov.r
Macleod would probably have been silent upon
that part of the subject; not viewing it with
the precision of a Lawyer looking for a flaw in
an indictment, but considering it only as a

speech

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

speck in a transaction, which affected the happiness and perhaps the lives of thousands of Inhabitants. To appeal to the common sense of mankind, as the test, by which we are to judge of the conduct of Answering; to appeal to a principle which might actuate men to virtue, prudence, benevolence and mercy, when our records proclaim him vicious, prodigal, malevolent and cruel - to appeal to a principle, characterizing a sound mind, when we have so often questioned his sanity, may be a mode of abstract reasoning, perfectly suited to the Schools of Metaphysicks, but appears to the President utterly incompatible with those relative and enlarged considerations which ought to govern the decision of a Statesman.

That the Rajah is capable of making confessions not calculated to suggest any high ideal at least of his discretion, may be presumed from the following paragraph in a letter from Mr. Swartz who is represented by the Supreme Board as competent even to interpret between the Rajah and the Resident because he was the protector of the Rajah's competitor and the publick impeacher of his title.-

Extract of a letter from the Reverend Mr. Swartz to Lord Cornwallis dated 8th April 1793.

"Your Lordship wished to have authentick
"proofs of the twelve Pundits having been bribed.-
"Five of them who formerly had an Office are
"taken

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"taken into the Rajah's Services, there have fields,
"which they would immediately lose, if they con=
"=fessed - one of them is here - who declared that
"hope and fear had influenced him - that he was
"conscious of having done wrong; but he said, as the
"present Rajah before he was proclaimed, was already
"in possession of the Country and of the Treasure, every one
"had hopes and fears - You had no reason to expect a
"just decision from us, under these circumstances -
"His money has made him King, but, you desire us to
"confess, publickly, you must protect us publickly" "This is
"in some degree confirmed by the declaration, which
"the present Rajah made in the presence of Mr
"Desouza a Portuguese gentleman, Sir Archibald
"Campbell's Dubash, Sheveroo and myself at the
"time Mr Petrie was sent to Tanjore, to oblige the
"Rajah to pay the Arrears, the Rajah then said,
"If they press me too much, I will reveal all, and
"raise a Stench all over England; for they have all
"got money from me except Mr Swartz" "Whether
"those who were present, would choose to confirm
'this declaration I know not, but I would con=
'=firm it, in the most aweful and solemn manner.
'I hereby confirm the above declaration
'with an Oath - So help me God!'

/Signed/ 'C. F. Swartz'

Sworn before me at Tanjore this 26th day of
June 1796.

/Signed/ Alex.r Macleod
Res.t & Justice of Peace.

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If the charge of having mortgaged the districts as security to the Company rested solely on the confession of the Rajah, his evidence ought certainly to be taken in toto; and it might then be believed that the Mortgages had been redeemed; but the fact is otherwise— The President could produce proofs if necessary of the most solemn nature, exclusive of its notoriety, large sums of money had been lent and long subsequent to the approbation of the Treaty— application was made to him, stating the ruin, in which the money lenders would be involved by the Company possessing the Districts— if an arrangement was not entered into for the relief of the Parties.—

The President having been led into the foregoing mode of discussing the question, in consequence of the Abstract manner in which it has been argued by his superiors, will now proceed to the consideration of it, in a way more consistent with that view of it, in which it has appeared to him as involving principles of substantial justice and sound policy, principles which ought not be sacrificed to circumstances, & otherwise entitled to all the weight which has been attached to them in the deliberations of the Supreme Government.

Under a knowledge drawn from the

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the public records of the hesitation with which Lord Cornwallis determined on the restoration of the Tanjore country to Ameer Sing, stating as the cause of that he-
=sitation "That as the conduct of Ameer Sing, both as
"it affected the family of his late Brother, and the
"man whom he put to death on suspecion of witch-
"craft, was in some measure to be attributed to pro-
"fligacy and barbarity of disposition, but principally
"to derangement of mind" — informed by the official cor-
=respondence, that the Court of Directors justly biassed
in favor of every measure of that Noble Lord, did not
concur in opinion with him upon that occasion, &
because the title of Ameer Sing was questioned, and
actually under investigation, considering it absolutely
necessary to the ends of substantial justice, that pending
"the investigation the country should continue under
"the management of the Company's Servants" —
Knowing that the confidence reposed in Ameer Sing, by
restoring to him the Tanjore country, had not restrained
him from the breach of the most solemn engagements
to the Company — aware, that upon a reliance on the
validity of Serfojee's adoption, the Governor General
had ordered him to be and accordingly he had been,
proclaimed Presumptive Heir to the Throne of Tanjore —
apprized that after the most minute enquiry, a
declaration of the principles of the Hindoo Law with
respect to the rights of adoption had been made
by the Supreme Government by which it appeared
that "an adopted son is considered in every

"respect

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'respect the same, with regard to the inheritance
'of property, as a son, the immediate issue of his
adoptive Parents" and convinced that by Ameer ul
Jings maladministration, the country was on the
verge of ruin, the President could not look at the
question of rejecting or approving the treaty as a
question to be determined by the circumstances
which had led to its execution, but felt himself
irresistibly impelled by his duty to the Company,
a sense of justice to the rightful heir, and the
obligations of humanity, to view it in all its
bearings, and under that impression its rejection
became impossible. —

The Governor General in Council does
not see on what ground a plea for interference
can be derived from the instrumentality of the Com-
-pany in placing the Rajah on the musnud of
Tanjore; and he is far from thinking that a de-
-claration, that the Rajah was raised to his pre-
-sent situation by the favor and not the justice of
the Company, would tend to promote our political
character or interests — such a declaration he adds
would stand in direct opposition to the principles
avowed by us on the occasion. On these grounds
of the Governor General in Council, the Resident
must take the liberty of making the following
observations. —

If the Company had originally any
right

right to interfere with respect to the succession of Tanjore, their instrumentality in placing Ameer Sing upon the Musnud affords a just ground for interference under existing circumstances, upon the principle of that original interposition; and if it should appear that the decision of this Government had been procured by imposition and intrigue, and that the legal heir had been deprived of his right, a declaration to that effect, followed by his substitution would be more honorable to British justice and more calculated to promote our political character and interests, than to suffer the continuance of an usurpation obtained at our hands by sinister and unfair means. It would manifest to the world that the principle of British Justice is ever true to itself, and those entrusted with its Administration should happen to be betrayed into error (an event not impossible even from the integrity of their own minds) when truth shall have made its way, the hour of retribution must come and the honor of the British name be completely vindicated.

Such a declaration would indisputably stand in direct conformity with the principles avowed at the time of Ameer Sing's succession. It would be a proof not only of our justice, but of our liberality, and by converting a temporary success into a perpetual disgrace, it would be an awful lesson to those who may be

disposed

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disposed to tamper with the integrity of our of
country men. —

The Supreme Board do not com-
-prehend "how the eventual rights of Serfojee can
"be promoted by a treaty, which tarks from
"him for ever the administration of the greater
"portion of his country" — but the consider-
-ation "they say" that his claim to the
"Musnud was open to investigation and
"decision, ought to have been an objection
"to the conclusion of any treaty that might
"affect his rights." —

With regard to the eventual
rights of Serfojee, or whoever may be the legal
heir of the late Rajah of Tanjore, any event
that put a stop to that train, into which
the Maladministration of Umeer Singh &
Ministers was plunging the country, must
be a circumstance of considerable advantage;
and if Mr Swartz the protection and gover-
-nment of Serfojee, should have co-operated in
the attainment of the measure, it would at
least be presumable that in his opinion the
interests of his ward were likely to be
benefited. —

How far the eventual rights
of Serfojee might be affected by a treaty
entered into with a Person who had in

truth

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truth no right of Sovereignty over the Kingdom of Tanjore will be a question for future conside= =ration; but supposing it to have all the validity that can be given to it, The Supreme Board will scarcely argue that the terms of it would be injuri= =ous to his successor.—

The Governor General has strongly recommended to the Rajah, upon the principle of its being advantageous to his interests to adopt a similar modification of the treaty of 1792; and unless his candour is to be impeached, he must be supposed to have conveyed his real sentiments.

That the prosperity of a country must in a great degree depend on the stability of its Government will not be disputed, and it is equally clear, that under the existing inves= =tigation into the rights of succession to the late Rajah of Tanjore all idea of stability must be out of the question.—

It will not be said that the specified Sum, stipulated in the treaty of 1792 to be paid by the Rajah, has been encreased one Anna, by the new arrangement— consequently whatever improvement the revenues might derive from the management of the Company would produce an augmentation of income to the Rajah; and when the dependence, in which cir= =cumstances have placed him upon the British Government

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Government had advertat to, it may safely be con=
=jectured, that the loss of power he would sustain
by the Company's collecting those revenues, which
are appropriated for the Rajah's payment to them
in time of peace, would be amply rewarded by
the respectability he would acquire by the prosperity
of his country.

If Ameer Sing should ultimately
be declared the legal heir to the late Rajah the
rights of Serfojee would not be affected by
the new treaty; but if the result of the inves=
=tigation and decision should be unfavorable to
Ameer Sing, the relief afforded to the country,
pending the examination into their separate claims
would be of serious importance both to the
Company and to Serfojee; and if the British
Government should fail, that any injury had
been done to the rightful heir by the modi=
=fication of the treaty, their justice would induce
such alteration, as the wrongs he had already
suffered might entitle him to expect.—

The Court of Directors, in the conclu=
=sion of a paragraph in their letter of the 19th
February 1794 express themselves in the following
terms— "But as it appears to us to be absolutely
"necessary, that every possible degree of attention
"and consideration should be had in the decision
"in question we direct that before you take any
"public measures for displacing the present
Rajah

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"Rajah (should the issue of the enquiring be at
"favorable to him) all the proceedings be reported
"to us, for our ultimate decision.- In the mean
"time while this subject is under investigation, it
"seems absolutely necessary for the ends of substantial
"justice, that the Tanjore country should continue
"under the management of the Company's Ser-
=vants; and while matters remain in that si-
"situation, we rely with confidence that the ut-
"most attention will be paid, not only to the
"regular collection of the Revenue, but to the hap-
=pines of the subjects, and the prosperity of the
"Tanjore Country."

In a subsequent part of the same letter the Court of Directors again advert to the affairs of Tanjore; and as the sentiments of the Honorable Court on the subject of European inter-
=ference in the letters of the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore, are fully conveyed in the 48th and 49th paragraphs, the President deems it his duty to recite them in justification of his animadver-
=sions on that "species of interference" upon a for-
=mer occasion.-

"Para 48. We cannot but observe from the
"language of several of the letters, that have been
"lately addressed to your Government by the
"Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, that
"they have been the evident marks of having

"been

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"been written with the aid, if not by the advice of
"Europeans; and we have consequently the greatest
"reason to apprehend, that the rules we have
"strongly and repeatedly inculcated for the pre-
-vention of such interference, have not been duly
"enforced."—

Para 49— "In this subject therefore we again
"direct your particular attention and positively
"enjoin that such measures may be adopted as
"shall effectually prevent the continuance of an
"intercourse, that is not less injurious to the
"interests of the Nabob and the Rajah than
"it is obviously to our own."—

Para 50 "The preceding Paragraphs on the
"general subjects of the affairs of Tanjore were
"written previous to the receipt of the despatches
"from the Governor General and Council by the
"Tartar Packet, in which we are advised of
"their determination to restore the Rajah to
"the management of his Country at the conclu-
-sion of the then current Revenue year—the
"leading motives for this determination as
"recited in their letter to you upon the occasion
"would not in the abstract are certainly praise
"worthy we nevertheless continue to think,
"that under all the circumstances it would
"have been much more advisable, that the
"Tanjore country should have remained under

"the

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"the management of the Company's Servants, until the Rajahs
"right to the succession had been finally decided."

The Governor General in Council having declared that "to assert that the Company had any right to assume the Country because it had been mortgaged, as the Resident affirms, is "abused" — The President is almost afraid to enter into that part of the subject; because the term "Abused" being so pointedly extra-official betrays a warmth of feeling which at least bespeaks a conviction of the justice of its application. And as the Supreme Board have also intimated that they did not charge this Government with having given their sanction to this opinion, the President, from a deference to the sentiment of his superiors, would have avoided the discussion altogether, if it did not involve a question of the utmost magnitude affecting in its operation not only Tanjore but the Carnatic. For if the Nabob notwithstanding the restrictions of the treaty be at liberty to grant Punhaws and Assignments on the Districts mortgaged by him as long as he can find Adventurers hardy enough to advance money on an exorbitant interest, and that the Company under all circumstances are bound to maintain an Army (daily encreasing in expence) for the protection of his Country, and to make good the regular instalments to his Highness's Creditors, our possessions on the Coast may be a Gem to decorate the British Empire in India, but must be productive of

Destruction

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Destruction

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destruction to our resources, and probably attended with the most fatal consequences to the general interest of the Company—

That the faith of treaties should be held inviolate is a maxim of national law peculiarly applicable to the permanency of British Dominion in India. But this faith is reciprocal, and while its should characterize a Nation great and just as ours to respect it towards our Allies, it becomes no less a duty to enforce it towards ourselves. Such are the principles on which our influence and our existence in India ultimately depend.—

A Treaty says Vattel, contains perfect and reciprocal promises. If either contracting party fails in his engagements the other may compel him to fulfill them. This is a right which a perfect promise confers. But should he possess no other means than Arms to constrain an ally to observe his word he may find it more expedient to release himself from his promises and annul the Treaty— and he is doubtless authorized in so doing, inasmuch as he has made no promise except upon condition that the Ally on his part shall accomplish that, for which he has stipulated— 'Tis therefore optional with the party to offended or wronged on that which constitutes the object of the Treaty to declare it broken by the attack which has been made upon it— Prudence and a nice Policy should be dictated

dictate his conduct under such circumstances

With the Maxims of this enlightened writer in our minds than whom none has more strongly inculcated the necessity of public faith, let us consider the conduct of our ally Ameer Sing.

In the year 1787 upon the death of Tullajee to the exclusion of his adopted son Ameer Sing was placed by the Company upon the Musnud of Tanjore a Treaty was then entered into with him whereby he stipulated to pay into our treasury seven Lacks of Pagodas annually for the maintenance of a Military Force the discharge of private debts and the liquidation of his Peishcush to the Nabob of the Carnatic transferred by his Highness to the Company. He also engaged to furnish "sufficient "and satisfactory Security under certain conditions "expressed in the said engagement for the regular & "payment of the Sum stipulated to the said Company."

These payments fell into arrear and this security was deemed inadequate. In the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two the treaty was therefore annulled for the following reasons.

First - Because the resources of Tanjore were not competent to enable the Rajah to perform his stipulations.

Secondly - Because the security which the Rajah agreed in the abovementioned engagements to

furnish

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furnish for the due payment of the Stipulated sum to the said Company was in its nature inadequate to the end intended

To correct these evils by relieving the Rajah from his embarrassments on the one hand and by obtaining adequate Security for the Company on the other a new treaty was made in the year 1792 whereby his Kists were reduced from Seven Lacks to five Lacks fourteen thousand Pagodas, and certain Districts mortgaged to the Company, who upon a failure in his payments were to assume their Management and collect their Revenues.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the ultimate end and object of the treaty of Ninety two were to relieve a country from disproportionate Assessments and to secure the realization of the Company's Revenues. Whence it follows that whatever counteracts them militates against the treaty. Should it then be evident that the Rajah has authorized transactions which undermine our security by impoverishing his Country; that these transactions were apprehended at the time of negotiating the treaty; and that his solemn promise that they should not "on any account" hereafter take place constitutes an article of the treaty; it follows that he has infringed that treaty both in its Spirit and Letter. —

The fifth Article runs thus "In consequence

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"consequence of this measure whereby the Districts
"mentioned in the Schedule No 1 become responsible
"for any arrear that may accrue in the payments of the
"above stipulated Kists the said Rajah agrees that he
"will not grant Tunkaus or assignments on any
"account on the Revenues thereof."

Herethen is a perfect promise full unqualified without any reservation that a specific act shall not on any account be henceforth committed. Yet so great was the dread of such assignments from the knowledge of their past lamentable effects that the Government not content with implicating a breach of Treaty in their repetition endeavours to remove the probability of it by deterring the money lenders from taking such security. The Article therefore proceeds in these words. "And if contrary to this condition any tunkais or Assignments should exist when the said Districts or any of them shall be assumed by the said Company such Tunkais or Assignments shall be declared by the said Company and the said Rajah to be of no value nor shall they remain in effect.

It is argued by the Supreme Government that this provision is the only penalty the Rajah can incur by a breach of the preceding promise.

The President in examining this construction is at a loss to refute it because the

he

he cannot discover any arguments to which it appeals for support — He is at a loss to conceive in what possible manner this provision can operate upon the Rajah to the due observance of his engagements because he perceives not any penalty on it affecting himself, his riches, power, situation or family —

But he does perceive that this position is big with the ruin of our resources inasmuch as it makes it his interest to grant Assignments on upon the mortgaged districts in preference to any other part of his Dominions. —

The realization of our resources is one of the two objects of the treaty. And it depends upon the Wealth, population and industry of the country, all of which must be diminished by the former system of usurious loans — It therefore wisely stipulated that no Money shall hereafter be borrowed or no Assignments on any account made upon the Mortgaged Districts — Thus far all is consistent — The object of the Treaty is specifically defined — what might counteract it specifically prohibited — and if a contempt of such prohibition be not construed into a breach of treaty it would be difficult to state any species of violation of public faith in which ingenious casuistry might not be able to defend.

The wholesome fear of this consequence is however now removed by the Governor Generals construction

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construction of the provision above stated by which it is Declared that the Rajah may with impunity infringe this engagement as such infraction can only operate to the injury of the Company and his Creditors after he shall have lost the Manage-ment of his country by a failure in his Kists-ment which the latter are therefore interested to protract as long as the Districts are capable of producing any thing but which when they shall be transferred to the Company will render them a burthen not a source of Revenue to this Govern-ment. Let it also be observed that if these Districts should at any period by a course of good management under the Company's Officers be rendered more productive than the Amount of the Kists the surplus is to be paid to the Rajah and not to his Creditors, but if on the other hand the whole of them should fall into the hands of the Company, an event that must soon follow after the transfer of any part, and they should not yield a sum equal to the amount of the Kists the loss falls on the British Government-

Thus if the construction of the Supreme Board upon the treaty, be the true con-struction, the very clause which was intended for the preservation of the Districts must operate to their ruin- since it has been found that the preca-riousness of the security has not prevented the

Rajah

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Rajah from borrowing money upon those districts, and whilst the terms of his loans are ruinous to his country it is probable that part of it will suffer most who take his protection is the least permanent.—

By the treaty of 1792 the Company are bound to maintain an Army for the protection of his Dominions, and must consequently incur a great annual expence for that purpose— From this engagement they cannot release themselves, because they have stipulated under all circumstances to perform it.—

The impoverishment therefore of his districts does not exonerate us from our engagement— we shall still be compelled by public faith to maintain a perfidious Ally on his Throne at the expence of our blood and Treasure— If he has exhausted the sources of that Revenue which he agreed to transfer to the Company and thus annihilated the only equivalent he promised or we should be authorized to enforce performance.—

It is laid down by Vattel, Grotius and almost every other authority on the Law of Nations that the violation of a single Article of a treaty tho' that article may have no connection with any other is sufficient to authorize the annulling such treaty, because all the constituent parts have a common relation as they are contained in

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in the same treaty - and the contracting parties bartered them against each other - consequently the one might never have conceded this point if the other had not in his turn stipulated that which has been infringed. -

Every thing therefore says Vattele contained in a treaty has the force and nature of a reciprocal promise unless it be formally excepted - Grotius maintains that the articles of a treaty have the conditional force of a bargain which a failure annuls and that a clause is sometimes inserted, that the violation of a particular article shall not be construed into a breach of Treaty - in order that one of the parties may not get rid of his engagement upon a slight offence. Is not then the fifth clause of the 7th article, a full and unqualified promise, is it not connected with every other article, and with every object of the treaty - and does it not also partake of the conditional force of a bargain which a failure annuls, inasmuch as the Company have relinquished emolument to obtain security, which security rests upon its observance -

Is there any thing contained in the provision which weakens the obligation of this promise, or does that provision either directly or indirectly declare that an infringement of it shall not be considered as a

breach

breach of treaty.—

Under this impression it appears to the President that this Provision can only be looked upon as a means of deterring the money lenders from making loans upon the mortgaged districts by previously declaring that all assignments upon those districts shall be void on their falling into the hands of the Company—but as its penal operation can never affect the Rajah it would be as impolitic as unjust towards the Company to consider his engagement in the preceding part of the clause not to grant Tunkaus or Assignments on any account upon those districts to be invalidated because an additional precaution had been taken to prevent a violation of that engagement.

The President therefore is decidedly of opinion, that the Rajah, in having granted a Tunkaus or Assignment on the districts mentioned in the Schedule, has been guilty of a direct infringement of the treaty of 1792, and that this Government would be justified in adopting such measures as might seem most advisable in consequence of a violation of public faith on the part of his Excellency.

The President having shewn the motives which actuated him to propose the ratification of the treaty on the 16th February

now

considers himself in the most painful predica-
-ment in which a Public man can possibly be
placed. Obedience to the orders of the Governor
General in Council is not only an injunction of
the Legislature, but a principle indispensibly
necessary to the maintenance of the British
Empire in India; what therefore must be the
situation of an Individual, who, duly impressed
with a sense of duty, has received an order from
the Supreme Board to carry a measure into
execution, which according to his conviction is
repugnant both to humanity and justice.[2]
Ought he to follow the dictates of conscience,
connected with a sense of duty, and relinquish
his Office rather than suggest so dangerous a
doctrine as resistance to the orders of the Governor
General in Council or ought he to evade those
dictates by the reflection, that the measure must
at all events be executed by another, if not by
himself— To simple a question it would
appear impossible for an honest man to hesitate
in his reply— Yet the President is obliged to
declare himself compelled by circumstances to
retain his Office— an obligation which he sub-
-mits to with the most poignant regret, and
which he affirms, upon his honor, neither the
motives of ambition, nor the desire of an
encrease of fortune, however seducing such
objects may be, have had the smallest weight

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in governing his decision, because against them he feels a counterballance of a nature too strong to be overcome by such considerations but too personal to find a place upon a public record; and he had adverted to it solely for the purpose of enabling the Court of Directors to understand the extent and weight of the sacrifice he has made upon the present occasion.

He has stated the measure to be re-pugnant both to humanity and justice to the former because it transfers the Country into the hands of usury, rapacity and oppression, produc-ing misery to those who remain, and probably death to thousands who will be driven from their habitations.—

When the peculiar situation of the mortgaged districts is adverted to, upon which the loans have principally been made, and which renders the security they hold out nugatory in event of the death of the Rajah, an unfavorable decision in consequence of the enquiry now on foot into his title, war in the Carnatic, or a failure in the payment of his kists, it must be evident, that the defects in the security would swell the demand for interest, and that when the districts are assigned over to the agents of the money lenders, for the discharge both of principal and interest, that the precariousness of

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of the tenure must excite an impatience for reimburse=
=ment, the operation of which must inevitably lead to
the destruction of the Country. The exercise of arbitrary
power, even in the hands of the most rapacious &
Tyrants, may have some altercation from their
having a permanent interest in the welfare of
their Country - but when absolute authority is
transferred to those, who can have no object but
a temporary and exorbitant receipt of Revenue,
the situation of a Country so circumstanced, must be
ruinous in the extreme. -

The injustice of putting the Rajah into
possession of the districts at this particular Period,
must be evident from the palpable defects in his
title to the succession of the late Rajah - In a
letter dated 29th April last, the Supreme Board
acquaint this Government, that they have obtained
the information from the Auditts, required of them,
regarding the rights of Serfogee and the present
Rajah to the Musnud of Tanjore and directed us
to procure further information for them upon
points most material to the question, in order
to enable them to complete their enquiries - On
the 20th of June, they direct that the Country should
be restored to the Rajah of Tanjore without waiting
for the result of these enquiries they had directed
to be made, which information the delay of a few
days would have given them, as it left Madras

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on the 1st July, and the orders of the Supreme Board, of the 20th June, were not despatched until the 29th of that Month.

It cannot be supposed that the Supreme Government had at the time of the date of their orders determined as far as depended upon them, the right against Ameer Sing, as a restoration of the Country to him under such a conviction would have been an act of the greatest injustice - nor is it to be conceived they had decided it in his favor, when they had sought for proofs of so important a nature, which they had not that time received, in order to investigate the rights of Sorfoge, because in that case, delivering over the country to Ameer Sing, and his Ministers would be irreconcilable to those principles of equity, which ought to influence the determination of a British Government. Had the Supreme Board postponed their orders, until the documents sent from Madras had reached Calcutta they would have had no doubt of the invalidity of Ameer Sing's title.-

Under this impression the President is thoroughly convinced of the injustice of restoring the country to the present Rajah of Tanjore.-

The President exclusive of considerations of a more important nature, cannot but express his concern, that a conviction that the orders respecting the Tanjore Country would manifest

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"manifest" a publick declaration of the disappro=
=bation of the Supreme Board of the whole transac=
=tion, liable in some degree to affect the political
authority of this Government" should have had so
little weight in their councils — Had it been other=
=wise, the Tanjore question having been postponed
for five months, might have been left for the
judgment of the Court of Directors. The treaty
was only a temporary measure, until ultimately
approved by them; and as they had strongly urged
the Supreme Government to bring the investiga=
=tion into the right of succession to a conclusion,
a communication of the result of the enquiries of the
Governor General in Council upon the subject would
have laid the pretensions of the Claimants, the
modification of the treaty of 1792, the circum=
=stances attending its execution, its operation upon
the interests of the British Government
and the People of Tanjore, and its effect upon
the situation of the rightful Possession of the
Kingdom, all before them at the same time, and
thus have put it in their power to decide with a
thorough Knowledge of all the circumstances of the
case, and a complete view of the probable conse=
=quences of their determination.

Whatever objection might be made
to the ratification of the treaty, on account of
the alledged plea of intimidation, would be
equally applicable to the retaining possession

of

of the Country without the consent of the Rajah, finding the investigation into his title as ordered by the Court of Directors.—

The President cannot forego this opportunity to declare, that in his opinion, the conduct of the Governor General in Council, both with respect to the Rajah of Tanjore and the Nabob, has utterly extinguished the political authority of this Government— The effect of the restoration of the Tanjore Country to Ameer Singh has been anticipated by the Supreme Board. By a reference to His Highness the Nabob's recent correspondence and our knowledge of his sentiments will be clearly ascertained. urged on account of the extraordinary expences of the War to liquidate the Nawabs debt, he ingenuously declares (so much it is to be wished) that he cannot discharge it "without an infringement of his honor, and a dereliction of his interests, sacrifices which he is assured, neither the Company nor Sir John Shore with him to make" and he desires "to be excused deferring the discussion of the "question, which demands deliberation, to a more "convenient occasion"— In his letter of the 23rd ultimo he candidly informs the Governor of Fort St George, "that he is a Sovereign and independant "Prince; that the very precincts of the Company were granted and ceded to them by the bounty and liberality of his Royal Predecessors and that they are holden still by a tenure, which is

Islamic

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"plainly infers and implies a homage and service".

The President must freely acknowledge that he looks upon this language as no more than the effusions of His Highness's triumph over him and it will last no longer than during Sir John Shore's continuance in the Office of Governor General of India and Lord Hobart's in that of President of Fort St George; and as there appears no limitation to the former, perhaps the best resource for relieving the British Government from the indignities it must suffer under his management, would have been by his immediately retiring from a situation he cannot now hold with any solid advantage to the Company, and scarcely with honor to himself.—

Advices from Europe must soon enable him to decide finally upon this question, and he will add, that the Court of Directors may be assured of his zeal and activity, to promote the interests of the Company to the last hour of his existence under their authority.—

" Hobart.

Copy of the foregoing Minute to be transmitted to England a Number in the Packet.

Resolved that a Copy of his Lordship's Minute be transmitted to the Honorable Court of Directors a Number in the Packet.

Read

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Read the following letter from Bengal

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council at

Fort St George.

From Bengal with Copy of their letter to the Court of Directors containing their observations on the Conduct of the Madras Government, relative to the proposition made to the Rajah for ratification of the Treaty of 1792 and to be furnished with the Instructions which for the more effectual control of the Government of the Tributary Polygars

My Lord,

We have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th May last, together with your President's Minute, our sentiments on which are contained in the enclosed Copy of our address to the Honorable Court of Directors.—

We request that we may be furnished with the Propositions alluded to in the 19th & 20th Paragraph of your letter.—

Fort William the 10th July 1796.

We have the honor to be
Yr Yr
(Signed) J Shore
" Robt Abercromby
" P. Speke
" Wm Cowper

To the Honble Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Pol. Dept.

Honorable Sirs,

Para 1 In addition to our advices from this

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this Department under date the 30th Ultimo we beg leave to point out to your notice a letter from the Government of Fort St George dated the 31st May and recorded on our Proceedings of the 27th Ultimo, together with a Minute from their President, in reply to our letter of the 8th April, on the subject of the Modification of the Treaty of 1792 proposed by them to the Nabob of Arcot.

2 We shall never regret the time given to discussions which tend to bring under your review and judgment, the principles by which it appears to us the administration of the Governments of India should be regulated, in the conviction, that the stability and prosperity of the British power in India materially depend, on the clear ascertainment, and definition of those principles, and on a steady adherence to them. On the language of Declamation or Intemperance we shall never animadvert, unless it becomes essential to the support of the authority of the Supreme Government, leaving it on this as on former occasions, to the observation and notice of your Honble Court.

3 We must premise that, in the discussions which have taken place between this Government and that of Fort St George, relative to the measures employed for obtaining the acquiescence of the Nabob of Arcot to a modification

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deceased. Jacob with the intimation of the President's
that "he would not risk embittering his latter days
"by involving him in a contest with the Company's
"Government. That in the event of the agreement not
"taking place he should be under the necessity of
"demanding the immediate discharge of the Company's
"debt." That if his Highness should persevere in
his aversion to forward the Company's and his
own real and permanent Interests "he wishes to
"apprize him of the necessity of being prepared to
"remove his people from the Forts of Arcot and
"Chandergherry, as it will be incumbent on Lord
"Hobart to station Troops in those places with a
"view to any further measures he may find it
"necessary to pursue for the purpose of enforcing
"the Company's just claims on his Highness."

O Our assertion, that the negociation was concluded in eight days, rests upon his Lordship's Minute of the 23d October and on his Address to his Highness of the 24th in which he acquaints him, that his rejection of his Proposition for a modification of the Treaty of 1792, leaves him no room to hope that Argument can be of any avail whether addressed to his Feelings or understanding. His Lordship adds But as your Highness is unassailable by argument or persuasion, I shall leave the subject and state to you that Expences incurred

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

incurred by this Government make it immediately necessary for me to call upon you for the immediate discharge of the new Cavalry Loan.—

9. The Minute expresly states that the terms in which the Answer of His Highness to the proposition of the President has been conveyed, leaves no hope of the Nabob relinquishing any part of the conditions of the Treaty.

10 The assertion that the negotiation was concluded in eight days we trust will be fully justified; by the preceding quotations, for to what purpose should a Negotiation be extended after it was declared hopeless. The communication of our sentiments to the Nabob, with reference to the mode of it can scarcely be deemed a continuance of a negotiation.—

11. If our remarks on the mode of negotiation adopted by the Madras Government be well founded, they cannot be invalidated by the arguments deduced from the personal obligations of the Nabob to the Company. The succession to the Musnud of his father was his incontestable right, under the Treaty to which he was a party and his rights whatever they may be, ought we conceive ever to be acknowledged by us as such, and not as favors conferred.—

12. The violation of the Treaty is strongly urged against the Nabob as it has been against the Rajah of Tanjore. The same observation applies

applies in both cases that the Article violated, from the tenor of it was meant to secure the Company from loss or embarrassment upon the assumption of the districts under the Terms of the Treaty, and the Clause which states the Restriction against assignments, no less clearly presumes the possibility of a deviation from it, which was probably foreseen as unavoidable a quotation of the whole article will be the best elucidation of it.

Fifth Section of the 8th Article

"In consequence of this measure, whereby "the districts mentioned in the Schedule No 2 become "responsible for any arrears that may accrue in the "payment of the above stipulated Rists, the said "Nawaub agrees that he will not grant Tunkaws "or Assignments, on any account, on the Revenues "thereof, and if contrary to this condition, any Tun- "kaws or Assignments should exist when the said "districts or any of them shall be assumed by the said "Company such Tunkaws or Assignments shall be "declared by the said Company and the said Nawaub "to be of no value nor shall they remain in "effect."

13.

In stating that by Treaty we had no right to demand the introduction of the Compa- ny's troops for garrisoning the Fort of Chandorghurry We were inaccurate; the inaccuracy however would have been easily explained by a reference

to

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to the 6th Paragraph of the letter from this Government
to Fort St George of the 6th November in which the
distinction between the Treaty and Lord Cornwallis's
letter in explanation of it, as remarked by the
President, is pointed out.

14 On the arguments adduced it is only
necessary to remark, that We objected to the requi-
=sition to the Nabob of the Forts of Arcot, Chylas-
=gur, and Chandergherry, as an indirect mode of
compelling his assent to the proposed modification
of the Treaty - That whatever arguments are appli-
=cable to Chandernagherry, cannot apply to the fort
of Arcot, equally included in the requisition; and
that the grounds stated in the letter from the
Madras Government of the 22d December for the
possession of Chandergherry are materially different
in one instance from those in the Presidents'
Minute of the 24th May. In the latter "the force
stationed by Monsieur Raymond in Cuddapah"
is assumed as a fact, in the former Hypothetically
and if the Plan some time since in agitation at
the Subah's Court of Stationing Raymonds Corps
on that frontier be carried into effect, we need
not point out to you the impolicy and danger
that might be the consequence of leaving Chan-
=dergherry in the hands of a Native Officer.

15. The words of Lord Cornwallis as
addressed to the Nabob are as follows.

"It is stipulated in the Treaty recently
concluded

"concluded that the Company's troops shall be station-
"ed in the several Forts of the Carnatic—
"although this Stipulation was made with a view
"to the opposing of an enemy and the security and
"defence of the Dominions of the Carnatic in order
"to obviate any doubts that may be entertained by
"the Company (who are ever desirous of complying
"with your wishes) I have directed the Government
"of Madras not to place garrisons of the Company's
"Troops in the Forts of Arcot, Chingleput and Chan-
=derghery, but to deliver them up to your High-
=ness for the Residence of your Dependants. I
"hope from your Highness's great Wisdom and
"providence that you will keep in mind the Stipula-
=tion in the Treaty relative to the several Forts
"being Garrisoned with the Companys Troops, and
"in the event of a War or the Invasion of the
"country by an enemy, should it be deemed advisable
"and expedient that the Forts aforesaid should
"be garrisoned by the Troops of the Company for the
"protection of the country your Highness will be
"pleased to allow it. The Stipulations of the Treaty
"in the event of a War, have not in any respect any
"reference to the disturbances of the Poligars, or any
"other subjects depending upon your Highness's
"Government or that of the Company."

10. It cannot be collected from any of the letters and orders of the Government that the assurance of Lord Cornwallis under all circumstances

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

circumstances should be binding and conclusive, our meaning is too explicitly expressed to be misunderstood that the circumstances under which a requisition ought to be made for the Forts in question did not exist — but on the grounds of the orders of the Honble Court, respecting the Polygars, and the representation of the Madras government of the 22d December, we recommended to the Nabob to deliver Chandergherry to the Company's possession.

17. On the subject of the Polygars a very material difference exists between the sentiments of the Right Honble President and this Government on the interpretation of the orders of your Honble Court respecting them. We believe that our interpretation will not be found to circumscribe the operation of those orders. We repeat it from the 19th paragraph of our letter to Fort St. George of the 8th April —

"Adverting to the concluding Paragraph
"of the orders of the Honble Court of Directors of
"respecting the Polygars in their general letter to
"Government in the Political Department of the
"10th June 1795, it appears to us by the tenor
"of their reflections and orders that the
"Sovereignty of the Nabob is left as it stood, or
"while they provide for an effective and exclusive
"controul and management on the part of
"the

'the Company; or in other words, they are calculated
'to prevent the administration of the Company over
'the Polygars being rendered inefficient by acts of
'the Nabob in virtue of his nominal Sovereignty.'

18 We leave it to the judgment of your Honble Court, if this interpretation is inconsistent with the measures specifically directed by you for disarming the Polygars, for punishing the refractory for adjusting their disputed claims, and for the introduction of such a system of internal arrangement, as shall have a tendency to restore these distressed provinces from their present state of Anarchy and Misery to a state of subordination and prosperity.—

19 We have yet to receive the propositions of the Madras Government prescribed by your authority for carrying these measures into execution, and have therefore specifically called upon them for this purpose.

20 To the arguments founded on a quotation from the Governor Generals letter to the Nabob remarking his Highness's the assumption by this Government of his claim of Suzzerainty upon the Calastria Rajah, we shall oppose a quotation from the address of the Government of Fort St George to your Honble Court in their Political Department under date the 4th March 1795, which we have annexed to this letter and we shall only add our perfect concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the 8th Paragraph, both as to the Right of the

Nabob

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

Nabob, and to the limitations against the exorbi-
tant exercise of it. Whether the sentiments subscribed
to at different periods by the President of Fort St George
be reconcilable or inconsistent your Honble Court
from a comparison of the Documents referred to, will
be enabled to decide. —

25. We see with great satisfaction an explicit explanation of the sentiments of the Madras Government, on the information communicated by Lieutenant Ridge, and a disavowal of any intention of imputing to the Nabob, designs of an alarming nature. Whether our Remark was just or ill founded, will be ascertained from the impression made upon your Honble Court by the terms of the communication from Fort St George under date the 28th November 1795 of which an Extract is now annexed. The notifi-
-cation of the refusal of the Nabob, coupled with the expression, that his Highness, has not rested here, with the partial quotation of Lieutenant Ridge's letter, and the terms of the address certainly justified the observation, that the Madras Government appeared to infer a designs of the most alarming nature on the part of the Nabob, or why was the explanation denied to him in reply to his address to the President of Fort St George, on the subject of his Lordship's orders to the Polygars. The mode in which these orders were issued in our opinion

could

Extract of a letter from Fort St. George to the Honble the Court of Directors dated 28th November 1795

"In the letter from the Nabob of the 24 instant, your Honble Court will observe that his Highness has declared his determination not to acquiesce in the arrangement so strongly recommended by you for removing those evils which are occasioned by the present divided system of Government in the Polygar countries. But his Highness has not rested here. By information just received from Lieutenant Ridge an intelligent and experienced Officer, whom we had stationed at Rampore, we learn that the Nabob had sent orders very lately to the Rajah of Calastry and Vencatagherry

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"Vencatagherry and to
"Bomraule to assemble
"in the vicinity of or
"Attack at the shortest
"notice with the
"whole of their Troops
"and Guns. Our Presi-
"dent immediately
"wrote to these people
"commanding them
"to obey no such order
"but to consider them-
"selves in future
"absolved to receive
"no direction what-
"soever with respect
"to their consent or
"accept through the
"Channel of the Com-
"pany's Government
"They were also told
"that this communi-
"cation was made in
"consequence of recent
"orders from your
"Honble Court, and
"that it was expected
"they would pay the
"most implicit ob-
"dience thereto."

could only be justified, on the grounds of the impression which they seemed to entertain.

22 Averse to controversy which can lead to no useful end, we shall pass over unnoticed various expressions and insinuations in the Right Honorable President's Minute, which are liable to animadversion. Our principles are fairly at issue with those of the Ship, and it will remain with your Honble Court to determine which you deem best adapted to promote the permanent interests of the Company. But we request it may be particularly noticed, that the refusal of the Nabob to acquiesce in the proposed modification of the Treaty was most explicitly declared, long before the arrival of any communication from us at Fort St. George on this subject, on the possibility of their arrival, and we must further add, that even a successful negotiation, if it had been the effect of any measures but those of persuasion and conciliance, would have added nothing to the reputation of the Company, whilst a failure under such a mode of proceeding must ever lead to their discredit. If this remark be just, it is an additional argument in support of the principles which we maintain, and against recommendation for an adherence to them in all political transactions with our allies.

23 It would not be difficult to shew that the arguments founded on the views of

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of the Company at the original fountain of the Treaty in 1787, or at the subsequent modification of the pecuniary stipulations of it in 1792 are either inapplicable or overstrained. that if the object of them be to prove, that the proposed modification of the Treaty would be a most desirable accommodation they are unnecessary, because the point is admitted, but if they be meant either to explain away the obligations of the Treaty, or to justify a compulsive negotiation for a new Treaty with the Nabob the exposition of these objects, is with us a sufficient Refutation of them, and we conceive ourselves at all events bound by our principles to resist them.

We have the honor to be
&c. &c.

(signed) By the Governor General
in Council.

Fort William
11th July 1796.

A true Copy
(signed) J. H. Barlow
Secy to the Govermt

Extract of a letter from the Government of Fort Saint George to the Honble Court of Directors in the Political Department. Dated the 4th March 1795

15 In a conference which our President has with Omdet ul Omrah on this subject his Highness requested on the part of the Nabob, that no measure

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measure might be taken by us respecting the confirma-
-tion of Timia Nain, until arrangements had been
made for the payment of a Nuzzer, which agreeably to
the practice of the Country was always demanded and
received by the Prince as an indisputable right of Sove-
-reignty from all persons on whom power and authority
were bestowed, and which had been in a manner of
acknowledged by the Treaty of 1792 between the Nabob
and the Company wherein it was declared that the Sove-
-reign rights of this Highness were to be preserved in-
-violate.

16 As this was the first instance of the kind
that had occurred since the Treaty, and as the Nabob
would certainly consider our acquiescence, the tacitly
given as a precedent by which his future conduct on
all similar occasions would be guided, our Resident
informed the Omdut that no measures were to be
taken with regard to the payment of the Nuzzer until
the Sentiments of the Governor General in Council
could be obtained.—

17 We are led to believe from the enquiries
we have made, that it had been an invariable custom
from the investiture of a Rajah, Zemindar or Polygar
to pay a Nuzzer to the Sovereign in acknowledgment
of his authority, but whether the late Treaty
operated against a continuance of this custom, by
providing, that the Tributaries of the Carnatic should
not be assessed beyond a given sum without the
consent

consent of the two contracting parties, whether under the impression that a Nuzzer was customary upon such occasion our consent ought to be given, or whether if the right were in the Nabob to demand it he or could arbitrarily prescribe the amount, were the questions we submitted to the determination of the Supreme Government.

10. If the subject had not involved considerations of such importance, we should have been induced (knowing that the custom had prevailed) to have acquiesced in the Nabob's rights to demand a Nuzzer, interposing our authority in the most effectual manner with respect to the Amount, and guaranteeing the Rajah against a second demand— But when we reflected that it was possible the construction of the late treaty by the Supreme Government might be otherwise and that his Highness would shortly have a similar claim to prefer, upon the appointment of a successor to the Rajah of Ramnad, we thought it more prudent to solicit their Opinion and directions than to proceed at once to determination— This precaution we doubt not you will approve.—

A true Copy
(Signed) G. H. Barlow
Secry to the Govermt.

Minute thereon and Letter written in consequence.

Resolved, in consequence of the 10th paragraph of the letter from the Governor General in

Fort St George 9th August 1796

measure might be taken by us respecting the confirma-
tion of Timia Naik, until arrangements had been
made for the payment of a Nuzzer, which agreeably to
the practice of the Country was always demanded and
received by the Prince as an indisputable right of Sove-
reignty from all persons on whom power and authority
were bestowed, and which had been in a manner of
acknowledged by the Treaty of 1792 between the Nabob
and the Company wherein it was declared that the Sove-
reign rights of his Highness were to be preserved in-
violate.

16 As this was the first instance of the kind
that had occurred since the Treaty, and as the Nabob
would certainly consider our acquiescence, the tacitly
given as a precedent by which his future conduct on
all similar occasions would be guided, our Resident
informed the Omdit that no measures were to be
taken with regard to the payment of the Nuzzer until
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could be obtained.—

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we have made, that it had been an invariable custom
from the investiture of a Rajah, Zemindar or Polygar
to pay a Nuzzer to the Sovereign in acknowledgment
of his authority, but whether the late Treaty
operated against a continuance of this custom, by
providing, that the Tributaries of the Carnatic should
not be assessed beyond a certain sum without the
consent

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consent of the two contracting parties, whether under the impression that a Nuzzer was customary upon such occasion our consent ought to be given, or whether if the right were in the Nabob to demand it he or could arbitrarily prescribe the amount, were the questions we submitted to the determination of the Supreme Government.

10. If the subject had not involved consi-derations of such importance, we should have been induced (knowing that the custom had prevailed) to have acquiesced in the Nabobs rights to demand a Nuzzer, interposing our authority in the most effectual manner with respect to the Amount, and guaranteeing the Rajah against a second demand— But when we reflected that it was possible the construction of the late treaty by the Supreme Government might be otherwise and that his Highness would shortly have a similar claim to prefer, upon the ap appointment of a successor to the Rajah of Ramnad, we thought it more prudent to solicit their Opinion and directions than to proceed at once to determination— This precaution we doubt not you will approve.—

A true Copy
(Signed) G. H. Barlow
Secry to the Govermt.

Minute thereon and Letter written in consequence.

Resolved, in consequence of the 10.th paragraph of the letter from the Governor General in

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796

in Council to the Court of Directors dated the 18th of July, that the following letter be written to the Board of Revenue

To Edward Saunders Esqr.
President &c. Members of the
Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen

To the Board of Revenue requiring their Report on the news from the Court of Directors for introducing a new System of Government over the Hereditary Polygars.

The Supreme Government having transmitted to us a copy of their letter to the Honorable Court of Directors dated the 18th July last, in which is the following paragraph. "We have yet to receive the "propositions of the Madras Government, prescribed by "your authority for carrying these measures (respecting "the Polygars) into execution, and have therefore specifically called upon them for this purpose." We must desire you will lose no time in requiring from Mr. Powney the report, which by your letter of the 21st March we were advised had been sent off under the close of the Fasly Year, and in stating to us your sentiments at large upon the subject of the Court's orders, in the manner directed by our instructions to your Board under date the 13th January last

Fort St. George
9th August 1796

We are
&c. &c.
(signed) Hobart
&c. Council.

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Fort St. George 9th August 1796

Read the following letter from the Committee of Investigation at Dindigul.—

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor in Council

Fort St. George

My Lord

From the Committee of Investigation at Dindigul recommending in consequence of the refractory Conduct of Vullia Condapah Naig that his Pollam Errioor and Yerryadoo be sequestered and that his Person as well as his Ministers be seized.—

We are sorry to be under the necessity of representing to you the refractory conduct of one of the principal Poligars of this District, Vullie Condapah Naigue, of the Errioor, or Yerreyadoo Pollam, whose Peshcush is 6700 Chuckrums ℔ Annum — copy of the Proclamation which accompanied your instructions was sent to this Poligar, in common with the others, on our arrival at Dindigul, and Mr. Harington at the same time wrote them a letter advising him of the appointment of the Committee, and desiring his immediate attendance on them — copy of the correspondence which has passed as well as of the declarations of the Peons who were sent with the orders is herewith transmitted for your Lordship's particular information — From these papers it is sufficiently evident that the Polygar has purposely evaded compliance with our Summons — From the Character we have heard of his Predaunie we suspected the Poligar might have been kept ignorant of the letters which had been sent; with the view therefore we might ascertain the communication of the last letter of the 23d. Instant, we

took

Fort St George 9th August 1796

took the precaution to send two persons with it—one who knew the Poligar personally in order to identify him, and the other to read the letter to him before delivery. We at the same time desired the Poligar's Vakeel, who was attendant on the Committee, to accompany them for the purpose of getting them admittance within the Pettah to the (the Poligar's) place of residence; but your Lordship will observe that neither of the Peons have been admitted further than the third Barrier, where the Polygar, or his Pedaunie to receive the letters sent by us, or to deliver the answer. The last letter of the 29th instant the Peon reports having read to the Poligar three times and that afterwards it was repeated to him by his Pedaunie, so that he must have perfectly comprehended it.

This conduct of itself, must be considered highly disrespectful and unwarrantable towards the Circar, but which is aggravated by his marked inattention, upon subsequent occasions, to our repeated orders. We fully apprized that all the other Poligars except two (of the returned Rebels) have attended upon the Committee and returned unmolested to their respective Pollams. His Plea of indisposition we hold to be entirely inadmissible, as he is known to have been very competent, to have proceeded to Pondiguil had he been so disposed.

The

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The age of this Polygar is about one or two and twenty - if therefore misled by his Audacie he has no claim on the pretence of youth, and inexperience, to be exempt from the consequences. This conduct is the more remarkable on his part as he was found in confinement on the rock when this District was last taken by our Troops, and owes therefore his restoration to his Pollam to the Company's Clemity.—

From the information we have received the affairs of this Pollam are conducted in the most disgraceful manner, the greatest outrages have been committed and there seems little doubt that Murders not unfrequently happen — We have had three instances reported to us which are generally credited, tho' the facts are not positively ascertained to us. The enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Mr Harington soon after his arrival, by Lieutenant Oliphant Commanding at Nanapar, will evince the dread of the Inhabitants, and Travellers occasioned by his enormities

Under these circumstances and as the Polygar has besides withheld nearly the whole of last year's Tribute notwithstanding his the District when under Sequestration during the Mysore government was rented for above 12,000 Pagodas, we are induced to recommend that the Pollam of Jerriadoo be immediately

sequestered

Fort St George 5th August 1796

sequestered, apprehending if possible the persons of the Poligar and his Predauonie, Vencata subsidi- it would be necessary to employ troops for this pur- -pose, and should you approve of the measure Major General Floyd may be furnished with the necessary orders. we shall in the interim send spies, and endeavour to ascertain the best mode of approach to the Poligars place of residence, at the same time we must observe that we do not apprehend that he has the means of making any, or at all events but a very faint resistance.-

We are disposed to believe that your Lordship will deem it polite to adopt this decided line of conduct in order to impress the Poligars in general with the principles, that at the same time Government are ready to redress grievances and to extend their protection, and indulgence to those who shew a proper sense of obedience, they will on the other hand punish with rigor any who shall dare to be refractory; and the more effectually to deter all others from presuming to follow the example of this Poligar we further recommend that after the Pollams shall have been taken possession of, a proclamation be published prescribing the Poligar and his Predauonie. and declaring that it is for ever sequestered. We are more particularly induced to

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to this latter recommendations that the hope of future restoration may be entirely destroyed and with it all motives for counteraction in the country which but too frequently results from temporary suspension.

We have the honor to
&c. &c.
(Signed) Wm. Harington
William Macleod

Dindigul
26th July 1796.

Dear Sir

Understanding that the temporary management of the Dindigul districts has devolved on you; I beg leave to call your attention to the following complaint preferred by the Merchants who accompany this. - They are Inhabitants of Elingarcourchy in this district; Vellacondapa Naick the Poligar of Yerriadoo (the same person whom I mentioned to you, as authorizing frequent Robberies) has lately established a market at Manigarrimpetty one of his Villages, and invited amongst others, the Merchants of Elingarcourchy to bring their goods there for sale. Those of accompanying the bearer had been twice at the Market and as they were returning the third time with the amount of their Sales and some few articles they had purchased they were assaulted by ten armed men, close to one of Vellacondapah Naicks

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Naicks Villages, who wounded one of them & severely with a Pike, and three others slightly and robbed them of every thing they had. They estimate their loss at 46 Porto Novo Pagodas ten Chuckrums fanams. the bearer will deliver the account on a Cadjan as they gave it to me and the Merchants say that if required they will take the necessary oaths at the Pagoda Vellacondapah Naick has become so notorious for his depredations on passengers, that, the Natives are afraid to pass near his Pollam, and I will esteem myself much obliged by your requiring him to make an adequate compensation to these people for their losses. It was an invariable rule in the Nabob's government and the only one which seems to have been dictated by true policy to make the head Poligar answerable for every robbery committed in his Pollam.-

I am

Sir

Manapar
28th June 1796.

(Signed) Wm Oliphant

A true Copy

(Signed) Jes. Read
Secy

Translation of a letter from Vella Condama Naigue, Poligar of Yerrygadoo to Mr Harrington and Gentlemen of the Committee at Dindigul- received 29th June 1796..

Until this time I have carefully

attended

3389

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

attended to the orders of the Company.

The summd and Proclamation with which you were pleased to honor me I have received, and understand their contents. It has always been usual for my Vackeel to remain at Dindigul and through him I have transacted the business of my Pollam. I shall always be ready to pay due obedience to all orders you may think proper to issue through him.

A true Translation

/Signed/ Geo. Read
Secry.

To Nullie Candapah Naigue
Poligar of Erroor

Twenty five days ago, an order was sent to you, desiring your attendance at Dindigul, but you have not yet obeyed.

The Gentlemen of the Committee will in a few days leave Dindigul, you had therefore better come here without any appre= =hension. if you should persist in refusing to come, you will know the consequence.

A true Translation

/Signed/ Geo. Read
Secry.

Dindigul
21st July 1796.

Sir

3390

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

To Mullie Condasah Naique
Polegar of Errore

It is now a month since the Committee met at Dindigul – two or three letters have been written to you requiring your attendance; the day before yesterday a letter was sent to you by a Poon who returned without an answer and of reports his not being admitted beyond your Barrier. Your delay may perhaps be occasioned by the attention you pay to the advice of others. You must well know that all the Polegars excepting one or two having already attended upon us at Dindigul, are returned to their respective Polliams.

Besides the poon who carries this Letter another person accompanies it with your Vakeel to read it in your hearing.

You are hereby ordered to attend the Committee on or before the 26th of this month – and should you neglect to comply, your conduct shall be represented at Madras. Afterwards you will know what may become of your Polliam. –

You are to obey this letter as an order and consider it as a true Coul or promise of protection. –

A true Translation
(Signed) Geo. Read
Secy

Dindigul
23d July 1796.

Translation

3391

Fort St. George 9th August 1796 –

Translation of a letter from Vella bondama Naigue Poligar of Ryeryadoo to the Gentlemen of the Committee at Dindigul dated 24th July 1796

Until this time I have carefully attended to the orders of the Company.

The letter you have been pleased to write me, I have received and understand its contents.

You therein direct my attendance at Dindigul – I should not feel the smallest hesitation of obeying that order, if I was not very unwell, and had not been prevented by the same cause of obeying your orders to this period – I will come as soon as I recover, and wait the orders of the Circar – The Bons who brought the last letter saw me and can inform you of my state of health.

A true Translation

/Signed/ Geo. Read
Secry.

The Report of Papa Naigue – a peon who was sent with Mr. Harington's letter of the 29th June 1796 – to the Poligar of Errior or Yerriados. –

The letter given to me on the 29th of June for the Poligar of Errioor, I could not deliver to him immediately on my arrival at the Polliam, because I was not admitted beyond the seconds Barrier – as I declined to give the letter to any other person the Poligar himself came to the Barrier where I had been stopt – I delivered him the letter and he promised to

answer

Fort St. George 9.th August 1796

answer it in five or six days.

Three days afterwards as he passed by the place where I was, I reminded him of my anxiety to get his answer and to return - He replies that he would go to Dindigul as soon as he might learn if the other Poligars were there - He then went away. I understood on a hunting party - Four days after I saw him as he was passing to a fair at a Village near the Barrier - I again repeated my wish to get his answer observing that I had waited a fortnight and that I could not stay any longer - He said it was then the Mohurrum feast, that he had turned Fagueer and could not go to Dindigul till after the feast was over.

In consequence of my not returning with an answer to Dindigul another Peon came with a letter about the 12.th of July named Venkatty Swamy after whose arrival I had no opportunity of seeing the Poligar - and seeing no prospect of obtaining an answer we came away together - Neither of us had been admitted beyond the second Barrier -

A true Translation

(signed) Geo. Read Secry.

Report of Appoo Swamy - a Peon who was sent with Mr Harington's letter of the 23.d July 1796 to the Poligar of Errioor with orders that he Appoo Swamy should read the letter to the Poligar.

I went to the Barrier of Errioor accompanied by the Peon Nagary, and by the Poligar's Vakeel

3393 Fort St George 9th August 1796

Vakeel - After being detained for some time we were admitted as far as the inside of the second Barrier where we were stopt. The Poligars people repeatedly demanded the letter we had in charge to be forwarded by them to their Master - we replied that we had particular orders not to give it to any one but the Poligar himself; who came to us in his Palankeen after we had waited for about six hours.

Having indentified him by the means of the Bon Allagerry - I read the letter thrice to him and then gave it to his Predaunie, who read it once or twice in his hearing - He the Poligar then said that he had got the small Pox and it was impossible he could travel for some time. -

This appeared to be an excuse. as he seemed to be in good health - His body was rubbed over with Turmerick &c as if he wished us to believe he was indisposed. He then retired towards his place of abode and sent us the answer in about an hour afterwards. -

A true Translation

/signed/ Jas. Read
Secry

The Report of Venkatty Swamy a Bon who was despatched to the Poligar of Orior about the 12th of July 1796, with a letter repeating the Orders of the 29th of June to the Poligar.

I was not admitted beyond the second Barrier, altho' I carried a letter to the Poligar which

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

which being made known to him he sent his Bre-
-danie to receive the letter. I refused to deliver it to
the Bredanie observing that I could not in
obedience to the orders I had received deliver it
to any person but the Poligar. The Bredanie
insisted on my giving him the letter, which I
agreed to upon his promising to bring an answer
in a few hours from his Master who was in his
Polliam about four miles distant from the Bar-
-rier at which I was stopt. In a few hours a
Canicopuly returned from the Polliam who told me
and the other Peon who was waiting for an answer
to the letter from the Committee dated about the
29th of June, that his Master desired we should
wait eight days more. We then despaired of
getting any reply to the letters we carried to the
Poligar and came away.

A true Translation
(Signed) Geo. Read
Secry.

List of the Packet.

Letter to the Right Honorable Lord Hobart	
Letter from Lieutenant Kephant	No. 1
From Nulla Condama Naick	No. 2
To Do Do Do	No. 3
To Do Do Do	No. 4
From Do Do Do	No. 5
The Report of Papa Naick	No. 6
Do Do of Appa Sawmy	No. 7
Do Do of Vencaty Sawmy	No. 8

(Signed) Geo. Read
Secry.

(Ins

3395

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

In consequence of the recommendation of the Committee the following letters were despatched on the 4th instant. —

To Major General Floyd
Commanding the Southern Division of the Army
at Trichinopoly

Sir

To the Commandant on the Southern Division directing the seizure of the Polygar of Yerryadoo and his Minister Venca-ta Soobiah Naig to be sent from Trichinopoly to Vellore

The Committee at Dindigul having represented to the Right Honble the President in Council that the contumacious conduct of Vullie Condapah Naigue, the Polygar of Yerreyadoo, rendered it indispensably necessary, as well for the sake of example as to provide for the peace of the District that his Pollam should be sequestered and himself and Dependants secured — I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you would be pleased in conjunction with the Committee, to take such measures as may be most effectual for apprehending the persons of the Polygar and his Minister Vencata Soobiah — It would be of consequence to secure this object, without affording an opportunity to the Offenders, to make any resistance that might hazard the loss of lives. —

I am further directed to desire you will send Luckea Naig who is now in confinement at Trichinopoly under a Guard to Vellore.

I have the hono. to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) W. C. Jackson
Secretary.

Fort St. George
4th August 1796

To

3396

Fort St. George 4th August 1796.

To William Harington Esqr.
and the Committee of Investigation
at Dindigul

Gentlemen,

To the Committee of Investigation at Dindigul. their suggestion approved and the necessary orders sent to Major General Floyd.

I am directed by the Right Honble the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th Ultimo and to acquaint you that, for the reasons you have assigned, his Lordship has come to the resolution of dispossessing the Polygar of Gerreyadoo of his Pollam, and of apprehending his Person and that of his Predaunie. I enclose for your information copy of the Letter that has been written in consequence to Major General Floyd.

The President in Council approves your intention of issuing a Proclamation declaring that the Gerriadoo Pollam is sequestered for over. but recommends that it be not done, until the Persons of the Polygar and his Predaunie have been secured or at least until the attempt to secure them shall have been made.

Fort St. George
4th August 1796.

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

Read the following Letter from the Chief Engineer.

To

3397

Fort St George 9th August 1796.

To the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart

Governor in Council

My Lord,

From the Chief Engineer respecting his opinion on the Claims advanced by Captain Bong.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have the honor of stating to your Lordship such information as I have respecting the balance claimed by Captain Bong.

On the 21st July 1793 Captain Bong received instructions from the late Lieutenant Colonel Maule, to destroy several Hill Forts in the ceded countries. He proceeded on that service, and in September 1793 transmitted me Bills for the demolition of the following Hill Forts Vizt.

Barrah trmundroog	Pagodas	274 . 38
Chinna trmemdroog		168 . 35
Gugghingher		291 . 24
Warrengher		157 . 29
Neelgherry		124 . 12

Amounting in the whole to Pagodas 1017 . 12.

these Bills I certified and laid before the Military Board, requesting they would be pleased to recommend them to Government for payment, but no resolution passed in consequence.

The other claim which Captain Bong sets forth, is for a House he fitted up at Kistnagherry amounting to Pagodas 525-17-39, whether he fitted up this House, by order of Captain Read, or for his own convenience, I know not, Captain Bong in stating his claim to me, transmitted me no order from Captain

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

Captain Read to that purpose, If he fitted up the House on his own account, it must remain with your Lordship how far he is entitled to indemnification, I will only beg leave to remark, that there are upwards of thirty Officers in the Baramahal in the same predicament, and who have an equal claim to Reimbursement with Captain Bong on the same occasion. –

Fort St. George
20th June 1796.

I have the honor to be with respect
&c. &c.
(Signed) W. Kent. Chief Engineer

Resolution thereon.

Ordered, on the representation of Lieutenant Colonel Kent, that the sum of one thousand and seventeen Pagodas and twelve fanams (1017.12.-) be paid to Captain Bong, on account of Expences incurred by him in the demolition of certain Hill Forts in the ceded Districts in the year 1793. –

Read the following letter from the Reverend Mr Owen.

To Major General Clarke
Commander in Chief &c. &c.
Fort St. George

From the Revd Mr Owen requesting permission to quit the Service.

Sir,

My private concerns being so urgent as to require my immediate departure for Europe I am reduced to the unavoidable necessity

3399 Fort St George 9th August 1796.

necessity of requesting permission to resign the Honble
Company's service.—

I have the honor to be &c. &c.
(Signed) R. Owen.

Madras
8th August 1796.

Resolved that the Reverend Mr. Owen be permit-
Leave granted him. -ted to resign the Service agreeable to his request.—

Read the following letter from Colonel
Bilcliffe.—

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart
President Governor in Council &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George

From Colonel Bil-
-cliffe respecting his
claim advanced by
Colonel Geils to
promotion before
him.—

My Lords,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 17th instant, enclosing
copy of a letter addressed to your Lordship by Colonel Geils
stating his pretended claim to promotion to the rank
of Major General before me.

I beg leave to state to your Lordship that I
was appointed a Cadet at the India House by the Honble
Court of Directors, December 1764, that I landed at
Madras the 9th August 1765, and that I am indubitably
senior to Colonel Geils in the Service and of course have
a prior right to promotion: as the orders published
by Government the 3d February 1795 clearly demon-
-strates: which expressly mentions that Lieutenant
Colonel Geils shall be promoted to the rank of
Colonel as soon as all the Officers of Infantry of
this Establishment present in India of Senior
standing

Fort St. George 9th August 1796

standing to him in the service, shall have obtained that Rank which is agreeable to the orders of the Honble Court of Directors expressed in their letter to this Government under date 28th May 1794. Government well knowing that I was present in India and had a prior Right to promotion to Lieutenant Colonel Gaile, in the appointment a Colonel before him. and I have no doubt that if another General Officer had been allowed on this Establishment that the Court of Directors would have appointed me, for the same reason they did Colonel Collins. To you my Lord I submit the case.—

Masulipatam
28th July 1796.

I have the Honor to be
&c. &c.
(Signed) J. Bilcliffe
Colonel.

To lie on the Table.

Ordered to be on the Table

Read the following Letter from the Accountant General.—

To

3401

Fort St. George 9th August 1796.

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart

Governor in Council

Fort St. George

My Lord

From the Accountant General. reporting on the Statements lately received from the Register of the Nabob's debts and his opinion on the claims that should be allowed and the mode that should be adopted in satisfying the promissory notes to the Creditors.

Agreeable to Mr Secretary Jacksons letter of the 3d instant I have the honor to report to your Lordship on the claims on the Company by the Creditors of the Nabob of the Carnatic viz the consolidated debt of 1777.

On an attentive perusal of the Statements delivered by the Register I find them to correspond with the instructions of the Honble Court of Directors making the sum of 2647381 Pagodas due by the company to the Creditors on the 31st August 1796, and the sum of 3883384 Pagodas due to them by the Nabob at the same period - The first of these sums is considerably higher in amount than what is stated in the letter from the Honble Court owing to the sums that had been paid, subsequent to Lord Cornwallis's Treaty, to the Creditors of the old Cavalry loan from the 621105 Pagodas annually paid by the Nabob, not inserted in the Statement No 2 of the Honble Court but properly stated by the Register on the principle laid down.

On

3402

Fort St. George 9.th August 1796.

On your Lordship's directions for my giving an opinion on the discount and on the mode for issuing the Notes, I beg leave to observe that I consider the issuing the whole of them at once would have a less tendency to raise the discount and they would sooner find a certain value, than by issuing them progressively in occasional supplies to the Market which would cause the discount to be wavering and uncertain and consequently lessen their value.

The discount on the 6.th P Cent noted are Certificates at present in circulation I understand to be merely nominal none of them having that I can learn been sold for some time past. On some notes for Ground on Hoghill bearing 6 P Cent interest that were sold some Months ago I have heard that a discount of 12 P Cent was allowed, and on considering all circumstances I cannot but be of opinion when the Notes in question are issued there can be hardly a doubt of their bearing a discount of 13 P Cent at least, and that at that rate they will be offered for sale. The 8 P Cent Bonds of Government having I understand borne a discount on the 23.d Ultimo of about 3 P Cent

I have the honor to be with great Respect &c. &c.

/signed/ Robert Wolff
Accountant Genl

Fort St. George
Accountant Generals Office
5.th August 1796.

Ordered to lie on the Table

Ordered to lie on the Table

Read