1457

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.

27.2.47 27.2.47

M.C. 254
15

3314

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

To Lieutenant General
George Harris
Commander in Chief
&c &c &c

Sir,

You have already been furnished

To the Commander in Chief directing him to proceed immediately into the enemy's country, as the only measure by which Tippoo Sultaun can be brought to accede to terms - gives a general outline of the State of our alliances and of the assistance we may look for - the object of the war specified -

with Copies of the Correspondence between me and Tippoo Sultaun since the 24th of October last -

I have directed Copies of this Correspondence to be transmitted to the Commissioners in Malabar, whom I have instructed to communicate the same to his Excellency Admiral Rainier, and to Lieutenant General Stuart or the Officer Commanding the Company's Troops on the Malabar Coast -

Having received no answer from Tippoo Sultaun to the Letter which I dispatched to him on the 9th Ult. and in which I repeated for the third time with encreased Earnestness my proposal respecting the admission of Major Doveton, it is reasonable to conclude that the Object of the Sultaun's Silence is to delay the Commencement of decisive Military Operations until

3315

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

until the Season shall be so far advanced as to render the Siege of this Capital impracticable during the present Year.

To defeat these Views it is become necessary to suspend all Negociation with the Sultaun until the united force of the Arms of the Company and their Allies shall have made such an impression on his Territories as may give full Effect to the just representations of the Allied Powers.

I therefore direct that you enter the Territory of Mysore with the Army now assembled under your Command with as little delay as possible, and that you proceed to the Siege of Seringapatam.

With respect to the Division of the Company's Army on the Malabar Coast, its Operations and consequently those of the Troops of the Rajahs of Coorga and Travancore, who are to be carefully prevented from making any premature movements, will be regulated by the Orders which you shall transmit for that purpose.

3316

Fort St. George 15th June 1799

purpose to Lieutenant General Stuart or to the Officer commanding in Malabar.

I have instructed the Resident at Poonah to express to the Paishwah and to his Minister Nana Furnavees my hope that the Mahrattah Empire will instantly pursue the necessary measures for the vigorous prosecution of Hostilities against the common Enemy and the assurances which I have already received from that Court, lead me to expect that the North western Territory of the Enemy will soon be invaded by a considerable Mahrattah force under Purseram Bhow.

My latest accounts from the Resident at Poonah induce me to believe that he must have applied before this time to the Government of Bombay for the assistance of a Detachment of the Company's Troops to act with the Peshwah's Contingent. In the event of the Government of Bombay having been able to furnish such a Detachment (of which I have no doubt) they will apprize the Commissioner in Malabar

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

and Lieutenant General Stuart or the Officer Commanding
the Troops of the Presidency of Bombay in that Quarter.

The Government of Bombay will also in-
=struct the Officer in the Command of the Detachment
serving with the Mahrattahs to maintain as Constant
and regular a Correspondence with you and with Lieute-
General Stuart as possible, and to exert all his Influ-
=ence with the Commander of the Peshwah's Contin-
=gent to engage him to regulate the progress and
Operations of the Mahrattah Forces by your
advice and directions, or by those of Lieutenant
General Stuart.

Entertaining no Views of Aggran
dizement my Objects in the War will be limitted to
the attainment of a just Indemnity for the great
Expence to which the aggression of Tippoo Sultaun
has Subjected the Allies, and of a reasonable Security
against the future Violence and Treachery of that
Prince: But no negociation with a view to either

Object

3318

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

Object can be opened without danger to the Common Cause, untill the Sultaun shall have been compelled to entertain serious apprehensions for the Safety of Seringapatam, and it is accordingly my resolution to listen to no overtures from him, untill we shall have attained such a position as shall sufficiently secure us against the Effects of his Insincerity.

I shall hereafter inform you of the manner in which I wish you to receive such overtures as may be made to you by any of the Inhabitants of Tippoos Dominions desirous of throwing off the Authority of that Prince. I shall also in due time send you such further Instructions as may appear to me to be necessary for your Direction previously to your Entrance into the Territory of Mysore

I enclose for your Information Copies of my Letters of this date to the Commissioners

in

3319

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

in Malabar to Lieutenant General Stuart, and to
Admiral Rainier

Fort St George
3rd. February 1799

I have the honor to be
&c &c &c
(Signed) Mornington

To His Excellency
Lieutenant. General Harris
Commander in Chief
&c &c &c

Sir,

In my Letter of the 3rd of February I apprized you that I should in due time inform you of the manner in which I wished you to receive such overtures as might be made to you by any of the Inhabitants of Tippoo Sultaun's Dominions desirious of throwing off the authority of that Prince and that I should also send you such further Instructions as might appear to me to be necessary for your direction previously to your entrance

To the Commander in Chief -
Instructions given for the appointment of a Commission, and regarding the conduct to be observed towards the Inhabitants when the Army shall have entered the enemy's country - Copies of the declaration of the Allies to be circulated - Full instructions given for the conduct to be observed in any negociation which may be entered into with the Sultaun after the Army shall have reached Seringapatam -

3320 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

entrance into the Territory of Mysore —

With regard to the first of those objects the

N 1 enclosed Instructions of this date, direct you to form a

Commission for the special purpose of assisting you

in the Conduct of such negotiations as may be eventu-

= ally opened with any description of Tippoos Subjects —

As the intercourse between your Army

and the Presidency must become liable to interruption after

you shall have passed the Frontiers of Mysore I shall

now furnish you with such Instructions as appear to

me to be necessary for your direction not only previous to

your entrance into the Dominions of the Sultaun, but

desiring your progress towards his Capital and after you

shall have commenced the siege of that City

The enclosure N°2 contains a Copy

N°2 of a Letter received by me from Tippoo Sultaun on the

13th of February the original of my answer to which

is contained in a sealed Packet made up for

N°3 Dispatch to the Sultaun and forming N°3. N°4

N°4

Contains

3321

Fort. St. George 11th. June 1799

No 5

contains a Copy Translated of that Answer for your information. No 5 contains Copies in English Persian and Malabar of the Declaration of the Allies with respect to the causes of their present measures

When you shall arrive within one days march of the point by which you propose to enter Mysore you will transmit the original letter addressed to the Sultaun contained in the sealed Packet No 3 to Major Doveton with directions to forward it to Tippoo Sultaun

You will not delay the march of your Army one hour after the receipt of this Dispatch and you will proceed to enter the Territory of Mysore and advance towards Seringapatam with the utmost possible degree of expedition

On passing the Frontiers you will circulate among Tippoo's Subjects as many Copies as possible of the Declaration of the Allies;

and

Fort St George 11th June 1799

and you will issue a proclamation in your own name promising protection to the persons and properties of all such Subjects of Tippoo as shall on just and reason= =able terms assist the Army in its march by Supplies of Cattle, Grain, Forage and Provisions of any Description; and further assuring the Inhabitants of Mysore in general that no person shall be molest= =ted excepting such as shall appear in Arms or shall impede the march of the Army by the removal of those Supplies / the produce of the Country, which may be useful to its progress or subsistance. The Advance of the Army is not however to be in the least retarded for the purpose of preparing and issuing these proclamations.

In the Course of your advance through Tippoos Territories you will employ and will also engage Meer Allum to employ every means to conciliate the Subjects of the Sultaun as well by the conduct of the Company's and the Nizam's Forces

3323

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

Forces as by publishing from time to time such assur=
=ances as shall appear best adopted to the occasion

You will order Lieutenant Colonel Brown
or the Officer in Command of the Southern Division
of the Army to commence his Operations at such
time and to direct them to such Points of Attack
on the possessions of the Enemy as you shall
judge most advisable

If Tippoo Sultaun availing himself
of the Channel of negotiation still left open
by my Letter No 3 either previously to your arri=
=val at Seringapatam or Previously to you having
taken a position for the Siege of that Capital
should Signify to you a desire to send an embassy
to you, I authorize you to receive any such Embassy
exercising your discretion with regard to the par=
=ticular time and place of receiving it But as
whatever period you may judge proper to comply
with the proposal in question I most earnestly

and

3324 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799 —

and particularly recommend to you to observe with the utmost care all those measures of precaution and vigilance which the artful and treacherous character of the enemy renders peculiarly necessary on such an occasion. It must never be forgotten that he may possibly dispatch Ambassadors to you with the sole view of obtaining intelligence of your designs or of tampering with some of the Servicis of the Allies — Under this constant impression you will be particularly careful not to halt for an hour nor to relax any operation necessary with a view to the Seige, on account of any overtures which you may receive from the Sultaun in any Stage of your progress towards his Capital —

You will communicate this letter to the Commissioners named in the instructions (N°8) and you will consult with them on all points relating to any negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun. you may possibly think it unadviseable to disclose to Tippoo Sultan the nature and full extent of the demands of the Allies before you shall have effected a junction with

3325

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

with the Army of Bombay, or before you shall have taken your position for the Seige of Seringapatam, shall have been satisfied that all your preparations for that purpose are complete. But after having obtained such a position you will without delay (and before you open your Batteries or throw Shells into the Town) communicate to Tippoo Sultaun either through the channel of any embassy which you may have admitted from him, or by a flag of truce, the demands of the Allies comprised in the draft of Preliminary Articles marking the Enclosure marked A. The Blanks of those Preliminary Articles you will previously fill up, according to your information and judgement with the assistance of the Commissioners appointed to aid you in all matters relating to negotiation either with the Sultaun or with any of his Subjects.

A

You will require the signature of

3326 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

of the Articles under ~ Tippoos Seal and the delivery of the Hostages specified in the 8th Articles within 24 Hours from the communication of the Articles to the Sultaun either by his Ambassadors, or by the Flag of Truce you will at the same time signify to Tippoo Sultaun that in the event of your being compelled to open your Batteries against his Capital, you will not afterwards desist for an instant from your operations or any conditions more favorable to him than those contained in the enclosure marked B: and accordingly after having opened your Batteries against the place, you will not admit any Embassadors from Tippoo unless you shall know them to be charged with his formal assent to the articles contained in the Inclo= =sure B, and to bring with them to your Camp ~ both the money required under the Draft of Preliminary Articles B, and the Hostages required by the 8th Article of both Drafts of Preliminary Articles A & B. —

Should Tippoo Sultan agree ~ either

either before or after the commencement of your attack, to the conditions respectively to be proposed in either Case; and should he deliver up the required Hostages, you will immediately make the necessary dispositions with General Stuart for taking possession of the ceded Territory on the Coast of Malabar; you will also direct the Commissioners appointed to assist you in all matters of negotiation, to arrange and conclude with all practicable dispatch, in concert with Meer Allum with any Minister who shall have been empowered by the Paishwa for that purpose and with the Ambassadors of Tippoo Sultan, a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship on the basis and agreeably to the conditions of the preliminary Articles which shall have been previously signed by the Sultan.

The only difficulty which can occur in framing the definitive Treaty will consist in the adjustment and specification of the Territories to be ceded to the Allies respectively according to the

Preliminaries

3328 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Preliminaries, which may have been settled. it is im=
=possible for me to give you any detailed instructions
with regard to the particular Countries to be ceded to
the Nizam and to the Paishwa whose respective
Ministers must make their own selection under
your controul — The Territories to be ceded to the
Company under the Draft of Preliminaries marked
A are inumerated in that Draft The additional
Cessions which would be demanded for the Company
under the Draft of Preliminaries marked B. must
be determined with a view to the improvement of our
Southern Frontier; according to the best opinions
and information which you shall be able to obtain
from the Commissioners or from other authorities
in your Army —

If no Mahrattah force shall
have joined your Army previously to the conclusion
of the Preliminary Articles you will still insist
on the Payment of the whole of the Money stipulated

to

3329

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

to be paid by the 6th Article into the hands of the Allied Powers on the Spot, who will be answerable in that case, for the due delivery to the Peshwa of his third share of the Sum paid into your hands. If at the conclusion of the definitive Treaty no Mahrattah Vakeels should be present you are to engage, in concert with Meer Allum to procure the Paishwa's assent to the Treaty before the expiration of three Months, Securing and renewing to the Peshwa the same full and ample power of selecting the Districts to be ceded to him conformably to the 4th Article of the proposed preliminary Treaty as he would have exercised if he had been represented during the negotiations by a regularly accredited Minister.

Although you should be in possession of the required Hostages, you will not quit your position in the Vicinity of Seringapatam, untill the Army of Bombay shall have reached such a point on its return to the Malabar Coast as may place it beyond the effects of any treachery which might be attempted against it by Tippoo Sultan with a view to this and other advantages you will

3330 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

will reserve to yourself the liberty of remaining in the Vicinity of Seringapatam, untill the Allies shall have been actually put in possession of any three of the Fortresses to be ceded to them which they may respectively select.

I have now furnished you with instructions for your conduct in the two cases of a negotiation being opened with Tippoo Sultan either previously, or subsequently to the attack of Seringapatam.

The case of your being compelled to prosecute the Siege of Seringapatam to the last extremity and of your obtaining possession of that City would open so extensive and complicated a change in the Political State of India, as to require the most comprehensive system of new arrangements At present it appears to me to be sufficient to recommend that in this event you should adopt the necessary measures for effectually securing your position in the City, for supporting those inhabitants of Mysore who may have placed themselves under the protection of the Allies;

3331

Fort St. George 6th. June 1799

Allies and for opening a safe and easy communication between your Army and both Coasts. In such a conjunc=ture particular operations must depend on the na=ture of the political and military situation and strength of the Enemy subsequently to the reduction of his Capital and on a variety of other circumstances which it is im=possible to foresee. I rely on your discretion for acting under such circumstances in the manner best calcula=ted to maintain your advantages untill I shall be enabled to transmit specific instructions for your direction.

Whether in the last case supposed, the person of Tippoo Sultan should fall into your hands or not, you will neither open or conclude any negotiation involving the final settlement of the Country either with that Prince or with any other persons untill you shall have received special authority from me for that purpose. —

I have directed a Copy to be sent to

Your

3332 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

you of the Diary of the proceedings of the Deputies who conducted the Negotiations at Seringapatam in 1792, which I desire you will be pleased to deliver in charge to the Commission appointed in my seperate Instruc=tions of this date — This Diary may eventually afford great assistance to the Commissioners in the management of any negotiations which they may be required to conduct with Tippoo Sultaun. —

I am

&c &c &c

(Signed). Mornington

Fort St. George
the 22nd February 1799

N.S.

Of the enclosures referred in the in preceding.

To His Excellency
Lieutenant General Harris
Commander in Chief
&c &c &c

Sir,

I have reason to believe that many of the Inhabitants principal Officers and other Subjects of Tippoo

3333

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Tippoo Sultan, are inclined to throw of the authority of
that Prince and to place themselves under the protection
of the Company and of our allies, the war in which we
are again involved by the treachery and violence of the Sultan
renders it both just and expedient that we should avail
ourselves as much as possible of the discontents and dis-
affection of his people: it is therefore advisable to
arrange a plan for the regular conduct of all negotiation
connected with this object —— Being apprehensive
that your more important avocations will not admit
of your taking any part in the details of this business,
I hereby direct you to constitute a Commission for this
purpose to consist of —

The Honorable Colonel Wellesley
Lieutenant Colonel Close
Lieutenant Colonel Agnew
and Captain Malcolm assistant to the Resident
at Hyderabad
with
Captain Macaulay to act as Secretary to the Commission

(1)

The

3334

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

The Commissioners are to act constantly in commu=
=nication with yow and to obey whatever directions you shall
think proper to signify to them —

They are to report their proceedings to me as fre=
=quently and as regularly as circumstances shall permit —

They will correspond with the Commissioners in
Malabar, on such points as shall be connected in any
respect with the objects of this Commission and for this pur=
=pose yow will be pleased to furnish them with a Copy
of the Companys Cypher No. 11 —

Their duty is to consist generally in receiving
and considering all such overtures from the Subjects of Tippoo
Sultan (of whatever Class) as may either be referred by
yow to the Commissioners or may be addressed to them
through other channels —

In cases which may not admit of reference to
me they will decide under yowr authority on the degree and
nature of the encouragement proper to be given to such
persons as may propose to place themselves under the
protection of the Company. The following extracts from
my

3335

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 -

my instructions of the 2d Instant to the Commissioners in
Malabar (which you will be pleased to communicate to the
Officers named in the present Commission) will explain
the general principles by which their conduct is to be regulated -

"I now authorize you to avail yourselves
"without reserve of the overtures made sometime since to
"M. Uthoff and to Captain Mahony by Shihab-Ud-din
"Khan to whatever extent you may judge practicable and
"useful you will also receive and encourage from any other
"of the Chiefs, or Public Officers of Tippoo Sultan on the
"Coast of Malabar any advances which shall appear to
"you to promise assistance to the Company in the prose-
"cution of the War against that Prince.

"I am not at present in possession of any
"information which enables me to judge with sufficient
"certainty of the general disposition and temper of the In-
"habitants of Tippoos remaining Dominions on the
"Coast of Malabar, if however, they should manifest an
"inclination to revolt against his authority, and you
"should think it expedient to encourage them, I leave it

"to

"to your discretion to offer them such support and protection
"as the State of the British force on your coast may
"enable you to afford. I also authorize you to give to all
"Tributaries or others, renouncing their Allegiance to Tippoo,
"and acting heartily in our favor, the most positive assu-
"rances in the name of the Company that I will use
"my utmost efforts to compell that Prince to relinquish
"all claims upon their Allegiance, and to agree to their be-
"coming the Dependents and Subjects of the Honble
"Company on such terms as shall hereafter be arranged
"under my orders"

The inclosure N°. 1 contains an account of the overtures from Shehab-Ud-Deen Khan, referred to in the foregoing Extract

It will be obvious however, that the instructions apply more particularly to Tributaries or Zemindars possessing or claiming such districts on the borders of the Company's Territory as may be annexed to it in the favorable event of a further reduction of the Sultan's power, and of a partition of his present Dominions.

The

3337

Fort St. George 15th June 1799

The Commission will communicate with Mr. Allum with respect to all such proposals as may appear likely to concern the interests of the Nizam. any overtures which may be made by tributaries or other Subjects of the Sultaun. adjacent to the present frontier of his Highness will be considered with Mr. Allums Assistance The necessary encouragement and assurances to such persons being more properly to be adjusted by the Powers to whom their allegiance may eventually be transferred.—

The same principle must be applied to any Officers which may proceed from Districts bordering on the present Mahrattah Dominions Should a Ma= =rattah force hereafter join your Army. The Commis= =sioners will / in the cases to which I now refer / consult with the Commander of that force, as well as with the commanding Officer of any British Detachment from Bombay which may be acting with the Mahrattahs —

But although in the two last cases — authoritative

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

authoritative assurances and encouragement would most properly proceed from our allies respectively it is not im= =probable that on some occasions the guarantee of the Company may be required to such engagements; and even be made an indispensable preliminary condition by the Parties proposing to abandon the cause of Tippoo. —

It is desirable to avoid all such engage= =ments of the nature of a Guarantee, the Commissioners therefore will be careful not to guarantee any engagements which the Allies may be inclined to form with persons renouncing their Allegiance to Tippoo Sultaun excepting in cases where the proposed advantage shall be important to the common cause and evidently unattainable without a formal guarantee. In general therefore such contracts must be avoided but if a case of peculiar exigency should arise without a possibility of a previous reference to me the commissioners will regulate their conduct as nearly as possible on the principles which I have already established for cases more immediately affecting the particular interests of the Company —

The

3339 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

The firm & foundation on which our connexion with the Court of Hyderabad is now happily placed disposes me to guaranta with less hesitation any engagements to which the Nizam, or Mear Allum on his Highness's behalf might be willing to form with the Tributaries of the enemy on the side of his Highness's Frontier their prudence would require in any similar transaction under the Mahrattah Power.

With respect to overtures proceeding from the more central parts of the Enemy's Country, and therefore from Persons whose Possessions are not likely in any event to be transferred to any of the Allies, it is evident that such overtures cannot be received or encouraged in the same manner as those which have been already considered as Officers of this discription the commission must return merely such assurances of aid and support (whether Military or pecuniary) as it may be immediately practicable to afford; avoiding carefully any engage=ments which might ultimately embarrass a negociate=on for peace. with regard to pecuniary aids I am authorize

3340

Fort St George 11th June 1799

authorize you to give your sanction to such advances of money as the Commissioners may deem essentially necessary to promote the objects of these instructions; apprizing you however that these advances of money must be confined within the limits of moderation and with due attention to economy.

With these instructions you will receive Copies in Persian and English of a declaration which I propose to publish for the purpose of justifying to the powers of Hindostan the measures which the conduct of Tippoo Sultan has compelled the Company and their Allies to adopt. you will communicate this document to the Commissioners who are to prepare and publish, in your name such proclamations as shall appear to them to be best adopted to the state of the different parts of the Enemy's Country, through which you may pass or with which you may open any intercourse, conforming the general tenor of all such proclamations to the Principles and Spirit of the Declaration

You have already been furnished with copies

Lieut Col.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

copies, in Persian and English, of my correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun as well as with translations, in Persian of the Grand Signor's Manifesto, and of his Highness's letter to the Sultaun; you will communicate these papers to the Commissioners.—

Those passages of the Correspondence and of the documents received from Constantinople which expose the character of the French Republic and the outrages committed by the French against the acknowledged Head of the Mahomedan Church, may in particular be employed to produce an useful impression on all the Musulman inhabitants of Mysore. The Commissioners will make any further use of these documents which may appear advisable.—

I also enclose (№ 2) copies, in Persian and English, of an agreement which has been lately concluded, under my direction with certain Chiefs of the Ghyze Mahdy Sect of Musulmans. For an account the banishment of these Sectaries from the Dominions of Tippoo Sultaun I refer you to the accompanying extract of a letter from the President at Hyderabad, under date the 4th of January last making the inclosure № 3. Among

Those

these exiles are many persons, who formerly had situations of great trust under the Government of the late Hyder Alli Khan, as well as under that of Tippoo Sultaun; and it is obvious, that all these persons must be intimately acquainted with the Country of the Enemy. It will be the business of the Commissioners, under your orders, to consider how the knowledge and probable connexions of these people may be best applied to the promotion of the objects of their Commission. It appears that the Sirdars, whom together with 400 Silladar horse I have agreed to entertain for the present (principally with a view to the advantages, which may be derived from their local Knowledge and connexions) possess the means as well as the inclination of levying for our service a considerable body of Cavalry, consisting of their exiled associates, now dispersed throughout the Dominions of the Peshwah and of the Nizam to employ their whole force in the field would be extremely burthensome, and I trust we shall never be under the necessity of resorting to such assistance beyond the extent of the arrangement already concluded with Jaffeir Khan and Syd Yacoob.

The

3343

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

The Commission will be confidentially informed by Captain Malcolm of the progress, which may have been made in a + certain secret negociation, which has been opened by Meer Allum in communication with Captain Malcolm, since the conduct of Tippoo Sultan compelled me to adopt the resolution of attacking his territories. — It is impossible for me, in the present stage of this negociation, to give the commission any precise instructions for the regulation of their proceedings with relation to this very peculiar and important case and therefore I must leave the management of it to their discretion aided by that of Meer Allum. If however they should be able to transmit to me any report upon this delicate point before the communication between the Army and this Presidency shall become precarious or difficult, it is my desire that they should write to me in Cypher, a caution, which they must always observe in their correspondence with me from any position, which may render their dispatches liable to be intercepted.

The enclosure N° 1. consists of a memorandum of a most secret and delicate nature, relating to the family, which

+ This was a negociation with Kummur o Dien Khan.
MB

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

which Governed Mysore previously to the usurpation of Hyder Alli Khan —

It is obvious that no advantageous negociation can be opened with any of the surviving branches of this family under any other circumstances than a determination accompanied by undoubted power to effect the total re= =moval of the Ruling Dynasty. Such a determination in the present stage of our contest with Tippoo Sultaun would be premature and incompatible with the principles, on which my instructions to you of the 3d Instant, were founded my orders for the march of the Army being grounded on the necessity of providing for our own indespensable security and reasonable indemnity and being strictly limited to those justifiable objects. — There is besides, no reason to suppose that any of the persons, mentioned in the accompanying memoir, could be considered useful (in any material degree) in the prosecution of the War —

The Commissioners must therefore confine their Proceedings on this Subject to enquiries into the state of parties in Mysore, with a view to the practicability

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

practicability of restoring that family with or without the consent of the principal Mussulman Chiefs at present in authority in the Country. The Commission will readily perceive that these enquiries must be conducted with the utmost caution and prudence for if their object were to transpire, the discovery might check, if not prevent many advances, which would otherwise be made from persons attached to the Mussulman Government.

The personal safety of the surviving adherents of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore and even of the Rana herself also requires peculiar discretion and secrecy in the conduct of this part of the business of the Commission. The most dreadful scene of vengeance and slaughter would be the probable consequence of Tippoos receiving the slightest intimation of the contents of the accompanying memoir, which therefore after being attentively perused by the Commissioners must be destroyed.

Your

3346

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

You will direct Captain Macleod, of the Intel=
=ligence department, to communicate, from time to time,
to the Commission whatever Intelligence he may receive
of a nature connected with the Objects of the Commission,
with which I authorize you to make him fully acquainted

I am

Fort St. George
22nd February 1799

Yr Yr Yr

(Signed) Mornington

N. 1.

An Account of the Overtures from Shehab ud Dien

Referred to in N. 1.

To the Right Honble Richard Earl of Mornington K.P.

Governor General

&c &c &c

Calcutta

Private and Secret

My Lord,

A communication having been made to us
by Shaik Shehab-ud-Dien one of Tippoos Deputies
acting in conjunction with us in the investigation of

the

(2)

3347

Fort St. George 4th. June 1799.

the Boundaries between the Honorable Company's Possessions and those of Tippoo on the West of India which during the present very Critical State of affairs between the company and Tippoo it appears to us of importance should be made known to Government with as little delay as possible at the same time that on principles of precaution and privacy it seems desirable that it should for the present be withheld from the Company's Records particularly in Malabar we have deemed it adviseable to transmit it under the form of a private and Secret communication to your Lordship, to the Governors of Madras and Bombay to Mr. Spencer the President of the Commissioners in Malabar as the head of the Board under which we immediately act and to Genl. Hartley the Commanding Officer of the Troops in Malabar and a Member of the Commission.

We have the honor to be

&c &c &c

(signed) J. Ulthoff

(signed) V. Mahony

Soonaugheum
Salea District
Koorg Country
18th. Dect. 1798

On

3348

Fort St. George 21th. June 1799

On the 12th. Dec. 1798. Tippoos Deputies. Meer. Mahomed
. Ally and Sheek Shehab-ud-dien having paid us a visit
. at our encampment about a mile within the boundary of the
Coorg Rajah we sent a party of Sepoys and some Peons to
attend them as far as the boundary on their return to
their own plan of residence one of the Peons on his return
to in reported that Sheik Shehab-ud-dien had whispered
to him that he had a communication of a secret nature to
make to Captain Mahony and regretted that no opportu-
=nity had yet offered to explain himself. during our sub-
=sequent intercourse with the Deputies both in person
and by letter and message we in consequence endeavoured to
afford an opportunity to Sheik Shehab-ud-dien to make
the communication in question either direct by Captain
Mahony or thro' his own or Captain Mahony's servants
but in vain till our last meeting 13th. Dec. when Sheik
Shehab-ud-dien with drawing from the Tent where we
were seated called us in one of Captain Mahonys Khedmut-
=gars who was without the Tent and told him that he had
a communication of a secret and important nature

to

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

to make to both of us on which he regretted that he had not yet been able to explain himself to us intimating at the same time his being a well wisher of the company the ensuing day we sent the Khidmutgar and two other persons with a complimentary message to the Deputies enquiring after their health and when they intended to commencee their march after delivering our message to Meer Mahomed Ally at Belaary he sent them to Shaik Shehab-ud-deen who was at his separate place of residence there and the latter after hearing our message and making some complimentary enquiries said in a low tone of voice that he was then so closely watched that he could not possibly make the communication tho he was desirous of but that as Mahomed Ally was to proceed towards Bangalore the ensuing morning he would explain himself to the Khitmutgar on his coming to him in the afternoon and that after Mahomed Ally was at the distance of our stage he would wish to us having on the 16th. an answer to send to a letter from the Deputies on

the

3350

Fort St. George 15th. June 1799.

the Subject of the boundary investigation we delivered it to Captain Mahony's Khutmutgar who arrived in the Camp at Belaary an hour or two after Mear Mahomed Ally had set off for Mangalore our Letter was in conse= =quence delivered to Sheik Shehab-ud-dein who after~ perusing it and dictating an answer to it which was~ committed to paper by one of his writers proceeded in his palanqueen with the answer to the place of resi= =dence of the principal Bulkley desiring the Khedu= =mutgar to accompany him to whom he whispered~ that Tippoo had formed a close alliance with the French to the extent of declaring that the Enemies of the one were to be considered as the Enemies of the other and that he had engaged to grant them the Fort of Honowar (Onor) to facilitate their Communica= =tion with his Dominions the answer prepared by Sheik Shehab-ud-dein was shown to the Bulkley who suggested some alterations agreeably to which the latter was prepared and Sheik Shehab-ud-dein returned~ home in the evening and desired the Kedumutgar not

to

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

to set off on his return till the next morning—

In the course of the night Sheik Shehab-ud-din sent for the Khedmutgar and conversed with him no other person being present for a considerable time in the course of which after strictly enjoining him to secrecy he made the following communication—

That under the Government of the late Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo he lived in a state of constant apprehension and had been exposed to great suffering particularly a rigid imprisonment during twelve years. That he had still much to apprehend from the suspicious disposition of Tippoo and the jealousy and ill will of those who were begotted to him particularly Meer Mahomed Ally who was personal favorite of Tippoo That by Tippoos orders two of the Brothers in law of Meer Mahomed Ally was constantly stationed with him (Sheik Shehab-ud-dien) and his Grandson with Meer Mahomed Ally as a watch and check upon each others conduct.

That—

3352 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

That Tippoo capriciously exalted his personal favorites and was wanting in becoming respect and attention towards the old Officers of the state - That several of the latter had endeavoured to dissuade him from his connexion with the French on the grounds that it might draw on him the vengeance of the English but that he would not listen to them; in consequence of which war appeared very probable, and that should it so take place, he (Sheik Shehab-ud-dien) was desirous of placing himself under the protection and support of the Company whose cause he would promote with all his influence which was great not only in the Country on the Malabar Coast but also with several of Tippoo's principal people in other parts of his Dominions -

That as to our future communications with him on this Subject he suggested our letters being written in the Malabar language and forwarded to him through Chotkiah Moosa the well known Mopla Merchant at Tellicherry enclosed in his but without communicating

the

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 -

the Contents to the latter - He also suggested the Coorg Country as a Channel of Communication, and submitted to as to take the requisite measures with the Rajah to facilitate it - He added, that in the course of the prosecution of this affair he would if requisite send his Grandson to Calicut as a Channel of communication.

Sheik Shehab-ud-Dien is a Moplo, a Native of Mangalore, Sixty Nine years of Age, well known on this Side of India by the Name of Sadry Behasy, originally a Merchant, and said to be still engaged in considerable Commercial Dealings though employed for many years past by the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo, as one of their principal Revenue Officers in the Mangalore Quarter, where and Indeed, throughout the whole of Tippoos Dominions on the Malabar Coast, he possessed, we understand considerable Influence -

(Signed) J. Ulthoff

(Signed) V. Mahony

Copy

3354

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

No 2.

Copy of Agreement Concluded with certain Chiefs of the Ghyre Mehdy ~~List~~ of Muſſulmans

(Referred to in No 1.)

Articles of Agreement between the Honorable Company and Jaffier Khan for himself and Party

1

The Company agree to entertain Jaffier Khan and his Party of Horsemen in their Service, as long as they may have occasion to employ them. But it not being the Custom of the Company to entertain Silladar Horsemen in their Service, they shall be at liberty to discharge the Party whenever they think proper without any offence to the Party

2.

The Party shall consist of two hundred well mounted and armed Horsemen including Jemidars and Jmtiarzes

3

The Monthly Pay of the Party shall

13355 . Fort St. George 11th. June 1799 -

Shall be as follows.

To Jaffier Khan for himself ..... 700 - -

To his Naik or 2d. in Command ..... 600 - -

2 Jemadars @ 300 each ..... 600 - -

18 Imtiarzes @ 200 each ..... 3,600 - -

180 Private Horsemen @ 40 each ..... 7,200 - -

Total ..... 12,500 - -

4.

As the foregoing Rates are very liberal, it is expected that all the Horses of the Party, shall be of the most approved Kind, and that the Men shall be armed in the best manner, and if on being mustered by the Company's Officers any deficiency in either of those respects should appear, a proportionate reduction of the above stated allowances shall be liable to be made according to the pleasure of the Commander in Chief -

5.

The Party shall be considered to be in the pay of the Company from the day on which

it

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

it marches from Kuspah when it is to be assembled in order to join the Company's Army, provided it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief — of Colonel Read, that it has proceeded to the Baramahal with all practicable Expedition and without any unnecessary delays. —

6.

The Party shall proceed in the first Instance to the Baramahl, when it shall be mustered by Colonel Read or such other officer as he may appoint for that purpose, and after being so mustered it shall either proceed to join the Army under General Harris, or remain and act with Colonel Read, according as Colonel Read shall direct. —

7.

The Party shall carefully escort to the Baramahal any Banjarrahs and Peaparries who may be ready and willing to proceed from Kuspah to the Baramahl, at the time that the party is prepared to move forward from Kuspah —

The

3357

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

8.

The Company agree to pay to the Proprietors half the Price according to a just Valuation of every Horse Killed or disabled in action with the Enemy.

9.

The Company also agree to make a reasonable provision for all such men of the Party as shall be actually disabled by wounds received in action.

10.

A certain proportion of the Pay of the Party to be fixed hereafter shall be advanced Monthly to such persons as shall be empowered to receive the same either at Hydrabad or in the Baramahl, for the use of the Families of the Party.

11.

The Party shall be bound to obey strictly and promptly all orders of the Commander in Chief or other Officer appointed by him, and they shall undertake no expedition or Service of any Kind except by direction, or with the consent of the Commander in Chief.

An

3358 Fort St George 11th June 1799

12

An advance of seven thousand Rupees shall be made to Jaffier Khan either immediately or Bills, if procurable, on Hurspah for the purpose of enabling him to equip himself and party. The amount to be hereafter deducted from the Pay of the Party —

13.

The Request of Jaffier Khan on behalf of himself and party to obtain a Settlement for their families in the Company's Dominions, shall be taken into the consideration of Government at the end of the War at which period Government will be very ready to confer on Jaffier Khan and his Party such marks of its favor, as they shall appear entitled to from the report that may be made of their conduct by the Commander in Chief or such other Officer as they may have acted with by his Directions. Of the same tenor and date with Syed Yarcoob and party of 200 Horsemen —

N.3.

An Account of the banishment of the Ghyre —

3359

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

Ghyre. Mkdy Sect from the Dominions of Tippoo Sultan.

Referred to in N. 1.

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Hydrabad to the Right Honorable Governor General in Council, dated 6th. January 1799. N 323

My Lord,

In the end of November last repeated intimations were conveyed to me from Persons residing in the Neighbourhood of the City; expressing a Strong desire of being admitted to an interview with me: Upon enquiry who these people were who thus Solicited my acquaintance, they proved to be of the Musselman Sect (Ghyre. Mkdy) whom Tippoo Sultan presecuted and expelled from his Dominions some time after the conclusion of the late War between that Prince and the Allies.

2. Conceiving that at the present juncture the Services of this Discription of People, who are known to cherish the most deep rooted resentment against the Sultan, might eventually be employed to advantage, and

that

3360

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

that at all events some useful Information might be derived from them Encouraged their advances and on the 7th of last month, the principal person among them waited upon me.

3d. This person, who is named Jaffier Khan and appa-rently somewhat beyond the middle age, described himself to me as having held a high rank and station for many years in the Service of Tippoo and his Father: He was by his own account joined with Ghulaum Alli Khan and two other Omrahs, in the Employ to Constantinople; after his return from which he was entrusted during the last War with the Command of a considerable body of Troops in the province of Gooty -- He ascribed his own Ruin and the expulsion of his Sect from Mysore to the machinations of Meer Sadick and Purneah who knowing the Strictness with which they Observed certain religious festivals, contrived - to persuade the Sultan to Summon Jaffier Khan and some of his Kindred contrary to usage to Dussera, or one of the most Sacred of them When their declining attendance was construed into the height of pride and Contumacy by their Enemies.

who -

Fort St. George 8th. June 1799

who persuaded the Sultan in his wrath to issue immediately the Mandate of which many thousands of the Sick became the Victimes—

4th. What had principally induced him he said to wait upon me was the report that went abroad of an approaching rupture between the Allies and Tippoo in which event he begged leave to offer his services to me in any way that I might think fit to employ them—

5th. Thereupon asked Jaffeir Khan what services it could be in his power to render, should hostilities at any time take place between the Allies and Tippoo. To which he replied, that if my Government was desirous of entertaining a Body of good Silladar Horse he could in the Space of a Month or six weeks assemble from one to three Thousand, chiefly of his own Sect, part of whom were now unemployed at Hyderabad, and the rest in the Province of Kurpah; and most if not all of them thoroughly acquainted with Tippoos Country

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.—

Country and eager for an opportunity of revenging on themselves of that Prince and recovering from him the inheritance they had been deprived of by his Tyranny. That if it was not however the practice or intention of my Government to retain any irregular Cavalry he would either singly or accompanied by such of his Kindred and Companions as I might think fit to select accompany (if I chused) any British Army invading the Mysore Country, where he flattered himself his local Knowledge his internal acquaintance with all the chiefs of any note in Tippoos service and conversancy in the internal Affairs of the Mysoor Government at large, might be converted to essential use by the British Government. That all he asked in such case was a decent maintenance for himself and those who might be pitched upon to accompany him during the continuance of the war, and if upon a successfully conclusion of it, his own and his companions services should be allowed to have

ensured

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

answered expectation the most acceptable way in
which they could be remunerated would be by
causing the banished Priests of his Sect, most of
whom were by his account possessed either by
Grant or by Inheritance of some religious Property
in the District of Ceriapatam or its vicinity)
to be returned to their former functions or to the
emoluments annexed to them.—

6. The above my Lord, is the
substance of what passed at two or three different
visits between me and Jaffier Khan, whose propo-
=sals I gave no specific answer to, confining my-
=self generally to telling him, that I should
reflect on what he had said, and communicate
further with him if necessary hereafter.—

7. Two other Chiefs of the same
sect, and who like Jaffier Khan described
themselves as having held situations of high
trust in the Service of Tippoo Sultaun waited
upon me also a few days after my first
interview with the latter.— The only differene
between their proposals and those of Jaffier

Khan

Fort St George 11 June 1799.

Khan, was that one of them (Syed Jacoob) described himself as possessing considerable influence among the disaffected Zemindars in the North western extremity of Tippoo Sultaun's Territories, and more particularly in the Soonah Quarter, where the possessions of Tippoo and of the Mahrattas intermix and where he conceived his services might be employed with much advantage to the cause of the allies in the event of a war with the Sultaun.

6. Had it fallen to my lot to attend his Highness's Contingent, it was my intention to have given these Chiefs any encouragement to accompany me (under the new arrangement which has taken place) I thought I could not do better than recommend them to proceed to Madras for which they accordingly set out on the 2d. Instant furnished with a letter of introduction from me to Your Lordships Military Secretary. I have the honor to enclose for your Lordships notice a List of those Chiefs and of such of their Kindred as accompany them to Madras

in

3365

Fort St. George 15th. June 1799.

in which the situations they severally describe themselves as having filled in Tipsoos Service are specified. Being totally distitute of means themselves I took upon me to advance them a thousand Rupees to defray the expences of the whole Party, on their journey down.—

List of Ghermedy Chiefs who left Hydrabad for Madras on the 2d. January 1799 Jaffier Khan.— First Hillaldar of Behany and Daroga of Sultans Fleet. He accompanied Golam Alli Khan on the Embassy to Constantinople.—

His Brother Jellaall Khan ..... Rysaldar in the service of the Sultaun.

Sejed Jacob. Begaddah ..... First Hilladar of Haroor Banawaar and Satty goulcottah Daroga of the Peel Khana and Supervisor of Grain.—

Syed Omar his Brother in law or Cousin Geeriaan.— ..... First Hellahdar of Yakaus Saugheer and Commander of 3000 Chelahs.—

Syed Abba Rahem ..... First Hellahdar of Denah Behadur Geer and Daumeauts.—

Mahomed Mubina his Brother.— ..... First Hellahdar of Shahrupaar.—

Mahomed Ismail his Brother ..... Hellahdar of Lahholy.—

A

3366 Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

Mahomed Ayat — A Jemmadar of Sellahdar Horse in the Service of the Sultaun —

Syed Mortoza ..... Hellahdar of Hoondapore —

Syed Ibrahim .... Hellahdar of Groomsey —

(No 4) Referred to in No 1.

Not necessary to be inserted

(No 2)

Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General —

Received the 13th Febry 1799

I have been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordships two friendly Letters, the first brought by a Camel Man the last by Hurcarahs and understood their contents — † The Letter of the Prince in station like Jumshid with Angels as his Guards, with Troops, numerous as the Stars, the Sun illumining the World the Heaven of Empire and Dominion luminary giving splendor to the Universe Firmament of Glory and power, the Sultaun of the Sea and the Land the King of Room (ie Grand Seignior) (ie his Empire

† The Grand Seignor

A

Fort: St. George 15th June 1799.—

Empire and his power perpetual addressed to me which reached you through the British Envoy and which you transmitted, has arrived. Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt I am accordingly proceeding on a hunting excursion.—

You will be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton, about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written, slightly attended for unattended.—

Always continue to gratify me by friendly Letters notifying your Welfare.—

N°3, This Enclosure consisted of the original Letter to Tippoo Sultan of which a Translation, making N°4, follows.—

N° 4

Translation of a Letter from the Right Honble the Governor General to Tippoo Sultan dated the 22d February 1799. in reply to the Letter from the Sultan dated the 13th February 1799.—

I had the honor on the 13th Instant to receive your letter acknowledging your receipt of my two Letters of the 9th & 16th of January informing me of your intention to

3368 Port. St George 11. June 1799.—

to proceed on a hunting excursion and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton unattended to you—

I lament most sincerely that the friendly intimation contained in my Letter of the 9th of January regarding the Dangers of Delay produced no Effect on your Discerning mind and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the Season your long silence on this important and pressing occasion compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance in Concert with the Armies of the allied Powers you are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the Army absolutely necessary to the Common security of the allies- This Movement of the Army is to be insinuated entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Embassador to your presence—

Under the present circumstances to send Major Doveton to you could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his Mission at a proper Season.—

The

3369 Port St. George 15th June 1799.—

The Allies however retaining an anxi-
=ous desire to Effect an adjustment with your Lieutenant
General Harris Commander of the British Troops
has been empowered to receive any Embassy which
you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General
Harris will also authorize such persons as he may
think proper to concert in communication
with your Embassadors a new Treaty of friend-
=ship with your Highness founded on such condi-
=tions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably
necessary to the Establishment of a secure and
permanent Peace.—

No 5

Copy of the Declaration of the
Allies with Respect to the Causes of their
present measures.—

Declaration of the Right Honble
The Governor General in Council for all the
Forces and Affairs of the British Nation
in the East Indies on the behalf of the
Allies

3370

Fort. St. George 18th. June 1799.—

Honorable the East India Company and the Allies of the said Company Their Highnesses The Nizam and the Peishwah.——

A solemn Treaty of peace and Friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honble Company and the Nabob Aseph Jah and the Peishwah on the one part and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan on the other part, and from that Day all commotion and hostility ceased.— Since that Day the three allied states have invariably manifested a sacred Regard for the obligation con=tracted under that Treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultan.— of this uniform disposition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies.— Whatever Differences have arisen with Regard to the merits of the territory of Mysoor have been Amicably adjusted without difficulty and with the most exact attention of the principle of equity and to the stipulations of Treaty. such has been the solicitude of the Allies for the pre=servation of Tranquility that they have received with forbearance for some years past various

Empasies

3371

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

Embassies and Military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun of a tendancy so evidently hostile to the Interests of the allies, as would have justified them not only in the most serious remonstrances but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British Government every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun and to mitigate his vindictive spirit by the most unequivocal acknowledgement and confirmation of his just right, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the Continuance of peace. Their pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor Generals recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claims to the District of Wynad and in the negociation opened by his Lordship with regard to the Districts of Amerah and Soulear. In every instance the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun has been the natural results of those principles

Fort St. George 15th. June 1799

principles of Moderation Justice and Good Faith on
the legislature of Great Britain and the Honble
the East India Company have uniformly esta-
blished as the unalterable rule of their inter-
course with the Native Princes and states of India.

The exemplary good faith and
pacific disposition of the Allies since the conclusion
of the Treaty of Seringapatam have never been
disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from
having attempted to allege even the pretext of
a Complaint against their Conduct he has
constantly acknowledged their Justice sincerity
and good faith, and has professed on the most
cordial terms his desire to maintain and to
strengthen the foundations of harmony and
Concord with them. —

In the midst of these
amicable professions on the part of Tippoo
Sultan and at the moment when
the British Government had issued orders
for

3373

For't St. George 18th June 1790.

for the Confirmation of his claim to Wynaad
it was with Astonishment and indignation
that the Allies discovered the engagements in
which he had contracted with the French Nation,
in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam
as well as of his own most solemn and recent
protestations of Friendship towards the
Allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of Treaty Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Embassadors to the Isle of France who in a period of profound peace in India proposed and concluded on his Name an Offensive Alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of Commencing a War of Aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwah and the Nizam the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors on the

name

3374

Fort St. George 18th June 1799

name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded Military succours
from the French, and actually Joined a Military
force in the Isle of France with the declared View
of prosecuting the intended War —

When the Ambassadors returned
in a French Ship of War from the Isle of France on
Tippoo Sultaun suffered the Military force which
they had Joined for the avowed purpose of making
War upon the allies to land in his Country and
finally he admitted it into his Army. By on
these personal Acts ratifying and Confirming
the proceedings of his Ambassadors —

This Military force however
was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately
to attempt his declared purpose of attacking the
Company's Possessions, But in the meanwhile he
advanced his hostile preparations conformably to
his Engagements with the French, and he was
ready to move his Army into the Company's
Territories whenever he might obtain from
France the effectual Succours which he had previously

Solicited

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

solicited from that Nation.—

But the providence of God and the victorious arms of the British Nation frustrated his vain hopes, and Checked the presumptuous Career of the French in Egypt at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar.—

The British Government the Nizam and the Peshwah had not omitted the necessary precaution of Assembling their forces for the joint protection of their respective Dominions.—

The strict principles of self defence would have Justified the allies at that period of time in making an immediate attack upon the Territories of Tippoo Sultaun.— But even the happy Intelligence of the glorious success of the British Fleet at the mouths of the Nile did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to main-tain the relations of Amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun. They attempted by a moderate representation to recall him to a sense of his obligation

Fort St. George 15 June 1799 —

obligations and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy — They employed every Effort to open the channels of Negotiation and to facilitate the means of amicable Accommodation — With these salutary Views the Governor General on the 8 of November 1798 in the name of the Allies proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the Bonds of Friendship and of Concluding such an Arrangement as might afford effectual Security against any future Interruption of the public Tranquility and His Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10 December 1798. — —

Tippoo Sultaun declined by various Evasions and Subterfuges this friendly and moderate Advance on the part of the Allies and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific Accommodation by suddenly breaking off in the Month of December the conferences which had commenced with the Respect to the Districts of Amreah

and

Fort St. George 11 June 1799. —

and Sooliah and by interrupting the Intercourse
between his Subjects and those of the Company on
their respective frontiers — On the 9th of January
1799 — The Governor General being arrived at Fort
St. George notwithstanding these discouraging
Circumstances in the Conduct of Tippoo Sultan
renewed with increased Earnestness the Expres-
-sion of His Lordships anxious desire to dispatch
an Ambassador to the Sultaun. —

The Governor General expressly
solicited the Sultaun to return an Answer with
-in one day to this Letter — and as it involved no
Proposition either injurious to the rights dignity,
or Honor of the Sultaun, or in any degree Novel
or Complicated either in form or Subs--tance,
it could not require a longer Consideration. —
The Governor General waited with the utmost
Solicitude for an Answer to the reasonable and
distinct Proposition contained in his letter
of the 9th January 1799 — Tippoo Sultaun however
(who must have received this letter before
the

3378

Fort St George 18 June 1799.—

the 15 of January) remained Silent Although the
Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince,
that dangerous Consequences would result from
delay In the mean while the season for Mi-
-litary operations had already advanced to so late a
a period, as to render a Speedy decision indispen-
-sable to the Security of the Allies — under these
Circumstances, on the 31st of February eight Days
having elapsed from the period when an answer
might have been received from Seringapatam
to the Governor Generals Letter of the 9th of
January His Lordship declared to the Allies
that the necessary measures must now be adop-
-ted without delay for securing such advantages
as should place the Common safety of the Allies
beyond the reach of the Insincerity of Tippoo
Sultaun — and of the Violence of the French —
With this view the Governor General on the
3d of February issued orders to the British Co-
-mmies to march and Signified to the Co-
-mmander

3379 Fort St. George 15th June 1799.—

Commander of His Majestys Squadron, that
the obstinate Silence of the Sultaun must be
considered as a rejection of the proposed amica-
-ble Negotiation.—

At length on the 13th of Febr.
a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the
Governor General in which the Sultaun
signified to His Lordship" That being fre-
"quently disposed to make Excursions and
"hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon
"a hunting Excursion: adding That the
"Governor General would be pleased to dispatch
"Major Doveton to him unattended-(or
"Slightly attended)—

The Allies will not dwell
on the peculiar phrases of this Letter but
it must be evident to all the States of
India that the Answer of the Sultaun
has been deferred to this late period of the
season with no other View than to preclude
the

3380 Fort St. George 18th June 1799

the Allies by insidious delays prove the benefit of those advantages which their Combined Military operations would enable them to secure, or those advantages alone, under the Recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's Violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar Circumstances of that princes offensive Alliance with the French) Can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun —

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own Studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their Military and Naval Force as shall appear on best Calculated to give effect to their Just views

Bound by the Sacred Obligations of Public truth, professing the most amicable disposition and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by Treaty Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the

relations

3381 Fort St. George 15th June 1799.—

relations of Amity and Peace, and compelled the allies to arm in defence of their Rights their happiness, and their Honor.

For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of Ambition and Revenge. Disappointed in his hopes of immediate Vengeance and Conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination and by a tardy reluctant insidious acquiescence in a proposition which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the allies and to protract every effectual Operation until some change of circumstances and of Season shall prevent his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India by favoring the inception of a French Army.

The allies are equally [illegible]
prepared

3382

Fort St George 18th June 1779.

prepared to repel his Violence and to Counteract his Artifices and delays. The Allies are therefore resolved to place their Army in such a Position as shall afford adequate protection against any Machination of Artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies however retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun Lieutenant General Harris Commander in Chief of his Majestys and the Honorable Company's forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar is authorized to receive any Embassy which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head quarters of the British Army and to conclude a Treaty on such Conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary for the Establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

Dated at Fort St George the 22d of February 1779.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor General. Henry Wellesley

A

3383 Fort St. George 18th June 1799. —

A

Draft of preliminary Articles —

Preliminary Articles for the re-
establishment of the Antient friendship and for
the adjustment of existing differences, between the
Honorable English Company, the Nawab Asaph
Jah Row Punidit Purdhaun, and Tippoo Sultaun.
settled by Lieutenant General George Harris &c. &c.
in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right
Honble the Earl of Mornington K.P. Governor
General; by Meer Allum Behauder, on the part
of the Nawab Asoph Jah [
the part of the Peshwah] and by
on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun

Article 1st.

Tippoo Sultaun to receive
and honorably entertain an Ambassador from
each of the allies, as often and for as long a period
of time as any of the said allies shall require.
The allies on their Part severally consenting.

to

3384.

Fort St George 8th June 1799.—

to receive and entertain in the same manner and on the same terms, an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun. —

Article 2nd

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss without delay from his service and to remove from his Dominions not only all Frenchmen or Natives of the Islands of France and Bourbon or of any other Countries now subject to France; but also all Europeans, Natives or subjects of Countries now at War with Great Britain. —

Article 3rd

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connection with the French Nation, and to engage that none of the subjects of that Nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his Service or be allowed to reside within his Dominions —

Article 4th

Tippoo Sultaun to cede to the Company in perpetuity the whole of the Sea Coast of Malabar below the Ghauts on his

3385

Fort St George 18th June 1799.—

his Possessions at the Commencement
of the Present War That is to say, all
the Territory below the Ghauts situa-
-ted between the River Cavai (which
forms the present Boundary of the
Company to the northward) and the
Portuguese Possessions on that Coast

* Note
and including the
District of Bolgery on
the Coast of Malabar
unless Tippoo can
clearly prove that
this District is above
the Ghauts.—

* Tippoo is to cede in like manner
to the Company the District (including
which is situated between Pallgachery
the Fortress of Sacragerry and Pilney,
and which comprehends Animallie
and other Talloks X He is likewise
to cede in perpetuity to their Highness
the Nizam and the Peshwah in
respectively, X a Territory

X Memorandum.
The object of this article
to open a free & short
communication in
between Paulgachery
-ry and Dindigul
the Commanders in
Chief is referred to the
proper officers for the
necessary information
with regard to the
particular Talooks
which are to be de-
-manded for this
purpose, and in
accordingly this
article will admit
of variation according
to the Judgement of the
Commanders in Chief
and of the Commis-
-sioners.—

X That is to say to each

X a territory adjacent to
their present respective boundaries and
agreeably

Port St. George 18th June 1799.—

each of the other allies a territory equal to that ceded to the Company so that the Cession to the Company shall constitute one third part of the total cession to the three allied Powers.—

agreeably to their selection equal in nett Revenue to the districts to be ceded to the Company and it is hereby determined and agreed with a views to the prevention of delays that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultan shall be taken at the Valuation at which they were respectively rated in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringa-patam in 1792.—

Article 5th

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish for ever all claim to the lately disputed districts of Almora and Soonteah, and Cruawarasseemy to any part of the Territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war to the whole of the Tambachery Pass and generally to all places on the present Borders

3387. Fort S George 8th June 1799.—

of any of the Allies which may at this time be in dispute.—

Article 6th

One Crore and a half of Sicca or Rupees shall be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the said Allies agreeably to the following particulars:—

1 Seventy Five Lacks shall be paid immediately in Pagodas or Gold Mohurs or Rupees of full weight and standard; or in Gold or silver Bullion.—

2 The remaining Seventy Five Lacks shall be paid within six Months from the date of the present Treaty.—

Article 7th

All Prisoners in the hands of the several Powers to be fairly and unequivocally released.—

Article 8th

Until the due performance of the Articles of the present Treaty Two of the three Eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be delivered as hostages into the hands of Lieutenant General Harris and as a further security for Tippoos faithful execution of the same

the

3388

Fort. St. George 11th June 1792.

* This blank to be filled up by the Commander in Chief but it is to be observed that it is not to be filled by the word Seringapatam. —

N13. The Fortress or Fortresses here to be specified are to be exclusive of those within the districts to be ceded (see the conclusion of this Article Expunged Orng wasin contemplation in this passage —

the Fortress or Fortresses of ——— *

shall also be delivered up to the Compa-
ny. On the arrival of the said sons of
Tippoo Sultaun in Camp and on
the payment of the first moiety —
agreed to be paid for the 6th Article
a cessation of hostilities shall take
place. But the Army of the —
allies shall not quit their position
before Seringapatam until the
Fortress or Fortresses of — above —
mentioned shall be actually in the
possession of the Companys Troops.
and whereas the Territory to be
ceded to the Allies will contain
several Forts it is hereby further
agreed that of the said Forts the allies
shall be at liberty to require (if
they judge proper) to be put in
actualy possession of any three
of them, which they may think
fit to select, before Tippoo
Sultaun

3389.

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

Sultaun shall be entitled to require the departure of the allied Armies from the vicinity of Seringapatam.

Article 9th

When an agreement containing the articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, Counter agreements will be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the allies: and after the cessation of Hostilities a definitive treaty of perpetual friendships shall be settled and entered into by the several Powers.—

Memorandum

In the event of no Maratta force having joined the army at the time when Preliminary articles shall be concluded, the Commander in Chief or the Commissioners appointed to treat with Tippoo Sultan shall notwithstanding insist upon his paying the whole of the Money stipulated to be paid by the 6th Article into the hands of the allied Powers on the spot, who will be answerable

for

Fort St. George 4th June 1799. —

for the due delivery to the Peshwa of his share, namely,
one third of the whole stipulated sum. You con-
-cluding the Definitive Treaty, no Maratta Vakeel
should be present the other Allies are to engage to
procure the Peshwas assent to the Treaty in the
course of three Months securing and reserving to the
Peshwah the same full and ample power of re-
selecting the districts to be ceded conformably to the
4th Article of the Preliminary Treaty, as he enjoyed
before exercised, if he had authorized a Minister
on the Spot to sign and execute for him. —

It is probable that the Territory
to be ceded to the Nizam and Peshwa under the 4th
Article of the preceding Treaty would consist
of Gurramconda, Gooty Anagoondy, Roydroog
and Harponelly (to be decided between them
as they may agree) The forts, of which it
would be proper in this case to require the im-
-mediate surrender as additional securities
before the Army should quit the vicinity of
Seringapatam, would perhaps be Gooty

to

3391

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

to the Nizam, Roydroog to the Peshwa Sheddasoor (Sheva) on the Malabar Coast) to the Company; But as it is proposed that a Fortress of Tippoos over and above those to be ceded (perhaps Gopaul droog) shall be delivered into the temporary possession of the Company as an additional security for his faithful performance of the Treaty perhaps instead of Sheedashoo Ghur the immediate delivery of Gurramcondah to the Nizam in addition to Gooty and Roydroog would operate more effectually as a restraint upon the Sultaun who would not venture to provoke a renewal of hostilities after the allies were in possession of the four strong holds, which have been specified:—

B Draft

of Preliminary Articles for the reestablishment of the ancient Friendship and for the adjustment of existing differences between the Honble English Company, the Nawab Joseph Sa'b Row Pundit Pundhan, and Tippoo Sultaun settled by Lieutenant General George Harris &c.

3392

Fort St. George 11th June 1799. —

Jno Jno Jno in virtue of powers delegated to them by the Right Honble the Earl of Mornington K. P. Governor General, By Meer Allum Bahauder on the part of the Nawab Mosth Jah, [by] on the part of the Peishwa] on the part of and by Tippoo Sultan

Article 1st

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambassador from each of the Allies as often and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require, the Allies on their part severally consenting to receive and entertain in the same manner and on the same terms an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun. —

Article 2nd

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss without delay from his service and to remove from his Dominions not only all Frenchmen or Natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon or of any other Countries now subject to France.

But

3393

Fort St. George 8th June 1799.—

But also all Europeans, Natives or subjects of Countries now at War with Great Britain.—

Article 3d.

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation and to engage that none of the subjects of that Nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service or be allowed to reside within his Dominions.—

Article 4th.

One half of the Dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the War to be ceded to the Allies from the Countries adjacent to their present respective Boundaries and agreeably to their selection and it is hereby un agreed and determined with a view to the prevention of delays that the several Districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated in the Accounts delivered in by his Vakeels during the Negociation of the Treaty of

Seringapatam

3.394

Fort St. George 4th June 1792.—

Seringapatam in 1792.—

Article 5th

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish for ever all claims to the lately destricted Districts of Amera and Soubah and Cesawaraseeny, to any part of the Territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorg at the Commencement of the War to the whole of the Tombachery Pass, and generally to all places on the present borders of any of the Allies which may at this time be in dispute.—

Article 6.

Two Crores of Sicca Rupees shall be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies agreeably to the following particulars.—

1st One crore shall be paid immediately in Pags. or Gold Mohrs or Rupees of full weight and Standard or in Gold or Silver Bullion.—

2d The remaining Crore shall be paid within six Months from the date of the present Treaty.

Article

3395

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

Article 7th

All prisoners in the hands of the Several powers to be fairly and unequivocally released—

Article 8th

Untill the due performance of the several articles of the present Treaty two of the three eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be delivered into the hands of Lieutenant General Harris as Hostages and as a further security for Tippoos faithful execution of the same, the Fortress fo. Fortresses) of ——— * shall also be delivered up to the Company on the arrival of the said Sons of Tippoo Sultaun in Camp; and on the payment of the first moiety of the Money agreed to be paid by the 6th Article or Cessation of Hostilities shall take place But the Army

* This blank to be filled up by the Commander in Chief but it must be observed that it is not to be filled by the word (Seringapatam)
NB. The Fortress or Fortresses here to be specified are to be exclusive of those written the District to be ceded (see the conclusion of this Article)

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

of the Allies shall not quit their position before Seringapatam until the Fortress (or Fortresses) of _____ *

* Space left open in contemplation of what was in this passage

above mentioned shall be actually in the possession of the Company's Troops and whereas, the Territory to be ceded to the Allies will contain several Forts it is hereby further agreed that of the said Forts the Allies shall be at liberty to require (if they judge proper) to be put in actual possession of any Three of them which they may think fit to select, before Tippoo Sultaun shall be entitled to require the depar-ture of the Allied Arms from the vicinity of Seringapatam.—

Article 9th

When an agreement containing the Articles above written shall Various bearing the Seal and Signatures

Signa

3397.

Fort St. George 8th June 1799. —

Signature of Tippoo Sultaun's Counteragreements shall be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies — and after the cessation of Hostilities, a Definitive Treaty of perpetual friendship shall be settled and entered into by the several powers. —

Private

Fort St. George Feb.y 23. 1799

To Lieutenant General Harris

My Dear General,

Private
From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief — stating the favorable and encouraging circumstances under which the present war against Tippoo Sultaun is undertaken and the most prosperous which there is of its being brought to a speedy and successful conclusion if followed up with vigor

Having answered all your — public and private letters adopted every arrangement suggested in your several Minutes and furnished you with detailed instructions as applicable to every contingency for which I can provide. I now proceed to communicate to you without reserve — my private sentiments with regard to your own situation, and to my expectations of the result of the important expedition entrusted to your charge. —

The army in the Carnatic immediately under your command is — unquestionably

Fort St George 15th June 1799. —

unquestionably the best appointed, the most amply and liberally supplied, the most perfect in point of discipline and the most fortunate in the acknowledged experience and ability of its officers in every Department which ever took the Field in India. It comprises a more numerous and better appointed Corps of Cavalry than any European Power in India ever brought into action. The Army on the Coast of Malabar appears by all accounts to be in an equally efficient state and the command on that coast never before was lodged in such able hands. — all the Departments relating to supplies from that quarter promise to afford a far more effectual assistance than was derived from thence during the last war. — The powerful force which is destined to cooperate from the Southward, is an advantage not possessed in the last war, and which will become doubly useful under the Conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Browne; and in the Baramahl Lieutenant Colonel Read has already contributed

We

Fort St. George 15th June 1799. —

the fruits of his experience in the collection of supplies and every measure has been taken to secure the earliest benefits from his exertions. The appearance of so large a fleet on Tippoos Coasts cannot fail to aid your operations by intimidating Tippoo; and, by encouraging defection among his subjects —

With regard to the Allies, the Nizams force has appeared in the field at a much earlier period than in the last contest with Tippoo and cordial zeal of the court of Hyderabad for our success (which was so questionable during the last war) now admits of no doubt —

The Mahrattahs have accepted a Detachment from Bombay and during the Siege of Seringapatam there is no reason to apprehend that the Peshwah will not make every effort to assist you with a large body of Cavalry. —

You are invested with powers fully adequate to the management of these extraordinary and numerous advantages; and you are surrounded by a Staff appointed in-

3/400

Fort St George 8th June 1799. —

the most liberal Manner, and inviting every species
of knowledge which can tend to give additional en-
force to your own experience and Zeal — The object
of your operations is single distinct and definite
and the means attaining it have been the con-
-tinual study of yourself and of those acting under
your orders — The Enemy's Country the nature of
his resources, the strenght of his defences, and the
character of his force are subjects perfectly familiar
to the whole of your staff, and to most of your
principal Officers. He cannot make a movement
which they will not anticipate, nor is any contin-
-gency likely to arise against which they will
not have provided, on the other hand, Tippoo
Sultaun's Army is known to have suffered
essentially both in numbers and discipline
since the last war — His finances are in
great disorder, he no longer possesses the con-
confidence of his army, his Councils are
distracted by a variety of contending Factions,
and

and his spirits are dejected and broken by the disappointment of his hopes of French Assistance, by the retreat of Zemaun shah, by the failure of his intrigues at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad, and by unexampled Vigor alacrity, and extent of our Military preparations.

You possess therefore every advantage which the most sanguine mind could expect, or the most anxious could desire - in the strength of your own army in the cordiality of the allies in the comparative weakness and dejection of the Enemy in the efficiency of your powers in the support of the Government under which you are to act in the ability of the Councils which you can command, and in the unity and simplicity of the object which you are directed to pursue under such circumstances it is not presumption to expect the most decisive success with a full confidence that you will make a just use of the unprecedented and unlimited advantages of your present enviable and Commanding situation and with a

persuasion

Fort St George 18th June 1799.—

persuasion, that you will conduct your army with a degree of vigor and alacrity proportioned to that with which you have equipped it; I cannot entertain the smallest doubt that (under providence) the success of the expedition will be as speedy and prosperous, as the means which you possess are abundant and unexampled.— I am however aware that in all great enterprizes difficulties will occur; but where previous measures have been well combined, and every seasonable precaution provided a manly firmness will surmount obstacles even of a formidable appearance and the trivial ordinary embarassments of detail, are conquered, the Moment they are despised.—

Recollect the difficulties which opposed the Detachment of a large portion of the central army to accomplish an arduous undertaking at the court of the Nizam on that occasion you encountered every impediment with resolution and spirit; and within two Months

Your

3/103.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

you saw the happy effects of your own firmness in the complete and easy success of that important measure; and you now feel those effects in the great accession of strength which has resulted from that measure to the common cause of the allies. Recollect that the equipment of the very Army which you now command was long represented to be utterly impracticable with the present season and that difficulties absolutely insurmountable were supposed to preclude the possibility of raising the necessary funds for carrying on the present Campaign; every impartial mind must now admit, that a more striking example of the efficacy of perseverance and resolution in overcoming practical obstacles of detail cannot be exhibited, than that which appears in the actual state of your order of battle, and of your Supplies.

These reflections will naturally animate you to an unremitting exertion of the same spirit of alacrity and promptitude, which has brought your Army to its present unrivalled and admirable condition. The magnitude of the enterprize, and the means which your post of Commanding its success by a vigorous use of your extensive powers, will raise your mind above the consideration of all Temporary inconveniences will-

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

will enable you to overcome every delay and will accele-
=rate the rapidity of your progress towards that object
which (however great, and valuable is easily attainable
by diligence fortitude, and dispatch.—

With these sentiments My Dear
General, I take my leave of you (I trust for a very short
period of time) in the firm conviction, that within a
few weeks I shall have the satisfaction of congratulating
you on the prosperous issue of a service, combining
more solid public advantage, and more brilliant
distinction, than the favor of fortune season, and cir-
=cumstances ever placed within the reach of any British
subject in India from the earliest success of our Arms
to the present day.—

Yours &c.
(Signed) Mornington

Fort St. George
the 25th Feby 1799.—

To His Excellency
Lieutenant General Harris
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The intelligence lately received
from Seringapatam renders it probable that

From Lord Mornington
to the Commander in Chief
further instructions given
in

3405

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

in the event of a negociation being entered into with the Sultaun. The Commander in Chief cautioned against any attempt of the Sultaun to protract a negociation until the period of hostilities shall have elapsed.—

Tippoo Sultaun will take the field immediately at the head of the Main Body of his Army.—

He may therefore attempt either to obstruct your progress towards Seringapatam by force or to negotiate with you interposing his Army between yours and that City and endeavouring to protract the negotiation with the same views which he has already manifested of gaining time until the supposed season for the Siege shall have elapsed.—

Although the General principles of my instructions of the 22d. Instant would furnish a sufficiently distinct rule for your Conduct in any of those cases I think it may be satisfactory to you to receive a more particular explanation of my sentiments.

If the Sultaun should attempt to oppose your progress by force, no instruction can be necessary to induce you to repell it.—

No attempt which at any time or from any position he may make towards negotiation must be suffered to retard your progress towards Seringapatam; and if his Army should occupy any position which shall appear suspicious or embarrassing to your line of March you will attack him, if you should think it

3406

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

advisable, having first dismissed his Vackeels if they should be near your Camp.—

You are invested with a discretional power of deciding the time when it may be expedient to admit any Vakeel from the Sultaun. In exercising that discretion, the primary considerations must be the security of your Army and the success of the expedition. If either of these considerations should at any time render it necessary to decline any overture from the Sultaun you will take care to apprize him that at a proper season you will be ready to listen to his proposals.—

Whatever period of your March you may think fit to admit an Embassy from Tippoo Sultaun, you will understand it to be my intention applicable to every possible case, that no Treaty either Preliminary or definitive should be concluded with him until your Army shall have effected a junction with that of Bombay and shall be in a Situation to commence the seige of his Capital with a reasonable prospect of success.—

If Tippoo Sultaun's Army should meet yours in the Field and the result should be as (under providence) I trust it will, a signal

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

signal victory to the British Arms you will not consent to negotiate, but you will continue to advance towards Seringapatam. The result of such an action might possibly be the immediate reduction of that City. In this case you will proceed accordingly to my former instructions, applicable to the case of a successful Siege but if the fall of the City should not be the immediate consequence of the supposed victory in the Field you will propose to Tippoo Sultaun at whatever period of time you may deem most expedient, the preliminary Article marked B from which you will not depart.—

If the Person of the Sultaun should fall into your hands after any action with his army you will not on that account delay your March to his Capital.—

You will observe from the whole tenor of my instructions, that it is my decided opinion that no Treaty can be safely concluded with Tippoo Sultaun until your Army shall either be in actual possession of his capital, or shall command the effectual means of securing its reduction.—

I take this opportunity of suggesting to you the indispensable precaution of never admitting any Vackeels from Tippoo Sultaun within the precincts of your Camp. If any conferences shall

3408

Fort St. George 18th June 1799. —

shall become necessary, they must always be holden at such a distance from your Lines, as to preclude the Possibility of any effect of the treachery of the Enemy. —

I am

Sir

(Signed) Mornington

Fort St. George

the 26th February 1799. —

To Captain Macaulay —

Sir

From the Militalary Secretary to Lord Mornington to the Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by the Governor General — Enclosing two Plans of partition of the Territories of Tippoo Sultaun for the guidance of the Commissioners —

Lord Mornington has directed me to transmit to you for the eventual use of the Political Commission, of which you are Secretary, and for the information of the General, the enclosed Memorandum. His Lordship, I must add, is decidedly of opinion, that of the two projects of partition given in this paper, the First is the one, which ought eventually to be adopted, as well because it would yield us the most security as because it would be in greater conformity to the Principles laid down by the Convention of 1792 —

I have been instructed to mention further, that in the case of the unavoidable absence of any one or more of the Members of the Commission the Members present are to be considered competent to

3409. Fort St. George 15th June 1799.

to the transaction of business. —

Sirs

Your Obt.

(Signed) W Kirkpatrick

Pray acknowledge the receipt of this Letter. —

Memorandum

With a view to the case of Tippoo being Compelled to cede half of his present Dominions to the Allies.

February 26th 1799 —

Tippoo stated his revenue to amount in 1792 to twenty lacks of Hunteria Pagodas or two Crores and ten lacks of Rupees. —

The Allies however having reason to believe this to be an understatement, insisted on adding nine Lacs of Pagodas to the Amount and consequently on dividing 79 Lacs instead of 70 Lacs of Pagodas —

Hence the amount to be ceded agreeably to the Preliminary Treaty was 39½ Lacs —

Accordingly the Company received Districts to the amount, according to Tippoos own Valuation of them, of

	Pagodas	
The Nizam	13,16,765	5 ¼
The Peshwah	13,16,666	6 ½
	1316.666	7 ¼
Making together	39,50,047	—

Consequently

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Consequently Tippoo possesses at present Countries yielding according to his own account corrected by the Allies 39 1/2 Lacs of Pagodas.—

If therefore he should be again compelled to cede half of his Dominions to the Allies, the latter would each be entitled to districts yielding. 6,58,333 1/3 Pagodas, making together 13,75,000 Pagodas In this case the Company's Division might be composed as follows.

Canara or the Malabar Territory below the Ghauts including Belgay — say	3,20,000
Combatoor	80,000
Dennicar Kotah	35,000
Darapoor and Chuckergeery	64,000
Sattemungul	30,000
Chickaveir	27,000
Chuncherry	27,000
Indore	8,000
Erroad	20,000
Cangeum	20,000
Caroor	45,000
Total —	6,76,000

It is to be observed that Canara is rated above at much more than it would appear to be rated at on Tippoos own statement of 1792 which is to be the Basis of any new Partition. However as the Districts of Bednore which compose Canara cannot at present be accurately distinguished (two or three of the numbers being doubtful) the Revenue

Has

3411.

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

has for the greater caution been assumed at 3,20,000 Pagodas although the most that can be made out from Tippoo's List is three Lacks.—

Possibly some of the Southern Districts below the Ghauts may be omitted in the preceding enumeration. On the whole however it is sufficiently clear from this abstract that the cession to the Company of all the Countries below the Ghauts on both Coasts would little exceed or fall short of three Shares of half the Sultaun's remaining possessions. If on strict examination it were found to exceed, an equivalent might be offered or some adjustment of the difference be made with the allies.—

The share of the Nizam might consist of.—

Anagoondy	
Hurnaut Tributes	60, 101.
	66, 666. 6/3
Booty (as per Memorandum at the end of this paper)	2,08,200.3/2
Gurramconda	2/4,673,4/2
Sungamcottah	13,000
Dungaroor	15,000
Total	637641 4

or

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.

or, about 21,000 Pagodas short of the Nizams Share The deficiency might be made up from some of the Colar Districts, or either a small Sum from the overplus of the cessions to the Company according to the preceeding Article

The Share of the Peshwah might be composed of—

Bednore, above the Ghauts or all the parts of Bednore not ceded to the Company, say 364,466—

Harponelly	1,10	030	8 3/4
Roydroog	115	019	3 3/4
Total	5.89.	516	2/2

or about 69,000 Pagodas short which might be made up from the Chittledroog—

It is probable, however that Bednore above the Ghauts may prove on a stricter examination of Tippoo's statement of 1792 to be rateable at more than 364,666 Pagodas.— For the whole 25 Talooks of Bednore stand on his account at 684,466 Pagodas and therefore in proportion as the Talooks below the Ghauts may fall short in valuation of the 320,000. Pagodas assumed those above the Ghauts (proposed to be ceded to the Peshwah) will exceed the sum of 364,466 Pagodas—

There would remain to Tippoo under the foregoing arrangement the greatest part (if not the whole) of Chittle Droog Seru Bangalore and three Talooks of Seringapatam enumerated in his

Pet

3413

Fort St. George 8th June 1799.—

List of antient Possessions which the allies are entitled to consider as yielding a Revenue of 17.75000 Pagodas If they should not in fact be so valuable (which however there is no reason to suppose The sultaun would only suffer by his own deceit — At all Events the allies will be entitled in justice (under the treaty now in contemplation) to select their moiety first leaving the remaining Half to the Sultaun and accordingly this is a principle which ought to be carefully adhered to in the case supposed. —

II

A more moderate arrangement than the preceding one would be to take the Sultauns present Dominions at 35 Lacs of Pagodas (instead of 39½ Lacs) or half of what he himself stated the Revenue to be in 1792 and to divide accordingly. —

In this case the allies would have to divide among them only 17.50.000 Pagodas, and at this rate each would be entitled to a Country of no more than 5,83,333⅓ Pagodas, instead of (as above) 6,58.333⅓ Pags. —

Upon this principle it is evident that we should be under the necessity of leaving Tippoo in possession of a great part of the Southern Countries below the Ghauts. — Our share might nevertheless be as follows. —

Canara

3414

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

Canara (as before)	3,20 000
Coimbatoor	80,000
Daraporam and Chuckergurry	64,000
Erroad	20,000
Cangum	20,000
Carroor	45,000
Dennecan Kotah	35,000
	5,84.000

Or perhaps in preference

to some of these,

Vencatagherry cotah

and Punganore

above the Ghauts —

the Nizams Share might

in the case now supposed consist of

Gooty (as before	208 200 " 3½
Gurrumconda	274 6/3 4½
Anagoondy	60,101 " —
Khurnool Tribute	66,666 " 6⅓
	609,641 " 4

The excess, or 26,308 Pagodas, might be made up to us

Tippoo from Gurrumconda or Gooty, according to the

pleasure

3415

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.

Treasure of the Nizam or of his Minister —

The Peshwa's Share, on this princi-

-ple might be. —

Bednore (as before)	3,64,466. —
Harponelly	1,10 030 8 3/4
Roydroog	1,15,019. 3 3/4
	5,89,516. 2

being an excess only of 6200 to be de-
ducted from some of the proposed Sessions —

The foregoing decisions are suggested only as outlines: to be filled up and improved upon strictes enquiry and better information. —

Gooty consisted of 19 Talooks yielding 2 58 353 . . 4 1/2

Deduct ceded in 1792

To the Nizam 4 Talooks	51,782. 8 1/4
To the Peshwa 1	10.000. —
	61782 . . 8 1/4
	196. 570 . . 6 1/4

Add those parts of Koorgor and Durrumoor which remained with Tippoo at the peace . . . . 11. 629 . . 7 1/2

Remains to be ceded . . . 208.200 . . 3 1/2

To

3116

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Fort St. George
the 2d March 1799

To Captain Macaulay

Secretary to the Army Commission

Sir

From the Military Secretary of Lord Morningtons to the Army Commission — Instructions given for the guidance of the Commission in consequence of Meer Allum not having been authorized to treat with the hand of the Nizam —

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General to acquaint you for the information of the Commission as presented under his Instructions of the 22d Ultimo to the Commander in Chief to acknowledge his Lordships Receipt of the Commissioners letter to him under date the 28th Ult.

In order to remove any Doubts which the Commissioners may entertain in consequence of Meer Allums having no power on the part of his Court to treat or to enter into any negotiation with any Individual, His Lordship has commanded me to state for the information of the Commission, that this Circumstance is not to operate as a bar to their concluding, on behalf of the Nizam, any Agreement with Individuals on the propriety and expediency of which Meer Allum shall upon due consultation with them, decidedly and distinctly conceive

If

3417

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.

It is not the intention of his Lordship by this instruction to bind Meer Alleum to any responsibility to his own Court for any advice or opinion with which he may assist the commission on occasions of the nature in question. His Lordship has been fully authorized by his Highness the Nizam to assume during the present contest with Tippoo Sultan the entire direction of all matters relating to the common interests of the Company and of his Highness: and it is by virtue of the ample authority thus delegated to him by his Highness, that his Lordship encloses the Commission to receive and consider all the suggestions of Meer Alleum for promoting the success of the common cause, on the same manner as he possessed extensive and plenary powers for Negotiating and concluding engagements on behalf of his Court.

To any engagement therefore which Meer Alleum shall clearly pronounce to be for the advantage of his His Highness the Commission will not refuse to give the guarantee of the Company, provided they shall concur in opinion with Meer Alleum, and provided also the advantage in contemplation can only be obtained by

means

3418

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

in case of such Guarantee —

His Lordship directs me to add, that he approves of the Recommendation of the Commission to Meer Alum conveyed in your Letter of the 28 February to Captain Malcolm.—

I have the honor to be
Yr &c &c

(Signed) W Kirkpatrick
Fort St George 6 March 1799

To His Excellency
Lieutenant General Harris

Sir,

I have &c &c &c

I enclose extracts from the report of the Deputies appointed some time since under my orders to adjust with Tippoo Sultan's Deputies, differences relating to the Boundary on the Malabar Coast —

You will be pleased to communicate these Extracts to the Commission constituted by my instructions to you of the 22d Ultimo and you will signify to the Commissioners that the suggestions contained in the report of the Deputies appear to me to be entitled to attention. —

It is desirable that in the event of your obtaining from Tippoo Sultaun the cession of all the Countries on the Malabar coast below the Ghauts, that

From Lord Mornington to the Commander-in-Chief Enclosing for the information of the Commission an extract of a letter from the deputies for adjusting the disputed boundary on the Malabar Coast. The Ghaut Mountains should if possible be included in any cession which may be made by Tippoo Sultaun —

3419

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.—

that the range of Ghaut Mountains should exceptly be included together with the passes from the Summit to the Foot of the Mountains. The same rule should be applied to the case of the cessions, which the sultaun may eventually make contiguous to Coimbatore under the Draft B. transmitted to you with my instructions of the 22. Ultimo.

But although such a Command of the Passes on either Coast would be highly advantageous to us, I do not mean that this point, excepting in the instance of the Tambacherry Pass should be insisted on at the hazard of any inconvenient protraction of hostilities.

I have the honor to be

Sir &c.

(Signed) Mornington

Extract from a Letter from Messrs Whitehill and Mahony to the Commissioners in Malabar dated the 31st January 1799.—

Para 15th ..... As above observed we had not any opportunity of discussing with Tippoo's Deputies any thing relative to the Boundary between the Possessions of the Honorable Company and those of Tippoo on the West of India, in any other part than

&c

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

districts of Arrra and Soolea. A material object for our investigation had Tippoo deputies been empowered to act with us therein, was as to the right to the range of Mountains and the passes between the upper Country and the low Country of Malabar. The general tenor of our information on the subject leads us to submit to you that no principle is established for the regulation of this point.— The Rajah of Coorg intimated to us that the criterion as to the possession of the range of Mountains and the Passes was Power. That where the Government above the Ghauts was more powerful than that below, the former was usually in possession of the Passes and vice versa. It is worthy of remark in this place that Tippoo in his letters to the Governor General and the Governor of Bombay, claims the range of Mountains and the Passes as belonging to him. The Rajah of Coorg is, we know in possession of the Range of Mountains and the Passes, not only in that part of His Country, which borders upon Cherical or Chaity, but also in that to the Northward which borders upon Tippoo's Country; and Tippoos Deputies themselves acknowledged to us in person that were the district of Soolea ceded to Tippoo the range of mountains and the Passes between that district and the upper Country of Coorg would

still

3421

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.—

still belong to the Coorg Rajah; The Eastern boundary of Soolea being a small river between the Village of Coory Khaun and the foot of the Meercee Ghaut.— In Possession of this range of mountains is of advantage to the Coorg Rajah, not only for the protection and defence of his upper Country but also from various Supplies that he derives from those Mountains, particularly Cardemoms, Sandal, Cassia Honey, Wax, Timber Grass &c.

16. It seems far from improbable that the War which is now expected very shortly to take place between the Company and Tippoo may render it unnecessary to have any further discussion with Tippoo respecting the Boundary between his Possessions and those of the Coorg Rajah particularly as to the two Districts of Amra and Solea which lie on below the Ghauts Should Tippoo cede to us the whole of the Country below the Ghauts between our present North Frontier of Canai and his near Goa His claims to the two Districts of Amra and Solea whatever they maybe, will be transferred to us in which case we beg leave, with due deference, to submit to you the advisableness of the Coorg Rajahs right to them being acknowledged by us for the following reasons.— Because, from the

Good

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.—

good faith and attachment that he has evinced towards us throughout the whole of our connexion the important services he has rendered us, particularly during the last War, and what we have to expect from him during the present and future Wars, we think such a mark of the favor and attention of the Company would be well bestowed, on principles of liberality and policy on our part, and that it would establish a permanent claim in our favor on his gratitude and attachment for in the course of our Discussions with him he has not scrupled candidly to acknowledge to us, that from the Doubts in our minds as to his right to the District in question, he has also been at length led to intertain doubts of the veracity of the Traditions on which his claim is founded particularly as to the District of Solea. Because the investigation as to the right would, with but little prospect of establishing it satisfactory involve much trouble, and be very disquieting to the Hoorg Rajah, whose good will it is highly desirable in every point of view to conciliate - Because the Inhabitants of those two Districts

appear

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.

appear to be well satisfied to have under the Government of the Rajah of Coorg. At all event the two Districts in question would not be of any material advantage to the Company the Revenues being small, while they can will not have been subjected to any Expence, either in the conquest or maintenance of them they being now in the Possession of the Coorg Rajah. —

17th. The embarrassments and Mortification to which we have been subjected by the vagueness and contradictoriness prevarication, and perjury of the viva voce evidence that was taken on oath before Tippoo's Deputies and ourselves, which Duty compels us though reluctantly to confess has left the realments of the right as to the Districts in question in a very obscure state for indeed, from satisfactory to our own Minds as induce us, in prevention of the recurrence of similar evils at the present important crisis when a new boundary between our possessions and those of Tippoo is likely to be formed to submit to you with due diffidence that such boundary, should by Treaty be accurately defined by such evident Marks as may not admit of two constructions. By such means as while all doubt on the subject will be precluded,

2

3424

Fort St. George 1st June 1799.—

a Secure Boundary may also be established We would further beg leave to submit that it should include the range of Ghaut Mountains, with the Passes from the summit to the foot."—

Fort St. George 29th March 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris

Commander in Chief

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,—

from Lord Mornington the Commander in Chief dors will be given to collect 15 lacs of Cattle at Trichinopoly & Vellore, together with Ordnance Stores &c. The Mahrattas cannot now be expected to cooperate

I have received your two Letters of the 6th and your Letters of the 7th 12th and 25th of March, It appears that one of your dispatches at least has been lost.—

You seem to have suffered consi=derably in the Cattle of the Store Department and also to have lost part of your Stores I should be glad to learn the particulars of your losses and Wants of every Kind in order that I may Repair them as speedily as possible you should dispatch these state=ments to me without delay, through several different Channels In the mean while I shall direct a Considerable Number of Draft Cattle to be collected at Trichinopoly or Vellore (as may be judged best) and forwarded by Colonels Read and Brown accord=ingly to your future orders - at the same place

I

3425

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.

I shall collect Ordnance Stores.

The Confusions at Poonah are encreased to such a degree that I fear you will have no assistance from the Mahrattas; this Circumstance will have no other Effect than to encrease the Credit of the Army under your Command. Colonel Little's Detachment has been sometime at Tyghur, and I apprehend it is not likely to approach you.

I rejoice in General Stuart's brilliant Success which will, I doubt not, greatly facilitate your operations.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most Obedt Hble
(Signed) Mornington

Fort St. George 3d of April 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris,
Commander in Chief
&c &c &c

Sir

I have received your Dispatches of the 25th 26th and 27th Ultimo that of the 27th reached me at One O Clock A.M. this morning (3 April).

I take the earliest opportunity of congratulating

From Lord Mornington
the Commander in Chief
Satisfaction expressed at
his success at Malavelly.
Requested to state the
amount of Specie which
will be required to supply
& about to be forwarded
to Hurdenhalli

3426

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Congratulating you, on the important success of the troops under your Command engaged with Tippoo Sultaun's Army on the 27th of March, and Trequest that you will signify to the Officers and Men, who distinguished themselves on that Day, My Cordial Approbation of their Services.—

It gives me particular pleasure to learn from you that the Nizams forces have conducted themselves with so much Credit, and I must also request you to convey my thanks to them in the most public manner.

I refer you to my Dispatch of the 29th March to which I have nothing to add but my desire that you will as soon as possible to inform me, when you are likely to require a fresh supply of Specie and to what Amount.—

It may be useful to apprize Meer Allum that a Considerable supply for the use of the Contingent (partly in good Bills and partly in Cash) is actually ready at Hyderabad from whence it will soon be dispatched by the most convenient Route.—

Colonel Read has received your Instructions of the 23. Ultimo and expects to be ready to move forward from Caverypurram with his Benjarahs about the 17th Instant.—

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

3427

Fort St. George 11th June 1799. —

Fort St. George
the 11th April 1799. —

To Lieutenant General Harris.
Commander in Chief

Sir,

&c. &c. &c.

From Lord Mornington
to the Commander in Chief
his satisfaction expressed
at the position taken
by the Army to the
Southward of the Cavery
Communications of Colonels
Brown & Read
communicated. —

I received your Letter of the 27th Ultimo
A
from Malavelly on the 13th instant and your Letter of
the 29th Ultimo (via Penagry) has only just reached me
after an anxious interval of eight Days during which
we have been without any intelligence from the Army. —

These accounts contained in your
Letter of the 29th Ultimo afforded me great satisfaction. The
position which you so ably and unexpectedly took to the
Southward of the Cavery must have greatly discon-
certed the Enemy and promises to be followed by the
most important advantages. —

I have communicated your Letter of
the 29th Ultimo to Colonels Brown and Read. The
former took possession of Carroor on the 5th Instant
B
and the Latter is preparing to proceed today on with
a large party of Banjarahs and other supplies
(including about 15,000 Pagodas) by the Caverypa-
-ram Pass Whither a junction is to be formed
between

3428

Fort St George 11th June 1799 —

between Colo Brown and Read will depend on the Orders which you may have transmitted to those Officers I have not judged it proper to direct a junction. — I

I have the honor to be

Dear Genl Yrs

(Signed) Mornington

Fort St George

the 17th of April 1799 -

To Lieutenant General Harris

&c &c &c

Sir,

I had yesterday the satisfaction to receive your Letter of the 7th Instant and I congratulate you on the complete success with which you have established your position for the seige of Seringapatam. —

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief expressing satisfaction at the position taken by the Army for the siege - Copy of a Letter from Colonel Read enclosed.

I approve and admire the judgement and alacrity which mark the Detachment of the force under General Floyd on the same Morning on which you established your Posts by the Action you describe —

The position which you have taken among other advantages is highly important in the facility which it would afford you of detaching a force against any Body of French which might

3429

Fort St George 11th June 1799. —

Effect a landing on the Malabar Coast either before or during the approaching Monsoon I trust that our great naval superiority will secure us from that Danger but you will learn from General Stuart that I have considered the possibility of the event and have been anxious to provide against it I wish you to give the matter your joint and serious consideration.

I beg you will offer my hearty thanks to those Officers and Corps who distinguished themselves in the attack of the 5th and 6th Instant. —

Accompanying you will receive a Copy of a Letter which Lieutenant Colonel Read addressed to you on the 13th Instant. I understand that the Medicines which Colonel Read is to take to you, amount to a supply (including Wine) for the whole Army for three Months. I fear it is too late to send this Article in the way you have desired by the present Convoy. —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

(Signed) Mornington

Fort St George April 22d 1799

To Lieutenant General Harris

Sir,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief

Circumstances have recently occurred which render it

necessary

Various Circumstances of which the General nature is stated to you in another Dispatch.

3430

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

necessary that the power of the Sultaun should be reduced as much as possible - Fresh instructions given on the subject if any negociation which may be entered into with him —

Dispatch of this date Combine to render it desirable that Tippoo Sultaums power and resources should be reduced to the lowest possible State and even utterly destroyed if the Events of War should afford the opportunity. —

2 One of these Circumstances is the equivocal Conduct of the Maharattas which leads me to conclude that they will afford us no Assistance against Tippoo, and to apprehend that they may assist him if any favorable occasion should occur. —

3 The victory of the 27th of March combined with that of the 6th of March, has strongly induced you to adopt Draft B. as the Basis of any Propositions which you may have made to Tippoo previous to opening your Batteries against Seringapatam. —

4 If Tippoo should have agreed to Preliminary Articles founded on Draft B. in framing the definitive Treaty you will express the Cessions of Territories and the Payments of Money in such terms as shall leave at my option the Peshwahs Proportion of either. —

5 For this purpose the preamble to any definitive Treaty which you may conclude should not contain any specification of the allies — The Company only should be specified and the allies be included in general Terms according to the following Draft. —

6 "Definitive Treaty &c &c &c between the honorable English Company and their Allies concluded by Lieutenant General Harris on the part of

Fort St. George 4th June 1799.

of the said Company and of their allies by virtue of Powers from
The Governor General &c. &c. &c.

7 The Name of Meer Allum or of the Nizam should not appear in the Treaty You will treat under Powers from me I have little apprehension that Meer Allum will disapprove the terms and form of this Preamble. but if he should entertain any doubts on the occasion they would be immediately removed by apprizing him, in Confidence, that the arrangement was designed to exclude the Mahrattas from an equal participation in the successes of the War; ex=cepting on conditions, which should operate to the particular benefit of the Nizams Government.

8 Upon the same principle and with the same view, it would be necessary that those Articles of the Definitive Treaty regarding Cessions and specifying the several Districts and Forts to be respectively ceded to the Allies, should be so qualified as to place the share to be allotted to the Peshwah at the disposal of the Company and of the Nizam.

9 After a Specification of the several districts to be ceded respectively to the Company and to the Nizam, the Schedule of the Territory to be ceded to the Peshwah might be qualified according to the following Draft.

10 "But whereas the Peshwah has borne no "part in the present War, and all the expenses of it have been "defrayed by the Company and the Nizam it is hereby declared "that the foregoing Districts shall be deemed to belong to the "Peshwah only on Condition of the said Peshwah making "within a period of two months from the date of this Treaty, "a satisfactory adjustment with the Company and the

Nizam

3432

Fort St George 11th June 1799. —

"Nizam on account of the burthen of the War having exclusively
"fallen upon them and in default of the Peshwah's making
"such a satisfactory adjustment the districts to be ceded by
"the present Treaty to the Peshwah shall be deemed to belong to
"the Company and to the Nizam who shall be at liberty
"to divide them as they shall judge proper. —

11 I wish the terms of any Treaty which you may conclude with Tippoo Sultaun to be regulated by the principles which I have laid down in the present letter. —

12 I also wish (if you have entered into no engage-ments with Tippoo Sultaun when you receive this letter) that the power and resources of that Prince should be reduced to as low a state as possible: You are therefore authorized to proceed to any extremity, which you shall consider practicable, without exposing us to the expence of a protracted and tedious War or endangering the safety of your Army or any of the advantages already acquired. —

13 In the event of any treaty with Tippoo you must now obtain the utmost possible degree of security for his faithful execution of its stipulations. — If this question is still open I authorize you to demand the temporary possession of the Port of Seringapatam to be holden as an additional pledge of Security provided that your superiority shall be so decisive as to entitle you to require such a concession. —

14 I desire that the Names of Lieutenant General Stuart and of Major General Hartley &c. &c. added to the Commission appointed to assist you in all matters of Negociation. The knowledge which those

Officers

3433

Fort St. George 15th June 1799. —

Officers possest, of the interests of the Company on the Coast of Malabar will prove very useful to you and I authorize you to make any variation in the terms of Peace as relating to Malabar, which may be suggested by those Officers. —

5th April. I have received your letter of the

I have the honor to be
&c &c &c
(Signd) Mornington

Fort St. George 23 April 1799.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris
&c &c &c

Sir,

From Lord. Mornington to the Commander in Chief Contains the reasons for the instructions communicated in another dispatch of this date. —

Since the date of my instructions to you of the 22d and 25th of February, circumstances have occured which render it absolutely necessary to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun as much as possible and desirable to make certain Modifications of the Articles of Peace transmitted to you with those instructions. —

Of these circumstances the following Paragraphs contain some of the leading Points. —

1st I have received fresh proofs of an obstinate adherence on the part of Tippoo Sultaun to his connexion with the French to whom he has recently dispatched

Fort St. George 15th June 1799. —

dispatched M. Dubuc and two Native Vakeels on an Em-
bassy from Tranquebar. —

2d I am still ignorant of the actual condition of the —
French Army in Egypt, and of the means possessed
by General Buonaparte of aiding the Sultaun —

3. Commodore Blanket was not arrived in the Red Sea on
the 25th December I fear he has lost his passage; consequently
the Mouth of the Red Sea may not be adequately —
guarded at the return of the periodical opening of the
Navigation. —

4 Zemaun Shah may be enabled to resume his
designs against Hindostan and recent discoveries in
Bengal, prove those designs to have been more
immediately dangerous to the British Interests
than I had supposed. —

5 Dowlut Row Sendiah has been discovered to en-
tertain hostile designs against the Company and the
Nizam and I have reason to suspect that a secret
correspondence subsists between him and Tippoo. —

6 The Peshwah appears to have entered into Sin-
diah's views against the Company and the Nizam. —
The nature of this conveyance does not admit of my
making such detailed reflections as arise from —
these circumstances or of my stating other —
points

3435

Fort St. George 15th June 1799. —

points intimately connected with them you will receive my instructions founded on the Considerations above mentioned in another despatch of this date. —

I have the honor to be

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Mornington

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris

Fort St. George 25th April 1799

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief

Satisfaction expressed at the exertions made to remedy the deficiency in the Bullock department.

The highest commendation bestowed on the conduct of the Nizams troops. Orders have been given for collecting bullocks in the southern Districts.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th Instant via Malabar. —

By the same dispatch I was happy to learn that General Floyd had effected a junction with the Army of Bombay on the 8th Instant at Periapatam —

I was extremely concerned to learn that your movements had been impeded by the deficiency in the Bullock Department, and my warmest applause is due to the zeal and exertions which enabled you to overcome these difficulties and to proceed on your March. —

The detail of the Action at Malavelly was highly gratifying to me. I have already signified to you my admiration of your able and judicious movements in crossing the Cavery and in taking the position which your Army now occupies before Seringapatam —

I request that you will communicate to Meer Allum the high sense, which I

3436

Fort S.t George 18.th June 1799. —

I entertain of his useful and honorable exertions and
of those of the Corps immediately under his Com=
-mand. The cordial union and spirit of Cooperation
which have appeared throughout the War between
the Nizam's troops and the British Army cannot
fail to cement the Alliance so happily subsisting
between the two States; and I shall feel a great
satisfaction in reporting to His Highness the Nizam
the meritorious conduct of his Highness's troops and
of their able and worthy Commander. The Zeal and
activity Manifested by Captain Malcolm on all
occasions in which the public service is concerned are
well known to me and are entitled to my most
unqualified approbation. —

I have already given directions
for having a fresh supply of Bullocks, collected in
the Southern Districts for the use of your Army,
and I request that you will favor Me with
your suggestions as to the plan which appears
to you best calculated for providing for the
deficiency in your Bullock Department.

The following is a list of my
letters to you, according to their dates, from the
time

3437

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

time of your passing the Frontier of Mysore.—

March 6th
29th
April 8th
15th
17th

I have the honor to be
Your Your Your
(Signed) Mornington

Fort St. George 26th April 1799

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief The Nizams forces and the Subsidiary force to be sent back to Hyderabad as soon as possible for the protection of the Nizams dominions against any attack which the Mahrattes may attempt to make upon them— Request to transmit a copy of his latest instruction to Colonel Brown Colonel Read that in charge a Line of a half of Rogers—

The danger of an early attack upon the Dominions of the Nizam by Dowlut Row Sindiah either singly or in concert with the Peshwah appears to have encreased since my letter of the 23d. Instant. The greatest and most efficient part of the Nizams Army being now employed in Mysore, and the state of our own Force in the Carnatic not admitting of any prompt or effectual aid in Troops from us, it is therefore extremely desirable that the Nizams Contingent now serving with you as well as the Companys Subsidiary Troops for Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymples Detachment should be at liberty as early as possible to return to Hyderabad for the protection of his Highness's territories.

2

The early capture of Seringapatam would

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

would probably enable you to admit without danger or inconvenience, the departure of the Nizam's contingent and of the subsidiary troops, Leaving it to your discretion to determine the period of their dismission, I trust that you will not detain them a moment after you shall judge your Army (exclusive of the Nizam's Contingent and Subsidiary Force) to be sufficient for the prosecution of the war against the Sultan. —

Where ever you may dismiss the Nizam's forces, you will be careful to return them by the most direct and secure route, —

It may also be proper to reinforce the Nizam's troops (whenever they shall be separated from your Army) not only by a Regiment of Cavalry but by a Regiment of Europeans should Meer Allum apply to you for such reinforcement and should circumstances enable you to grant it. —

I yesterday received the duplicate of your letter of the 14th Instant. Lieutenant Colonel Read has been at Caverypooram since the 22d Instant but I fear Lieutenant Colonel Brown cannot join him before the end of the Month Lieutenant Colonel Brown on the 20th was at Daraporam. I wish to know whether Lieutenant Colonel Brown has conformed to your latest instructions from Sultanpetta, of which I

have

Fort St. George 18th June 1799.

have not received any Copy and Request you to transmit one as soon as possible, to me.—

As Lieutenant Colonel Read has charge of a Lack and a Half of Pagodas for you, I calculate that this supply will be sufficient for your purposes until the middle of June.—

I have the honor to be
Yrs. Yrs. Yrs.
(Signd) Mornington

Fort St. George 28th April 1799.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris—
Yrs. Yrs. Yrs.

Sir,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief Instructions given in the event of Tippoo Sultaun effecting a retreat from his Capital to Chittledroog or some other hill fort—

Concurrent accounts render it probable that Tippoo Sultaun will attempt to retire from Seringapatam to Chittledroog or to some other of his strong Hill Forts. To counteract this attempt you will employ the whole activity skill and Zeal of your Army; and you will omit no effort to intercept the Sultaun, if he should move out of his Capital for the purpose of effecting such an escape.—

If the Sultaun should escape and Seringapatam should fall into the possession of the British Army, the power and reputation of Tippoo will certainly suffer a great blow but while he is able to keep an Army in the field and to maintain himself in any strong

Fort St. George 18th June 1799. —

position; our efforts to reduce him to the last extremity must be unremitted. —

In the event supposed, after properly — securing the possession of Seringapatam and storing it as amply as may be in your power, with grain, you will resume your operations against the Enemy, with as little delay and with as much vigour as possible. —

You can best judge, whether it would be practicable to undertake the siege of Chittledroog (supposing Tippoo to retire to that place) during the approaching — Monsoon. If you can pursue the Enemy during the Mon- -soon, without too great hazard to the health or safety of your Army, every consideration of Policy will require such a pursuit. —

Should so vigorous a prosecution of the War be impracticable or inexpedient during the Mon- -soon you will employ the interval in securing the resources of the Enemys Country; endeavouring (as far as can be done without too great a dispersion of your force) to establish yourself in all the districts of Tippoo lying to the southward of the Cavery (in- -cluding Periapatam) and opening a direct com- -munication to the Northward of that River —

Between

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.—

between Seringapatam and Ryacottah by seizing such places as may be necessary in that Line.—

In all your operations, under the case supposed in the present Letter you must keep in view, as much as possible, the object of affording every practicable degree of protection to the Nizams Frontier, untill you shall be able in pursuance of my Instruc-tions of the 26th. Instant to dismiss from Mysore on his Highness's Contingent and the subsidiary Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple.—

I have the honor to be

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Mornington

P. S. you will give the Commissioners in Malabar the earliest possible notice of the events supposed in this Letter. as they will have my directions in that case to open a direct negociation with Purseram Bhow for the purpose of engaging that Chief to cooperate heartily with you in any attempt you may make upon Cheddy-droog in particular, or in your further prosecution of the War generally.—

To

3442

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 -

Fort St. George 30 April 1799

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris

&c &c &c

Sir,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief Instructions given for his conduct on obtaining possession of Seringapatam.

your letters of the 18th. have been received on this day I entirely approve of your determination not to negociate with the Sultaun, - I trust that before this letter can reach you, you will be in possession of Seringapatam. you will observe that my instructions to you in the event of your obtaining possession of the place, were that you should neither open, nor conclude any Negociation without special authority from me. I am persuaded that you will pay particular attention to this instruction, and if you should be in possession of the place that you will use every exertion to furnish me, without delay, with such information as may enable me to provide effectually for the complete and lasting security of the Company's interests in this Quarter On several parts of your letter I chuse to remain silent I have made and shall continue to employ every possible effort to provide for the ample supply of your Army in every respect.

I have the honor to be

&c &c &c

(Signed) Mornington

3443

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799. —

Fort. S George 6th May 1799

To His Excellency

Lieutenant General Harris.

Sir

From Lord. Mornington to the Commander in Chief Instructions given to guard against the want of a French force being able to effect a junction from the Red Sea, which appears possible —

It appears by advices from the Red Sea, dated the 11th of March, that the French had established themselves at Suez; had fortified that place; and had collected together some Craft. —

Commodore Blanket had not then reached his Station; and it is uncertain whether our naval force in that quarter / consisting only of the Centurion, the Albatros and two Bombay Cruizers / would be able to destroy the Craft collected by the Enemy, or to prevent his proceeding down the Red Sea to India. —

Under these circumstances it is not impossible that a Division of the French Army may be able to make its way to India; and may land on the Malabar Coast even during the Monsoon, when his Majestys Ships shall have quitted that station. —

It is therefore extremely desirable to obtain possession of Tippoo Sultaums Territory in Malabar as speedily as possible. —

For this reason if you should be in possession

3444.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799. —

possession of Seringapatam, when you receive this letter, or if you should have concluded a treaty with Tippoo Sultaun on the terms stated in your letter of the 22d. April (a duplicate of which with a Postscript of the 24 April I had the pleasure to receive this Morning) it will be proper that you should concert with General Stuart the means of securing the Territory in question with all practicable expedition. —

I consider this measure as more immediately preping than the dimission of the co Nizams Contingent and subsidiary Force, on which subject I wrote very particularly to you on the 28th of April. I on the capture of Seringapatam and the flight of Tippoo Sultaun you should judge it prac=ticable to dispense both with the Bombay Army and the Nizam's Contingent and consider your remaining force sufficient for the further prosecution of hostili=ties, you will of course dismiss them both. But in this point you will exercise your discretion. If only one of the two can be safely spared, the Common interests will be best promoted by your sending the Bombay Army to the Malabar Coast, where it would not only be ready to resist any attempt, which the French may make in that quarter; but would also

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

also be in a position favorable to offensive operations against Bednore

It will of course depend on the season

the position of the Enemy and other circumstances whether on

General Stuart on your dismissing the Bombay Army, shall

proceed to Tippoo Sultaun's possessions on the Malabar Coast

by the Poodicherry Ghaut or by any of the Passes of Bednore.—

I have the honor to be

Yr. Yr. Yr.

(Signd) Mornington.—

Fort St. George 9th May 1799.—

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris

My Dear General,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief No Officer to quit the Army—

In consequence of the apparent un-

establishment of the French in Egypt and of the general as-

pect of affairs I think it is of the greatest importance, that none

of your Officers should be permitted to quit the Army for the

purpose of returning to Europe until we shall have received

such Accounts from the Red Sea as shall leave us without

apprehension respecting the state of the French Army in

Egypt.—

I know that both Major Beatson and

Major Allan proposed to return to Europe as soon as the present

Contest might be brought to an issue but as the absence at

this critical period of two Officers of their distinguished

merit

3446.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

merit might be attended with considerable inconvenience, I trust that a Communication of my wishes supported by a strong suggestion from you will be sufficient to induce them to lay aside all thoughts of returning to Europe until I shall be of opinion that their Services can safely be spared. I mean that this restriction should extend to all Officers, whose health may not require an immediate return to Europe. I conclude that it will not be necessary to issue a general order to the Army on this Subject a private suggestion from you to such officers as may be desirous of returning to Europe will, no doubt, be sufficient: a public Order might create unnecessary alarm.

I am with the greatest regard and esteem most faithfully your's

(Signed) Mornington

Fort St. George 9th May 1799.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Harris

Sir,

I have already acknowledged my receipt of your Letter of the 22d. of April, with an addition dated the 24th on the 6th Instant via Rykottah.

From Lord Mornington the Commander in Chief suggests the expediency of conveying to camp as soon as may be practicable a part of the rice stored in Coorg. Requests to have his opinion regarding the Coorg: hereon. Paper contains an abstract of the orders issued for collecting supplies for the use of the Army.

I approve, for the reasons which you have assigned, the alterations, which you state to have made in the Draft of Preliminaries, B. previously to your sending those Preliminaries to Tippoo Sultaun.

I am happy to learn, that your provisions promised to hold out so much beyond the time specified in

3447

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

in your letter of the 16 April; Brigadier General Floyd with Colonel Read's large convoy, will have reached you safely long before your Army can have been in want, I have reason to believe this Convoy moved on from Honnoor on the 5th or 6th Instant.—

I wish you may be able soon to remove to your Camp the rice collected in the Coorga Country. As I understand from Malabar that it will soon become unserviceable, you will consider whether it may not be proper to give to the Bunjarrahs orders on the Depot in Coorga for loading their Bullocks gratis.—

You will receive a very unfavourable report of the Caveripooram pass from Lieutenant Colonel Read. If in consequence of his Report you should determine to relinquish that route for your future Convoys, you will lose no time in apprizing me of your resolution taking the precaution of writing to me on the subject by various channels; and in duplicate by each according as you shall determine the point from whence to draw your future supplies, my measures here will be regulated. In the mean time I have provided as well as I could for enabling you to draw supplies either from the Northward or from the Southward of the Cavery according to your future arrangements.

The following is an abstract of the orders which I have issued for this purpose:

1st. The Resident at Tanjore to provide 15000 Draft and Carriage Cattle. Those already collected will proceed by Nameul to Shunkerdroog and Dharampoory to take up grain there for Caveripooram.

2. He is also to send on Grain, Arrack and Salt to Caroor and Erode on all the Carriage, which he can provide.

The

3448

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

3. The Paymaster in the Barramahl will procure as much carriage as possible for carrying grain to Caveriporam.—

4. The same orders have been sent to the Paymaster at Vellore

5. In addition to these orders, but without interfering with them, the acting Collector of Barramahl has been directed to employ the Bunjarahs, if possible, in throwing grain of all descriptions into Ryacottah.—

6. The hundred garce of Rice to be sent from Madras to Ryacottah in addition to 7,500 bags, already sent to Vellore and arrived there.—

7th The Garrison Storekeeper of Madras to entertain 7,500 Carriage Bullocks for the use of the Army and to provide them with that number of Europe Canvas bags for the conveyance of rice.—

8 Arrack for the consumption of the whole Army for three months will be thrown into Caroor, Caveriporam and Rya: Kotta: ie, a supply for three months at each of those places.

9 A quantity of salt will also be sent to each of those places and Tarpaulins to cover the salt and the grain.—

10 A supply of Field Ammunition will be sent off to Ryacottah—

11 A supply of Horse gram is ordered to each of the Posts above mentioned.—

The number of bullocks required is so great, that there must necessarily be a delay in obeying all these orders.—

Meer Allum will be glad to learn that the treasure sent for him from Hyderabad is arrived safe at Ongole.— It shall be forwarded to Vellore and as much farther, as may be practicable, without delay.

I am &c &c

(Signed) Mornington

P.S.

3449

Fort St. George 14th June 1799.

P.S. The 86th Regiment from the Cape arrived here to day.—

Fort St. George
12th May 1799.—

To His Excellency
Lieutenant General Harris

Sir,

From Lord Mornington to the Commander in Chief the highest satisfaction expressed at the intelligence of the capture of Seringapatam Instructions given for the measures to be adopted in consequence of that event.—

I had yesterday the satisfaction to receive your letter of the 4th Instant advising me to the Capture of Seringapatam and of the death of Tippoo Sultaun.—

With the warmest sensation of admiration, affection and attachment I offer my cordial thanks and Zealous congratulations to you and all the Officers and Privates compo-sing the gallant army which has atchieved this glorious and decisive victory, with a degree of energy rapidity and skill, unparalleled in this quarter of the Globe, and seldom equalled in any part of the World.—

I

3450

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

It has afforded me peculiar satis-
-faction on this important occasion to learn that every
possible attention has been paid to the families of
Tippoo Sultaun and to those of his Chieftains

Although I have not yet received
directly from you any official details of the Circum-
-stances attending the assault and capture of Serin-
-gapatam, it is evident that the acquisition has
been attended with Circumstances of a Nature
to facilitate a final and satisfactory Arrangement
of the Country.

I entirely approve all your
proceedings of a Political Nature (as far as you have
reported them to me) relative to the negociations
with the Sultan previously to the assault of the
City. you have faithfully pursued the Spirit of
my instructions; and departed from the Letter
only in such cases, as would have compelled me
to adopt similar alterations of principles and
measures if I had been on the spot.

The subject of a final
adjustment

Fort St. George 15th June 1799.

adjustment of Mysore is however so complicated and delicate as to appear to require my presence at Seringapatam For this reason I intend to proceed forthwith to Ryakottah; from which Fortress I can advance to Seringapatam, if such a measure should appear to be necessary. In the mean while I have determined to dispatch my brother Mr. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick to Ryacottah with orders to proceed to the Army whenever the communication shall be sufficiently open for the purpose of acting with the Commissioners appointed under my instructions of the 22d. of February and of ascertaining a variety of points of detail, on which it is necessary that I should be fully and accurately informed previously to the formation of any Definitive Adjustment of the Affairs of the Kingdom of Mysore.

But it is requisite immedi=ately that the Company should obtain full possession of all Canara / including Bilghuy and

Fort St. George 18th June 1799 –

and the heads of all the Ghauts communicating between Canara and the Mysore Country as well as of the Coimbatoor Country you will therefore without delay require from the proper persons the most peremptory and unequivocal orders for the immediate delivery to the Company's Officers of all the Forts and of all other public property comprehended in these Countries. –

For the purpose of taking possession of Canara you will (unless you should deem it imprudent) as soon as possible detach the Army of Bombay, or such part of it as may be necessary. It appears probable that you may safely detach the Army of Bombay on this Service; on the other hand the possibility of a French Invasion in India from the Red Sea makes it desirable

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

desirable that the Army of Bombay should re-
-turn to the Coast of Malabar and that we
should obtain possession of Canara as soon as
possible. —

for the purpose of securing the
Coimbetoor Country it will perhaps be
sufficient if you send thither the Detachment
under the Command of Lieutenant
Colonel Brown as soon as may be practicable —

The Barahmahl at present
containing an inconsiderable force, you will
return Lieutenant Colonel Read's Detach-
-ment as soon as you may judge expedi-
-ent. —

At the same time that
you demand from the proper Authori-
-ties the necessary orders for the surrender
to the Company of the specified Countries
and Forts you are to require similar
orders for the prompt and unconditional
delivery

3454

Fort St George 11th June 1799 -

delivery to the Officers of his Highness the Nizam
of the Forts and districts of Gooty, Bulhere,
Gurrumconda and Colar with the excep-
-tion only of any Forts in the two latter
which may lie situated at the head of
Passes, leading from the Table Land of Mysore
into any of the Districts of the Company or
of the Nabob of the Carnatic, it being my
intention that all such Forts shall be occu-
-pied by the Companys Troops. —

For the purpose of occu-
-pying and securing these Countries, it
will be necessary that the Contingent of His
Highness the Nizam and the Subsidiary Detach-
-ment should move towards the North East
as soon as possible —

The County and principal
Forts situated between the North Bank of
the Cavary and Colar may be occupied for
the present either by the necessary detachments
from your Army or by Colonel Read. The

Alternate

3455

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

ultimate allotment of this Tract is a point for future Consideration.

The Sirdars on whose ready acquiescence and submission the Company and the Nizam must depend for an early and easy possession of the Forts and Countries which have been mentioned, must be plainly informed that the measure of favour and protection to be extended to them will be regulated by the alacrity and sincerity with which they shall exert themselves to satisfy the allies on this occasion. ——

With regard to Bednore and other parts of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Possessions bordering on the Marattah Frontier I wish those Countries to remain unoccupied for the present, until I shall have determined what Portion of Territory shall be assigned to the Peshwah. Accordingly no orders for the delivery of any Forts or the Cession of any Districts to the Marattahs must be issued by the Sirdars on authority without my specific requisition; and they must be apprized that I shall hold them responsible for the conduct of their respective Managers and Subordinate Officers in the Countries in question. —

All the French whom you may be able to secure, and you will make the most diligent enquiry after persons of that Nation must be sent to the Presidency by the first favourable opportunity

I wish you to send a Detachment of your Army to meet me at Royacottah whenever you deem it prudent to spare such a force; By the first opportunity you will inform me, how far the State of Mysore may either require or admit of my proceeding to Seringapatam. —

I am &c &c &c

(Signed) Mornington

The

3456. Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

The Persian Papers, of which the following Numbers are Translations, were found in the Palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either, True Copies or Oreginal Documents, either by the private Secretary, to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, prior to the institution of a Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore or subsequently by Members of that Board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, Head Moonshy (or Secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The Papers, from N.1. to N.20. inclusive relate to the Alliance between Tippoo Sultaun, and the French Nation.

The Originals N.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11. 14. 15. and 20. are Memorandum Books, partly in Tippoo Sultaun's own hand writing; and partly in that of his Head Moonshy, and several of the principal Officers, of his Government.

They are Translated in the form, and order, in which they respectively appear, in the Original Memorandum Books.

The

3457

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

The hand writing of the Sultaun, and each of the Chiefs or Secretary was pointed out, and attested by Hubbub-oolla Chief Secretary to the Sultaun.

The Papers subsequent to N. 20 exhibit the intercourse, which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun, and Zemaun Shah, the King of Cabul, for purposes hostile to the British Empire, in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, either with a view to denote, in the most conspicuous Manner, his pretensions to absolute Sovereignty, and Independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from these motives combined, changed the Æra in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the Names, and designations, of all the Officers of Government; of the divisions of Territory, and terms of Revenues; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and Measures; substituting Names of his own invention, for those which are in use in every other part of Hindostan. The Æra which he adopted, is precisely The Sellingana, which commenced with the Caeli-Joog, or fourth incarnation of Vishnow According to the Mythology of the Hindoos. It consists of successive Cycles, of 60 Years each, every year bearing a distinct

a distinct name, and of these Cycles, 81 are said to have elapsed—
Tiptoo Sultaun invented new names, for those Years, and changed
the names of the Months; adding thereto, the Æra of the Birth
of Mahommed, / or rather that of Mohammud's Assumption,
of the Character of God's Messenger, / which was thirteen
Years prior to the Hedgiree.

The series of Papers here printed, forms but
a small part of the mass of voluminous correspondence, found
in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency,
and Manifesting the same implacable hatred, of the British
Nation. The recent discovery and transmission, of a large
portion of that correspondence, occasions the following collection
to be less complete, than it might have been, by the addition
of Papers equally interesting, and important with those now
printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transaction,
and to corroborate the Evidence of facts. But the following
Papers, are more than sufficient to shew, the unremitting
ardor, with which the late Tiptoo Sultaun, had for —
Years pursued the objects, of his insatiable revenge, by —
violating every principle of Faith, Truth, and Honor,
and by descending to Artifices, the meanest and most

degrading

3459 Fort St George 11th June 1799.

degrading to his Character, as a man, and a Sovereign.—

N.1.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in Tippoo Sultaun's Hand writing.—

Names of the Sirdars /or Chiefs/ of the French Nation.—

Five select Sirdars, possessing the Supreme Authority in France.— The title of their Office Pouvoir Executif. They are also called Members.— Official designation of the Assembly of 500 Sirdars constituting the deliberative body in France, and Subordinate to the five Sirdars abovemen-tioned— Conseil des Anciens.— The Official designation of the two persons out of the Assembly of 500 compos-ing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauri-tius— Aux Representans du Peuple.—

The Names of the person, who came out with the Appointment, of Commander in Chief /Sirdar/ on the part of the French Nation in India is General Citoyen Mangallon.—

The Commander Sirdar of all the French Ship— Citoyen Sercy. Admiral de Mer de la Republique.—

Name

3460 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Name of the Chief / Sirdar / of the Mauritius

Malartic, Governor General des Isle de France, et de la Reunion.

Names of the three Islands belonging to the

English, Inland - Guernsey - Jersey. —

On the English Island, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Coofseea, a hundred years ago, the English Rajah put the Rajah of the * Coofseea's to death, and took possession of his Country. —

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

What occurs to my mind is this - To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a Vakeel - ostensibly as a Servant — to purchase the Ship, which he has brought, load upon it Black Pepper, and other Articles of Merchandize — To send two confidential persons with letters from the Frenchman. There are two European Navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of Navigators, and entrusting to the Verbal Communications of these two Reputable persons, and the Frenchman what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the Mind of the

French

* Coofseea Sums intended for Ecossias, Scotch, and the Rajah for one of the Kings of Scotland. —

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

French Nation, and require Christian Forces. The Offices of each Department to commit to writing their opinion seperately.—

Ripaud has agreed to this.—

Subject adjusted 27th of Rubbaunce of the Year Herasut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud / Answering to 25th March 1797 /—

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the Sauz, Answering to 2d April 1797 / two Persons, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Meerza Baukir, were appointed to proceed to Cuspe, for the purpose of Negociating with the French Nation, and Hussein Alli, and Meer Yoosuf Alli to accompany the Commander of the French Ships, by name Citoyen Percy, Admiral de Mer, de la Republique Francoise.—

Question to the Officers of Government.—

1st The French Troops, and French Commander, to be under the Orders of the Khoodadaud.† Sirkar, in Military Matters, as well as with Respect to †† Marche and Halts.— 2ndly.— After taking Cheenaputtam, / Madras / it should be destroyed and let the Sea overwhelm it

† Khoodadaud, literally signifies God given Tippoo Sultaun adopted to this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792.— from

†† That is to say; all Military Operations.—

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

from Pondicherry to Madras, Territory yielding five Lacs of Rupees, to be given to the French. The remainder of the Cuddalore District, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Fort of Gingee, also to be ceded to the French every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the Fort of Madras and the Black Town. The Fort of Goa, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Bombay to belong to the French.—

3.rdly The Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to Unite with that of the French, in the conquest of Bengal. The Commander of the Forces of the S Ahmedy Sircar, and the Commander of the French Troops, to act in concert— no operation to be undertaken, without the advice of the Commander of the French Troops.— Such part of the territory of Bengal, as may be conquered, to be equally devided, between the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the French.— 4.thly The question of War and Peace, with the English, to be decided only by the mutual Advice of the parties, that is to say the Khoodadaud Sirkar,

and

S Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun used to designate to his Government.

3463 Fort St George 11th June 1799 —

and the French. —

On the back of the Original

Oh Protector!

Belonging to the Presence

A true Translation

(Signed) N.B. Edmonstone,

P. S. to the Government —

N.o 2.

The whole of the Original of this Number, is in the hand Writing of Mohammud Rezza (the Dinky Nabob)

Answer from the Meer Meeranon

(or Heads of the Military Department)

Our humble Representation is as follows. —

Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind, and keeping him here, require him to write letters of Assurance or encouragement to the French, send those letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Christian Force. — That Force to be directed against Calicut, and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. — After which let — provisions, and Succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, — And let it be taken into your Highness's Service. —

The

3464.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

The Chastisement of the English, is on every account indispensable — Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this Affair, is necessary and paramount to every thing — In spite of the expenditure, of so large a Sum of Money, the insincerity, faithlessness, and refractory disposition of the French is evident to your Highness — without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the district of Calicut, it does not appear adviseable to us, that they should be permitted to land, in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and Succours. Tho' the Ship should be purchased from the French, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, still it would not be adviseable, to send her, for they seized this Ship piratically — We do not know what port she belongs to, and therefore, lest some disturbance, should happen in the Voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship, under the Name of a Merchant Ship, with a quantity of Black-pepper and Rice, and dispatch her together with the two European Navigators, and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unnecessary.

(Signed) Mohummud Rezza
Poornea

On the back of the Original
Meer Meraun Subject

3465 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799. —

Subject adjusted on the 27th. of Rubbaunc, 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud, / 25th. March 1797 /

Atrue Translation

(Signed) N.B. Edmonstone

P. S. to Government

N°. 3.

The whole of the Original, of this number, is in the hand writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th. of May. —

The Answer from the Meer Assofs, / or Head Revenue Officers /

It is represented as follows. — Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud, two whole Months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence, of the state of the War, between the French and English. — It appears most adviseable, not to send the two Navigators, Ripauds Companions, until then — Because the Circumstance, — conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them. — and should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this Circumstance to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should

effect

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

effect this in such a Manner, that no one may be able to unite with them* — With regard to the Amount of the French Force, if you should require a larger force, than the resources of this Country, are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole — It is the practice of this Nation, outwardly to promise a great deal, and to fall very short in — performance. Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud, two of his Europeans, and Nominating a person from among the Servants of the Sirkar, cause letters to be drawn up, by the hand of Ripaud, and dispatch them speedily — so that all three proceeding together, may give an Account of the attachment, between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own Country, and Return — After receiving authentic Intelligence, let your Highness — carry into effect, such important business, as may be to be performed — This is what appears to be the most adviseable line for your Highness to pursue. —

If Ripaud's Ship, may be purchased, at a fair price, we would Recommend it to your Highness, to purchase

* The English must be here understood. —

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

purchase it, at the Season of action, it is needful.—

Dated 23d Rubbaunce in the Year Heraussut

/Answering to 21st March 1797/ —

/Signed/ { Meer Mohummuds Saudik
Meeran Hoossain,
Syud. Mohummud —

Question on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar

What negociations, and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation.?

How far it is practicable to establish, a perfect union with the French is evident.— If the scene of War were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, would not be afforded them; nor could it— In the same manner, neither could the whole aid, of the French be afforded, in the Country of the Sirkar.— How then, can a perfect Union be effected, with the French Nation.? unless indeed as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the French, the Ports, Islands and Forts, and admitting a permanent French force, to be in the Neighbourhood, then a union may be effected —

An

3468

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

— An Alliance /literally, Partnership/ with adventurers, /literally travellers/ men who carry their houses on their backs, indegent and unconnected, is a delicate busineſs.— Still how=ever in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you should in the first Instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to busineſs— Dated as above—

On the back of the Original

Meer Aſsof.

A true Translation—

N B Edmonstone

Persian Translator to the Govern.t

N.o 4.

Answer from the Meer Yem/or head of the Marine Department/ What Negociation and engagements, shall be entered into with the French Nation.?—

An engagement to this effect, should be made with the Sirdars, of the French Nation Viz.t that while the Sun and Moon endure, the French shall not Swerve from their Friendship, with the Shoodadaud Sirkar, and that they shall not act with

Respect

respect to the Continuation of War on the Conclusion of Peace, without the Concurrence /literally Order/ of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that after the Arrival of the French force, its Marches and Halts /in other words Military operations/ shall be at the discretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. —

Signed { Ghoolaum Alli
Haufez Mohummud

Subject adjusted on the 27th. of Rubbaunce of the Year Hemusal 1224 of the Birth of Mohummud Answering to 26th. March 1797. —

It will be proper to send two respectable persons, as upon a trading Concern, and it is adviseable to ascertain the State of things. —

/Signed/ { Haufez Mohummud
Meer Ghoolaum Alli

On the back of the Original
Oh Protector!
Meer Yem
Attrue Translation
/Signed/ N: B: Edmonstone —
P. T. to Government

N.o 5

3470

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

No. 5.

The whole of the Original of this number is in the hand writing, of Ghoolaum Alli.

Answer from the Meer Suddoor/or head of Department connected with Forts and Garrisons/-

What your Highness has Stated is highly right and proper. It being your Highness's design, to send for a French force, we Recommend it to your Highness to establish your engagements firmly in Europe, and then Require it; otherwise after involving you in a Contest they will Secede, and thus disgrace themselves, as your Highness Knows they formerly did, in the midst of the War at *** /Name illegible/ when they Seperated from the Army, and made their own peace, This is well known to your Highness. To write more were to transgress the bounds of Respect.—

/Signed/ The Suddoors.

What negociations and engagements shall be entered into, with the French Nation?—

Friendship has very long Subsisted between the Khoodaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumstance is well Known to all. Owing to the

Friendship

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

Friendship, subsisting with the French, Sacks have been expended, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their Relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have Sacrificed their lives, in the pursuit. This all the People in Europe &c.a will Know; moreover, the Combination of the three Powers * literally persons/ and the Commotion they set on foot by which they inflicted misery on the people, and laid Violent hands on the Country, and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment, Subsisting with the French, for otherwise there was no Motive of the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation, are well informed of these events, and probably are not Regardless of them, be it therefore declared; that if a Respectable French Army, shall land in the Neighbourhood of Calicut Supplies of Provisions, shall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Arrangement of the Country, shall be made in Concert, An Arrangement to this effect must take place, Viz.t that such territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall Revert to the Sirkar, and of such new territorial conquests, as may be made, half shall be Retained by the

* English, Nizam, and Marrattahs.—

3472 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

the Sirkar, and half be granted to the French, also that the Friendship between the Hhoodadaud Sirkar, and the French, shall endure while the Earth, and the Skies remain. that the Continuation of War, and the Conclusion of peace, with the Enemy, be decided by Concert between the two States, and that nothing be undertaken without advice /given to the Sirkar/ To add more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunce.—

Subject adjusted, 27th of Rubbaunce, of the year Hirausuk, 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud —

/25th March 1797./—

/Signed/ { Ghoolaum Alley
Meer Suddoor

On the back of the Original

Oh Protector!

Meer Suddoor.

A true Translation

/Signed/ N. B. Edmonstone

Pr. Sr. to Government

No 6.

The whole of the Original of this number is in the hand writing, of Shaik Ishmael.—

Answer of the Meer Khauzin /or Treasurer/

I recommend that the following proposal be made to the French.—

The

3473

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

The Khoodadaud Sirkar, having furnished
"such Troops, and Money, as your Require, let your Troops
"join and Cooperate, with those of his Highness, and render
"themselves masters of the Country of * which is in the way.
"and having Stationed Garrisons, proceed onward to —
"Conquer that part, of your Country, which has been taken
"possession of by the English. After Regaining the Country,
"so taken by the English, such Arrangement of it to
"be made, as may be thought proper, and Friendship and
"Alliance, Remain established, between the two States. Until
"the Conquest of the Country of *** be effected provisions
"for your Troops, to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar,
"both parties to Keep Account thereof. Supplies of provisions &c.
"expences for such Troops of the Sirkar, as shall be sent to
"Co-operate, in recovering your Country, to be furnished
"by you, because the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,
"is at a great distance and afterwards let the Accounts —
"be Settled. —

/Signed/ Meer Khauzein

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce of the Year
Herausut 1224 from the Birth of Mohummed/25th
March 1797/ —

* Name Illegible. —

Seeg

3474 Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

I beg leave humbly to represent — Let Ripaud who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a Letter to the Sirdar of the French, and Let it be sent by a man of Ripauds, and two other persons be at the same time, sent empty handed, to bring private "information, from the Sirdars of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripauds Letter goes, and whence the Answer really comes, and return and Report Accordingly to the presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of Respect. —

On the back of the Original A true Translation

Meer Khauzin. — /Signed/ N: B: Edmonstone

Pr. Sr. to Government

No. 7.

The whole of the Original of this Number is in the Hand-writing, of Ahmud Khaun —

Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar /or head of the Commercial Department./

In the Name of the Merciful God? —

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what Ajs it is, whence he comes, and for what purpose. The Evil and secret designs of those, even who are

inhabitants

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

inhabitants of this Country, cannot be Known all at Once. For the present however, it is adviseable to Retain him, in the Servic of the Sirkar, and next Season make this Lyar, write Letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what Answers, are Returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajahs Letters, Let your Highness act as may appear adviseable and politic.— Kibleh * of the World! The French are not firm to their engagements; when through the Assistance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar they shall have Acquired possession of Territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the World! your Highness must adopt such measures, as will give you the Superiority over the English, and to that end it is adviseable, that you should take some one by the hand, and then through the aid of God, and the favour of the prophet, by force of Arms exterpate the English, and give them to the Waters and the Wind. The engagements that seem proper to be made, with the French are these. The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which passed into the hands of the English, to Revert exclusively to the Sirkar.— whatever

* The point to which all Mussulmans turn when praying.—

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

whatever other Country and Fort, belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided, between the Sirkar and the French, in the same manner, whatever Money effects &c. may be taken, to be divided as above — —

—Also should a peace be in Agitation, between the French and the English, not to be Concluded, without the Concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but on the Contrary be concluded in the Concert with, and by Consent of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For instance, Supposing that in some particular point, in the Treaty of Peace, the French should be for, and the Sirkar against, then neither that Treaty of Peace, nor that point, to be executed. No demands of Money, and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but such Amount more or less, as from motives of Kindness and indulgence, your Highness may be desirous of disbursing upon application, might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with the French force, to be instructed by the Rajah of the French, to be Subject to the Controul of the Sirkar and not to take any step without orders, and in all engagements in the Field, as well as in Sieges of Forts to be obedient to the Orders

of

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

of the Presence. Kebleh of Religion and the world!—
Should your Highness think proper, to enter into Negociations
and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no
occasion to wait till next Season. Your Highness has only to
write Letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving
instructions, with Respect to what is to be Committed to
Verbal Communication, depute him with two Respectable
persons belonging to the Sirkar and two of Ripauds
associates, so that an Answer may arrive by the Com-
-mencement of the Season. Protector of the World; we have
thus taken the liberty to Represent what has occurred,
to our deficient understandings.—

/Signed/ Shaikh Ahmud } Mullick-oo
Mahommed Ismaeel } Toojars

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the Year
Heraussut 1224 of the Birth of Mahommud answering the
24th March 1797/—

On the back of the Original
Mullick-oo- Toojar
A true Translation
/Signed/ N.B. Edmonstone
Persian Translator to Government—

No 8.

3478

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799. —

N.o 8.

Observations submitted by the Departments of Government to Sippoo Sultaun, on the Subject of the Negociation, proposed to be Opened with the French, through the Channel of Ripaud, with a rough draft of the propositions to be transmitted, to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himself —

The first part of the Original, is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza (the Binky Nabob) the second in that of Sippoo Sultaun. —

In the Name of the most Merciful God! —

The Representation which Ripaud, formerly made is perfectly well Known to your Highness, as it is also to us, and the Statement now made by Aubaine on Friday the 10th. of the Month Shumsee of the Year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, in direct opposition to that of Ripaud, is also well Known to your Highness. From first to last the Language of this Man, has been that of self interest, and falsehood, nothing has resulted from this business, and nothing else will come of it, from the erroneous Statement of this Scoundrel the strongest doubts have arisen, and even his Request

for

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

for permission to go a hunting, to the distance of 8 or 10 Cos is very Suspicious. When so much Chicane & Covetousness of Money, artifice and deceit are Apparent in that short distance what may not be expected in so long a Voyage with the Moallins/Navigators or Mates/ his Associates? the transacting of affairs of such vast importance, thro' the Medium of such a low fellow, tends to throw discredit on the transaction. It is hoped that your Highness will procure Moallims of a better discreption, and that your Highness after procuring Authentic intelligence, of the State of the War &c.a between the French and the English, will dispatch them at the first of the Season.— If these doubts and Suspi=cious had not occurred in this business, nothing could have been better.— With respect to the Conquest of Nizam-Alli's Country, Please God at a proper oppor=tunity you must so Manage, that it may fall into your hands, with the utmost facility, and also that the other two powers literally persons may be made to Repent, (their designs) the question depends upon the union of the three powers* When a new dominion shall come into your Highness's possession, altho' the

* The word in the Original is Nau Kufsaun; Kufsaun, signifies persons and the addition of the privative Na other

3480 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799 —

other two Powers (Nau-Khufsaun) should unite, yet through the Spiritual Aid of the Religion of the Holy Prophet, the Chastisement of those two Powers may be effected with a Suitable force, agreeably to your Highness's Wishes. —

The Troops of two Powers cannot exceed those of three. —

By the favor of God the Troops of two Powers, are at your Command (literally in your professions) the Chastisement of those two + disgraceful Powers will certainly be completely effected. — The object of this State will probably be much better effected at a Season of Opportunity, than by Relying upon the Agency of this Compound, of Air and Water — (Meaning Ripaud) To write more, would be to transgress the bounds of Respect. — Written on the 11th. of the Month Almedy of the Year Sauz 1225. from the Birth of Mohummud (answering to 8 March 1797) (Signed) The Representation of the five Departments of Government. —

After two blank leaves in the Memorandum Book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaums hand Writing. —

In the Name of the most Merciful God. —

Article 1st. — On the 5th. of the Month Almedy of the Year Sauz 1225. from the Birth of Mohummud, Answering to

+ The term in the Original is yellow faced, an expression of Contempt and apparently applied to the English and Marrattahs. —

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

to Sunday the 4th of the Month of Shawaul Corresponding with the 2d April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, about 9 oClock A: M:) at the hour Hummer, and when the Sun entred Taurus, the following propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar Comprized in five Articles, were made to the French Nation, through Francois Rispaud, a Frenchman, and caused to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propositions (were taken down) Francois Rispaud of his own Accord, Standing up took an Oath upon the Insignia of his Nation (Cockade) which he had planted in his hat, and Kissed it.— After a blank leaf in the Memorandum Book, the following Article is inserted.—

Article 1st Let Friendship be so firmly established by Oath, and engagement between the Khoodadaud Circar, and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, that the Conduct of their respective Subjects (literally Menial Servants) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid) any disturbance be excited by their Subjects, (literally Servants) no offence must be taken, by the King and the Sirdars, of the French Nation, but the Affair must be adjusted, and an Accommo-

dation

3482 Fort St George 11th June 1799 —

accommodation be Effected by Correspondence and personal

Negociation —

Article 2d The French have from the first had it in Contemplation, to expel the English, from Hindostan; and because of the Amity Subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves. Nizam Ally Khaun, and the Marrattahs, attacked the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and Subjected me to the vast losses. These Circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation should Satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the Enemy of the French, be expelled from India. The Plan of this War as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the first instance Communicated, to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjusted Conformably to its demands. The particulars of this Affair, will appear from the third Article. —

Article 3d — French Soldiers as far as 10,00, and Negroes [Habshee] as far as 30,000 to be landed. — Ships of War Suitable to the number of Troops, to be in Attendance at Sea, until the Conclusion of the War. — Whatever Warlike Articles, may be wanted shall be Supplied, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. — After the Conquest and

partition

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

partition of the Country, the French to be charged with their Share of the expence. The French Commander and his Army, to be under the Orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in all Military Operations, halts and Marches. The French Army to land at the Port of Mirjan, in the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great River (Khaurie) and affording effectual Aid, bring the fortress of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. — The Fortress of Bombay, shall be made over to the French — The Army of the Sirkar † to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the Forts in the way; and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French Force — From Masuli=patam an Army Composed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 Horse under the Command of trusty Officers, of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to be sent with a French force, and Accompanied by French Officers, against Bengal —

Article 4th The whole of the English territorial possessions in Hindostan, shall be reduced — Half of the Country, and the Forts and Stores, shall be taken by the

† Literally Sowaree Khaus which implies Tippoo Sultauns Army Circar commanded by him in person. —

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Circar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar.

After making over to the French Sirdar, the half of the Territory and Forts belonging to the English, the expence of all the Supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French Army shall be made good by him. The Partition of the Country and Forts, of the English, shall thus be made. The Country and Forts, of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English wrested from it four or five Years ago, are not to be included in the Partition. The Fortress of Goa shall be possessed, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that of Bombay, shall be left to the French.—

N.B. In the Original of this Article, there are many Alterations and Amendments.——

Article 5th If any Power /literally Sirdars/ in this Country, shall assist the English both parties that is, the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall join to punish such Enemy- and in the same manner if any one shall Commit Hostilities against the French Army the latter shall be Supported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.——

The

3485

Fort St George 11th. June 1799. —

The Fort of Chenaputtum /Madras/ to be taken in Concert, and to be delivered up with all its Stores to the French, the Fort must be raised, and that of Pondicherry, must be repaired. — In like manner, if any one shall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French shall be prepared to furnish him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. —

Article 4th. As long as the Sun and Moon, shall retain their Course, — the French Nation, must consider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as their own Enemies and in like manner the Enemies of the French Nation, shall be considered, as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties must join, in punishing and repulsing them. —

N: B: The Original of the foregoing Articles, seems to be the rough draft of those, which appear in a more perfect and connected form in N.o 10. —

Proposition — From the tenor of Ripauds discourse, it would appear that he did not come of his own Accord, but that his Superiors sent him, to ascertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar, is affected towards the French Nation; but now on Friday the 10th. of the Month Ahmedy, and the Ninth of the

Hummeree

3486. Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Hummeree (or it may mean the Lunar Month) of the Year Sawz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, it appears from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an associate of Ripaud's made before the Six Departments of the Government, that Ripaud is an Inhabitant of Bourbon, that having taken a Merchant Ship, they came out to plunder the Ships of the English.. that neither is Servant to the other, but they share in common.— The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French Nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this, would be productive of disturbance,— However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally House) of Nizam Ally, the other two Heretics (meaning it is to be supposed the English and Mahrattas) would still unite It is, or is it not, best to depute the four Sirdars, to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is advisable upon this Head — Dated as above.—

N.B. This proposition would appear to be addressed, as a Query to the Departments.—

Article 5th Four persons holding Offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are vested with full Powers, and sent

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.—

sent to Negociate Friendship, between the two Parties. If they (the French) are disposed to establish Friendship and form Alliance, with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them Satisfy the minds of the said four Sirdars, by Oath, and engagement, and let the French, also Satisfy their own minds, by taking an Oath, and engagement from them, and having thus adjusted the concerns of both parties, and established mutual Friendship, let them speedily send an Army, and let three of the said Sirdars, be sent with two French Sirdars, on a Ship of War to Europe, to negociate with the French Nation, and the other Sirdar be sent with the Officers of the French Army to this Quarter.— Please God the Interests and Satisfaction, of both parties will by these means be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.—

A true Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to Government

N. 9.

Translation of Queries, by the persons, appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun, to proceed on an Embassy to the

Isle

3488 Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

Isle of France, with Answers to the same —

The Queries in the Original Manuscript, are in the hand-writing of Meerza Bauhir, / who was Killed at the battle of Malavelly, / and the Answer in the hand-writing of — Mohummed Rezza / the Binky Nabob. /

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

Oh Protector! —

Question from Meerza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli; and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government. —

"Are we whom you are about to depute "to adjust the concerns, of the Government, to be vested "with full powers, with regard to all the points Comprized in the five Articles, or to be Subject to order? Let us be informed explicitly. —

Answer from all the Members of the Six Depart-ments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli the Suddoor. — "You are vested with full Powers, with regard to all the points, comprized in the Five Articles." —

Answer from Ghoolaum Alli the Suddoor. — "To the exception of engagements, you are vested with full powers, with

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

with regard to all other political points.—

Question the Second—" Conformably to our
" instructions, after our Arrival at the Mauritius, we shall
" make the following proposition, to the French Sirdars.
"——That they Satisfy our minds by Oath, and by formal
" Engagements. While we do the same, with respect to them—
" That they then send an Army Accompanied by one of
" us, to the Country of the Hhoodadaud Sirkar, while the
" Remaining three proceed Accompanied, by two Sirdars,
of their Nation to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting
matters; and Satisfying our minds.—Should the Sirdars
of the Mauritius, on being made acquainted with this
proposition, Answer that, they are but Servants, and with
respect to Military co-operation, have only Authority
to attend without hesitation if our Sovereign Required it,
but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements
with us, altho' when arrived at the Presence they will in
person enter into formal engagements, and attach them-
selves, to his Highness's Service, and obey his Commands—
In such case what are we to do?"—

Answer from all the Members of the Six
Departments of the Hhoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolam
Alli

3490 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Allie Meer Suddoor" — If the Sirdars of the Mauritius should object, to enter into formal engagements, you must endeavour by every device, in your power, to induce them. If however they should still persist in refusing, you must of necessity give way, and not insist upon that point."

Answer from Ghoolaum Allie the Suddoor —

unless they enter into formal engagements, you should not bring an Army."—

Question the Third." After the refusal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, shall we, or shall we not, proceed to Europe."?

Answer unanimously from all the Six Depart-

"-ments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar."— You must use due "exertions, to obtain a formal engagement — Should they however at length not consent, you should proceed to Europe.—

Question the Fourth" After our arrival in Europe, if the Managers there should likewise refuse to enter into engagements, what are we to do.?—

Answer unanimously from all the Six Depart-

-ments, of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—" You will leave unemployed, no exertion, to obtain formal engagments, if

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799. —

if however they absolutely will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses and Return. —
If you find no alternative, setting aside the formal Obligation, you will obtain from the Ministers, a counter-
of the Agreement consisting of five Articles, and part-
ing upon good terms, seek out for the presence. —

On the back of the Original

Ch. Protector!

A true Translation

/Signed/ N. B. Edmonston

P. S. to the Govt. —

* This Invocation is in the Hand Writing of Sippoo Sultaun.

N.o 10.

The Original of the following Memorandum, and the five Articles annexed to it, is in the hand writing of the late Sippoo Sultaun — The Drafts of letters to the Executive Directory &.ca in the hand writing of Hubbeb-oolla, the Sultaun's head Monshy, and the remainder in that of Mohummud Rezza /otherwise called the Kinky Nabob/ the whole is upon Red coloured paper. —

3492 Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

In the Name of the Most Merciful God. —

On the 5th of the Month Ahmedy of the Year Sawz 1225. from the birth of Mohummud answering to the 4th of Showaul (corresponding with the 2d of April 1797) the propositions, from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, were made to the French Nation, through Francois Ripaud, an European; and letters were caused to be written, with his hand, to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Bauker, Meer Meeran, & Hussun Alli, Mullichoo Soojar, Meer Ghoolaum Alli Mursem, and Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Afsoy, together with letters from the presence, — By the favor of God, they will arrive in safety — Before the proposition was declared, the said Francois Ripaud, of his own accord, standing up, took the Oath of his Nation, and Hissed the National Cockade, which he wears in his hat. Then the five Articles here under — particularized, were cauzed to be written. A copy of the Hookumnameh (or paper of instructions) to all the four persons, is also inserted hereunder. —

Article 1st That Friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of the Khoodadaud

Sirkar

3493 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Sirkar, and the French Nation, be so firmly established by Oath and engagement, as long as the Sun and Moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it, may ever take place— If (which God forbid) any difference in word or deed should occur, among individuals of the class of Servants, in any transactions, no offence to enter into the minds of the (contracting) parties, but the affair to be cleared up, by correspondence, and personal negociation.— The French Officers (Sirdars) to be obedient to the Sirkar).—

Article 2.d Owing to (my) connection with the French, the English, uniting to themselves the Marhattas, and Nizam alle Khaun, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took from me) three Crores and Thirty Lacks in Specie, and half (my) Country, and otherwise occasioned (me) heavy losses— All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation,— Moreover the French Nation, had it at heart, to expel the English from Hindostan— it is therefore written, that the French Nation should afford perfect assurance, to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, so that their Enemy may

be

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

be driven out of India— Whenever the question of concluding a peace (with the English) may be agitated in Europe, information to be given in the first instance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided, with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by mutual concert. To the exception of the Country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British Territorial possessions, to be equally divided, and ~~—~~ in the same manner, such of the Ships, Islands and Ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into (our) hands, together with all Stores (Siringaum) and effects to be equally divided.—

Article 3d.— As far as 10,000 Soldiers, 30,000 Negroes (Hubshee) &c. to be landed, and Ships of War in proportion, to the number of Troops, to be in attendance at Sea, until the conclusion of the War.— Whatever Money Military Stores, and Grain may be required, shall be provided, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as shall also — Carriage, Horses and Bullocks— After the conquest and partition of the Country and Forts, accounts shall be settled, with the French, for the Money that may have been expended— The French Officers and their Troops to be subject to the orders, of the Khoodadaud

Sirkar

Fort St George 11th June 1799.

Sirkar with respect to engaging, marching and halting
the French Army, to land at the Port of Murjaun which
is in the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in the
Neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large River
(Khaurie) - To cooperate effectually, and bring the Fort of
Goa, into the possession of the Sirkar - after the
taking of the Fort of Bombay, it shall be made over
to the French; - The Army of the Sirkar, to proceed
from Goa to Madras, and taking the Forts in the
way, advance as far as Masulipatam with the French
Army accompanying, from thence an Officer belong-
-ing to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 Infan-
-try shall be dispatched jointly, with a French Officer,
and a French force to reduce the province of Bengal,
and the one shall upon all occasions, support the other
in its Operations. ——

Article 4th Should any power (literally Sirkar) in
this Country, enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud
Sirkar, both parties shall join to punish that power. -
As long as the Sun and Moon retain their course, the
French Nation shall consider the Enemies, of the
Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner the

Enemies

3496 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Enemies of the French, shall be considered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties shall unite to chastize and repel them.—

Article 5th. Four persons holding Offices under the Government, of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an Alliance, of friendship between the two parties—If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and Alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the Sirdars abovementioned, by Oath and engagements; and in the same manner let the French satisfy themselves, also by requiring an Oath and engagements from those Sirdars, and having adjusted the affairs of both Parties, and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an Army, and let them dispatch to Europe on a Ship of War, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation and let the other Sirdars be sent back to this Quarter, with the French Officers and Troops.— Please God by this Arrange-ment, the interests and satisfaction, of both parties, will be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation, will be completely exterminated, On the 5th of the Month

Ahmedy

3497 Fort St George 11th June 1799 —

Ahmedy in the Year Sauz 1225. from the birth of Mohummud corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the Month of Showaul/ answering to the 2.d of April 1797/ after the 8.th hour of the day, in the hour Ruomur and when the Sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written. —

Here follows drafts of the Five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, of which Translations appear in N.o 3. Addressed:— Au pouvoir, Executif— Au Representans du peuple at the Mauritius/ General Citoyen Mangalon — Citoyen Sercey,— Admiral de Mer de la Republique— Citoyen Malartic,— Gouverneur General de L.e Isle de France, et de la Reunion. —

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address &c.a &c.a —

N.o B. The above drafts of Letters are in the hand Writing of Hubbeeb Oalla, Tippoo Sultaun's head Monshee. —

Copy

3498 Fort St. George 11th June 1799. –

Copy of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Bauhir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Hussun Alli. –

Having appointed you four, to carry on a Negotiation, between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five Articles annexed to this – Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the Commands of God, and of his Messenger; and Keeping engraved on your minds, the engagement to which you bound yourselves, in the Ahsah Mosque, make them the Rule of your actions, upon all occasions. According to the Sacred Writing" Be obedient to God, and to his Messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you." to obey a Prince of the Faith, is a Duty – To fulfill this duty of obedience. Four things the initial letter of which is Z, must not be coveted, Viz: Zunn (Woman) Zeest (Existence) Zurr (Money) and Zemeen (Land) – God defend us! * The undue coveting of these four things reduces a man to the nature of those three things of which the initial letter begins with a Kh– Khufer (Heretics) Kheraez (Swine) and

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

and Hulk (Dogs) which are for certain impure and are Brothers in filthiness — Thus it is summarily recorded in Books Heretics and and all their Brethren; Dogs and all their Tribe; Swine and all their race, are equally impure

The Fidelity which is to be practiced, is of four kinds — First the Fidelity of Eyes — That is, if you see any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him — Secondly the Fidelity of the Ears — That is if you hear any one utter expressions, repugnant to Loyalty (or Fidelity) you immediately reprimand him — as far as lies in your power, and without disguise state the case to the presence, or to some Officer of Government — The third is the Fidelity of the Tongue that is, to utter the expressions of Loyalty, of praise and Gratitude, to recommend and to shew the example of Loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of Speech are left you, to employ them for the Service of the Sirkar. — The fourth Fidelity is that of the hand — which imports that you are to employ it, in the Service of the Sirkar, in every way — whether by writing, or by carrying the Sword and the musquet against the Enemy — In short all the faculties of the Eyes, the Ears, the Tongue, and the hand

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

hand, must be called into action, and upon all occasions considering that God and his Messenger who know and see all things, are ever present, you should act accordingly— The most high hath said "I know the secret "emotions of the heart of Man— I am ever present with him"— "Again it occurs in the Huddes traditional saying of the "Prophet The giver and receiver of Bribes shall both enter into Hell."— You must not in the first instance give yourselves out, as being employed in an Ambassadorial capacity— But conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with the utmost secrecy— You must profess yourselves to be Merchants— On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of Respectability, with the European Aubaine and one or two Dob'hausees, (Interpreters) with a Message to the five Sirdars, at the Mauritius, purporting that you are Merchants, of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are come to sell your Merchandize— If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house, (as you have come a long Voyage) you will repose yourselves a while, and then proceed to dispose

of

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

of your effects — You must enjoin the European Aubaine, not to communicate the secret to any one, except the five Sirdars. —

The Names of the five Sirdars are as follows. —

There are two persons possessing the General Controul of affairs. — Their designations is Au Representants du peuple." —

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindostan, who has come out with that appointment is" General Citoyen Mangalon." —

The name and designation of the Commander, of the French Navy, are Citoyen Sercy Admiral de Mer de la Republique." —

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius, are" Citoyen Malartic Gouverneur General de l' Isle de France et de la Reunion." —

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to say, you will tell them that they must by no means pay you the Compliment, of going themselves

or

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

or of sending persons, to meet you, nor, shew open marks of friendship, towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar nor outwardly, shew you any attentions; in order that your mission may not become public — That after your landing, wheresoever they may assemble in private, and send for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the sentiments of friendship — what is meant is this That you four should meet the above mentioned Siridars privately — That you should in the first instance offer compliments, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health and Confine your discourse, to general professions of friendship — Of the five Persian and five French Letters, which are intrusted to your care, you are to keep one in the Persian, and another in the French language addressed to the five Siridas, in Europe (the Directory) in deposit; with respect to the remaining Persian, and four French Letters, addressed to the Siridars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will in the first instance leave the French Letters, in deposit in the Ship, and without delivering them, only carry with you the four Persian Letters, and at your meeting

with

3503 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799 —

with the five Sirdars rise up, and deliver to them the letters, according to their respective addresses, with your own hands, you must first find out in the course of conversation, how far they are constant to their friendship to the Khoodadaud Sirkar or not — That you will completely ascertain, and then at a private conference, you will with your own hands, deliver the four French letters, respectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your discourse so as to flatter them, and promote the success of the object of your mission — It is a known saying "The pleased labourer succeeds in his undertaking." You will also state, that on account of the Secrecy of your mission, Jewels and Khilauts (or honorary dresses) &c. tokens of friendship have not been sent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that please God, when a meeting takes place with the presence, which thro' the Divine favor will soon happen, every mark of favor and indulgence, will be shewn. such are the friendly sentiments, which you must express — In short you must in private with the five Sirdars, ascertain their disposition — that is to say. ascertain it, from the tenor of their discourse, they

are

3504. Fort St. George 11th June 1799 –

are desireouse of cultivating friendship, with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to send an Army, to the Calicut Quarter, or to the Coast belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After ascertaining this, you will propose to them that both parties should mutually ratify, their assurances, according to their respective tenets, and join with one hearts to exterminate the Enemy.– If they should agree to send back with you, an Army under the Command of a Sirdar, and should bind themselves to you, by Oath and engagements. You will in the same manner, give them assurances, under Oath and engagement.– Should they (which God forbid) merely agree to send an Army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case, you must have the five Articles of agreement drawn up, in the French language, and deliver the same to them; receiving from them a Counterpart, and sending Meer Yoosuf Alli, with the troops, the remaining three of you, are to embark with the two (French) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose, on board one of your Ships, and proceed to France and

by

3505

Fort St George 11th June 1799.

by the favor of God, being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause those two Sirdars, to write notice of your arrival, to the Ministers, and proceeding into their Country, with the utmost possible Secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars, of that Country, who are called Pouvoir Executif. — After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that by the favor of God, the bounds of friendship, between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the French Nation, have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them. — That they are not ignorant, that the enmity of their Enemies, towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, originated in the deputation of the Ambassadors, from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place. — That the Sum of my desire is, that as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and encrease daily — Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction, of both parties, and employ your endeavours, to the encrease of friendship. — You will explain to them in detail the five Articles which

have

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

have been committed to writing — You are well-wishers and faithful Servants, of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and you wish well to the votaries of the faith; — exerting your Zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your Court to them, by the most impressive and flattering languages, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality — You must persuade them to act according to the five Articles, which you are empowered to Negociate, and to execute mutual engagements, to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets, of the parties, and causing them to draw out a Treaty (or engagement) accordingly, make them sign, Seal and deliver the same — You will also draw up and deliver a Treaty (or engagement) in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument, shall be signed and Sealed, by the presence, and delivered to their Sirdars meaning it is to be supposed, those of their Nation in India

Having thus entered into engagements you will bring with you, the Troops, &c. together with the Ships of War, as specified in the five

Articles

3507

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

Articles, as also Arzies (Addressed) from them to the presence, and Letters of injunction to the Sirdars, of the French Nation who are arrived in this Quarter, Requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement, to be executed under my Seal and Signature.— Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities, between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution, of that half of the Country, and of the Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, which their Enemy wrested from me, because, of my attachment to their Nation.— This requisition you will couch in proper terms.—

After your Arrival at the Mauritius when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars, of the French Nation (at that place) that they are disposed to cement the friendship, subsisting between that Nation, and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the Enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they shall have agreed

with

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

with earnest cordiality, to send a Ship with you, and a confidential person (to Europe) then you may proceed.—

Should you however (which God forbid!) find them averse to the Alliance, between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the French Nation. You will confine these secret points, to your own breast, and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher Komaul oo deen will draw up a Statement of facts, neither — Omitting nor adding, a single circumstance, affix thereto your Seals and Signatures deposit it in a chest and repair to the presence.—

If the European Navigators, who accompany you should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others—

Ten cannon Founders ten Ship-Builders— ten Manufacturers of China Ware;— ten Glass and mirror makers — ten makers of Ship Blocks / literally Wheels / and wheels / or Engines / for raising Water, and other kinds of Wheel works— and Workmen versed in fine Gold plating, are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

You

Fort St George 11th June 1799:-

You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to Manufacture these Articles, as arising from the friendship, and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send, Ten Artificers of each sort, after obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance, and after their embarkation you will give them an allowance of Provisions / literally Grain / on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to transport them hither — please God, after your return to the presence, you will deliver up these Instructions. —

On the 5th of the Month Ahmedy of the Year Sanz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, answering to sunday, the 4th of the Month Showaul / corresponding with 2d April 1797 / at the 8th hour of the day / about 9 o Clock A. M. / at the hour Hummer,

and

3510.

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

and the entrance of the Sun into the sign Taurus, the Original of these instructions, was written by the hand of Syud Mohummed Meer Ass-of — This Copy is written in the hand of Mohummed Rizza, Meer Meeraun. —

Supplemental Instructions.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing, with your own hands, and tell them, that please God, you will give an answer on the following day, — you will then return home, and all four of you assembling in private, you will consult together, upon the Answer to be given, and having determined upon it, you are to Commit it to writting; and all four having Signed it, you are to deposit it in a chest, and the Answer in conformity to the terms of it, is to be Verbally delivered by Mirza-Baukir, all the rest sitting by and listening. — Should Mirza Baukir make any mistake in delivering the Answer, the rest are to prompt him. —

You must all of you study the French Language, but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French, you are to speak thro' an Interpreter,

yet

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

yet if the Interpreter should Mistake, a word or two, you will set him right in French, excepting however one or two words, none of you four must hold any converse in the French Language, because, while an Interpreter is employed, they, / the Sirdars / cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less, whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you knowing the Language, will detect it — you must make yourselves appear Ignorant of their Language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the Various Subjects that come before them —

As there are no Clove or nutmeg Trees, in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars, at the Mauritius to fill some boxes with seeds, and also to send some plants by the Ships. —

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the Negociation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the presence, by a French Ship, before you proceed on your Voyage. —

The Sacred command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Hussein Alli; Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, that provided they are Successful, that is to say, provided they

3512

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

they obtain formal engagements, from the leaders of the French Nation, it matters not tho' they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks, still however on condition, that the engagements take place.—

A true Translation

[Signed] N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government

N.o II.

The Original of this number, is in the hand writing of Hubbeed Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head Monshee.—

Copy of the Fictitious Hookum Naumah [or instructions] Addressed to Mirza Mohummud Bauker, Meer Yoosuf alli Meer Ghoolaum alli, and Meer Hussun alli.—

It is hoped that, attended by the divine protection, you will reach Ismailabad, and thence Horial [Mangalore] and through the aid of providence embarking with your Baggage on board the Ship Assud—Ellankee, set out towards the place of destination—Immediately on your arrival at Horiaul, you will load on the Ship, Black pepper to the Amount of 15 or 20,000 Pagodas, together with four Months provisions, and Water for your people,

Among

3513.

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

Among the fifteen Men belonging to Rejaud the French-Man, who came here for Service, there are two Navigators, by name Macow and Aubaine, to these persons you will Assign a proper Monthly Salary and Appoint them to the duty of Navigators, on board the Ships — you will also place with them, in the same capacity and for the purpose of Instructions, the three Mussulman Navigators, by name Abdool Hurreem, Moosa, and Jukheer Mohummud. — Two large and eight small Volumes upon the Subject of Navigation, are entrusted to you, the french must be translated into Persian, and they, [or you] and the other Navigators and Sirdars make themselves Masters of the art. — you must also calculate the Ship's progress — for the fifteen Christians, who would not take Service, you must supply provisions, on the Sirkar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the Island. — One or two men, Among them who are Versed in Navigation, you must also Join with the other Navigators, — should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799 —

with you the rest — you must dispose of the Pepper, at a good price and bring the Cash with you — You are appointed to conduct this Commercial Expedition, and the pepper together with the Ship Ajoud — Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the all — Merciful, and into your charge — wheresoever you expect to be able to dispose of the Pepper to advantage, you must carry it there, and sell it accordingly it is also ordered, that the Ships bottom should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any Island where ships bottoms are coppered, and paying a proper price get it done — Meer Homaul Oodeen Meer Beker, also — understands the Science of Navigation. —

Copy of the Ship's Pass

From a sense of Original and innate fraternity, and Regard. It is Represented to the Respectable Governors, on the Sea Coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that should Mirza, Mohammud Bauker, Esq. Merchants by profession, arrive at any of your Ports, for the purposes of Trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hostility and Respect, which is the laudable

practice

Fort St George 11th June 1799 —

practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion may require, to purchase grain &c. Articles at a Reasonable rate, facilitate their departure and shew them every degree of favor —

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the Factitious Hookum-Naumeh. —

N° 12.

Question proposed by the Six Departments to Citizen Francois Rifaud as follows —

Previously to the present period, /persons/ on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, went to France for the purpose of cultivating the Friendship of the French Nation, and in consequence of this, the English became hostile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the loss which they occasioned to the Sirkar, are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourself; the favor and Kindness shewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French, are also well known to the whole nation; yet the peace which the Rajah (King) of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, —

But notwithstanding this improper proceeding, His Highness

regardless

Fort St George 11th June 1799

Regardless of the Representations of his well wishers, and those who have grown old in his Service, was still — disposed to afford his protection, and support to the French Nation and on your Representations this countenance has been shewn them we therefore propose to you the — present question and desire that you will state, what are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they be certainly Known to you and whether there is or is not a prospect of their speedily carrying their — determination into effect. —

If in the four Departments, there are four Officers of high Rank, first the Meer Meraun or War Minister, The Second. Meer Yem, the Minister of Marine, The Third. Mullick oo Toojar, the Superintendant of commerce The fourth. Meer Ajoof, the Superintendant of the — Country /Revenues/ It has been determined to send off these four Officers, that they may repair to the Sirdars or Chief of the French Nation and by formal — engagements, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, give confidence and satisfaction to the French Nation, at the same time receiving from that nation, similar

Assurances

3517 Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

assurances confirmed by personal ingagements, and by Oath will them the Sirdar [or Chief] of the Mauritius and the comonander of the Ships Citizen Sercey Admiral de Mer de la Republique, consent to this, and will they or will they not, send off the four Officers abovementioned, immediately to France? If you are well acquainted with the dispositions of your own nation, and the Character of their general professions [with Respect to us] of which you cannot be ignorant you will apprize us accordingly; immediately on the arrival of the four Officers abovementioned, at the Mauritius will the said Chief repair to this place with a large Army or not? Inform us of this you have already tasted the bounty of the Sirkar and you may wish to enjoy it hereafter give us therefore a particular account of every thing.—

A true Translation

[Signed] N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to Govt.—

N.o 13.

The following Translation, and Abstract are made from the Original persian Letters, found in the Palace of Seringapatam

3518

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Seringapatam—Signed and Sealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a state prepared for dispatch—a circumstance which is accounted for in the Narrative of Hussun Alli, one of the Ambassadors sent by Tippoo Sultaun, to the Mauritius, (vide No. 18) it is stated in that Narrative, that the four persons originally destined for the Embassy were detained by the unfavorableness of the season and the hazard of being taken; and as only two Ambassadors actually went to the Mauritius, it became necessary to substitute other Letters in the Room of these.—

Translation of a letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.—

Form of address on the Cover.—

To the perusal of the high and exalted, the Magnificent and distinguished in Station; the Kind Refuge of Friends; the objects of regard; the Gentlemen constituting the Executive power—Be their regard perpetual!—

The Address within the letter is in the same terms as on the Cover—

The fame of your Urbanity, your observance of faith and Sincerity, and your regard for the

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

the Attachment of faithful Friends which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your Friends by the Representation of Citizen Francois Ripaud— In consequence, the heart of your ancient Friend experienced a degree of gladness, not to be described, and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my Reflection, that the Regard of ancient Friends is rendered and Redoubled by the sights of each other, and by personal and Verbal communication — The impediments to this, are however well known, and therefore four Sirdars of high station, are delivered over to the protection of the all Merciful, and duly empowered, and sent for the purpose of Visiting, those sincerely friendly, and faithful persons, and stating points of cordial friendship I have no doubt the Sirdars, will have an opportunity at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you, my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real — I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship, but that

you

3520 Fort St George 11th June 1799 —

you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence — May the Garden of time produce the fruits of your and our wishes! —

From the same addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing to Citoyen Malartic, Governeur General de I Isle de France et de la Reunion. —

This Letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing with the following additional paragraph.

From among those four Sirdars, you will no doubt, send back one to this quarter, with the Commander (literally Sirdars) of the French Troops, and send the other three with two French Officers (literally two Sirdars of French Troops) in a Ship of war, to Europe, in order to adjust the — Negociation — May the Garden of time &c. (as before)

From the same addressed" Au Representans du peuple Verbatim the same as the foregoing addressed to the Executive Directory. —

From the same, addressed to" General Citoyen Mangalon. —

Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.

From

3521

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

From the same addressed to "Citoyen Sercey Admiral de Mer de la Republique.—

Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.

Attue Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Govt.—

No. 14.

Translation of the transcript of a Letter in the Persian language, contained in a Memorandum Book and purporting to be a version from a Letter in the French language.—*

The Original of this number, is in the Hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was Killed on the 4th. of May.—

In the Name of the most Merciful God.—

On the 4th. of Ahmedy of the Year Sauz, answering to the 2d. of April 1797.—

Salutations of Friendship on the part of his Majesty the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the

* A copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language will be found in No. 182 of the French Correspondence.—

3522 Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

the Mauritius and the French Nation —

You well know the Friendship which has
subsisted with the French Nation from the time
of my late Father, to the present —

From the time that the French combina-
-tion (this appears to allude to the Revolution) took place,
it has been my desire, to make known to you, the sentiments
of my heart, but for want of some persons, acquainted
with your laws and customs, the communication of
my desires has remained in suspence — It has now
fortunately happened; that by the arrival of —
Ripaud, I have learnt all circumstances of that
quarter from his Verbal communications — conceiv-
-ing the present to be a favorable opportunity, to
confirm, our ancient friendship. I have determined (2)
to renew it in such a manner, that our interests —
being henceforward considered as one, that my —
Enemies shall be considered as yours. and your
Enemies as mine, that the most inviolable engage-
-ments. and alliance, should be entered into, and
that while life remains. this friendly connection
should be observed — You now see the degree and

the

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

the nature of that friendship, which I profess towards the French Nation, when I receive similar proofs of your sentiments. I shall be disposed to establish the system of friendship above described — Your friend-ship and your Attachment, will then be proved, when your Land and Military Forces, shall arrive in this Country, and then shall I fulfil the promise I have above given — The war in which I was some time since engaged, was entirely owing to my friend-ship, with the French Nation — Formerly when a French force, arrived in my Dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendship, imposed upon me — The shameless, thieving, robbing, English, of themselves incompetent, leagued with the Marhattas, and the Mogul (the Nizam) and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter — At the very height of the war with the English, Cossigny who had come to me thro' the intervention of Mons: Bussy. was at his instance induced to abandon me, and Lally who was in the Service of the Sirkar, after embezzling large Sums of Money, prepared to withdraw himself — This circumstance

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

circumstance coming to my Knowledge, I imposed my commands upon him, and he in consequence was withheld from departing— Notwithstanding the union Subsisting between me, and the French, the Commander of the French Troops, abandoned me,— In consequence of which, they (i.e. the English and their Allies) forced me to make peace, and wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Thirty Lacks of Rupees in specie, and the half of my finest provinces, and divided the whole among them— what has happened, has happened; henceforward it must not be so hereafter when war shall be declared against your Enemies, or peace be concluded, you must act in these respects under my orders, according to the pleasure of my Government, and my people, one point of a particular nature, and — that must not be forgotten, is this. I and my — people are ignorant of the laws and customs, of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar, should any of the Subjects of my Sirkar, or of the — French Nation, commit any irregularity, he

must

3525 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

must be reprimanded, and the adjustment of such cases, as they occur, is adviseable, in order that no interruption may take place, in the friendship of the parties.—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation that in the season of War, they are under the orders of the Sirkar.—This is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will no doubt approve, for the customs and mode of warfare in this Country, are distinct.—a favorable opportunity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends, the objects which I have at heart.—If you shall concur in them, not an individual, not a trace of the iniquitous English, shall remain in the expence of Hindostan.—If at this time a body of your Regular Europeans, and free (literally your new Brothers) whom you have with you, arrive, joined to my Troops, they will expel, the iniquitous English from Hindostan, and whenever the French Troops, shall unite with mine, to attack the

English

3526.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.-

English, the powers of Hindostan, will be unable
to afford them assistance, because they are engaged
in domestic dissentions — It has already been stated
that my enemies shall be considered as your enemies,
and your enemies as mine; they are truly one and
the same — You must now be fully apprized of
my sentiments, it only remains that you should
with the utmost expedition apprize me of yours
— Immediately on receipt of what I have written
let me know whether you agree to it or not, but
do not engage for any thing which you will
not perform — all this is to be ascribed to my
Attachment to the French Nation — I have retained
Citizen Francois Ripaud; thro' him I shall be
made acquainted with the contents of any letters
you may write, and thro him I shall write
answers, Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing.
but being honored by a Situation of impor-
-tance, has been retained by me, under every
circumstance of comfort, his mind has been
set at ease, on the part of the Khoodadaud

Sirkar

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Sirkar, and he has been retained (literally sent for) in order to adjust the concerns, and encrease the friendship of the French Nation, and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you on your part also must write to him, in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions, intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud is very right, and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests: in the vent of your agreeing, to what I have written, with a view to cement, the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid, in provisions, which I am willing to make, for the Land and Sea forces——

Stipulations in favour of the French Nation, as follows.——

Article 1st Immediately on the arrival of the French on the Coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, provisions of all Kind (Wine excepted) Carriage &c. and all other necessaries shall be supplied.——

Article 2d Supplies of provisions &c. shall be furnished for the Land and Sea forces, by the

3528

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Khoodadaud Sirkar, and Money shall also be furnished advanced to them.——

Article 3d. Bullocks for the Artillery, with all their equipments, Carriage Bullocks and Camels, for the baggage, of the Officers and Men, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar——

Article 4th. To provide Palankeens for the higher Officers, and Horses, and Tattoos, for the others——

Article 5th. During the War, should there happen to be a defficiency of powder, Balls, &c. in the French Army, it shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar—

Article 6th. Immediately on the arrival of the French Troops, I will march in person, with an Army to chastise the Enemy.——

Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar as follows.——

Article 1st. The French Troops never to act in any thing, without the consent of me, and my people nor to disobey my orders, on any occasion, but to continue obedient to me.——

Article 2d. The French Troops, and their Officers, who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without consulting me.—

Article

3529

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

Article 3d If any of the Officers, of the French should excite disturbance, or Treachery in the Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumstance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be seized, and sent to the Commandeing officer of the French, to be punished according to their forms; and in like manner should the French discover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting disturbance in the French Army, let him be seized and sent to me, that he may suffer that punishment, according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is absolutely necessary in such cases, to prevent disputes between the two Armies.—

Article 4th After the war, the amount of the Loan I may have been at, for the French to be repaid me, on a fair settlement of accounts—

Article 5th All conquests and captures, of Territory, Forts, Forts, Money Articles, Grain Ships, Sea Coasts to be equally devided, that is half shall be assigned, to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French—

Article 6th Whatever Territory belonging to the English, be taken under this alliance, with the French, in conjunction with the Troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,

Fort St George 11th June 1799.

shall be divided, to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

Article 7th On the reduction of the Fortress of Goa, it shall be retained, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay, shall be assigned to the French.

Article 8th All English and portuguese prisoners, male and female, shall be allowed the necessary daily subsistence, and be kept in confinement, until the conclusion of the War; when they shall be sent out of the Territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

Article 9th By the 6th Article all the Territory Forts, Islands ports, on the Sea Coast, which may be taken, are to be equally divided. It shall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the Knowledge of the French Troops, what Forts, shall be garrisoned, and what shall be destroyed — This point shall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

Article 10th As affording the easiest means of effecting the expulsion of the English, and portuguese,

3531 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

let me be supplied from the Mauritius, with from five to ten thousand Europeans, and from twenty five to thirty thousand Negroes &c. trained Men.—

Article 11th The French Troops to disembark at Suddasheo Ghurth (Onore) and immediately proceed to reduce Goa — The advantage of taking Goa; will be this; that there will then be a place for the Ships to remain at, and the Troops will be easily supplied; with the necessary equipments. —

Article 12th — After having fully considered these propositions, let me have speedy intelligence by a small Vessel dispatched for the purpose, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing necessary for the Troops, may be prepared — an European will be stationed, on the Sea coast, to send intelligence of the Ships. — Aubaine a European is sent — transmit me information respecting the coming of the troops, by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports. —

Article 13th Four persons in my confidence are now deputed. — of these I request you will dispatch

two

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

two upon one of your Ships to France, accompanied by some confidential person, whom you may select for the purpose— The Negociations that are to be carried on in France, shall be through them— I have entrusted them with a packet, addressed to the Leaders of the French Nation— Dispatch them with this packet— As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the Troops, You will bring them back with you, on one of your Ships.— I beg you will get my Ship, which is now going coppered, and if that can be done in time, let her return with your Ship, but if that cannot be, place a Commander on her and let her follow.— Article 14th While engaged in attaching the English and Portuguese, should the Marhattas and the Mogul (Nizam) assist them, we must chastise them effectually.——

Here follows a draft of the Letters with their respective forms of Address of which Translations appear in No. 13.— A Gun is specified to be sent to General Mangalon, Admiral

3533

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.—

Admiral Sercy, and General Malartic.—

On the back of the Original—

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadaud Sahar, caused to be written, in the French language by Rifaud — written by Syud Mohammed, on the 5th. of the Month Ahmedy, of the Year Sauz 1225. from the birth of Mohammed.—

A true Translation

(Signed) N.B: Edmonstone

P. S. to the Govt.—

No. 15.

This Memorandum Book, commences with a Rough and incomplete Draft, of the letters to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, translations of the Originals of which appear in No. 13.—

* Heads of Intelligence respecting the Country powers — Intelligence respecting Nizam alli Khaun.—

Nizam alli Khaun is extremely ill and

* These Heads of Intelligence will also be found in No. 3 & 4 of the French correspondence.—

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

and at the point of death — He has three or four Sons, who are inimical to one another — Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoosdadaud Sirkar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar, is supported by the Chiefs of that State —

Intelligence respecting the Marhattas —

The head of the state threw himself off the top of his house and was killed — All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to Hostilities and they no longer posses any Authority throughout the Country. The Troops of Hemaun Shaw. Dooraany have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them. The Marhattas Troops have made their appearance, in various places in the Delhi province, and are continueing to collect. all the Chiefs of Hindostan are disaffected to the Marhattas, on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sirdars, (meaning the Nizam and the Marhattas) will certainly

certainly prevent either from joining the English.
at the desire and instigation of Hyder Shaw.
Mirza Amaumi, (the late Vizier Ayoof oo Doolah)
has quarrelled with the English, Assembled his Army
and is prepared for hostilities against them. The
English likewise have assembled their Army, in
Bengal. In the Calicut district the Rajah of
Colingerry has slain in battle near a thousand
English Soldiers, and three or four thousand Native
Troops. The whole of the Calicut District, is
rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of
the English. In various places, the Inhabitants
are in Arms, and do not acknowledge the English
authority. The polygars that is to say the Chiefs
of the Masulipatam, Ellore and Arcot Districts,
are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut
off the head of the Son of Abdool Mohummud
Alle Khaun in short now is the moment of opportu-
-nity.

There follows a Memorandum of the
names, and designations of the leading men at the
Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory. —

the

3536 Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

the same as appears in No. 1.

* On the 18th of Chooroovee in the year Sanz 1225. from the birth of Mohummud answering to the 9th of October 1797. / letters of the same tenor, were written to the four persons under-mentioned —

Au Representans, — General Mangalon-

General Malartic — Admiral Sercey. —

The Contents as follows — the circum-stance of my cordial and sincere attachments, and the sentiments of my heart, have been personally communicated, to Meer Yoosuf Alli and Citoyen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not, you will consider what they may state, as genuine and authentic — Believe me to be very anxious for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendship, by these two persons, last Year when I proposed to send an Embassy the season for the sailing of Ships, was at an end, and therefore the departure of the Embassy was put postponed

* Vide No. 16 of the French correspondence, in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date. —

3537 Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

postponed— This Year I have taken advantage of the early part of the Season, for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you;— Written upon Silvered paper.—

On the back of the Original Intelligence—

A true Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Govt.—

No 16

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, to the Isle of France, written on their return from the Embassy, to Mangalore.—

Hussun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects, at the foot of Throne, represent as follows.—

On Wednesday the 9th of Behary of the Year 1226. from the Birth of Mahummud, (answering to the 26th April 1798.) we landed in safety with the Lascars and other attendants.—

The following is an abstract Statement, of the force sent, by General Malartic, Sercey and Mangallon, from Mauritius to be employed, in

3538

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

in the Service.—

Chapuy General of the land forces	1
Dubuc. General of the Marine	1
Desmoulins Commandants of the Europeans	1
Officers of the Artillery	2
Marine Officers	6
Ship Builders and others	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants and Linguist	26
European Soldiers	36.
Soldiers of the Second description and half Cast.	22.
Total of the Persons arrived from Mauritius	99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the Match-Maker, who was sent from the Capital (Seringapatam) with us, making together 100 — Persons, agreeably to the Muster Roll, which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.—

The party agreeably to the Suggestion of their Chiefs, were disembarked, and furnished with Seperate Lodgings, which had been prepared for them.—

Altho'

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

Altho there was no order from the presence, for giving a daily Batta (extra Allowance) or for furnishing Subsistence, and necessary Supplies, for the Troops, which might eventually Arrive from Mauritius, yet with a View to satisfy them, and set their minds at ease, we having Consulted with Mirza Mohummed Bauhir, and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Afsoff of Ismaulabad, fixed on such rates, as appeared to us proper, for the daily allowance of each Individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the presence, but the Sirdars or Chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for Allowances according to a Statement of their own.

We accordingly considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own Rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Presence.— A Copy of the Statement, fixed by us, with Copy also of the Memorandum, delivered by them transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.——

May

3540 Fort St George 11th June 1799

May it please your Majesty, the Applic-
-ation, made by the two Generals, for Conveyances
for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears
by the Memorandum dictated by them, to be as
follows —

For the two Generals two Palankeens
and two Horses —

For the Commandants of the Troops,
10 Officers, 5 Captains, 6 Serjeants 1 Linguist, 2 Chief
Officers of Artillery and 1 Watchmaker, altogether
28 Persons, they require 28 Horses and 2 Palankeens.

May it please your Majesty, the
various Articles and Baggages, which accompany
them, such as large Chests &c. &c. are very &
numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy, they
may be estimated at nearly the Burthen of a
Thousand men, and at the time of carrying this
Baggage, over the Ghauts (Passes) &c. a still greater
number of Labourers will be required than heretofore,
and by reason of the great weight and bulk of
the Articles, great delay and tardiness, will &
certainly

certainly take place, at the different Stages—
The Season too of the Rains, and for bad Roads,
is approached and at hand moreover it is
the time fixed for the departure of the Sooff
Aumildars, and Killahdars, Stationed on the Road,
according to their engagements, and from the
borders of Jumaulabad to Astaureh, your Majesty
well knows, in what a high State of cultivation
the Land is, the whole extent of the Road.—Under
this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased
to order what you may think proper.—

May it please your Majesty—
Inconsequence of the Rains, (should per chance
no halting places be found in the cultivated
Country) they will require for themselves, and
their equipage, as the Troops accompany them,
Gundeleks (the fly of a Tent) and small tents
for the Chiefs; they will also want Provisions.
Goats, Fowls, Rice &c.—

May it please your Majesty Seven
Chests or Casks, containing Nutmeg and Clove

Trees

3542

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Trees &c. which agreeably to your Orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty Persons, to carry them. It occured to us, before the Receipt of an Order from the presence, and their dispatch a considerable period must elapse, that the Rains were Approaching (and God forbid) that they should receive any injury). We therefore in preference to every thing else sent them off. under charge of a Guard, to take care of them with a Letter, and an account, particulars of the Names of the Trees, which we translated from the Account, given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions, for their being carried as far as the Borders of Ismaulabad, (the Assof of which place, is Meer Mohummud Ally) by Baiggarries (persons pressed for public Service) and for their being transported from thence up to the Ghauts (Pasos) Having conveyed them so far, we desired also that they might be carried on, provided Baiggarries could be procured as they proceeded — Under these

circumstances

3543

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Circumstances, we trust that Sepoys and others may be ordered from the Presence, with a view to expedite the Conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.—

We have further to Represent, that we have dispatched, to your Majesty, three Letters from the Europeans, one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubuc, who at the time of our — landing gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty from a person named Monsieur Le Hamite: We also send three Memoranda of Rates, of Allowance, as fixed by us, and those which the Chiefs demand; altogether there are five Packets, forwarded inclosed in our Letter, which we hope will be duly Received. In addition to these, a seperate Account, of the Battle — between the French and English Ships, in the Road of Pellicherry, is also transmitted and every thing will appear from it.—

May it please your Majesty, from the day of our Departure, on board the Vessel, of that Traitor Ripaud till our Arrival at Coriab

Mangalore

3544

Fort St. George 11th June 1799 —

(Mangalore) whatever has occurred and all that we have accomplished, in our endeavours, to promote the interests of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully Apparent, on our Arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on Horse-back in consequence of the heat of the weather and his suffering much from Boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favored with a Dooly from the Presence. —

Dated 14th Behaury of the Year 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud Answering to the 30th April 1798. —

A true Translation

(Signed) N: B: Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government —

No. 17.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Mangalore. —

To Mirza Baukir, Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim Dated the 25th Behaury of the Year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohum-mud Answering to the 11th May 1798 —

Your

3545

Fort St George 11th June 1799

Your Letter dated the 14th Behaury, of the Year Shaudaub 1226 from the Birth of Mohummud / Answering to the 30th April 1798 / dispatched by two Camel Messengers, has been received, and the Contents have been ascertained.—

You state that Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars (or Chiefs) and some European Recruits, and the Account which you Sent, containing the List of their Names, and the Allowances for their Subsistence has been received.—

According to your Request two Palankeens and two Horses are sent for the two Chiefs, and 20 Horses for the other persons: a Horse is also sent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the Palankeen, belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two Palankeens, to the two European Chiefs, and one to Hussun Ally, you will repair to the Presence, with the Europeans; for the transportation of their Baggage, 300 Men have been ordered, you will pay them their Wages, until their arrival

at

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

at the Capital, and making them carry the Baggage, of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will desire the European Chiefs, to leave their Surplus Baggage, behind them, depositing it in a House and placing a Guard to take care of it; and the remaining necessary Articles, they will bring with them, by the Blessing of God, after their Arrival at the presence, their whole Baggage, will be sent for, having fully explained this, you will bring them to the presence. —

An Answer to their Letter, is transmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them, — They have been informed, that if it be necessary, to bring every body with them, they will do so; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their Chiefs should repair immediately to the presence, and leaving the men with the other Chiefs, give Orders for their proceeding leisurely after them. Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Hamaul Mohummud Mirda, and an Hircarrah for the purpose of providing them with necessaries and you yourself will proceed, to the presence, with the European Chiefs. — You will cause them

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisi-
-ons, as may be proper, by the different Aumils
(Revenue Officers) of the Talooks, and give Regular
Receipts— An Order (Rahdary) for this purpose
has been written, and is transmitted to you.—
Bearers for three Palankeens with three Duffadars,
Jeevajee Naik, Venkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik,
and two Shahaubdar Guards, as sent to you.—

Your dispatching the Boxes, containing
the Trees was perfectly proper: Bearers have also
been sent from the presence, for the purpose
of bringing them on.— You will bring the
Ship Builders, who have arrived, to the presence,
as well as the Artificers, and after I shall have
seen them, they will be sent Back for the pur-
-pose of being employed in Ship Building.—

The Letters written by Hussun Ally,
and Mohummed Ibrahim, do not contain
any thing respecting their Negociations nor
mention where they have been, or from whence
they came— We desire you will cause Hussun
Ally to write a full Account, of every thing, from
the

3548

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad, to the day of their return to that place, containing the Occurrences, on the Voyage, their conferences, the state of the War, and a description of whatever, they may have seen curious, or interesting; having written all these particulars you will transmit, the Narrative to the presence, that they may not again be called to Account. —

You will encourage and Satisfy the people, who have arrived, and bring them to the presence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to displease or vex them. —

The Order (Rahdary) for supplying necessaries, which has been sent, is under Charge of Homaul Mohummud, Considering what is proper, you will furnish them Accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted you must all three of you, write seperate — Arzies, when you have occasion to write. —

To the Asof of Jemaulabad

You will remain (at Jemaulabad) for the purpose

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.—

purpose of furnishing, the necessary Articles, to the Christians, who have arrived after their departure, You will Repair to the presence, and should even the Month of Zehyjah, have elapsed, it is of no importance

Endorsement.—

Two large Mares, 29 Horses, and Buarers for 3 Palankeens, with three Duffadars, Juwajee Naik Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shabaubdar Guards are sent with Homaul Mohummud Merda, or Head of Mysseng-ers and Narrana and Bursa Naik Hircarrah.—

A true Translation.—

(Signed) W.B. Edmonstone

Persian Translator to the Govt.—

No. 18.—

Translation of the Narrative of the Proceedings, of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun, to the French Islands, from their departure, to their Return, Written by Hussain Ally one of the Ambassadors.—

The