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

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27.2.47

3550 Fort St.t George 11.th June 1799.—

The following Articles, were taken down agreeably to the dictation of Ripaud on board the Vessel, on the 27.th of Zaukree 1225. of Mohum-mud (Answering to 15.th December 1797)—

It has been ordered, by the sacred — presence, that (we) must bring 30,000 Horses, and 40,000 Infantry, 100 Guns and Mortars, with their equipments, and Artillery Men, with the French Force; Provisions, Carriages and Conveyance, and Military Stores, shall be furnished by the Rhoodabad Sirkar — This Article was not brought forward.—

That we should forward as great a Num-ber of Europeans, as we can, together with 20, or 30,000 Men of Colour, who know their exercise well, and accompanied by experienced Officers.—

That the Generals, who may be sent, on their part (the French) be Masters of their profession, such as General Mangalon; and as our King, is better versed in the Systems of India, the French Generals must Consult with him and carry on operations, against the Enemy

in

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Fort St.n George 11.th June 1799.—

in concert with him.—

Whatever may be taken, in the War,
from the Enemies of our King, and the Republic,
such as Towns, Forts, Factories Effects, Ships
and Vessels Money &.a or whatever Cash or Treasure
be taken from Nations in subjections to them;
All these must be divided, into two (equal)
parts, one half for our King the other for the
Republic — Excepting the Country of the Khooda-
-daud Sirkar, which the English formerly un-
wrested from it, by force of Arms; such country
will be retained, by the Sirkar, and they (the
French) shall have no Share in it. —

Should the French Republic be
desirous, of making peace with the English,
they are not to conclude, such peace, without
our King being Comprehended therein; because
after the Treaty of Alliance, the Enemies of the
Republic, will be still the Enemies of our
King, and it would not be consistent, with
Friendship and Justice, not to include him in
the peace. —

Should

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Should any one in the Service of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, enter the French Camp, and Commit any outrage, let him be appre-hended, and sent to the presence, in order that he may be punished, according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar — and in the same manner should any one of the French Army enter the Camp of our King and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he shall be immediately Apprehended and sent to the General of the French Army, in order that he may punish him agreeably to his own Customs — This Article was not brought forward. —

Should these propositions be approved by the Republic, we Request the Leaders of the Mother Republic to transmit speedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a small Vessel, in order that his Highness in person, may set on foot a formidable, and Victorious Army, to Meet that of the French, in the Neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is close

to

3553 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

to Goa.— Oh French Nation! with a view to the mutual interests of the parties, our King, intended to send several Letters under his August Seal and Signature, with four Sirdars, of high Rank for the purpose of Negociating, upon a Ship belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the Mother Country— But the Apprehension of the Enemy and the unfavorableness of the Season, prevented the Measure. A Standard of the Republic was however quickly prepared and set up in the Camp of Lally (His Majesty) caused it to be Saluted with three thousand Guns.* Ripaud and Mons: De Bay can bear testimony to this fact.—

And

* Here follow the Names of various implements of War, probably meaning Ordnance, Muskets, and Rockets, but, the usual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaums System, it is not known what species are here designated— This alludes to the ceremony of consecrating the National Flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the Sitting of a Jacobin Club which had been established at Seringapatam under the Auspicies of Mr. Ripaud; this curious paper in which the Sultaun is Styled Le Citoyen Tipou was found in the Palace at Seringapatam.—

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Fort St George 11.th June 1799. –

– And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will
Support the Standard, of the Republic, Oh French Nation!
if ye will but Consent, to these propositions, you need
not hereafter fear your Enemies – Turn your thoughts,
only to the protection of your Island, for our King, will
keep the English so employed, and embarrassed, that they
will be unable to turn their Attention, towards you –
Further Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and
the greater part of the Powers of India, are united
with our King, for this purpose, and will not cease,
until they shall have driven the English out of
India. –

Oh Protector! +

Supporter of the World, Health! –

The particulars of our proceedings from our first
leaving Jemaul-Abaud, until our Arrival (return)
at the port of Cowrial (Mangalore) in the Khooda
-daud Sirkar are as follows. –

On Sunday the 17.th of Zaukree 1225. of
the Birth of Mohummud (5.th December 1799) we
embarked.

+ An Invocation to the deity.

Fort St.t George 11.th June 1799.—

embarked— Ripaud Occasioned the delay of a day or two, in adjusting the equipment of the Vessel &c.a On the 19.th we weighed Anchor— After proceeding five or six Cos ‡ to Sea, Ripaud Accompanied by five or six persons— came up to us in a very disorderly manner, desiring us to shew them the Letters, which had ban entrusted, to us for the Sirdars (or Chiefs) at the Mauritius— we Observed that our Orders from the presence were, not to open the dispatches, until our Arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him, (Ripaud) who had laid the foundation, of the present expedition, and who was acquainted, with all circumstances, to take such a Step— allour persuasions were of no avail; he took the dispatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open Khurectahs § also— we told him that he would be disgraced, and his improper proceedings, be exposed, among his whole Nation

adding

‡ A Cos is usually reckoned equal to about two Miles English.—

§ Khurectahs are the Bags or Cases of Tissue, or Silk in which Letters addressed to persons of Rank are usually enclosed

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

(adding) that it was highly unbecoming in him, to be Guilty of such a degree of treachery, and misconduct; that until our Arrival at the Mauritius, we respected these Scheretahs, as our own Lives, but we would do with these Scheretahs, as we had been directed by the presence;— Upon this he Restored them to us,— The next day he came to us, and desired that we would make over to him, the Money which had been given to us, by the presence, for him and his French Associates else (said he) I will go to Umbace (meaning perhaps towards Bombay) and other quarters for plunder, and will Coast it for five or six Months, We Answered, " You Know very well that the Money which his Highness Assigned for our Expences, was entrusted to us, in your presence, by Shaik Ahmed, Mullick-oo-Toojar. Knowing and seeing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this Request.—" Refuge of the World, Health! he Assigned for Our Accommo-dation, the place where the Lascars are; there was no place for us to Sleep or to Sit in — our inconve-niences

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

inconveniences increased daily, at last we desired of Ripaud, to Allot some place for us to Remain in, until our Arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a small Doney (Boat) which was on the Vessel to Sleep and eat in, until our Arrival at the Island.— From the day of our Leaving Mangalore until our Arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more than what he Allowed the Lascars, and which only suffised for drinking, it was not enough for Cooking. In the course of the Voyage, he took two Vessels; after taking the Cargo out, he Released them— After ten or twelve days we Steered direct for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a Message to me* proposing to Recite to us the Commands which your Highness had entrusted to him, Respecting the Negociations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we should take down a Translation of them, and make our Representation, Accordingly at the Island; we Replied that Shaik Ahmud, Mullick-oo Soojar Communicated to us, in his (Ripaud) presence orders to this effect; that whatever he Ripaud

* The Vakulsan designated throughout this Paper by the term Ghoolaum or Slaves. Here the word is in the Singular number and is perhaps intended to apply to the Writer only.—

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(Ripaud) should dictate to us or tell us, we should make our Representation, Accordingly to the Sirdars abovementioned through the Medium of Monsieur De Bay—Ripaud—brought several papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caused him to write several Articles which being done, he said that they were in Conformity to the Orders of the Jorseme. and desired that we would relate, our Negociations Accordingly— It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered, from the Rain, and the motion of the Waves of the Sea. However by the favor of God, and your Majesty's Auspices, we survived, and on Thursday the 3d. of the Month of Rawzee (19th January 1798) being arrived within two Cos of the Mauritius, a Pilot Came off in a Boat, to learn the Circumstances of the Ship— He came on board and Ripaud Received him with a great deal of Cordiality— he told him that we were Ambassadors, sent by your Highness, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send some one (on Shore) to give Notice. The Pilot immediately sent a Lascar, with a Verbal

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

averbal Message to the General, and in two or three hours + after a Physician came to ascertain, the people's health on board the Ship.— He sent for all the Men, who were on board the Vessel, and enquired into the state of every man's health, he then came up to us and made a Salam (or obeisance) and told us that he would immediately send notice, to the General of our Arrival; we desired him to Allot some place for our Accommodation, on shore, and enable us to disembark, adding that in a Day or two after, we would Commence our interviews, with the Sirdars; Requesting that our Arrival might not be made Known to any one (else). The Physician after remaining an hour, Returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons of Rank, with a verbal Message, Stating that he was extremely happy, at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day — we Replied, by Requesting that he would send for us Clandestinely, so that it would be known to no one; they Replied that it was very well, they would report

+ The hours in this paper must be understood to mean the Hindostan Gharry consisting of

Fort St George 11th June 1799 –

Report Accordingly to the General, and act agree-
-ably to such Orders, as he might give. – after
this they went away – In the mean time, Ripaud
carried the Ship near to the land, and dropping
the Anchor in the Mouth of the River, imme-
-diately went to the General. At twelve o Clock
at Night, he came on board again, and told us
that he had Represented every thing to the General. –
before his Return however, five or six Sirdars and
two Aides de Camps of General Malartics
came to us on board the Vessel, and told us
that they must conform to the custom of their
Nation, and that if they did not receive your
Highness's Ambassadors with due Respect and
attention they would be censured from home.
We used every argument in our power to
desuade them, but to no purpose. The next day,
the Soldiers were drawn up into two Lines,
from the Bank of the River, to General
Malartees House, by General Malartees direc-
-tions, who sent several Officers in his own

Boat

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Boat, to meet us, and conduct us to his House— Accordingly we went on shore in the Boat and immediately upon our landing, near a hundred and fifty Guns were fired, and we were conducted, with the utmost degree of Respect to the Sirdars.— when arrived at General Malartic's House— The General himself General Sercey, the Members of Council ‡ and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the House,— The General seated us upon Chairs, close at his Right hand. We presented — your Highnesses Compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our Coming, was to — enquire after the health of your Majesty's Friends, as no news of them had reached the Presence for several Years, and therefore your Majesty had — deputed us, to all the Sirdars, that we might Ascertain and Return with an account of the Welfare of your Majesty's Friends; I then took the Kharetahs containing your Majesty's Letters in my hands, Rose from my Seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the Royal Letters with Respect—

‡ The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.

Upon

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Upon this General Malartees Arose, and taking off his Hatt, Received the Letters from my hands. In the same manner General Percy, Rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his Letter also — General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartee told us that if we would deliver to him, your Highnesses Letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to Convey it to him, and obtain his Receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the August Letter into the hands of General Malartee. I afterwards enquired who was the President of the Council. — Malartee desired Monsieur Des Combres to Rise, and take the Letters. At the time of our landing we desired Rispaud, to Accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after our Arrival, he came to the Assembly and holding his Hat under his Arm stood at a distance. We told General Malartee that Monsieur De Bay, had been sent from the presence, to be the Interpreter between him (Malartie) and us, in any Negociations — which might take place between us, inconsequence

of

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

of which he called De Bay to him, and Observed to him, that in your Highness's Letter Yoosuf Alli was mentioned (as the person deputed) whereas our Names were Hussun Alli, and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know, the Reason of this— This being explained to us, by De Bay, I answered that Meer Yoosuf, had been Originally appointed, but being laid up with Illness he had been set aside and your Highness had deputed us instead.— We then told General Malartic, that we had several points of a secret Nature to communicate to him and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him, what your Highness had directed,— General Malartic Answered "at 3 o Clock we two * Sirdars will visit you at your place of Residence," we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with Palankeens and directed the Bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the Island, and he gave us a Garden close to the City to reside in at 3 o'Clock all the Sirdars abovementioned visited us,— We went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted

* It does not appear who the other was.—

Fort St George 11th June 1799.—

conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon Chairs, and addressed them to this effect. "The object of our King in desiring to form an Alliance, with the French Republic, is to crush our already half expiring enemy.—"What do you wait for? "His Majesty is ready to afford you succours; shew your- "-self in India. The unbounded violence and oppression of "the English, have rendered all the Princes of India their "enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the "great extent of Territory, which they have acquired by "Artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters Look upon "the present time, as a most fortunate Opportunity; "send a large Army and an extensive train of Artillery, "to the Assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastise "-ing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India The- "English tremble at the very Name of our Sovereign, and of "the French, and will not be able to withstand the power "of our Sovereign, supported by the aid of the French- "Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter "It is "well known to the Republic, that both his late Majes- "-ty, and our present Sovereign, have at all times, been "the friends and well-wishers of the French Nation, have "always sought their assistance and support, and made "common cause in their Wars, against their Enemies— "The wish of our Sovereign is this that by affording "assistance, to the Republic, the French name may "become as honored and exalted in India, as it is- "throughout Europe, and among the Musselmen."—

The

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force, should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with Provisions, Military Stores, Conveyance and Carriage.? We Answered, that from the Day of the Landing of the French Army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions; that is to say, Rice, Meat, of every kind, and Ghee, (excepting however European Liquors,) Military Stores, Conveyance and Carriage— They then told us, that for the purpose of procuring a large Military force, they would fit out two Ships of War, and dispatch them with letters from themselves, together with your Highness's Letters addressed to them, four, in charge of two confidential persons of rank to France; and they desired that we would give them a Memorandum of the provisions and Carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the Military succours required— We Replied, that we would the next day furnish them, with the Memorandum accordingly,— They then rose and went home— In the Morning they sent the head Aid de Camp and ‡ Dewan S to us, who said, that General Malartic, sent his Compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars, were about to write Letters to the Government in Europe, and therefore he Requested, that we would furnish him with the Memorandum, which we had promised, —

with

‡ No probable name can be conjectured from the Abreviation S Superintendant of the Revenue of Finance—

3566. Fort S.t George 11.th June 1799.

with respect to Provisions and Carriage. — Having ac=
=dingly drawn up a Memorandum, with regard to
Provisions and Carriage, we sent it by Monsieur
De Bay to General Malartic, Chevalier of the
World Health. These four Sirdars, have each
Written Seperate Letters, to different People, to
procure a large Force, for the assistance of the
Sircar, and have deputed two Confidential Persons,
one Monsieur. 9 the Head Aid de Camp, the other
Monsieur Magon, a Captain, in order to represent
the excess of Your Highness's friendship, and At=
=tachment, and Charged with your Highness's
Letters, addressed to General Malartic, &c.a and
accordingly on the 7.th of Rauree 1225. of the
birth of Mahomed (23.d January 1798.) they
were dispatched to Europe, on two Ships of War,
with the utmost Caution. — After two or three Days,
with a view to Strengthen the foundations of
friendship, and Attachment, we caused a paper

9. Name illigible. —

to

Fort S George 11th June 1799.-

to be drawn up, by Monsieur De Bay, to the follow-
-ing purpose, and sent sent it to General Malar-
-tic, Viz.t that in order to Cement the basis of
Friendship, and Alliance, it was necessary that both
Parties, should bind themselves by Oaths, in Order
that the System of harmony and friendship, Sub-
-sisting between your Majesty, and the French
Nation, might be confirmed, and that while
the Moon, Should keep its course, this Alliance
Should Remain unimpaired and unviolated.-
General Malartic returned for answer, that the
ratification of the Alliance, by Oath, depended
upon Government in Europe. that the friendship,
between the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the French
Nation, was fully established, that there would
never be any dimunition of that friendship, and
union, as long as the Moon retained her Course.-
-That the Enemies of their State, were the Enemies
of the French Nation.- That your Highness,

would

Fort St George 11th June 1799.

would soon have an Opportunity of Seeing what the devotion, and friendship, of the French Nation would effect, with the view of Crushing the Enemy, and that he was from his heart, the devoted Servant of your Sircar. —

Refuge of the World.' In Consequence of the Severity of a Sea Voyage, and unfavorableness of the Climate, I was so much indisposed that ¶ General Malartics' Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill in con=sequence of which he immediately sent two of the first Physicians, to Attend me, with a Message that on the next day, at three Oclock, he would Come himself, to visit me.— The follow=ing day, General Malartic came accordingly, and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous re=presentation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed, That had we arrived four Months ¶— Names illegible. —

before

Fort St George 11th June 1799.

before he could have sent us back, with one thou=
sand Europeans, untill the arrival of the Army
from Europe, but that those Troops had now
been dispatched to Batavia, to the Assistance of
the Dutch; Still however he would manifest his
devotion, in the best manner he could, and that
he would not send us away empty handed— He
then asked in what places, your Highness had
Factories established, and what was the practice
of the Sircar, with respect to the establishment
of Factories, and desired us to send a Memoran=
dum, upon the Subject— the next day we caused
De Bay to draw up a reply to the following
effect, which we sent to General Malartic Viz.
That your Highness had established Factories,
at Muscat, at Kutch, at Bussora, and in
other principal Cities; that two Confidential
Persons were kept at each Factory to buy
and sell, and that if he (Malartic) were willing,

That

Fort St George 11th June 1799.

that a Factory, on the part of your Highness, should be established at the Mauritius, We would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a Factory should be established accordingly- Some days after, General Malartic sent for us, and told us, that he readily Agreed to the establish=ment of the Sircar's Factory, at the Mauritius, adding that he would appoint a Dewan, to Superintend it who would provide such Articles, as your Highness required, at a favorable rate, and also that he would assign a House, belonging to the Company for the purpose- After two or three Days I sent a note by Monsieur De Bay, to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some Plants, of the Nutmeg, and Cloves, Some European Fruit Trees, fine Coloured and Swat Scented Flowers, and filling some wooden Boxes with earth, plant them therein and send them carefully back with us, to be presented

to

Fort S George 11.th June 1799.

to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the Gardiner, and directed him to prepare the Plants, in the Boxes, with the utmost expedition. At 3. OClock, we received a visit from General Sercey, We advanced to meet him, Conducted him into the House, and seated him, on a Chair. General Sircey said to us, that, please God, some large Succours, would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the Troops, to your Highness,— after that we told him, that it would be very advisable, if he could send back with us, five or six experienced Navigators, several Ship Builders, and Iron Cannon Founders, to which General Sercey agreed, promising to send them with us on our return.— After setting two hours he rose.—

After this General Malartic sent a message by his Dewan, inviting us the following Morning, to see the Powder Mills, Gardens, and

Mortar

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.—

Mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the Powder Works, before us, Early in the Morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the Powder Works, and immediately on our alighting from our Palanquins, at the Gate, we were Saluted with twenty one — Guns. The Soldiers were drawn out in two Ranks, while Several Officers came out to meet us, and Conducted Us to General Malartie, and General Sercey, who met us, at the Head of the Stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon Chairs, and then Offered if we chose, to go with us, and Shew us the Works.— We answered that it was just as they pleased, their pleasure was ours:. They immediately rose and Shewed us all the Works— We then went without the Gates, where they directed the Artillery Men to fire the Mortars at the Targets, which they did fifteen times— they then requested that we would go and see the Garden, with the plants of Nutmegs, and Cloves &c. On

our

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Fort St George 11th. June 1799.—

Our leaving the Powder Works, we were again Saluted with 21. Guns—We then proceeded to the Garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home— The next day General Malartie sent to invite us, to go and see, Some Fire Works to be exhibited that night, accordingly an hour before the Close of the Day, we went to the Place where the Fire-Works were to be exhibited, The Second Aid de Camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper Story.— At that time both the Generals were not present. Having sat till nine OClock at Night, and seen the Fireworks, We returned home. Two or three Days afterwards, they invited us to go and see the Armoury, the Moody Khauna,* and the Iron Manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours, after Day light.— We Accordingly set out, and on our Arrival at the

* Probably means Flour Mills or some such Establishment.

Fort S.t George 11.th June 1799.—

the Gate of the Armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the Establishment, came out to meet us, they Shewed us the whole of the Establishment of Muskets, emplisments of War, Balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave.— The next day, General Malartic sent a verbal message by .....Dewan, inviting us to go at 3. Oclock in the afternoon, to see the Batteries and Ord=nance. The Person in Command of them received directions, to Shew them to us, and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Monsieur De Bay, and when arrived at the Batteries, the Sirdars of that Department came forward, and Shewed us the Batteries, and Ordnance. they Caused Several Shots to be fired; after seeing them all, We took leave of those Sirdars and returned home.— The next day we were informed by Des Combres and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a Ship to Bourbon, to fetch

Men

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Men for the Service of the Sircar, and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave, untill the return of the Ship- We told them that we were not come to carry away with us, Men to be enlisted for the Service of the Sirkar, (in other Words Recruits) nor were such the Orders we received from the Presence. Five or Six days after, General Malartic sent a Man to Call us- He told us, that he had appointed some Men for the Service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly, and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence and procure their entertainment, at the rate of Pay which he should fix- We informed him, that we Could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence.- General Malartic replied "Were I to write to the Presence would

it

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"it not be agreed to".- We answered that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's Option, to agree to it or not.- After this We took leave.- Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a Letter to General Malartic, by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport.- "It is very "well known to you, Sir, that the Object of our "Coming hither, was to carry with us the Assi= "=stance of a large, and effective body of Troops. "Persons of your Nation, represented to the "Presence, that a considerable body of Troops, "was ready at the Mauritius, for the Assistance "of the Sircar; and that so soon as Ambassadors "should be sent, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, "on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an "effective body of Men, should be sent back "with them, whereby the Common Enemy, would "be Chastised.- Had His Highness been pleased to "give us orders for raising French Recruits,

"His

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"His Highness would not have sent us without
"settling their rate of Pay, and Establishments,
"agreeably to the Custom of the Sirkar.— From a
"regard to the ancient union and established
"friendship Subsisting between the two States, you
"deem it improper to send away the Ambassadors
"of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, empty handed, and
"therefore propose to send a few Men, whom you
"yourself have engaged for the Service of the
"Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not
"be answered by so small a body of Men: nei=
="ther are we instructed to carry with us re=
="cruits from the Mauritius: nor indeed can
"this be done without Money.— Men of your
"Nation come to us every day, (meaning, for the
"purpose of being engaged) and require to be
"furnished with Money: but supposing they
"waved their demand of Money here, and vo=
="luntarily repaired to the Presence, with

"us

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"Us, under your Orders, their Pay must be fixed
"by the Presence; else suspending this business
"until His Highness, can be informed, deputo
"two Vakeels, of your own, with us to negotiate
"the matter,— As soon as such Vakeels shall
"have arrived at the Presence, and His Highness shall have stated to them, the rate of
"Pay and Establishment, as allowed to Lally's
"force in the Service of the Sirkar, should His
"Highness be disposed to entertain them, agreeable to the Accustomed rate of our Sirkar,
"His Highness will send Money with his
"Ambassadors, and then you may enlist Men,
"and send them Accordingly: in the mean time
"do us the favor to give us, our leave to return
"to the Presence"— General Malartic wrote
in Answer and also sent word by Monsieur
Des Combres and..... the Dewan, that he
proposed sending Mess.rs Chapuis, and Dubrie,

with

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with Several other Sirdars, to your Highness, with this view that until the Arrival of the French Succours, from Europe, the former Should reside at the Presence, in quality of Plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsities, like Rejaus, deceive your Highness; and that Monsieur Dubrie, might be deputed to France, together with your Highnesss Ambassadors, at the opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness; as by his going many points, of great importance, would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these Persons to the Presence, that hereafter Should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen, for your Service, they should be entertained at the rate, and According to the Customs of the Sircar, and sent Accordingly. — Refuge of the World: After the lapse of 18th Days, the Ship which had been sent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many

Men

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Men, wished to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Ma=
=lartie sent word to us, that he proposed in the course of five or six days, to send us to Bourbon, that as many Men as were willing to accompany us, we might Carry to your Highness. General Mangalon paying us a visit, We stated to him that it would be very desirable, if he would accompany the Troops, destined for the service of the State. — to which he replied, that when a Considerable force should Arrive from Europe, for the purpose of Subduing the Enemy, he would Accompany it to the Presence, and he desired that we would represent so to your Highness. — After setting two hours he took leave. — Four days after, General Malartie sent for us to his House, at 3 OClock in the afternoon, and then proposed to us, to embark the follow=
=ing Morning at nine OClock, adding that

he

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he himself would accompany us on board of Ship, to take leave.— Accordingly the next day, being Thursday the 21st of Bubbaunee 1225. (8th March 1798.) of the Birth of Mahummud, we set out —Arrived at the bank of the River's Mouth, Several Sirdars Accompanied us in the boat, and escorted us on board the Ship, where they took leave.— An hour after, General Malartic, or Monsieur Chapais, and Monsieur Dubric, Came on board, and General Malartic, deli=vered to us the Khereetahs containing the Arzees, to your Highness's address, desiring that we would present his humble respects.— He then gave Orders for weighing Anchor, and returned as soon as General Malartic, had got on board the boat.— the Captain of the Ship ordered the Anchor to be hove, and in one day, and a Night, we Arrived at Bourbon, where we Anchored.— Monsieur Chapais, and

Dubric

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Dubue, got into the boat, and visited the Governor of Bourbon, and returned bringing with them four Persons, who were desirous of proceeding to the presence.— The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing Anchor, shaped his course for Mangalore.— Near the Line, we met with a Storm, in which one of the Masts of the Ship, was Sprung (or carried away) and during the whole of the Night, the People dispaired of their Lives; But through the favor of God, and the Royal Auspices, in the Morning the Storm Ceased.—

Prior to this, I had the honor to write to your Highness, a full and accurate account, of the engagement which took place off Tellichery, * together with the disembark=ment of the Europeans, and their demands.— Whence your Highness will have been informed....

* This alludes to the Capture of the Raymond and Wordcott Indiamen in Tellichery Roads.—

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of those particulars.—

Dated 8.th of Tucker of the Year —
Shadaub 1226. of the Birth of Mohummud
(23.d May 1798).—

A true Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone
p. S. to the Government

N.o 19.

Translation of the Narrative of Mohum=
=mud Ibrahim, one of the Ambassadors dispatch=
=ed, by Tippoo Sultaun, to the Isle of —
France in 1797.—

Chapter 1.st

Account of the departure of Hussun —
Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on
the part of the Khoodadad Sircar, for the Is=
=land of Mauritius, on board a Ship (Patailah)
accompanied by Ripaud; a Frenchman: also of
the Conferences held at that place, with the —
Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the under=
=mentioned

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=mentioned particulars.—

We Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 15th of the Month Zaukery, the Year Saur (answering to about the 4th of December 1797.) 1225. from the Birth of Mohummud, having embarked on board the Ship *** in Company, with Repaud the European, in pursuance of the Order of the enlightned Presence, weighed Anchor, and on the 20th of Rohmaunee of the same year, (Answering to the 8th January 1798.) safely ar=
=rived at the Mauritius— The Sirdars (or Chiefs) of that Place, in consideration of the high reputa=
=tion, and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us, with the greatest respect, and we were landed in the Town at one of the best Houses.—

The four Letters, addressed to the Chiefs of Mauritius; one to General Malartic, the Second to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Des Combres,

were

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were delivered, and these four Chiefs, received them with the greatest respect.— They opened them and ascertained their Contents— They mentioned that two Ships, were to be dispatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they should send two other Ships, as a Convoy to them, altogether four Ships, that they (the four Chiefs) should write to Paris, an account of our Arrival at Mauritius, on a deputation from the Sultaun, and persuade the Directory to open a Negotiation.

Your Servants Considering the departure of these Ships for Paris, so immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a most propitious circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious Auspices, and as presaging the Success of the Affairs of the Khoodadaud Sircar, we observed to the Chiefs, that their writing alone, would not produce a Speedy and Satisfactory Answer from Europe, and that therefore it would

be

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be proper, to postpone the departure of the Ships, for some days, and send Copies of the Letters, which they had respectively received from the presence, with their own Despatches, on the Subject of the Negotiation, with your highness, in order that all your highness's wishes, might be made known and acquiesced in, as soon as possible.

The Chiefs accordingly on due consideration, wrote what was proper. We also taking advantage of the circumstance of the time, appointed two Europeans of Note,* one Mons.r Magon, the other Monsieur Pigon, holding out to them an expectation of the favor of the Sircar, to act as Vakeels, or Ambassadors, and after preparing an Hoshiumnama, or Instrument containing ten propositions, the particulars of which will appear in a Separate Paper, we delivered it to them, and Despatched them on Board the said Ships, for Paris on the 6th. of Rawzee of the same year, answering to about the 22.nd of January 1798. By the blessing of God, all the objects of the Sircar, will speedily be brought to bear, agreeably to your

* These Names are too indistinctly written in the Persian to warrant, a certainty that they are the real Names

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your wishes, But it will be better, with a view to give
Efficacy to the Business, if Vakeels be sent to Paris,
with all possible expedition, immediately from the
Sircar;- At a former period, it was your wish to send
confidential Vakeels to Paris, for the purpose of promoting,
the objects you have in view, if Vakeels had been sent,
all the objects of your Demands, by this time would have
been accomplished.

It is certain that the English,
are reduced to great difficulties, and distress - and at this
crisis the Negotiations at Paris, may be carried on with
the greatest success: from the friendship of the Chiefs
of Mauritius, you can expect only some Recruits, and
the establishment of a Factory but with regard to
other affairs, of importance, such as succours for your
Country, and the connecting a Negotiation, nothing
final can be determined here, It will be advisable
however, to preserve a friendship, between these Chiefs
of the Mauritius and the Sircar.

We according to our imperfect
understandings, having made ourselves acquainted with

these

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These Matters, have Relates them accordingly

Chapter 2d.

Account of Rispaud the European —

as follows. —

Having Weighed Anchor, from the Bay (Khaurie) at Coureal Mangalore) we proceeded out to the Roads and came to an Anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us and said, That he has been extreemely ill treated, by all our Serdars. We asked him in what Respect our Chiefs, has behaved ill towards him: He answered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he should be supplied from the Sircar with all the Stores, and Necessaries for the Ship in the most ample manner; and that he should thereon be dispatched; That the Serdars had furnished him with neither Stores, nor Necessaries, of any kind; and that Ahmud Khaun, Mullick oo Pojar, had taken from him by force, the sum of 325 Pagodas, and had also taken a Bond — from him for the Ship, and informed him that he must himself purchase the Stores, and Necessaries for her. That he had in consequence purchased them from his own funds, and had them come away, by which means he has sustained a great loss;

&c.

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he therefore wishes to delay his Voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himself, for his losses, he proposes to seize some of the Enemy's Ships, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We on this asked Rijaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Presence, and what improper measures he now proposed to pursue: We observed that it would be proper for him to pay some attention, to his engagement, and to have some consideration, for the important business in agetation. That your Highness had treated him, with great kindness, and that it would be well for him, to exert himself cordially in promoting the affairs from the Sircar, that it might be exalted accordingly. Rijaud replied that it was well, but that he wished to see the Letters, which had been written from the Presence, to the Sirdars / or Chiefs / of Mauritius, with a view to ascertain whether, they were the same letters or others. We observed to Rijaud, that it was the order of the Presence, that we should deliver these letters, to the Chiefs of Mauritius, that it was

not

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not prosper in Sun treacherously to think of opening, and Reading them, and that she would be severely Reprimanded for it. Notwithstanding this, without any Regard either to his Character or life, he still positively insisted, that without opening and reading the Letters, addressed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpless, gave the four Letters into the hands of Rispaud. who having opened them, and his mind being Relieved from apprehension, immediately weighes Anchor, and set off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the prosperous fortunes of your Highness, arrived in safety with this European at that place.

Chapter 3.rd

Account of the conferences with the chiefs, of Mauritius, who immediately on our

arrival, sent to us a Doctor, and an aid De Camp to enquire into the State of health of the Ships Company, and to ascertain from whence she came, We replied that we came from the Sultaun, upon whose Kingdom, and Country, be the Shadow of God. Afterwards a Boat highly

ornamented

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Ornamented, came off with several Sirdars, to receive us.
And they having placed us in it, and brought us on
Shore, 500 Guns were fired off. and two lines of Europeans
Troops, being formed, and a Compliment being paid with the
Colours, we were conducted with the greatest Ceremony, and
respect, to the House of General Malartic, and all the
Chiefs and Gentlemen rose with great Reverence, and
made us sit down, They made enquiries after the
health of your highness; We replied "God be praised;
"by the Divine favor he always enjoys excellent health,
"and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of
"his Country and in punishing and preventing the evil
"Designs of his Devote Enemies, and he has sent his Compliments
"to all the Chiefs". All the Chiefs immediately on hearing
the word, Compliments, taking off their hats, and arising
from their Seats, offered their profound respect upon
this we gave the four Chiefs their Letters. They asked
what else there was besides the Letters. We answered
a Hookumnamah. † They then sent to our
place of residence, and observed that in the Evening

† or paper of Instructions, probably means the paper of propositions annexed to the Diary of Mussaw Ali. they

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they would call on us and see the Hookummah. The four Chiefs accordingly did call in the Evening and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the Hookummah. We informed the Chiefs that Rispaud was present at the time of writing it, and that it would be well, if he were called in. General Malartic replied that he had not sent this European, as a Vakeel to the resplendent presence: what then said he: has he to do here. he is second officer of a Ship, and "now are come from the presence, the Shadow of God, whatever "conferences it may be necessary to hold, let them be held with you" We thereon gave in writing to the Chiefs, the ten Articles respecting Provisions &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper and the Chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses and they have since sent, on their own part, those ten Articles in detail to Paris.

Chapter 4th.

Account of our Return from the Mauritius to the Resplendent presence.

The four Chiefs of Mauritius, told us personally, that the European Rispaud, had brought us

here

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here, on a false Representation to the Sultaun: That at present, they had no Forces, that had we arrived four Months Sooner, a Small Reinforcement would have been Sent with us, that as a Succour to the Dutch two Ships has been sent to Batavia, more than three Months ago, that has we arrived Sooner these Ships should have gone as a Reinforcement with us, We observed to the Chiefs, that for forty years a Friendship has subsisted, between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which, it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the English Nation and raising the Standard of Victory and affording assistance, and protection, to the Country of Hindostan, cement still stronger the Bonds of union and friendship: that our Sovereign had with this determined view, sent us to them and that they should act in such a manner, as to encrease the honor and Reputation of both parties. They Replied that it was certain, that in a short time, a large Army, and efficient Succours would be Sent from Europe and that they were Ready to do every

thing

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thing in their power, to promote the Service of the Sircar, after this conversation they returned to their houses.

Chapter 5th

The Chiefs of Mauritius caused proclamation to be made in the City, by beat of Drum, and sent letters to the neighbouring Island, inviting those to come forward who were desirous of entering into the Service of your highness.

After an Interval of fifteen days, some few Men assembled, and the Chiefs having sent for us. mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sircars, Seamen, Gunners, Soldiers and Artificers, they were about to send them, with us to the Presence that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting, that the allowances which has been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons, sent by them. We replied to this that we had come here to obtain extensive Succours, and a large Army, and not to carry away Recruits.- that had we come to procure Recruits. we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay. that they

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they were at liberty to serve them if they pleased, but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the Chiefs, who wrote to us in reply that although we would not give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence: that they should at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted Service, on Board the Ship, and send them with us: that should your Highness entertain them in your Service, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well, that otherwise, the men should be sent back, on the same Ship to the Mauritius.

Chapter 6th

We submitted six propositions to the Chiefs at Mauritius.

1st Proposition. That they should send two respectable persons, on the part of the Rhoss and Sircar, to Paris for conducting the Negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d

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2nd. Proposition. That we should enter into a Treaty, that their Standard, and that of the Khoordaund Sircar should be united.*

They Replies, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3rd. Proposition. That a Factory should be establishes at Mauritius, on the part of the Khoordaund Sircar.

To this they consentes.

4th. Proposition That they should send to the Khoordaund Sircar some Duttmey and Cloue Trees

To this they agrees, and have sent them to the presence, with us.

5th. Proposition That we would not carry with us, to the presence the Recruits, whom they proposed to Send

6th. Proposition. That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, They should be conveyed thither on the Ship now arrived

To this they assentes.

Chapter

* In other words that a Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive should be concluded.

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Chapter VIth

Rifaun the European came to us at night, twice during our Residence at the Mauritius; the first time he came, he said that Tindal Malattoo and the other Chiefs had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had by a false representation, to the Presence, brought us there. Rifaun asked us to give him, an instrument in writing purporting that he had not, by speaking to your Highness, been the means of bringing us. for that Monsieur Mendevrol. / Monneron / had at a former period, made a representation to the presence, recommending that your Highness should send Vakeels on your part to France, and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining Succours. We thereon told Rifaun, that he had delivered a Statement, to the Presence, and that it was evident, that the advice, on which we had been sent for, proceeded from him and that we would never give any such writing

The Second time that Rifaun came, he said, that Meer Gholaum Alli, Speaking

of

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of the business of the Negotiation has mentioned, that he / Pepaud / has certainly suggested to the Presence, the deputation of the Vakeels, but he denied ever, having — recommended any thing of the kind, - We were informed too by Des combres, the first in Council, that Pepaud was in the practice of holding very improper, and disrespectful discourse, saying that they had kept him in confinement, that having obtained his — release by Stratagem, he has proceeded further, that in consequence of this very improper discourse, they had disgraced Pepaud, and turned him out of the City. —

Des Combres further asked why your Highness, the Nizam, and the Marhattahs, do not unite and drive the English out of Hindostan he said it was certain, that by the union of these three, the English might be rooted out of that Country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the Service of Ram Rajah, upon hearing which, they / the English / had peremptorily remonstrated with him and had caused him to dismiss the 500 Frenchmen, the Ram Rajah

next

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was very much dissatisfied with the English. and that it was his wish to produce a good understanding, between your Highness and Ram Rajah.—

We further learnt from Des Combes, that at Paris, one day all the French Gentlemen, being assembled in consultation, it has been asked whether in Hindoostan, the French has any ally: that at this time, a friend of the Khoodas and Sircar was present, who replied that your Highness, for a period of forty years, has been the ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend, and that on hearing this all the Gentlemen were highly pleased.—

We were informed by Monsieur Cossigny, that the * Letters of your Highness which had been sent to France, under the care of Monsr Moneran, has arrived ten months before in France

At the time of our coming away we made enquiry of Genelab Malartic, respecting

* No Copies of these Letters have yet been discovered their Purport unknown - It is evident however from M. Cossigny's letter in the French correspondence, that their object was the same as that of the Embassy to the Mauritius in 1797 Pitre Mounerons a person of some note in the French Revolution was the bearer of these Letters.

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Rupaun, he represents that on his receiving your Highness's Commands, regarding him, he would take him into Custody and send him to your Highness; that the former Vakeels has been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highness ought not to send such persons as Vakeels —

He shewed us the place, in which Gun Powder, is manufactured and pounded by the power of a Water Mill. And a new manufactory, where the Charge of Powder with which the Guns are loaded, is — equal to two Cartridges and the Balls for these Guns weigh 60 Puttals (or Pounds) They make the Balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these Guns which they fire off The Balls carry as far as 200 Sultanny Dettehs (or yards) In this manner they fired off the great Guns three times for the purpose of — shewing them to us —

He shewed us the Gallows on which the Nutmeg and Clove Trees are cultivated

He shewed us the Bridge (or Pier) on both sides of which there are two Batteries, and on each of these Batteries there are sixty excellent Guns

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Guns, the Balls of which being made red hot. and thrown into the Guns, they are fired off, and by these Balls, the Ships of an Enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us Fireworks of different Sorts / such as the Chackettaun and Paramundal, &c.a / all very excellent of their Kind —

He entertained us with plays and Music &c.a which merit to be highly extolled —

He shewed us the Manufactary for Guns, Swords. Cartridge Boxes. and the various implements of War —

We had nine interviews with the abovementioned General. —

The Island of Mauritius, is in length 60 Cos. and 4 Cos in breadth. The City is situated, at the foot of a Hill. —

The following particulars — were ascertained from ++++ —

A Danish Ship had arrived at Mauritius, with letters from Paris. all the

Chiefs

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Chiefs of the Council of Mauritius, being assembled and
having read the Letters remained during one day, overwhelmed
with fear and anxiety. We enquired of +++ why all the
Gentlemen had remained a whole day in consideration —
He replied that after the French King was Killed, a —
new System, had been established. That there were 7 five
Chiefs of the first order. That there was a Council of
Antients consisting of 250 and a Third order of young
Men, whose Number amounted to 500, That these Chiefs
consulting together, conduct the affairs of the State, That
the Germans had made peace with the French, but
that the English having bribed the former with Millions
of Money, had separated them from the French, and
brought them over to their own Party. That through
the Means of Germans, they had also brought over to
their interests, two of the Chiefs of the first order, the
Directory, and a great number of those of the —
Second, and third orders. and that they secretly —
determined to bring about a peace between the French
and English. That this being discovered by the
other

+ Meaning the Directory

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other Chiefs, who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereon asked the Chiefs, who were in the interest of the English, for what Reason they were intriguing, to accomplish a Peace with that Nation - They replied that they had been seduced into this error by the instigation and artifice of the Germans - They in consequence, put able these French Chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5000 Horse, as a Guard for the custody of them. The English Vakeel / Agents or Ambassadors / who had come to favor the Scheme, took to Flight †. That in consequence of this circumstance, a mis understanding had again arisen between the Germans, and the French, and that peace at this time, could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public Notoriety at the Mauritius —

The French declare to the English that Peace can be established with them, only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same Situation, that they were in forty years ago, that on those

† This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.

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those terms they certainly might have Peace, The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress they are burthened with an enormous debt and there is no money in their Country how long will they be able to subsist on the resources, which they draw from Bengal and elsewhere there being so much reason to believe, that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the Kings of Constantinople of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French and their Vakeels / Ambassadors / are assembled at Paris —

We having ascertained all the foregoing particulars, by enquiry at different places, have represented them to the Presence, to the best of our ability. To add more were to transgress the bounds of respect, we trust that we shall be honored with the kindness, and favor of your highness.

Chapter 8th

We remained at Mauritius one Month, and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence, on a Ship, on the 19th of Rabaany,

the

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The year Saca 1225, from the Birth of Mahomed answering to the 7th. March 1798 we arrived in Safety at Coreal We embarked at the Manateeds, on Thursday in the Evening, General Malartic and all the Chiefs came on Board to see us, and delivered into our hands the letters from the Presence they urged the Captain very strongly to do every thing to promote our ease, and contentment, and told him to carry us to Coreal. The General then addressing himself to us, observed, that the persons who had formerly come on the part of your Highness, had carried off a great deal of money, on false pretences, that they had expended large sums without effecting any thing that he had therefore sent General Chapuy for the purpose of remaining at the presence, also General Dubuc for superintending Naval affairs, and Monsieur Desbouleaux for the purpose of disciplining the Troops, that he had in addition to these, sent sailors, Gunners and others to accompany them. He mentioned these particularly verbally, and observed that the remaining circumstances would appear from his letter to the Presence, Whereon

all

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all the Guns of the Ship and of the other Ships having been fired, the General returned to his house, and the Anchor of the Ship being weighed, we proceeded towards Cuttack: having taken on Board some persons at Bourbon, we proceeded Straight to Cuttack —

The Ship on which we were arriving near the Laccadives took a Patamar in which there were some Malabar Men and we asked from whence they came they said from Cannanore: we asked what news there was from Tellicherry and whether there were any English Ships there or not. they replied that there were two Ships there: — immediately on hearing this News the Patamar was Released and the Ship was steered towards Tellicherry; every body however objected, observing that as the Vakeels were on Board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry, for the purpose of fighting. The Captain of the Ship replies that after receiving accounts of the English Ships should he not go in quest of them he should be highly culpable, and deserve to be put to death, he would therefore by no means acquiesce.

Accordingly on Friday the 3d Behary of the year Shaaub 1226. from the Birth of Mahommed

the Raymond and Woodcot

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Mahommed / answering to the 9th of April 1798 / We
arrived at Tellecherry and found one Ship at Anchor
there near the evening another Ship had came into the
Road of Tellecherry, when on a Sudden, a violent Storm
arose and the lightning striking the Ship, she was
dashed to pieces on the Shore one Man was killed by
a Stroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another Ship which
had come from Bombay, made her appearance and entering
the Roads of the Port, came to an Anchor, Neither
of the Ships had yet furled their Sails, when the
French Ship, on Board of which we were went in between the
two English Ships, which were in the Roads of Tellecherry,
and came to an anchor, She called out to each of these Ships
to haul down her Colours, upon which both Ships fired off
their Guns and an engagement ensued The Ship which had
been previously at Anchor, struck her Colours and the
one which had came from Bombay getting up her Anchor
was making off. but she was also taken and brought back.

Passing by the fort and Battery
the two Prizes, and our own Ship were Anchored in

the

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the River / or Sea / the Number of the Prisoners, Chiefs and others taken in the Prizes amounted to about 500 Europeans — Having sent our own Men on Board their Ships, we confined their Crews on Board our own Ship. —

In the Morning a Serdar / or Chief / came on Board our Ship from Pillicherry, and a French Serdar set off for Pillicherry; what conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made we did not ascertain: some few of the English were detained, and the Remainder were set at Liberty — Both the Prizes were despatched to the Island of Mauritius. We heard that the two Ships, were worth — five Lacs of Rupees, and that the Goods, Money Effects, and different Articles were valued at five Lacs. The — remaining persons having been sent off to Pillicherry, the Next day we weighed Anchor, and pursued the Route to Courial, At this time a two Masted Ship, hove in sight and we went in Chasing came up with her we asked what Ship it was. They replied Tippoo Sultaun's under whose Charge they said that she was under an Assof / or Officer / named Shaikh Shahaub ud Deen. The people of the Ship further mentioned, that she had sailed for Muscat, and having been

Driven

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Driven back from Athineu by a Storm, they had separated to this Quarter. The Mate and Nakhoda / Captain or Pilot / of the Ship had on Board, Three Thousand Bags of Rice and there was also a little black Pepper. The French Captain was desirous of sending the Ship to the Mauritius, but we represented to him that the Ship, had come there in consequence of a Storm, and that it was not at all proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she in fact belonged to the Khoodaud Sircar, The Captain observed if this Ship belongs to the Sircar, why has she come to Tellicherry, for the purpose of selling Rice, we replied that this was best known to our Prince, They put eight Soldiers on Board the Ship and called her to Cuttiaul.

We arrived at that place in forty nine days from Mauritius and landed on Wednesday at noon the 8th of Zekaudah / answering to the 26th of April 1798 /

On our arrival at Cuttiaul we heard, that an English Ship from Bengal bound to Bombay has come to Cuttiaul while a French Ship was

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was, at Anchor, under English Colours, That the English taking her for one of their own Ships, had come in for Water and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay, by supplying her with water. The French said That they would supply her with Water, and send her to the place of her destination. The Captain at the same time told the Serdars of his own Ship immediately on the arrival of the Serdars / the English / to seize the Ship. Accordingly having sent people on Board the Ship they dispatches her to the Mauritius. We hear that the Ship has on Board Bengal goods, to the value of four Lacs of Rupees

Courtrai is distant from Mauritius 900 Cos. but by the route of † it is 1100 Cos, Paris is distant 2000 Cos from Mauritius

Having attentively ascertained these accounts, we have committed them to writing should any errors have occurred in the course of writing them we shall be forgiven

/Signed/ Mahommed Ibrahim

A True Translation

/Signed/ N. B. Edmonstone

Pt. S. to the Government

† Name illegible

No 20

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No. 20

No. 13. The following is substantially the same as that in the French correspondence marked No 22 —

Draft of a Letter from the Presence / Sippoo Sultaun / to the Executive Directory of France, dated the 17th. Rubbeeoob. Awul 1213 / answering to the 30th. of August 1798 / 7. —

To the Destinguisher and exalter in Rank, the refuge of ald and faithful Friends the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them..

By the favor of God always consider the Khoodadad Sircar, and the People of the Khoodadad Sircar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation.. a cordial friendship must be maintained, between them as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure - Though / which God forbid / the Earth and the skies should be shaken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship, be impaired. The English constantly burning with hatred and jealousy

7. There is apparently some error in the original Persian with respect to the date, unless it be supposed that the date at the beginning marks the time of transcribing the letter into the Book in which the Original of this translation was found and at the end, is the actual date of the letter. The last corresponds with the date of the French letter

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jealousy at the friendship of the Sircar, with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Marhattas, and others of my enemies, and without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me, - When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved that placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass, in the field of Battle, and then the Lords will be done, The people were afterwards spoken to on my part to this effect, that the French were my ancient friends and that this disturbance was owing to my connection with them, That it was for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation according to the pleasure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends the French, who would no doubt join me in taking measures to obtain redress by furnishing me with Troops, and granting me their alliance - In consequence I yielded in conformity to the requisition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, and the best and the richest half of my Country, a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French. What led to this was, the error and misconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name of Campbell to him that now

was

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No 20

No 13. The following is substantially the same as that in the French correspondence marked No 22 —

Draft of a Letter from the Presence / Sippoo Sultaun / to the Executive Directory of France, dated the 17th Rubbeeool Awul 1213 / answering to the 30th of August 1798 / †. —

To the Distinguished and exalted in Rank, the refuge of ald and faithful Friends the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them..

By the favor of God always consider the Khoodadad Sircar, and the People of the Khoodadad Sircar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation.. a cordial friendship must be maintained, between them as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure - Though / which God forbid / the Earth and the skies should be shaken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship, be impaired. The English constantly burning with hatred and jealousy

† There is apparently some error in the original Persian with respect to the date, unless it be supposed that the date at the begining marks the time of transcribing the letter into the Book in which the original of this translation was found and at the end, is the actual date of the letter. The last corresponds with the date of the French letter

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jealousy at the friendship of the Sircar, with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Marhattas, and others of my enemies, and without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me. - When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved that placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass, in the field of Battle, and then the Lords will be done. The people were afterwards spoken to on my part to this effect, that the French were my ancient friends and that this disturbance was owing to my connection with them, That it was for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation according to the pleasure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends the French, who would no doubt join me in taking measures to obtain redress by furnishing me with Troops, and granting me their alliance - In consequence I yielded in conformity to the requisition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, and the best and the richest half of my Country, a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French. What led to this was, the error and misconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name of Campbell to him that now

was

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was the time to make war, and that he would favor his views; and accordingly the English prepared for war, and took the Seals. It is therefore my desire, to obtain full redress, from the English for that outrage. It has indeed long been my design to State this affair, to the French, and prosecute my Revenge. I therefore dispatches two Ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers, agreeably to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chief de Brigade Chapuis, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, besides sixty Soldiers of these two persons, I have retained the Chief de Brigade Chapuis, and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc with the office of Ambassador, have sent him to Strengthen the foundation of friendship, and to bring a large force. Please God after the arrival of a suitable force, from that quarter /France/ and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy. I also send by Dubuc, and the two Ambassadors of the Sircar, a Standard of this State on its arrival you must unite it in the face of your nation, with your own, and then after the custom of your Country, bind yourselves by engagements, to

the

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the Ambassadors of the Sircar, who on their part also will bind themselves, according to the habits of the Sircar. All further particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citoyen Dubois and the two Ambassadors named Abdool Rehum, and Mahommed Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests, must be undertaken, but by mutual advice for in this consists the friendship of the parties, and every object to be undertaken, must be first secured by written obligations, according to your Laws. Though the foundations of the Earth and Skies, be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.—

Dated the 20th of July 1798 Xn. answering to the 2nd of Jamasseen 1226. of the Birth of Mahommed.

The following Eleven Articles, are enclosed in this letter, and are also inserted in the written Instructions to the Ambassadors.—

Particularization of the Eleven Articles (proposed by) the Khoodadaus Sircar, which being drawn up, are enclosed in the letter addressed to the persons abovementioned (the Directory)—

Article 1st. Ten or Fifteen Thousand Soldiers

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Soldiers inclusive Cavalry, and Artillery Men, to be brought

Article 2nd. During the War of the Sircar with the English, a Fleet of Ships of War, to Remain on the Coast, to afford assistance and supply necessaries —

Article 3rd. After the arrival of the Regulars Force, Provisions, Bullocks, Horses &c. (Spirituous Liquors excepted) shall be supplied by the Sircar —

Article 4th. Marches Halts, and other Orders, to be at the pleasure of the Sircar —

Article 5th. The Ships, shall Anchor, and the Troops, be disembarked between Pondicherry, and Tranquebar, at Porto Novo immediately upon receiving intelligence (of the arrival of the Fleet) the Sircary. Army will repair thither, for (to carry the War, into the others (Enemys) Country is the means of protecting that of the Sircar, and of securing supplies of Grain &c. —

Article 6th. Before the arrival of the Fleet at the abovementioned place, let two Ships be dispatched at intervals of twenty days to Mangalore to

† The expression is Swaurie Kauls literally the special retinue and Meaning the Army of the Sultaun commanded by himself in person

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to give notice of the Troops, to the Presence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sircars Army will commence its March.

Article 7th Excepting the territory, formerly under the Dominion of the Khoodadad Sircar, and which has come into possession of the Enemy whatever new conquests may be made, shall equally be devided, between the Sircar, and the French as shall also such Portuguese, and English Ships, and Islands, as may fall into our hands, should a Negotiation for peace with the English, have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sircar, the recession of the Sircars territory and Money must be stipulated for, and both be restored to the Sircar ere peace be concluded.

Article 8th When ever any disputes arise, between the people of the two States, an investigation shall be made by both, and punishment shall be inflected, according to their respective Laws.

Article 9th The question of Peace and War to be determined by Mutual advice and concurrence.

Article 10th French Amen going to and, from the Sircar, and practising trade and traffic, shall receive the same protection and indulgence as Servants of

the

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the Sircar, and if they commit faults shall be pardoned.—

Article 11th Artificers of every kind to be sent. four tinned metal Gun-founders, four white paper Makers. four platers of Mirrors, four Glass Makers. four Dock builders, and four Ship builders.—

Dated as above

In the Hurkunnamah or instructions addressed to Mahommed Bismilla and Abdul Raheem, the Vakeels of the Sircar, it is stated, that an assignment has been granted on Monsieur Mercier for 12,000 Rupees to provide for the expences of the Artificers and others and that having received the Money, they should carry it with them, and that if in addition to this, if any thing further should be required for the necessary expences, they should take it up from Monsieur Dubuc, giving him a Bond for the amount.—

Account delivered to the abovementioned Vakeels written on a separate Papers.—

Amount of assignment on Monsieur Mariens .. } Rupees 12,000

Fliers

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Hire of a Ship for the European
Dubee Pillictaz Mahommed
Bismillah and Abdul } Pan. 1,200
Raheem at the rate of 300
Parookies for each person .....

Ditto for a Person to accompany
Abdool Rahem for 3 Europeans
and 3 attendants altogether 9 } Pan. 450
Persons at the rate of 50 —
Parookies for each person altogether

On account Debay Dobhash of
for Interpreter ..... } 140

Total Parookies ..... 1800, or Rs. 675/20

Exclusive of this an advance of
6 Months allowances has been
made from the Presence, the
assignment for the Salaries
of Dubee and Pillictaz for
6 Months is ..... Rupees 8.640

27.360.

Altogether

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Altogether an assignment for 27,360. 10.

has been granted on Monsieur Mercier, and delivered to them. They are desired to pay to Dubuc, the Amount of the Freight and the allowances, and the Remaining 12,000 Rupees are also to be delivered over to him to Remain in Deposite in his hands —

Account of presents sent by the — Khoodadad Sircar, to the four French Chiefs and their Wives, inserted according to custom in a Separate paper and sent enclosed. —

Culgis and Serpeaches . . . . . 5 Pairs

Earrings ornamented with Jewels the invention of the Khoodadad Sircar 5

Rings Set with Jewels 5

Embroidered Dresses of 6 Cloths each

Khelauts for the Men 5

Guns 3

Embroidered Dresses for the Ladies

5 Suits, of 5 pieces each 5

Matchlock 1

Another Kind of Gun 1

Instigates

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Instigated by Kindness and Friendship,
these Articles, consisting of Dresses, Jewels, and Gems, the
Manufacture of the Khoodadaud Circar, agreeably to the foregoing
particulars, are transmitted to you.

Copy of two letters addressed to Admiral
Servy, and General Malartic, Dispatches on the 6th of Khusravey
/ answering to the 13th of October 1798 / Health to General
Malartic, my old and faithful Friend. your agreeable
letter, every word of which was calculated to Streng then
the foundations of friendship, was received at the Presence,
brought by the Generals Chasny, and Dubuc, and it
afforded me inexpressible gratification.

These two Generals whom you have
sent, appear to be men of very Noble qualities, and excellent
disposition, Men of Resource, and experience, wise, and well
Wishers, to both Governments with a view therefore, to
Communicate various necessary points of importance to
Our Friendship I have dispatched to your Country by the
way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two Chiefs
of the Khoodadaud Circar. As both yourself and
the whole French Nation, have for a great length of time
been

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been the cordial friends of the Khoodadad Circar I trust

that in consideration of this circumstances, you will always

continue to gratify my heart, by informing me of your Welfare.

Previously to the present period, the

heavy losses in Money, Territory, and Men, which the

Khoodadad Circar, sustained in consequence of its friendship

and connection, with the French Nation, are very well known

and it is therefore unnecessary to mention them. At this

time too, the English having heard of my sending the Vakeels,

of the Circar, for the purpose of obtaining accounts, of

your Welfare, are again preparing hostilities. The particulars

of this disturbance, as well as of all points, relating

to me will be fully made known to you, from the verbal

communications of Dedemaine and the letters of General

Chapuy - you are Frenchmen your fidelity and good

faith in the performance of your engagements, are well

established. It is most certain, that you will not in

any manner be guilty of the slightest neglect, in

demonstrating your good wishes, towards the

Khoodadad Circar.

Dated

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Dated the 13th of October 1798

E. S. corresponding with the 4th of Rhuttewy of the year Shaweal 1226, from the Birth of Mahommed

A Letter to the same effect was also written to Admiral Serrey

On the back of the original.

Drafts of Letters, to the Directory of France, with a Copy of the Hookummanah for instructions for the Vakeels of the Sircar consisting of eleven Articles

Account of Money disbursed for the expences of the Vakeels &c.

Account of Jewels Khelauts and Jems granted by the Presence to the Sirdars.

A True Translation

Signed N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government

The

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The following numbers from No. 21 to No. 29 inclusive comprize a part only of the voluminous correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun, and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shah, found in the Palace of Seringapatam. This correspondence it appears, commenced before the War, between Tippoo Sultaun, and the English — which terminated in 1792 and the same ambitious and hostile views against the British Power in India have marked it, from its commencement to its close —

The present Series commences, with the Deputation of two Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun, to Zemaun Shah, in the year 1796 for the express purpose of encouraging that Prince to prosecute his design, of invading Hindoostan, and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British Power in India. Many letters belonging to this Series, are omitted because they were thought unnecessary, to elucidate the Sultauns views, so completely developed by those which are now printed —

The papers No.s 22. 23. 24. 25. and 26 are translations of drafts in the Persian language.

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language, recorded in a Book, found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Palace, at Seringapatam. The Book contains drafts of letters of Zemaun Shah to his Ministers and Agents, to the Chiefs of Baloochistaun and Cutch, and the Ministers of the latters &c.a to the number of 22 from the year 1793 to 1799 They are not authenticated, but as the original answers to some of them, are in the possession of Government / tho not inserted in this Collection / and in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah / N.o 29 / to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him / N.o 22 / recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually despatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question and the mission of Ambassadors, in lieu the instances, as intimated in the following correspondence is authenticated by written Documents and has been confirmed by verbal evidence —

It appears that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignior, of which a Translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General, with the —

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The Sultaun. One of those answers which was transmitted by the Sultaun, to the Right Honble the Governor General for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form, in the printed correspondence above alluded to. The other / forming No. 20 of / the following Selection / was forwarded by Ambassadors, Dispatched by the Sultaun to constantinople —

No. 21

Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun to Meer Hubeeb Dallah, and Meer Mohammed Rozza, Sent on an Ambassy to Zemaun Shah —

In the name of God, the most

merciful, the Compassionate —

/ L. S. / Seal of Tippoo Sultaun

Hoo Kummancah, or Instructions addressed to Meer Hubbeb Dollah and Meer Mahommed Rozza —

It is proper that on your departure from the Capital, you proceed to Demaulabad and that with the advice of the Aumil of that place, you take Shipping in company with Dewan Dass the Banker,

attached

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attached to the Factory of the Mullick Co Joosab (or Comptroller of Commerce) and proceed from thence by Sea to Cutch — you will land at the Port of Mundevah, where is situated the Factory belonging to the Khoodabad Circar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the State of business at the Factory and with the conduct of the Durogahs (or Head — Officers) in the execution of their orders. —

Having visited Rajah Rodhun the Chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut (or honorary Dress) and Letters for him, which have been entrusted to your charge, At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajahs Brother and the Minister Futteh Mahommed you will make professions of friendship, and cordiality and lay the foundation of a firm alliance. —

You will obtain from the — Rajah and the other Officers, a house at Mundy for the purpose of establishing a Factory, on the part of the Khoodabad Circar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohommed Aboool Mojeed Khaun and Dewan Doss, Officers belonging to the Commercial — Department (Mullick Co Joosab) You will write a particular

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particular account of the detination, and circumstances, of the two Factories and of the Rajah, and other Matters and transmit it under your Seals to the presence, — through the Dewgahs of the Factory. If the Dewgahs in question shall have acted, contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions. The Dyse or form a Signature in use with Tippoo Sultaun.

You will give notice to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a Written Voucher for the purpose, that the Dealers in Mares and horses, who may bring them for Sale to the Ports of the Khoodadad Sircar, will be exempted from Duty, and that the Duties on their Articles also, which they may bring for Sale, have been taken off. that the Horses will be purchased at Coureah, / Mangalore /, and payment be made in Ready money unless they prefer receiving their value in Rice. Two Declarations to this Effect, from the presence, are committed to your charge You will deliver them to the

Servants

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Servants of the two Factories in Cutch, that they may be Shewn to the Merchants. Three Letters also addressed, to the Assofs of Jemaulabas, Wanjedabas and Nagedabas on the Subject of the Remission of the Duties on the horses, and Goods of the Merchants of Cutch, are sent with you, and you are desired to Deliver them, to the Assofs in question. A Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

As long as you Remain at Cutch, you will every other Day, pay a visit to the Rajah, as well as to his officers. an honolary Dress has been conferred on the Rajahs Brother, and one on Futteh Mahommed, which you will accordingly Deliver to them. you will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch, and Futteh Mahommed, that you are come agreeably to the orders of the Presence for the purpose of establishing a Factory, in the Country of Nusseer Khaun, that you have no other object, than to give encouragement, to the Merchants of foreign ports with the ports of the Khoodadad Sircar. That as horses are necessary as one of the means of prosecuting holy wars you are desirous of procuring a greater number for the Soldiers, and Warriors, engaged in this Service and that you

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You are come to make some arrangement for this purpose.

Having made this Kind of Representation, you will remain ten or twelve days, and visiting all the publick Officers, of this Government, you will be careful to inspire them with Hopes of the favor of the presence, and render them subservient to the will of the Khoodadad Sircar & Bysee of Tippoo Sultaun.—

Proceeding from Cutch, on a hired Ship you will repair to the Port of Heranchy and from thence to ✱✱✱ which is the place of residence of Nufseer Khaun, and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a letter to Nufseer Khaun to this effect, "that you are come to his Highness, with letters "and an honorary Dress, from the presence, and that you "will have the honor, to communicate to him the Commands "with which you are charged from the presence:—

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will on the receipt of his answer, proceed to the City of Nufseer Khaun, and paying your respects with the customary ceremonies of the place, you will present the honorary Dress, and Letters in Trust.—

You

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You will each present a Nuzzur (or offering) of five Hyderry Rupees and one Ahmedy ℣ and you will offer on the part of the presence, the Salutations prescribed, among the followers of the Faith, and at the same time, making the strongest professions of friendship, address him to this effect: That you had been ordered to wait upon his Highness and after being favored by him, with a guard, you were desired to proceed to Ajem (or persia) and having seen all the curiosities of that Country, and visited the Tombs of the Illustrious you were commissioned to bring back, with you the different Rarities, and choice productions of the Country.

You will make a Representation to this effect, and after two or three interviews you will observe to him, that Countries belonging to the followers of the Faith, are united by one Common interest; that in the Khoorad and Sebat, Sundry persons form an association and carry on a Commerce under the denomination of Mullick Oo Tojar that they beg to represent to his Highness, that if he will be pleased to favor them, with a place for a Factory at the Port of Hevanchy,

and

℣ A Coin equal to about a Gold Mohur

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and give them the necessary assurances, they will establish a Factory at that Port, and carry on a commerce, paying his Highness the established duties according to the custom of that Government, That the Mullick Al Toojar, had accordingly addressed a letter &c to his Highness on the Subject, and presented an Honorary Dress which are ready at his Service.

If Caving made a Representation to this effect, you will deliver the letter, and Dress and taking his Cowl (or Engagement) and an order to the Governor or Governor of Keranchy with respect to the assignment of a place for a Factory you will proceed to that Port and fix on the spot accordingly —

From thence you will proceed either by Land or Water with the greatest prudence and circumspection to the Country of his Majesty Lemaun Shah, and on your return also, you will visit Nasseer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will Select a Respectable person, from among the Merchants, for the purpose of conducting the business of the Factory and deliver over the place to his charge

&c Drafts of this and of the other Letters mentioned in these instructions are in the possession of Government

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Charge of Byse of Tippoo Sultaun

On your arrival in the Country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the Seat of Government, which is at Cabul and halting at the Distance of one Stage from the City you will address a Letter to the Vizier (or Minister) and despatch a message with it by the Meroah (or head) of the messengers, to this effect. That you had come to attend (his Majesty) on the part of the Honorable Great in the Capacity of Ambassador, and wait his Majesty's pleasure.

When the Minister shall send for you, you will repair to Cauboob and take up your residence at the place, which he may point out. at your interview with him, you will carry the Letter and Khelaut (honorary dress) with you and present them to him, in trays; you will each present a Nuzzur of five Ashrufies and according to the custom of that Government, you will pay the proper compliments and if it should be customary to sit down, after waiting a little and receiving the Commands of the Vizier, you will do so should it however be customary to stand up you will remain standing, then taking the

Letter

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Letter and Dress from the Trays, you will place them at some little Distance, in front of the Vizier, and after the respects and compliments of the Circar & Khordadad in the manner prescribed among the followers of the Sect, you will make many professions of friendship, observing, that all true believers are Brethren but you will pay at the same time due attention, to the respective ranks of the Parties - after having conversed together, you will represent that you are Syuds the descendants of Fatimah, & that you have repaired to the presence, of his Highness, and are ready to obey his Commands, and that you entertain hopes through his means, to be honored with permission to pay your respects to His Majesty:—

You will address yourselves to him, in this manner, and having through the Vizier, obtained admission to the presence of His Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the Trays, the Letter & Dress, Jewels, and the Swords, and there present them in the manner, which the Vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs, and etiquette of the Court. you will also according to the Established forms

& Fatimah was the Daughter of Mahommed

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of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up with your hands folded together, when you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus pass your Court through the Seven, in the manner which is proper for Ambassadors, you will present that "you having come a distant journey from the exalted "presence, have presented yourselves before his Majesty, that many "affairs of importance, have been entrusted to you which at His Majesty's leisure you will represent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Said 1223 from the Birth of Mohammad answering to about march 1796 / Written by Syed Hoossain Ul Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

The first time of your attending the Court of his Majesty Zemaun that you will each of you present a Nuzzer of eleven Ahmedees Ul Byze of Tippoo Sultaun

An Escort of Twenty Sabres is sent with you for the purpose of guarding the articles belonging to the Seraa. you will take care that they perform

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Letter and Dress from the Trays, you will place them at some little distance, in front of the Vizier, and after the Respects and Compliments of the Sircar & Khoodah are in the manner prescribed among the followers of the Faith, you will make many professions of friendship, observing, that all true believers are Brethren but you will pay at the same time due attention, to the respective ranks of the Parties. after having conversed together, you will represent that you are Syuds the descendants of Fatimah; & that you have repaired to the presence, of his Highness, and are ready to obey his Commands; and that you entertain hopes through his means to be honored with permission to pay your Respects to His Majesty:—

You will address yourselves to him, in this manner, and having through the Vizier, obtained admission to the presence of His Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the Trays, the letter & Dress, Jewels, and the Sabres, and then present them in the manner, which the Vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the Court. you will also according to the Established forms

* Fatimah was the Daughter of Mahommad

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of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and stands up with your hands folded together, when you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus pass your Court through the Levee, in the manner which is proper for Ambassadors, you will present that "you having come a distant journey from the exalted "presence, have presented yourselves before his Majesty, that many "affairs of importance, have been entrusted to you which at His Majesty's leisure you will represent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Said 1223 from the Birth of Mohammad answering to about march 1796 / Written by Syed Hoossain Ul Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

The first time of your attending the Court of his Majesty Zemaun Shah you will each of you present a Nuzzer of eleven Ahmedees 91 Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

An Escort of Divine Soldiers is sent with you for the purpose of guarding the articles belonging to the Sircar. you will take care that they perform

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

perform their Duty, and that they keep their Arms, clean and bright, that they regularly attend at the five Daily prayers and that they perform their ablutions and offer up Duly evolutions upon the parade * you will at the different Stages hire Bullocks or other carriage, according to the Custom of the Country for the purpose of transporting four Suits of Cloths for each of them at the expence of the Sircar, and you will also hire the necessary carriage, in the Country for the conveyance of the Baskets containing Khelauts / or honorary Dresses / and other Articles belonging to the Sircar, which you will carry with you H Byzee of Tippoo Sultaun —

For the the payment of the Wages of the different Servants, who accompany you, you will receive 750 Pagodas and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the Establishes Rate

In addition to this you will receive for your contigent expences 500 Pagodas, the value of which

* The term in the original Persian here translated parade is the same as that which is before translated Escort All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless. —

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which is stated, on the account, and you will take them with you.

Forty four Pagodas of Gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you, to offer the Nuzzurs for Offerings mentioned above. You will take 10 Silver Hyderies from the 500 Chuckrums[1] before stated, and agreeably the foregoing Directions present them as Nuzzurs to Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

True Translation

Signed A. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government

[1] A coin the value of which is not known

Translation

3637 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

No. 22

Translation of a paper entitled Proposition to his Xtis Majesty Zemaun Shaw 4.

The Imbecility and Ruinous condition of the Kingdom of Dehli are more obvious than the Sun — As therefore Dehli, which is one of the Seats of Government of the Mahommedan Faith, has been reduced to this State of Ruin, so that the Infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent, upon the Leaders of the Faithful that uniting together they exterminate the Infidels —

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit, but there are three Sects of Infidels, in the way of it, and altho when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension yet the union of the followers of the Faith, is necessary. If that ornament of the Throne, that Conqueror of Kingdoms, should adopt one of two plans for effecting this it will tend to the glory of the Faith. One of them is as follows

That

4th This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of Co-operation between Sippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah which the Ambassadors of the former, were instructed to propose to the latter —

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

That your Majesty should remain in your Capital, and send one of your Noblemen in whom you have confidence to Delhi with our Army. That this person on his arrival there should make the necessary arrangements, and after deposing the infidel King, who has reduced the Faith, to this state of Weakness, select from among the Family, some one properly — qualified for the Government. He should remain one year for the purpose of settling the Country, and taking with him the Chiefs of the Country. who are Rajpoots and others, direct his Standard towards the Dekhan so that the Brahmins, and others on the Road may come forward and present themselves to him. whilst I. from this quarter with the aid of God, will raise the Standard of holy war, and make the Infidels bow down under the sword of the Faith. after these shall have been sacrafices to the Sword, and no longer exist, the, the remaining Infidels will be nothing. afterwards the Settlement of the Dekhan may be concluded in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon —

The Second Plan is this

If none of your Majesty's Noblemen should be sufficiently in your confidence or equal to the — undertaking

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

undertaking and if your Majesty should be entirely at ease with respect to the State of your Country and Government it is proposed that Your Majesty should in person, proceed to Delhy, and having made the necessary arrangements there, establish one of your confidential Servants in the Office of Vizier (or Minister) and return to your own Capital. The person who may be selected for the Office of Vizier must be a man of address and enterprize, that remaining a Twelve-Month with his Army at Delhy he may be able to bring under subjection, the Chiefs of the Neighbouring Country. The second year your Majesty should also send from your Capital, a small Army as a Reinforcement so that the Vizier appointed by you as abovementioned may proceed with the Chiefs of Hindostan, towards the Dekhan, should those Infidel Brahmens direct their power to that Quarter by the grace of God the Hands of the Heroes of the South, in this part of the World, shall be raised for their Chastisement after their extirpation it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majestys part to fix upon a place of Rendezvous and there to meet me that the proper means may be adopted for the Settlement of the Country.

You are to make a proposition to his Majesty, to the above effect, and request him to determine upon whichever

3640

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which ever of the two plans he may prefer and then furnish you with a written engagement accordingly under his Majesty's hand and Seal, adding that if his Majesty will be pleased to give both of you permission and have the goodness to send a confidential person with you, you will repair to the presence of your Sovereign and having also obtained from him an engagement in writing corresponding with the instrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential person abovementioned to the presence of his Majesty but should his Majesty desire one of you to remain with him one of you will continue in attendance accordingly and the other will proceed with his Majesty's confidential Servant, to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Presence of his Majesty

A True Translation

/Signed/ N. B. Edmonstone

Sec. to the Government

No 23

3641

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

№ 23

Translation of the Draft of a Letter From Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah

The Letter commences with an invocation to the Deity and is subscribed &c as usual in the Correspondance of persons of the Rank of Zemaun Shah, and Tippoo Sultaun: as the Idiom of the English Language, will not admit of an adequate Translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential, to insert them, they are wholly omitted for the same reason, the Complimentary Titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the Letter, are for the most part left out in the Translation.

Thanks to God that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear, that your Majesty the Almaum of the Throne, the promoter of Religion, the destroyer of Hostile and oppressors &c employs your whole time and exerts every faculty in the support of the Enlightened Religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The Report of your Majesty's Piety, Justice, Regulations Zeal, and Courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the Faith, and especially to me, has afforded me

3642 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

[illegible] Days [illegible] for this week a

Hundred Thousand of the followers of the Faith, may make assemble every

Friday, the Sabbath of the Mussulmans, in the two Mosques

of the Capital called the Balah, and the Akbar Mosque and

after the prescribed forms of Prayer, supplicate the bestower

of all things, according to the words of Scripture "Grant thy

"aid O God to those who aid the Religion of Mahommed, and

"let us be of that Number at the last day, destroy those O God,

"who would destroy the Religion of Mahommed, and let not us

"be of their number at the last day." and pray that the Almighty

will render your Majesty, who is the Supporter of the Faith

and all its Followers Victorious, and successful over their Enemies

I confidently trust that the Almighty in conformity to his

holy word "He who prayeth unto me, his prayer shall be

"granted" will listen to their supplication and render your Majesty

who is the defender of the Faith and one of its brightest

Ornaments successful and Victorious

Your Majesty, must doubtless

have been informed that my late Ambition, has for object

a holy war. The front of this just design has been, that

on the Ondest of these band of Heretics the Almighty protects

this

3643 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

this tract of Mahommudan Dominion like the ark of Noah,
and cuts short the extended arm of the abandoned Heretic. The
Report of your Majesty's Zeal and Piety, render me and all the
followers of the faith, most anxious to open a personal and
direct communication of Sentiments with your Majesty, but the
obstacles to this, are fully apparent to your Majesty, and
therefore, upon the principle (as laid down, in the Laws) that
it is sufficient that two persons, should have the honor to see
the new Moon, in order to establish its actual appearance.
The respective Meer Hubbeeb Calla and Meer Mahommud
Reeza, who are among the highest in rank in the Kondahaud
+ The Mahommudan Months are Lunar, and their commencement respectively
depends upon the actual appearance of the Moons first Quarter as the
intervention of Clouds or Vapours often obscures the Moon at one place, when it
is Visible at another, the evidence of any two persons declaring that they have
seen it, is deemed sufficient to establish the fact of its appearance and the
first day of the Month (or Moon) is assumed accordingly, should the Moon however
not be seen before the 35th. of the Month the following day is considered as the first
of the ensuing. It is a common practice among the Mussulman of high rank to Salute
the appearance of the New Moon by Cannon, and to send to each other congratulatory
Messages upon the occasion hence the figurative allusion in the Text to which has easily understood

3644 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Sircar and are worthy of admission to the presence, are now sent as Ambassadors to your Majesty's imperial Court with letters / which according to the saying a letter is half a meeting may be considered as an invaluable substitute, for personal communication / in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majesty's prosperity success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your Majesty, as it were by substitution and that the foundations of friendship, and attachment which are productive of benefits both spiritual and temporal may be strengthened and improved, and also that the persons abovementioned may have the honor to represent to your Majesty — any sentiments upon some important Subjects, and the — circumstances of the infeebled condition of the Faith, in the Regions of Hindoostan which I have entrusted to their verbal communication — But besides this I would propose, if it meets your Majesty's approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your Majesty's Court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment —

Under the sacred exortation "Bestow presents among one another." I beg leave to send by the

persons

3645

Fort St. George 11th June 1794

persons abovementioned, a few of the Articles of this Country as it due among those who are connected by the ties of Religion- I confidently trust, that your Majesty, will gratify me by accepting them, and honor the Ambassadors by admitting them to the presence and by hearing what has been intrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back again to this Quarter, with the utmost expedition

Here follows a List of the presents

A True Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

Pt. T. to the Government

No. 24

Translation of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun, to Mulla Aboool Ghuffer Khaun, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.-

After the usual complimentary address adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows.-

The receipt of your agreeably letter which reached me thro' Ram Sahaey Moonshy in the service of his Majesty's

Zemaun

3646. Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Zamaun Shah, and through my Vakeels / meaning those Stationed at
Delhi / afforded me the highest Satisfaction, and recalled you
to my recollection, you wrote that from the impulse of that
cordial attachment, which supersedes the necessity of outward
forms you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to
represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to His
Majesty, and that His Majesty, has been pleased to signify
in Reply, that when the victorious Standard should be displayed
in the direction of Hindoostan it was his Majesty's design
to honor me with marks of his boundless favor, and to promote
the important objects in view. This has impressed my
mind with a renewed sense of your kindness in conformity
to the declaration of God and his Apostle, that, in this
world of causes and effects there is nothing more estimable
than union and friendship" it has long been my earnest
desire to establish an alliance and cordial attachment,
between the two States, but in proof of the saying "every
thing depends upon its appointed Season" the accomplishment
of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity,
thanks to God, that through your intervention this object
has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner,

the

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Fort St George 11th June 1799

the Bonds of attachment have now been drawn a Thousand fold closer than my heart had conceived. The Pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this; with a view to display this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of Friendship and attachment, two persons true Sywds by Birth, who are among the highest in Rank of the Servants of the Khoodadaud Sircar are now deputed with a letter calculated to inspire Friendship, addressed to his Majesty the Defender of the Faith, Please God, they will have the honor of paying their respects to you, I hope that you will be pleased to give your attention to several points involving concerns, both of a Spiritual and temporal nature. which have been committed to their verbal communication, and having procured them, the honor of an Introduction to the presence of his Majesty. that you will enable these Ambassadors to represent to him, the points which have been intrusted to their verbal Report. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual.

Here follows a list of presents

A True Translation

Signed N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government

No 25

3648

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

№ 25

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Shoolaum Mohammed, the Agent of Zemaun Shah

Your pleasing letters have reached me in succession, and their contents have been understood. You've having represented in terms of commendation the circumstances of the Khoodadad Sircar, to the Nabob Moolla Aboool Ghuffur Khaun; your having conveyed to him, also the letters of my Vakeels, meaning those stationed at Dehli, and your procuring and transmitting a letter to my address, from him, has impressed me with a high sense of your cordial attachment and Zeal. The letters from the Nabob Moolla Aboool Ghuffur Khaun, and your own friendly address reached me through Moonshy Ram Sahay, and the Vakeels of the Khoodadad Sircar afford me boundless satisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard, I am confident that continuing in the same manner to observe, the Dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the Faith, for which there is the sanction both of God and his Apostle. You will use your best endeavours, to fulfil the objects of my heart, to increase cordial friendship and

Strengthen

3649

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

Strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment. This answer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abbood Ghuffur Khaun are now forwarded by the Respect Meer Hubbuboolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza who are among the highest in rank of the Servants of the Khodadaud Sircar. and who are deputed to cement the foundation of union between his Majesty Zemaun Shah and My Sircar. through the aid of providence These two persons will arrive with my letters (to the Ministers) and my address to His Majesty and will have a meeting with you. True attachment requires of you to obtain for them, access to the Nabob abovementioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the presence, when they will represent to his Majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been entrusted to their verbal communications. I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes and to obtain for my Ambassadors, as early as possible leave to return to this Quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their Mission.

Believing

3650

Fort St. George 11.th June 1799

Believing me always anxious about you,
constantly gratify me by letters denoting your Welfare —

A True Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

Sec.y to the Government

No 26

Translation of the Draft of a letter, from the late
Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7.th of Shaboan
1211 Hedgeree or 5.th February 1797. —

After the usual address and encomiums
as adverted to in No 22, the letter proceeds as follows. —

By the favor of God, your Majesty
the ornament of the Throne of Power and greatness, has for
the most part occupied your time in extending the Religion
of the Prophet, in destroying the foundation of heresy, and
infidelity, and in Establishing the basis of the true Faith,
and continues so to do. The fame of this has amply prevaded
the world. These circumstances are as well known from —
East to west, as the Sun in the Center of the Heavens.
Suggested to my mind, that agreeably to the Command
of God and his Apostle declared in these words "Slay
the

3651

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

The Devisors of the God head we shoud unite in carrying on a Holy War, against the Infidels and free the Religion of Hindoostan from the contamination of the Enemies of our Religion. The followers of the Faith, in these — Territories, always assembling at a Select time, on Fridays offer up their prayers in the words "O God slay the Infidels who have closed they way, Let their sins return upon their own heads with the punishment that is due to them" I trust that almighty God, for the sake of his Beloved, will accept their prayers and through the merit of a Holy cause, prosper our mutual exertions to that end. and thro' the influence of the words "thine armies shall conquer" will render us Victorious and successful. Through the aid of the giver of all Victory in reward of my meritorious Resolution, to prosecute a holy war which is the proper end and object of life, to those who adorn the throne of Religion and dominion / I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness and have continued safe under the divine protection and I hale remain so. The proof of this is. that the Dominion of the Khoodadad Circar which is

surrounded

3652

Fort St. George 11.th June 1799

Surrounded by Infidels, has stood a roof like the Ark of Noah keeping the Enemies of the Faith, in effectual check. The words of Scripture impurity, and perfidy, are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite astonishment" are hereby verified —

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds Meer Hubbeeb Dalla and Meer Ghoolaum Reeza were deputed to your Majesty on the part of the Khoodadad Sircar, by sea with the utmost expedition that the guidance of the almighty they might have the honor of paying their respects to your Majesty, and might represent the points, which have been entrusted to their verbal communication, your Majesty will also receive, detailed accounts from your Majesty's agent Ghoolaum Mahommed Khaun of affairs to the South, and East and also the circumstances of that Quarter —

May the Sun of dignity and Splendor rise from the Horizon of success and Glory —

A True Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government

No. 24

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

No. 27

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffudar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shahs Principal Ministers dated 7th of Shabaun 1211 — Hedgera / answering to the 5th of February 1797. /

After the usual complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows. —

Your most friendly and agreeable letter every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard together with Letters from the — Nawaubs, Moolla Abdool Ghuffur Khaun, and Ameen-oo Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moola Abdool Ghuffur Khaun, submitted the friendly address of the Khoodaad Sircar, to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it ward by word upon his Majesty's mind, that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohammed Khaun Ameen-ool Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffur Khaun to despatch friendly letters to me. This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his

Majesty

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Majestys determination, to proceed to Hindoostan, has inspired my soul with confidence. May the almighty in his bounty bring to effect our mutual desires. you further intimate your Request that considering our Interests the same, I should commit to paper, all that concerns me and command your Services in any way that I can desire. The sum of my wishes is, that his Majesty uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned Infidels, and not suffer our present Dominion to depart from our hands. Through the Divine goodness the hopes of the chief of the Infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance with a little exertion the Southern atmosphere will regain compleate purity. Prior to this. the two respected Syuds Meer Mahommed Hubbeeb and Meer Mohommed Rizza were deputed by Sea / the Wechel being intirely prevalent by land / charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will represent to his Majesty the points which have been confided to them, and which will be considered as authentic. The faded Splendor of the Faith throughout India is evident in every article to describe it

3655

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

it is superfluous May your Days of prosperity and success be perpetual.—

A true Translation

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

P. S. to the Government.—

No. 28

Translation of an Original Letter from Zumaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.—

After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet &c.a and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows.—

Your letter, replete with Sentiments of friendship, and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation, of the faith and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious Infidels, informing us, that in the Mosques after the conclusion of Public Worship supplications are made at the Throne of Grace, for the increase of our dominion, and the success of our Triumphant banners.— referring us for a further exposition of your Sentiments to the Verbal explanation of your Ambassadors. Syed

Hubbeeb

3656.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Hubbeb Oollah and Syed Mahommad Rezza, Signifying that you had sent a few presents by the Ambassadors and requesting that two persons of your Sircar might reside at our Court and stating other particulars of friendship arrived in a most auspicious Season, and added new ardor to our mutual friendship.—

As the object of your well directed mind, is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the Prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering Army to wage war with the infidels, and polytheists and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword, so that the inhabitants of those regions, may be restores to comfort and repose, be therefore perfectly satisfies in this respect.—

With regard to your request for despatching two persons to reside at our Court with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.—

We have sent a few Articles here under.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

under mentioned, as a Memorial of our Regard by your Ambassadors who have explained to us the message with which you have commissioned them —

Continue to gratify us by communicating to us by Letters, your Situation and Sentiments —

Here follows a List of Dresses &c.ª Sent as presents —

A true Translation

Signed / N. B. Edmonstone

Sec.ʳʸ to the Government

No. 29

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rehmany of the year Shedaud 1776 from the Birth of Mahommed, answering to the 23.ᵈ of Shaaban 1213 Hedjra corresponding with the 30th of January 1799. —

The exordium consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet &c.ª together with the figurative titles and designations

addressed

3658

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

addressed to Zemaun Shah are omitted.

Your Majesty's gracious letter in Reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syed Hubbeeb Oollah, and Syed Ismael Rezza, the Ambassadors of the Khoodadaid Sircar, has been received. has given encrease to friendship, and augmented the source of joy and satisfaction. your Majesty was pleased to write that as it was the object of your mind to crush the infidels, and to propagate the religion of Mahommed please God, your Majesty would soon proceed with a conquering Army, to prosecute a holy war, against the infidels, polytheists and heritics, and free from the religion of these regions from the contamination of those shameless tribes, that the profanation of polytheism should be done away by the exertions of the relentless sword, and Repose and happiness be restored to the Inhabitants of this Country desiring that I would set my mind at ease upon every point. This has been fully understood and I have also been informed word by word of what your Majesty was pleased to confide to the verbal communication of the ambassadors all which

assured

3659 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

afforded me boundless satisfaction.

It is my hope, and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppressions of the infidels and unholy tyrants, may be destroyed by the avenging Sword of those who have been selected by God to exercise dominion and of the warriors in the field of conquest, and that these regions may acquire prosperity, and Splendour, by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English having received intimation of the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sircar, at your highness's Court and of the firm connection established between the two States, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent taken up arms against me ⁂ and they,

⁂ Vide no 20. where Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the hostile preparations of the British Government to his connection with the French.

3660

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

they have written & that they entertain the design
to subvert the religion of Islaum. Many are the
& It appears from the testimony of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late
Tippoo Sultaums head Moonshee, that this assertion is founded on the
passage at the close of the 4th Paragraph of the Right Honble the
Governor Generals Letter to Tippoo Sultaun of the 8th of November 1798 which
points out to the Sultaun the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the
tranquility of his dominions the prosperity of his Government and the permanence
of his Religion by his connection with the French. Although Hubbeb oollah and
Meer Saudick pointed out to the Sultaun and proved by various arguments, that
the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French yet
anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour,
he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage and persisted in
his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah
to the grand Signior and others. The numerous instances of the Sultaums duplicity
and virulent animosity against the English, leave no room for surprize at his
wilful perversion of this passage. A Copy of the Governor Generals Letter in question
was communicated to his Highness the Nizam, who as a Musselman cannot be
supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration pointing equally to the
destruction of his power as to that of Tippoo Sultaun. His Highness however expressed
his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor Generals Letter of the 8th November 1798

3661

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

are the words that proceed from their lips; but their words are nought but lies. Please God they shall become food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors. "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors" we are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the Command of God. we have no support, but the aid of the King of the world, who is great and powerful and the true Apostle, the Leader of the true Religion the destroyer of former abominations. Placeing my dependence upon those tidings of joy "often "doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the "Superior." I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties inwardly and outwardly to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the Commands of God believing it a duty of Religion to communicate affairs of great importance when the interests of Religion are one and the same, the Lyons before mentioned, are now a second time despatched to your Majesty's Court for for the purpose of representing all circumstances fully and personally, and from them your Majesty will be amply informed of every thing impelled by a solicitude for the defence of Religion, which is incumbent upon

all

3662

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

all the Princes of Islaam to feel be your Majesty's display your greatful endeavours both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels God will aid the sincere of heart, and sincere —

A true Translation

(Signed) S. B. Edmonstone

Sec. to the Government

No. 30

*Translation of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior —

The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the Book which contains the original of the Translation

In this Book are entered the Drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior

* Tippoo Sultaun transmitted to the Governor General a letter addressed to the Grand Seignior, with the correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General, pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the letter from the Grand Seignior, It was however ascertained that Tippoo Sultaun had secretly despatched this virulent invective against the British nation to Constantinople by Ambassadors extraordinary. —

3663.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Zemaun Shah King of Cabul and Fullah Alli Khaun,
King of Ecraun under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213
of the Hagjira / answering to the 10th of February 1799

In the Name of the most Merciful
God.

After the customary Invocation to
the Deity, and the Prophet and a series of pompous Titles
addressed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows

Your highness's august letter, written
on the 11th of Rubbia-oos-Saunee 1213 of the Hagjira
answering to the 23d September 1798/ which was conveyed
thro' the English honored me by its gracious arrival, was
the means of glory and distinction, and the productive
source of boundless favor. Its contents added Strength
and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment
and its gracious expressions gave Stability to the Table
of friendship.

With respect to what your highness
wrote of the invasion of the venerable Lands of Egypt by
the

/ over this word is written. The Governor of Madras

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the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding
the observance of long subsisting friendship on the part
of your Highness. The objects of that irreligious, turbulent &
people. The determination of the Ottoman Porte to
employ the most vigorous measures, to repel that
rebellious race, of any assisting and joining my
Brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of
Religion, and defending the regions of Hindoostan, from
the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate
to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I
might have against the English, when by the aid of
God and your Highness's good offices those complaints
should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of
opposition and estrangement, be exchanged for the desirable
objects of harmony and union. This which your Highness
did me the honor to write, has been understood.

By the favor of God, and the
benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the
faith, hold fraternity in Religion. particularly the
Sublime Ottoman State and the Khoodadad Sircar
between which, regard and attachment are established

firmly

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firmly as columns and of which friendship and union repeated tokens have been interchanged / are aiding and assisting each other. As this Labourer in the way of the Lord, is a Brother in the Faith, is obedient to Your Highness's all powerful will and does not conceive any difference to exist between us, I beg you will communicate to me, what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the Faith. as the French have made themselves Your Highness's Enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the Faith. God is the protector and defender of the Land of Hindoostan, next to him, this supplicant at the Almighty Throne, does not and will not neglect the defence, and Service of the People. I am fully confident that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support, in all matters to us Labourers. All Hindoostan is over run with Infidels and polytheists desiring the dominions of the Khoodah and Sircar, which like the Ark of noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God.

C 11

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It is my hope from the Supreme King of Kings, that as at the appearance of a Second Adam, the Religion of Islaum will obtain exclusive prevalence, over the whole Country of Hindoostan, and that all the sinful Heretics, will with the utmost ease become the prey of the Swords of the Combatants in the cause of Religion. Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial Throne, that the treachery, deceit and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindoostan are beyond the power of expression. a summary elucidation of this will be found as follows.

A person by name Da-ood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time the French and English, each with one of their detested Ships and a few Hauzers / Infidels / on Board, came to the Coast expressly for the purpose of trade, bringing with them, some of the products of their Country, such as Muslin Sashes, Needles Chuina and Glass Ware for sale. After presenting several Articles, to the deluded Soobadar as a Nuzzer / or offering expressive of submission / they requested the grant of a Spot of ground, sufficient for a Single House, for their residence in

in order that they might import the products of Europe paying the proper Duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complies with their request, and there the English resided for some time.

It happened that the exalted Firmaun of Behaudur Shah, Son of Aulingzeb Emperor of Shahjehaunabad (Dehli) addressed to Da:ood Khaun ordered directing him to leave a trusty Dewan (Manager) in Arcot, and repair himself to the presence. In conformity to the Emperors Summons, Da:ood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut Oolla Khaun, as his Deputy. owing to the negligence, and folly of the Ministers at Dehli, Saadut Oolla Khaun became exalted, and usurped the Dominion of the Country, about that period the English, and the French, applied to the Soobadar, for the grant of a little ground round about their Houses, to which the Soobadar from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented, and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small Forts, and stationed about a Hundred Men to garrison them (each)

while

where a country is abandoned by its presence, every village becomes a principality. The relations and followers of Saadut olla Khaun, each took possession of Paaloos (Districts) and erecting fortresses established their abode, At the same time the French, and English taking with them some of the productions of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers, of Saadut oollah Khaun, and contracted friendship with them, and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters their mode of living, the structure of their Forts, the administration of their territories and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity, In the mean time Saadut Oollah Khaun, died. After his death, his relations, and adherents who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves, and one of them by name Sufdel Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poona, and solicited Military Succours, Agreeably to his request, an Army of the Poona infidels consisting of 50,000 horses under the Command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot, where Sufdar Alli Khaun suffered his father

Alli

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Allii Doast Khaun, to be slain in battle, by the Infidels of Poona. After this, these infidels seeing the dissension which prevailed among the adherents and relations of Sufder Allii Khaun plundered all the inhabitants of that Country without discrimination of effects or Sex, carried off a hundred Thousand Men and Women prisoners to their own Country, and sold them to slavery. they also took prisoner Morsaur Doast Khaun known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the husband of Sufder Allii Khauns sister, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Allii Khaun enticed the latter to his house, and put him to death, After this went Nizam Ool Moolk the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Dekkan arrived in the province of Arcot and appointing Anwar oodeen Kaun, Soobadaur of that province on his own part, gave in charge to him the two infant Sons of the late Sufder Allii Khaun with injunctions to protect and educate them and then returned to the Dekkaun. After this Anwar oodeen Khaun incited the Afghauns to murder one of the Children. a short time after Chunda

Khaun.

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Khaun who was in confinement at Poona, he being the infidels with a Sum of Money obtained his Release and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry a factory belonging to the French, where he took Refuge. He there procured a body of French Troops with which he Marched against Anwar oodeen Khaun with the view to Reduce the provence of Arcot. In the mean time Anwar oodeen Khaun sought the assistance of the English who then held a Factory at Chunnapatlum (Madras) Accordingly — The English joined him with a body of Troops In proof of the words He who affordeth assistance to the oppressed shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted "both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger sought assistance from these two Infidel tribes, and proceeded to hostilities — It was so decreed — However, that Anwar oodeen Khaun fell by the hand of Hoossain Doast Khaun, After this Mohammed Alli Khaun son of Anwar oodeen Khaun giving up both his worldly and Spiritual concerns to the direction of the English and making them his protectors prepared for hostilities against Chunda Khaun, In the mean time, Kiraun Dal Moolk

died

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dead, and was succeeded by his Son Nausser Jung, whom Mahom-
=med Alli Khaun invites to join him, but before his arrival
Nausir Jungs Nephew Hidayet Mohee oodeen Khaun
fled with a small body of Troops to Pondicherry, and the
French collecting a force, which consisted of about a
Thousand Men of their own Nation and about four Thousand
Sepoys proceeded with the Troops of Hidayet Mohee oodeen
Khaun, against Nauser Jung, who joined with Mahommad
Alli Khaun, after sustaining Repeated engagements
with the French, laid siege to the Fortress of Gingee,
which is situated on a Hill, and was then in possession
of the French. The latter entering into a collusion
with the Sirdars of Nauser Jungs Army, attacked
it in the night - After the alarm was given, Nauser
Jung mounted his Elephant, when a Man named
Behaudur Khaun an Afghaun in his Service had
the baseness to Kill him, by a musket shot, and causing
his Elephant to be driven close to that of Nauser Jung
cut off his head and struck it on the point of a Spear
upon this went the French set up Hidayet Mohee
oodeen Khaun, as his Successor, and accompanied by a

Body

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body of their own Troops under the Command of an Officer named Bussy, directed his March towards Hyderabad. In the course of their March, they halted at the Fort of Raychota, where the Traitor Bahaudur Khaun, and the French Troops commanded by Bussy, quarrelled about the division of the plundered Treasure, and Jewels and an engagement took place, in which Bahaudur Khaun and the other cursed Aughaun Chiefs were slain, and precipitated to Hell. Hidaeyet Moohee oodeen Khaun, also fell in in this engagement, by a musket Shot. The French then conferred the succession on the worthless Seloubut Jung, second son of Nizaum oolmoolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad, whereby the whole of the Dekhan, may be said to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad. The French Christians / who amounted to near 1200 men / in a State of intoxication, in open day, entered the houses of the votaries of Islaun and violated numbers of their women. Many of the females of the nobles, despised up their own bellies and threw themselves into Wells. Hence all the Inhabitants of Hyderabad, conceived enmity against the French.

In

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In the mean time Nizam Alli Khaun Son of Nizam ool mouk imprisoned his Elder Brother, Salaubut Jung. and established himself in his room. A short time afterwards when the utmost disagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthless Bussy marched from that city with his Troops and Returned to Pondicherry. During these transactions Mahommed Alli Khaun in conjunction with the English, carried on the war against Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The Armies of both the Infidel Nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and Much blood shed, the English and Mahommed alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to him, and under that sanction made him their prisoner; put him to death, and obtained possession of the whole of the Arcot provence yielding a yearly Revenue of near four Crores of Rupees.

When the English had thus established themselves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conquest of Bengal. To this end with the same treachery and deceit, which has been above described, they applied to the Viceroy of Bengal, also for a Spot of Ground, and having

obtained

obtained profession of Sufferance for a Single House, they there stationed their people as for the purposes of trade and waited their opportunity, about this time the viceroy of Bengal dies and contentions arose among Sirs — Children and Relations. The English taking part with the one, they subdued the other and rendering the other intirely dependent upon them, obtained possession of the whole Dominion of Bengal a territory consisting of four Soobahs and yielding an annual Revenue of Twenty crores of Rupees. not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the Ruler of which was Mirza Amaunii ∴ / Afsof oo Dowlah / Son of Shujah oo Dowlah by intrigue and chicane with him they / the English / intruded themselves into that Country also. what is more extraordinary is this. Lately Mirza Amauni sent an Ambassador to Zeman Shah the King of Caubul. This circumstance coming to the acknowledge of the English / Governor / General † who resides at Calcutta

* This is the name by which the late Afsof oo Dowlah was called during the life time of his father

† Lord Teignmouth.

He proceeded thence on a visit a Mirza Amauni and having leagued with the ministers of the Country, caused Mirza Amauni to be poisoned, violated the Chastity of his Widow, and plundered his house of Money and Jewels to the amount of twenty crores of Rupees throughout the Territory of Bengal wherever there were men of learning science and rank the English have forcably taken prisoners their Wives and Daughters, violated their chastity and carried them off to their own Islands and Country seizing the youths of the class of Syuds ÷ Devotees and learned men and obliging them to eat the flesh of Swine, proclaimed it by beat of Tomtom † In the Country of Bengal, and in all other places where their Authority prevails they set up Swine butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of Hogs publickly in the Streets and Markets --

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the Space of forty Years.

About twenty years ago during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun

÷ The Syuds are those descended from the Prophet. disputes

† A species of Drum - Proclamations are usually made in India by beat of Drum -

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dissentions occurring among the worthless Scions of the Poona Infidels, Ragoonaut Row the uncle of Narain Row the Head of the Poona State, treacherously murdered his Nephew: the turbulent Spirit of the Chiefs however obliged them to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English obtaining from him, money and Jewels, to a large amount detached an Army, with Raggoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona. The Poona Ministers decently selected a Child of two or three days old from their own class, proclaimed him, as the genuine off spring of the Murdered Narrain Row, and as the Successor to the murdered Throne and assembling an Army, marched to oppose the English, and Ragoonaut Row finding themselves unable to cope with the English they Repeatedly sent Letters by Ambassadors of rank to the presence of his late Highness Hyder Alli soliciting his assistance, "His Highness prudently considering that tho' although it is declared "Heretics are impure" yet that it was more adviseable to afford, than refuse his assistance to the Infidels belonging to the Country, because the Supremacy of

the

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the English was the source of evil to all Gods creatures, with a view to the aid of Poona marched to Madras. with a vast Army many engagements ensued and many places fell and Madras itself was near being taken, when it Pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition and he dies in the vicinity of Arcot. After this event I continued the war, and after many victories, and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their Ambassadors, humbly and by engagement and oath to sue for peace. altho I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadad Sircar, I consented. four or five years after when Ambassadors from the Khoodadad Sircar, arrived at the Sublime Porte // and after representing the sentiments of friendship returned to the presence the English receiving information to this circumstance with Hearts inflamed, immediately conceived that all the Tribe of Islaum, were about to league together for their destruction. They knew too, that they had // Tippoo Sultaun in his letter to the French ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them, in his letters to Zemaun Shah he ascribes it to his having despatched Ambassadors to that prince and here he imputes it to his deligation of an embassy to the Ottoman Porte

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given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition, and
therefore uniting to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and
the Infidels of Poona they wages war against the
Khoorda and Sircar, for four years. At length near a
Hundred Thousand of the followers of the Faith, had determined
to slay their Wives and Families, with their own hands
and rushing upon the Infidels drink the Cup of Martyrdom
and plunge the Infidels into Hell. The Counsellors the Lords
and the respected Sages of Islaum, all agreed that this attack
upon the Dominions of the Khoorda and Sircar was in
consequence of the Deputation of Ambassadors, with letters to
the Sublime Porte, and therefore that it was advisable by
any means to accommodate matters for the present, to
Communicate to your Highness all that had occurred, and
joined with your Highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the
Infidels. I approved the Representation of my faithful
Servants, and surrendering three Crores and Thirty Lacs
of Rupees in treasure and half my Country / which was
all a dead loss to me / put an end to the contest. The
English having adopted a determined resolution, to subdue the
whole of Hindoostan, and to subvert the Mussulman
Religion, and having united to themselves Nizam Alle
Khaun

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Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, have for five years past
been devising the means accordingly they have lately written in
plain, and undisguised terms, that it is their intention to
destroy the Religion of Islaum. Evil designs return upon
the heads of the inventors" The Infidels of Poona in conseque
=nce of the disagreements prevailing among the Ministers
at Delhi, have subverted that Country and having destroyed its
Houses have erected their own temples, on their ruins. they have
possessed themselves entirely, of that Kingdom whilst a poor
sightless individual of the Royal Family of Delhi, whose
Servants put out his eyes is seated in his house in a
state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are
derived from the sale of the fruits of his garden, and he is
obliged to pay the price (of that maintenance) by paying
adulation to those treacherous Infidels. Near five hundred
Thousand of the Infidels, of the district of Calicut,
Nurzurabad, Zufferabad and Ashrufabad who were wavering
on the precepts of Obedience, have been converted at different
times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well
directed mind of this Labourer in the way of the Lord
on whose forehead is engraved the motto They dread not
the

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the terrific day of judgement is continually expected to support the Religion of Mahommed, accordingly having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Whab* in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the Supreme Minister Yoosuf Vizier to the Shereef of Mecca, and the Servants of the holy Receptacle (meaning the place at Medina where Mahommed is buried) purporting, that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons and desiring them to write to me, a particular account of the situation of affairs, in that quarter, for the illustrious Kaaba is the object of

Veneration

* Abdool Wahab is the name of an enterprizing Mohammedan Sectist, who some Years since established a new doctrine the foundation of which is the abjuration of the Signal honors, which are paid to Mahommed. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophets mission, but it places him in the condition, merely of a messenger of the word of God possessing in himself, no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proselytes who travelled with him, the Countries of Syria, Arabia and Egypt, propagating their Tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.

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veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the all powerful and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings, both in this world and the world to come. The respects ans accomplished Syuds, Syud Allie Mahummud, and Syud Mudud oodeen are now Nominated and deputed, with this friendly letter to represent various points of great importance and to communicate the Sentiments of my mind and with instructions to remain in attendance, on your Majesty during three years, I trust that they will be honored by admission to your Highness's presence and have an opportunity of a personal Conference and of stating to you, my Sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your Highness, may the victorious banners of Islaum be ever prevalent and every trace of Heresy and Infidels be wiped away

A letter to the same effect as the foregoing was also written to Zemaun Shah several alterations however, which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemaun Shah, are inserted in the margin of the draft.

A true Translation

/Signed/ N. B. Edmonstone

Sec. to the Government

Correspondence

(1)

3682.

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Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the French.—

Seringapatam, the 2nd of April 1797. the 5th Year of the French Republic.—

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the —
Citizens composing the Executive powers of the —
French Republic —

Citizens,

I Salute you, and wish every happiness to you and your Nation. Citizen Repaird arrived in my Country after having Sustained an engagement, his small vessel, had nearly foundered at Sea; as I have for a long time been desirous of — receiving intelligence from your Nation, I brought him to my usual place of Residence. I questioned him with regard to the Operations of the War, And to your condition, and I enquired Whether you thought of your ancient ally; he informed me of all your plans and of your good intentions towards me and my Country His — Communications gave me cordial Satisfaction, and encouraged me to make the present Advances — towards

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towards a renewal of intercourse by Sending to you three of my Confidential Chiefs to testify to you my friendship, and to renew our ancient Alliance, in the Writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the Sentiments of my heart for your Nation, Which I have always loved; Study the welfare of my Country as I study that of yours.—

Your Ally

(Signed)

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1799. the 5th year of the French Republic—

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and of La-Reunion.—

Citizen Representatives—

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my Father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every Opportunity of proving it during your former Government, and I have done all in my power, Since the commencement of your Revolution, to make Known to you the Sentiments of my heart from want of Opportunity and of intercourse with persons

Acquainted

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acquainted. With your customs and Manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate Chance has sent me Citizen Rijraud / one of your Officers / who at my request has Answered all the questions which I put to him. — I consider him to be Worthy of my confidence, and from What he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to renve the freindship Which — I have always entertained for your Nation; I acknowledge the Sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my Sincerity I propose to your Nation and to you, a Treaty of alliance fraternity, Which shall be for ever — indissoluble and shall be founded on Republican — principles, of Sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your Nation, with myself and my People, may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for Death; that your Enemies may be mine, and those of my People; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do — I wish henceforth to treat with my Allies. you — now See my disposition towards your Country, When I shall renve a proof of yours, I will — fullfill my promises; but Citizens Representatives,

I will

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I will not fullfill these engagements with you, untill I see your forces as well naval as military actually arrive in India, During the last war it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Desasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English the ambitious English, not having sufficient Confidence in their own strength and Courage to attack me Singly, formed an alliance with the marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter at the moment when I was on the point of conquering them; the French Army under the Command of M. de Cossigny, received an order from M. de Busse to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who Commanded a body of French in my pay to withdraw himself with his party; this I opposed and on just grounds From that moment, my Army became disgusted. Reduced Singly

3686. Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Singly to my own resources, And abandoned by my
allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loss of
half of my Dominions, and three Crores and thirty
Thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my
Loses Representatives; What is past, is past, I have cited these
truths in order to Apprize you, that if I should declare
war against your Enemies; I will not be deserted, nor
shall you have the power of making peace without my
previous consent, nor without including myself and
my People in the Treaty. For the security of our reciprocal
Friendship And good faith, it is necessary to stipulate
one preliminary Condition. It is this, that as my
People are ignorant of the Customs of the French Republicans,
and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted
With the Customs of my Country, if one of the Citizens
of either party should violate the Customs of the other,
he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own
Superior, without any interruption of the good
understanding and harmony which ought to subsist
between good Allies. I insert this clause, although
Citizen Repaud has assured me, that the observance,
of the most severe discipline and of respect for the
Laws, exists in the Republican Army. Mine shall
always

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common Enemy, because I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear against these Oppressors of the Human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it. by your fine negroes, with these new Citizens/much dreaded by the English/ joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of the Villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion; my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. your enmies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine; now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Repaid to Answer your Letters. and I will

give

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give him a Salary Worthy of the Situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the Contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Deserter of his Country and of his Colours, / a laudable Motive which interests me for his Welfare / I request you to authorize him to remain in his present Station with me for the Service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain, till after much Solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should Consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should Know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its Army —

Article 1.

I engage immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to Victual both the Land And Sea Forces, / European Liquors excepted / and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flour, Rice, Meat, Wood &c. —

Article 2.

I engage also to make Advances of money for

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

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also that the Commanding Offr. shall always
consult me on every measure which he may undertake
for the destruction of our Common Enemy, because
I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and
manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider
as Offensive. Happy moment! the time is come when
I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred
which I bear Against these Oppressors of the Human
race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an
Englishman shall Remain in India; you have the
power and the means of effecting it. by your fine negroes,
With these new Citizens, much dreaded by the English,
joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India
of the Villains. The springs which I have touched
have put all India in motion; my friends are ready
to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on
my discretion. your enmies, as I have apprized you,
shall be mine; now you are apprized of my designs,
delay not to inform me of yours, but make no
promises which you cannot perform. I have retained
Citizen Repaid to Answer your Letters, and I will

give

3688 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

give him a Salary Worthy of the Situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the Contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Deserter of his Country and of his Colours, / a laudable Motive which interests me for his welfare / I request you to authorize him to remain in his present Station with me for the Service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain, till after much Solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should Consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should Know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its Army —

Article 1.

I engage immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to victual both the Land And Sea Forces, / European Liquors excepted / and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flour, Rice, Meat, Wood &c. —

Article 2.

I engage also to make Advances of money for

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for all the wants of the Land And Sea equipments—

Article 3.

I engage to provide all the Bullocks necessary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Lascars, for carrying the Bagage of the Officers and Soldiers—

Article 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the Troops of the Republic—

Article 5.

Incase the French Army should happen to be in want of Gun Powder, or other Ammunition, I engage to Supply it—

Article 6.

As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my Troops, which shall in the first instance consist of thirty Thousand Cavalry, and thirty thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing necessary for the Success of our enterprize—

What

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

What I require on the part of France is as follows.

Article 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such Treaty.

Article 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in Command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me; to ensure the Success of the Common Cause, and of our respective Armies.

Article 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or Should I or my Troops come to the Knowledge of any such in the French army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be Seized And executed, upon Authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our Mutual friendship, Since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the Same.

Article

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Myself, with discretion, if circumstances require it,
to blow up any Fort which may be deemed useless.—

Article 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the
English and Portuguese Possessions, and those of their
Allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with
from Five to Ten thousand Regular Troops, or national
Guards, and From Twenty five to thirty Thousand of
your new Citizens, (if you have put the decree into
execution) selecting, the most Subtile and best instructed
of them; those in short, who are likely to disturb the
peace of your own Colonies; I will Answer for our
quick and easy) Success.—

Article 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture
of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your
Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my
Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14. 35 N. and 70.
Longitude.—

Article 12.

That I may be apprized whether you
accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after
having

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having fully considered them, you will despatch a
a packet Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your
decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may
be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French
Officer will be Stationed at Mangalore, to afford the
Necessary Assistance, and to advise me of your intentions.
To avoid any Surprize or doubt, the Ship during the time
She may remain at anchor in the Roads, shall hoist
American Colours with the National Flag at the
Main top mast head, over that of the Sultaun, which
My Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and
therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne, &
may be Appointed to command the Packet Boat, as
he Knows my Harbours, and is Acquainted with the
Customs of my Country.—

Article 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have
proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in
my name on the Articles which I transmit to
you, but should you neither have the power of
Accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into
effect without an order from the executive Government

of

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Article 4.

As I propose to make the advances, And furnish the necessary Supplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the Sums of Money Which may be taken from our Common Enemy.—

Article 5.

Every capture made from our Common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition &c. &c. shall be equally devided at a fair valuation, fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me And my people.—

Article 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, When I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, Which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th. Article, that they shall become mine by Right, And that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

from my Brethren.—

Article 7.

If the fortune of war, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.—

Article 8.

I demand, that all male and female Prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity. And with regard to their persons, that they shall, their property becoming the Right of the allies, be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the Territories of the allies.—

Article 9.

As the Towns, Ports Forts and Territories Stipulated in the 6th. Article, are to be devided between the allies, they shall be Garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the Stipulations of that Article shall be afterwards Arranged by the French General and myself.

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of your Mother Country, I request you to dispatch three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France. I despatched these Chiefs for this express purpose: they are Charged with a Packet and with Orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part. if you send a Squadron, Send with it the Remaining one of the four Chiefs. and also my Ship, which I request may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters Accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper Season, with a Captain and two Officers. whom I will pay.—

Article 14.

We will commence hostilities Against the English and the Portuguese; when in case the Nizam and the Marrattas Should join them, we will make War against them also, for it will

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will then be necesary to Subjugate them also and to
render them tributaries to us.—

These, Representatives, are my intentions,
do not let my attachment to your Nation, expose me
to the same Calamity which I formerly Suffered;
I entreat you to reflect well before you return An
Answer, or you may expose me to great anguish
of heart. Since I shall act according to the tenor
of your Answer. I offer up my Vows for the —"
Succes of our enterprize, for the continuation of —"
prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one
and Indivisible, and for a speedy Answer. I swear an
inviolable friendship to your Nation.—

/Signed/

a true Copy

/Signed/ C. Macaulay Sect.y.

/Signed/ G. G. Keble, French Transl.r —

N.o 2.

The 2.d of April 1799. the 5.th year of the French Republic.

Citizen General. Malartique.

I address to you, as well as to your
Representatives

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Representatives And Principal Chiefs the assurances of my intentions, of my Friendship, in short of every Sentiment of my heart towards your Nation. I send four of my Chiefs to confirm these assurances Verbally. I hope you will take my propositions into consideration and Send me an Answer conformable to the desire of my heart by the Packet Boat, which I have requested you to dispatch; I expect every thing from your zeal for your Country Citizen Ripaud has appruzed me of the obligations due to your wisdom, which has preserved your Colonies Send me Troops and I will divert the English from the idea of attacking you.

I Request you to send by the Packet Boat, a person qualified to write my Despatches in the French Language Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and besides is no writer I expect every thing from your wisdom. I revere you.

Your Ally.

/Signed/

Seringapatam the 2d of April 1797. the 5th year of the French Republic Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People residing

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residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

Citizen Representatives,

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my Father and myself have ever entertained for the French I sought every Opportunity of proving it during your former Government, and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the Sentiments of my heart From want of Opportunity and of intercourse with persons Acquainted with your Customs And manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud one of your Officers who, at my request, has answered all the questions which I put to him, I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, And from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the Moment for me to reveal the friendship which I have always entertained for your Nation: I acknowledge the Sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my Sincerity, I propose to your Nation, and to your a Treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble and shall be founded on

Republican

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Republican principles, of Sincerity and good faith;
to the end that you, and your Nation, with
myself and my people, may become one family;
that the same oath may bind us for life or for death;
that your Enemies may be mine and those of my
people; and, that my Enemies may be considered as
yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my
Allies. you now see my disposition towards your
Country, when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will
fullfill my promises; but, Citizens Representatives,
I will not fullfill these engagements with you,
untill I see your Forces as well Naval, as Military,
actually arrive in India. During the last War, it
is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your
memory, the disasters which my friendship for
the French Nation has brought upon me; I maintained
with Zeal and Courage, all the pretensions of the
French. The English, the ambitious English, not
having Suffecient Confidence in their own Strength
And Courage to attack me singly, formed an
Alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and
attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment
when

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When I was on the point of Conquering them, the French Army under the Command of M. de Cossigny, received an order from M. de Bussi to abandon me, — though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who Commanded a body of French in my pay, to with- =draw himself with his Party; this I opposed, and on just grounds. From that moment my army — became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to — make Peace, with the loss of half of my Dominions, and three Crores and thirty thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! — What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order — to apprize you, that if I should declare War against your Enemies, I will not be deserted; nor shall you have the power of making peace without my — previous Consent, nor without including myself and my people in the Treaty. For the Security of our — reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this; that as my people are ignorant of the Customs of the —

French

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French Republicans; and as the Republicans are
equally unacquainted with the Customs of my Country,
if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the
Customs of the other, he shall be Reprimanded
immediately by his own Superior, without any
interruption of the good understanding and harmony,
which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert
this clause although Citizen Ripaud has assured
me, that the observance of the most severe discipline,
and of Respect for the laws, exists in the Republican
Army. Mine shall always be conducted in the
same manner. I require also, that the Commanding
Officer shall always consult me on every Measure
which he may undertake for the destruction of our
Common Enemy, because I am Acquainted with the
Country, its Customs and manners. This is a reservation
that he cannot consider as offensive. Happy moment!
the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of
my Friends, the hatred which I bear Against these
Oppressors of the Human race. If you will assist
me, in a short time not an Englishman shall
Remain in India; you have the power and the
Means

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

means of effecting it, by your free negroes; with these new Citizens, much dreaded by the English, joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of these Villains. The Springs which I have touched, have put all India in motion; my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your Enemies, as I have apprized you shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Rijaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a Salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary, to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a Deserter of his Country and of his Colours. (a laudable Motive, which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present Station with me, for the Service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of

Bourbon.

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Bourbon, to which he belongs. Incase you should
Consent to my propositions it is necessary that you
should know the extent of my power to assist the French
Republic and its Army.

Article 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival
of the French Troops on the Coast, to victual both the
Land and Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted)
and I will furnish all manfacries, such as Flour,
Rice, Meat, Wood &c.

Article 2.

I engage also to make advances of
money for all the wants of the Land and Sea
equipments.

Article 3.

I engage to provide all the Bullocks
necessary for the artillery of the Republican Troops;
as well as the Bullocks, Camels and Lascars, for
carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

Article 4

I engage to provide Palanquins for
the Generals, and Horses for the Officers, of the Troops

of

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of the Republic.—

Article 5.

Incase the French Army should
happen to be in want of Gun powder, or other Ammuni-
-tion, I engage to supply it.—

Article 6.

As soon as the French Army shall
have disembarked, I engage to march with my
Troops, which shall, in the first instance, consist of
thirty Thousand Cavalry, and thirty Thousand Infantry
and Artillery, well disciplened with Arms, ammunition
and every thing necessary for the Succefs of our
enterprize.— What I require on the part of France
is as follows.—

Article 1.

That the French Republic shall not
under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but
with the consent of me and my people, nor without
including us in such Treaty.—

Article 2.

That as the Troops of the Republic will
derive such advantages from me, the Generals in
Command

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Command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the succes of the Common cause, and of our respective Armies

Article 3.

Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or Should I or my Troops, come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be Seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; Since engaged in the same cause our interests are the same.

Article 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic both, for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the War, from the Sums of money which may be taken from our Common Enemy

Article 5.

Every Capture made from our Common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships,

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

Ships, ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided, at a fair valuation, fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

Article 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories or Contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th. article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican Troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Justice from my Brethern.

Article 7.

If the fortune of war shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay; the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French, but Goa and its Dependencies shall be mine.

Article 8.

I demand that all male and female Prisoners, as well English as Portguese, which shall

be

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be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, shall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be transported at our joint expence out of India, to some place, far distant from the Territories of the Allies.

Article 9.

As the Towns, ports, and Territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, And the Stipulations of that Article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed useless.

Article 10.

In order to atchieve the Conquest of the English and Portguese posessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from Five to Ten Thousand regular Troops, or National Guards, And from twenty five to Thirty thousand of your new Citizens (if you have

just

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put the Decree into execution / selecting the most
subtle and best instructed of them; those in short who
are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies;
I will answer for our quick and easy success.

Article 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture
of Goa, a Port essential for your Squadron and your
Transports, it will be Necessary to disembark at my
Port of Onore, situated in Latitude 14. 35 N. and
70 Longitude

Article 12.

That I may be apprized whether you
accept, or reject my propositions, I request, that after
having fully considered them, you will despatch, a
Packet Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your
decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may
be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French
Officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the
necessary Assistance, and to advise me of your
intention. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the Ship
during the time she may remain at anchor in the
Roads, shall hoist American Colours, with the
National

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National Flag at the main Top mast head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be Appointed to Command this Packet Boat, as he knows my Harbours, And is acquainted with the Customs of my Country.

Article 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themselves worthy of my Confidence, to treat on my name on the Articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your Wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France; I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the executive Power. I cannot send my Ship thither, without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part: if you send

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a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the
four Chiefs and also my Ships, which I request may
be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly.
If however you think that the Ship cannot be
coppered, without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy,
you will send the Ship back at the proper Season,
with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

Article 14.

We will commence hostilities against
the English and the Portuguese; when, in case the
Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we
will make war against them also, for it will then
be necessary to subjugate them also and to render
them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my
intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation,
expose me to the same calamity, which I formerly
suffered; I entreat you to reflect well before you
return an answer, or you may expose me to great
anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the
tenor of your Answer. I offer up my vows for the
success of our enterprize, for the continuation of
prosperity

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prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic one and indivisible, and for a speedy Answer. I swear an invivolable freindship for your Nation.—

A true copy (Signed)

(Signed) C. Macaulay Secty.

A true translation

(Signed) G. G. Keble French Transr.

N.o 3.

Seringapatam, the 21st. of April 1799, the 8th. year of the French Republic—

Citizen General Mengalore,

Since I manifested my freindship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.—

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are disputing the right of Succession, one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and

is

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is expected to succeed.—

Servoy Mahdoo Row, one of the great Mahrattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead and by a singular accident in falling from the top of a Palace He had no Children, and the disputed succession has Kindled a Civil War in that State.— Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Marattahs and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of " providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the " Mahrattas. All the princes of India have reason to complain of them. the Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.—

Whilst a Civil war exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's Dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nabob Mirza " Amanis Asophud Doula Chief of Bengal, " having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who

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who has killed in three sallies 1,000 Europeans and 3,000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government and to the taxes which they have imposed ——

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a Command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs who were become desperate ——

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the Moment for you to invade India; With little trouble we shall drive them out of India; Rely on my friendship.

(Signed)

P.S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality, as I offer it to you. (Signed)

A True Translation, G. G. Keble — French Translator.

Seringapatam

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N. 4.

Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797. the 5th year of the French Republic.

Citizen Representatives, —

Since I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you. —

The Nizam an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are disputing the right of succession. — one of them, who is much attached to me is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and expected to succeed. —

Servoy Mad'hoo Row one of the great Marattah Chiefs, and a streenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succesion has kindled a Civil War in that State. — Delhi is thrown into confusion by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who

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who has killed in three Sallies 1,000 Europeans and 3,000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government and to the taxes which they have imposed —

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a Command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs who were become desperate —

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the Moment for you to invade India; With little trouble we shall drive them out of India; Rely on my friendship.

(Signed)

P.S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal estem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality, as I offer it to you.

(Signed)

A True Translation, G. G. Keble French Translator.

Serinsapatam

3714 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

N. 4.

Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1799. the 3rd year of the French Republic.

Citizen Representatives,

Since I manifested my freindship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.—

The Nizam an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are disputing the right of succession.— one of them, who is much attached to me is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and expected to succeed.—

Servoy Mad'hoo Row one of the great Marattah Chiefs, and a streenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succesion has Kindled a Civil War in that State.— Delhi is thrown into confusion by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that Quarter. This is the act of Providence — Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas — All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a Civil War exists in the Marattah and the Nizam's Dominions, the English are not better situated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis/ Asoph ud Doula/ Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi commenced Hostilities against them and with some Advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiate Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies 1,000 Europeans, and 3,000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam, to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful

and

3716 Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

and Wealth, who all assert their rights, and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a Command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.—

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. with little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.—

/signed/

P.S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab Ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal; the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis/ Assoph-ud Doula/ from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both These Princes are determined to be revenged of the English. send me them Troops to join with mine, that I too, may treat them as they deserve.—

/signed/

/A True Translation/ J. J. Keble

French Translator

N.3.

3717.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

N.5.

The Isle of France the 26th January 1798.
The 6th year of the Republic

General,

The king has Commanded us for the confirmation of the Alliance with the French Republic, to take a Solemn Oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony According to your Customs; Therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship and of the offensive and defensive Alliance, indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the Officers and men necessary for this Ceremony, and in our presence, to draw up a written Instrument, to be Signed by all Parties present, Sealed with the Seal of the French Republic and delivered into our hands, this will weaken our Enemies, and rejoice the two Allied powers.—

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your Servants.—

(signed) Ajeun Ali Khan
Mahomed Ibrahim

A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors
(signed) D'Bay, Interpreter
A true translation
G. G. Keble, French Translator Copy

3718

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

N.6.

Copy of the stipulations, and Proposals of the Prence Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambasadors, Affon Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have dispatched to Europe, from the Isle of France by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th February 1798; For establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the afsistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if posible.

The prince engages to furnish the whole French Army with the necesary Provisions, such as Rice Meat, Ghee &c. Spirituous Liquors, he cannot supply, he will provide the French Army, with Carriage for the officers, and for their Bagage, he will also provide all Military Stores. Done at the isle of France, the 4th of February 1798

A true Copy
Signed/ Debay

Seal of Affon Ali Cawn
Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim
Seal of Debay, Interpreter.
A True Translation G. G. Keble
French Translator.

The

3717. Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

N.5.

The Isle of France the 26th. January 1798.
The 6th. year of the Republic

General,

The king has commanded us for the confirmation of the Alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony According to your Customs; Therefore we addreſs this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship and of the offensive and defensive Alliance, indiſsoluble. We request you to aſsemble all the Officers and Men nesſary for this Ceremony, and in our presence, to draw up a Written Instrument, to be Signed by all Parties present, Sealed with the Seal of the French Republic and delivered into our hands, this will Weaken our Enemies, and rejoice the two Allied powers.—

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your Servants.—

(signed) Ayon Ali Khan
Mahomed Hibrahim

A true Copy, by order of the Ambaſsadors
(signed) Debay, Interpreter

A true translation
G. G. Keble, French Translator

Copy

3718

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

N.o 8.

Copy of the stipulations, and Proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors, Affsun Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have dispatched to Europe, from the Isle of France by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th February 1798; For establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible.

The prince engages to furnish the whole French Army with the necessary Provisions, such as Rice Meat, Ghee &c. Spirituous Liquors, he cannot supply; he will provide the French Army, with Carriage for the officers, and for their Bagage; he will also provide all Military Stores. Done at the isle of France, the 4th of February 1798

A true Copy
Signed/ Debay

Seal of Affsun Ali Cawn
Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim
Seal of Debay, Interpreter.
A True Translation G. G. Keble
French Translator.

The

3719

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

N.7.

The Representatives of the Colony
of the Isle of France to
Tippoo Sultan.

Salutation and Fraternity.

Your Ambassadors have communicated to us, your intention of forming with the Colony of the Isle France, a Connection equally advantageous to both Nations.

We shall make every effort in our power to answer your wishes.

We have communicated the object of your Embassy to the Legislative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General, Malartic, will apprize you of the steps which he has taken already, and of those which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual interests.

The produce and manufactures of your Dominions will find a market in this Country, either for internal Consumption, or Exportation;

3720 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Exportation; and we can supply you in return with all the Articles which the execution of your Military projects requires —

/Signed/ Fougereaux, President —
By order of the Colonial Assembly
Haulnier Secretary —

/A True Translation/ G. G. Keble —
French Translator

N°8

The Isle of France the 21st February 1798
the 6th year of the Republic, —

General

May Health and Happiness attend you —

It is known to you, that we came hither with the expectation of finding a considerable Force, which we were informed was in this Island, and with which, upon the conclusion of an alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your Enemies, who are also ours; you know, that had we been deputed to make the levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of Money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose —

That

3721 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

That we might not return empty-handed, as we came, you have agreed to raise volunteers for us the small force which you have offered cannot accomplish the designs of our Prince, but even this inconsiderable force cannot be raised without money; all those who offer to enlist, require money from us; we cannot enlist them; it is contrary to our orders; such however as choose to go with us, We will take; but on condetion that their pay shall be fixed by our Sovereign; Should this proposal appear inconvenient, we request you will send Ambasadors with us, to adjust this point with our sovereign; they will then learn, in his service, are entertained; on what terms the French

those who may embark afterwards, shall be entertained on the same terms, and for this purpose, our Prince will send Money with his Ambasadors, But it must be understood, that whether men are to be enlisted for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you ——

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our

Remaining

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remaining long here, and by your compliance you will oblige ——

your most obedient humble Servants.

/signed/ Afsen Ali Khan

Mahammed Ibrahim

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the ——
Ambassadors by me the Interpreter /signed/ Debay

Seal of the Ambassadors.

Seal of Debay

A True Translation / G. G. Keble ——

French Translator

N.9.

Isle of France, the 27th. February 1798.

6th. year of the Republic

To the Ambassadors ——

Gentlemen,

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me; your Sultan deputed you to solicit our aid, on such conditions, as we might deem just, and not on those which you now prescribe to us. ——

The

3723 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

The demands which I have proposed
to you within these few days past, were formed
by General Dagincourt who is particularly known
to your Sultaun, under whose orders he served when
a Captain of Grenadiers in the Battalion of the
Regiment of the Isle of France, which made a Campaign
during the last war under the Bahaudar and
Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore persist in demanding for
all the Officers and Volunteers, the pay and provisions
stipulated in the last Statement which I transmit-
-ted to you.

The pay which was granted ten
years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which
ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received
150 Rupees per month, now demand 600

You do not chuse to take Surgeons,
you shall not have them; but your Master will
not be satisfied with your Conduct on this article.

The Officers and Volunteers who are
to accompany you, shall not make a Journey
of 500 Leagues to ascertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun
may

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

may chuse to fix for them, I shall order them not to disembark untill Tippoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the pay and Provisions which I propose to him.

We have not sought you, you came to solicit our aid, you ought therefore to submit to the conditions which I propose to you; they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity

(signed) Malartic.

Governor General

A True Translation

J. G. Keble, French Translator

N. 10.

Isle of France. Port. North-West. the 18th. Ventose 6th. year of the French Republic. One and Indivisible. answering to the 8th. March 1798. O. S.

The Governor General of the Isles of France. and of La Reunion. To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun

Citizen James Denis Pitcher. a writer attached to this Government. being desirous of obtaining a Perwannah. from your Highness for the purpose

of

3725 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

of being employed in the Factory which you propose to establish in this Island. Permit me to request your favor towards him. and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here, his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, and his temper tractable, he is besides intelligent active and laborious.

Your Ambassadors, who have seen a great deal of him and to whom he has been of some service. will confirm to you all the Advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged Prince by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

Salutation and Fraternity

/signed/ Malartic

A true Translation

/signed/ G. G. Keble

French Translator

Isle

3726

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

N.11.

Isle of France the 4th. Ventose the 6th. year of the French

Republic or the 4th. of march 1798.—

Rear Admiral Sercey

Commanding the Naval Forces of France

in the Indian Seas.—

To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun in his Territories

Prince Tippoo.—

Your Ambassadors Ayeen ali Khan

and Ibrahim Saib. have delivered to me the letter

with which you have honored me; by which I learnt,

that they possessed your confidence. and that you desired,

that France should send you Troops in order that you

might declare War against the English. the oppressors

of India. I am extremely concerned, that the naval

force under my command is not at present suffeciently

considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to

make such a diversion, as might forward your

interests. but if I should be reinforced as I expect,

I shall be very eager to seek our common Enemies.

and

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and to assist you in the reduction previous to the arrival of your ambassadors, I had addressed the Government of my Country in Europe on the necessity of expediting this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I dispatched two Frigates to France, with the new proposals which you offer; it is to be regretted that you did not sooner Appraize us of your favourable disposition.

Prince Tippoo your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your Service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object the means confided to us for the protection of our Colony; your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed Officers, to form your marine I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc who Commands a Vessel in the Service of France, and six other Officers whom I particularly recommend to your favor and who I hope, will answer your views by their good conduct and their naval skill.

your

3728 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible. I have given them one of my best Frigates commanded by Captain Lieutenant Hermite a distinguished officer whom I recommend to you.

Salutation

(Signed) Sercey
Rear Admiral

A true Translation
(Signed) G. G. Keble
French Translator.

N.12.

Copy of a Letter from General Cossigny to the Ambassadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their departure.

I beg leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha; my ill health, has prevented me from paying them a visit but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them for the information of the prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will

3729 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

will transcribe for the purpose of transmitting it to

the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun —

I assure the Pasha Tippoo Sultaun of

my respect and devotion. I give him my word that

I faithfully transmitted at the time when I received

them his propositions and his letter to the French

Government and I am certain that the whole is

arrived in Duplicate Agreeably also to his

recommendation. I observed the greatest secrecy that

he might not be committed with the English, and

because the French Government itself is not in the

habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of

Tippoo Sultaun have been received, is, that they have

remained secret even in France perhaps it is not

convenient for France to send an expedition to

India, as it must depend upon the prospect of peace

more or less distant with the English. But I assure

the Padsha that he will have no reason to repent

of this first step nor of the confidence he has reposed

in me.

France

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France. I am certain will always consider the Padsha as one of its most faithful allies: His vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true Interests of the Padsha. Interests which we consider as necessarily blended with those of the French nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have served him on this Occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padsha was ignorant of his death. And perhaps is still ignorant of it. He however has not written to him, nor he written to me although he has sent to this place a Copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: it is therefore Tippoo who has published his own secret and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.

I do not write to the Padsha, as my health and the Gout which I have at this moment would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could

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I could wish, and because he has not thought proper
to write to me. and I moreover candidly confess. that
I should be very sorry to have my letters returned in
the manner that Peter Manneron's were all the
letters which I have at various times written to
Tippoo Sultaun as well as those which he has
personally written to me. I have constantly forwarded
to the French Government. the letters have always
been and will continue to remain secret because
his Interest and that of the French nation
requires it —

I must again repeat my apologies
to the Ambassadors of the Padsha if my ill health
should prevent me from seeing them before their
departure from this Colony for I should have had
the strongest desire to become acquainted with
them and to have conversed with them respecting
the Padsha: their acquaintance would have been
more particularly agreable, to me, as their
discretion. and the good conduct observed by them

here,

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

during the course of the Embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them.— It will always be highly creditable to them to have filled with distinction and dignity the honorable post which they occupied here for the Interests of their master, and to have acquired the general esteem and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Island, by their wisdom their prudence, and discretion, in the mission with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity becoming the Ambassadors of a great prince, from whose justice they have every reason to expect a favorable reception I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health and the success of their voyage.—

I am persuaded that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sultaun in support of the memorial which my Nephew Lahaupe La Louviere, has addressed to him, as well as the request made by him to the Prince His memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the interests of the Padsha. and it is this which

determined

Fort St George 11th June 1799

determined me to recommend it —

I once more request them to assure
the Prince that I shall always take the greatest
Interest in his glory and that I am anxious that
the success and name of so great a Sovereign
should be extended throughout the universe —

Signed/ General Colpigny at his House the
14th Ventose 6th year corresponding with
the 5th of march 1798 —

A true Translation
(Signed) G. G. Keble
French Translator

No 13.

The French Republic
Our Country Honour and Liberty

Head Quarters Isle of France the 16th of march 1799
the 6th Year of the French Republic

Magallon Genral of a Division
To the Nabob Tippoo Saibe
Prince

I received the letter with which you
honored me Sickness prevented me from attending
the various conferences which your Ambassadors
held

3734

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

held with the Governor General, on the subject of
the mission with which, you had charged them.—
I have however no doubt, that the French Republic
will soon learn and joyfully partake your—"
overtures of friendship and alliance.—

I should have been glad if the—"
state of the French force at this time in India, had
allowed me in person to have assured you of the
friendship of the Republic, and to have participated
in the glory of your arms, against our common—"
Enemy; but the actual state of affairs deprives—"
me of that double honor.—

I intreat you Prince, to accept my
wishes for the prosperity of your arms, and the—"
Continuation of your glory.

(Signed) Magallon

A true Translation

(Signed) G. G. Keble

French Translator

N. 11.

To the Great Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacha at his
Court of Seringapatam.—

Great Prince

A French man whose name is—
not

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

not unknown to you, and who wishes to be useful
to the generous ally of his nation, avails himself
with eagerness of the opportunity offered by the
return of your Ambassadors Hussein ali Khan
and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himself to your
remembrance.—

I had the honor to write to you from
Pondicherry, in the month of September 1792.—
enclosing the manifest of the Cargo of my Ship the
Phœnix and Informed Governor Defrenne that
I proposed going to mangalore, for the express
purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and
excellent Grenadier Fusils, intended for you— that
General observed to me, that I ran the risque of
being searched and detained by the English, but
when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere
to my project he approved of it and I departed:
this circumstance has afforded me the inestimable
advantage of receiving many Parwannahs from
you, which I carefully preserve.——

Your Minister Ashreuff ali Khan
arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of
the

3736 Fort St. George 11th. June 1793

the year 1793. We there received the Fusils and was satisfied with them. I was paid only in part. he gave me an order for 14.000 Rupees upon Brown & of Mahe, who gave me a Bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment. but it is no longer your Highness. who is responsible to me for the Amount. —

Being a Representative of the people of the Isle of France. I had the happiness of being President of the Committee of public Safety. when your Ambassadors landed in this Colony. and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt. at receiving amongst us the Subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached; But if our happiness was great for a moment. our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Rripaud as to our forces on this Island. The only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France, since the commencement of the war, is one Battalion, which we have sent to Battavia to assist the Dutch, in the preservation of that place. this we did in return for the assistance which

3737 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

which we had drawn from thence in money Provisions.
and Naval Stores. for you must Know Great Prince.
that our own resources are Sufficient for our support.
and we have Sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins
of our Island rather than see our Enemies the
possessors of it.—

I often had the pleasure of visiting
your Ambassadors. and I succeeded in relieving
them from the painful situation into which they
were thrown, by the failure of their Mission. —
I encouraged them by saying that you could no
desire impossibilities; and that having done every
thing in their power their consciences ought to be at
ease; you Know Great Prince. what I frankly declare
to you, that an agent who has used every effort.
although without Success, has still a claim to the
gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and
Mahammed Ibrahim have not been entirely
Successful. if your wishes have not been accomplished.
it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate
circumstances of the times but I swear by the
sacred

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

sacred name of honor, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like subjects truly attached and faithful to their master.—

The conferences were conducted at the Government House with the Generals, and three Representatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank—your Envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public, but what could not possibly be concealed; and I may venture to assure you Great Prince, that we have every reason to be satisfied with correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here—it was such as was to be expected from the honor of their character, and from your ambassadors; They observed that the allowances fixed for the different Ranks were too great and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not so highly paid. But General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point by permitting the French to return should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here—

The

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspence, desirous of being useful to their master but at the same time, apprehensive of incurring his displeasure. To have refused these succours though trifling would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money, thus I think it would have been impolitic not only with respect to the present but also to future times; besides it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families and the comforts which they enjoy here to serve as Volunteers in a Country with which they are totally unacquainted; nothing less than our great desire to serve you, would have induced us to permit these Citizens to have the Colony during War particularly as some of them are experienced Soldiers, who possess a knowledge of their professions, and are therefore a loss to us; but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. my love for my Country, my attachment to its allies, particularly to the

deserving

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deserving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this I say should convince you, that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.—

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English their Machiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke; and rendered them the oppressors of Asia—

There is still time however to crush this ambitious nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah, the Soobah of the Decan Tartars the Rajah of Travancore all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soobahs, that all the Chiefs of Asia in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty English; but it is absolutely necessary, that the alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skilfully formed; in order that the Princes whose forces are inconsiderable, may not find themselves

over

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the Parties, but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. you have been at war with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their Friend, and prove to them, by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandize himself at the expence of another, but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English, should be emancipated; and that each Individual should participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting Parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting Parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer than until some circumstance or favourable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If

fortunately,

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

fortunately, we should receive Troops from Europe which we can dispose of in your favor, if the Commission with which the Naval and military Generals of the Colony have intrusted Citizens magot and Seguin, the former the Commander of the Frigate which carries your Dispatches to the French Government, and the latter, aid de Camp to major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the Application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if this Deputation be unfortunate, what will not be your advantage, in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own Subjects and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would furnish the powers of the East, with Arms against each other.

The difference of Religion has often prevented alliances, which would have proved advantageous to diverse nations; but these false

principles

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

principles have disappeared; Philosophy and
Reason, have silenced Prejudice, and the same
State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the
Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches the man who
adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are
sincere, and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his
God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness —

The dispositions of the Soubah of the
Decan are known to you, as are also those of the
Mahrattah and Tartar States I think I may
venture to assure you, that the good Prince Rajah of
Travancore, is tired of the Oppression of the English;
Raman Kesven his Prime minister, would
receive be well disposed to act against these Despots,
had he the means: I know that it was with great
reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la
Combe, who commanded his Troops at Paroor,
as well as the other French officers who commanded
his Battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am
not deceived, require equally with your own, that
you should propose to him an alliance; that all
resentment should cease, and that your ancient

feuds

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

fends should be extinguished, and forgotten for ever. —
But above all Great Prince, conduct the negotiation
in such a manner, that the English may not suspect
it, for otherwise, this Prince will be totally crushed,
and the English in despoiling him, will encrease —
their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great
Prince, one of the brightest days of my life, will be
that, on which shall I hear, that by reuniting —
with the Princes of Asia, you have, acquired the
means of annihilating the power of the English —
in India. ——

I know not, Great Prince, whether
my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether
you may not consider my observations as officious;
but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish —
is, that you may make great conquests from
the English; and that by this success, you may be
enabled to render your people and yourself, happy.
This is the sincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who
is with Esteem and respect —

Great Prince

Your most humble and most obedient Servant.

Signed/ M. Descomber.

Isle

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 5th of march 1798, old stile—

A true Translation

(Signed) G G Keble
French Translator

N. 15.

Copy

Isle of France, Port North West, the 17th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th march 1798 old Style

The Governor General of the Isle of France, and La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun—

I received on the 20th January last, (old Style) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which announced to me, that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your Service, and two ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the State of your affairs; and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me, your Memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain

at

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

at your own expence, as long as the war in India shall last, the Troops they may be able to send you.—

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers, to conclude this Alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two Frigates to France with your Propositions to the Executive Directory; I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most Serious consideration; and I am persuaded, that they will send you, as speedily as posible, the Succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies who are also, the enemies of the French Republic ——

In the mean time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these Succours, I dispatch the Prenuse Frigate, Commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambassadors and their Suite, with Officers, Surgeons and Volunteers whom I have recruited in the two Islands, for your Service ——

I have annexed to this letter —

1 The Roll of the Officers Composing the marine Establishment, whom you were desirous of having

to

3747 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

to Command your Ships, and to form Seamen for you —

2 The Roll of the Land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers —

These Lists exhibit the respective Rank of the Officers —

You will also receive with this Letter, the monthly Pay Tables, of the allowances to be given, independantly of the Appointments and Provisions for each Rank, and for every person who shall enter your Territories —

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your ambassadors and myself, and Signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambassadors, but I could not persuade them to undertake to sign the treaty; they assured me that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the Appointments and Pay of the troops, as well as the Establishment and Provisions, which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid, at the end of every Month.

Should

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Should it prove otherwise, I authorize all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themselves of the Return of the Frigate, or of any other Opportunity which may offer, to return to these Islands—

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall at all times, be at liberty to quit your Territories. And I therefore request you will give orders, that they may be furnished, with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be Subjected to any hindrance or molestation, on the part of your Subjects—

The Establishment of the Factory which you are anxious to have in this Island, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourself more closely with the French, presenting reciprocal Advantages, you are at liberty to establish it whenever you may think proper. The two Mussulmans and the Frenchman who you propose to send for that purpose, will easily find a commodious House for their reception. They shall be under the protection of

Government,

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Government, and they shall enjoy all the priviliges
usually granted to such Establishments.—

I must now mention to you the good
conduct of your Ambassadors, And the anxiety they
have always shewn, to execute punctually, the
Commission with which you had entrusted them.
I am happy to render them this justice, which
they on every Account deserve.—

Immediately on their arrival
in this Colony they delivered all the Letters with
which they were entrusted, for the Representatives
And for the naval and military Generals.—
They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and strenuously
solicited the dispatch of a considerable Force to
their Prince, according to the tenor of their
instructions, founded on the reports which had
been made to you.—

After having for some time,
hesitated to accept of the inconsiderable
Assistance in men which was offered to them,
your Ambassadors determined to receive it upon
the Solemn Assurances which I gave them, to

despatch

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

despatch to you not only such Troops as might arrive from France, but also those from this Island, who might hereafter resolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambassadors having likewise solicited me with great earnestness to cement the alliance existing between the French and yourself by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance still remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the legislative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the Confirmation.

In short I can only give you advantageous testimonies of their good Conduct; they conducted themselves, I can assure you with the most perfect honor, and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated, to procure for your interests the considerable force which you had directed them to obtain.

They will tell you, that I published a Proclamation which has been sent into all the Cantons of this Island, for the purpose of raising Volunteers.

They

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Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

They will inform you, that a Vessel has been despatched to the Island of La Reunion, for the same purpose.——

They will inform you, likewise, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Vessels in the Port, in order that mine might sail for India, or for the Straits, until after the " departure of the Princess Frigate, which conveys your ambassadors back to your Territories.——

I thought it necessary to adopt this last mentioned measure, lest the English, our Common enemy, should be apprized of the part which you seem determined to adopt, " with regard to them, and of the supply of men which I have sent to you.——

In consequence of the request, made to me by your ambassadors, I send six Cases numbered 1.2.3.4.5. and 6 Containing Garden Trees, Plants of the Isle of France, and drawings of different Flowers with two Flasks, each " containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiosity in Natural History. I hope " you will receive them all in good order; the "

Account

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Account of these articles, under my Signature, &
has been delivered to your Ambassadors.—

I conclude my letter by requesting
you to place confidence in me and in every thing &
that I shall write to you.—

Believe not so readily those who &
deceive you.—

Endeavour by every means in your
power to point out to the Marattahs, their true &
interests, by satisfying them, that your Enemies are
in reality theirs—

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan,
and all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them, that
your enemies are also theirs, and that the time
is come, to rid yourselves of your Common enemy—

Make Sacrifises of money, pay your
army well; and give money to the Marattahs.—

Of What use to you is money? a great
Reputation is Superior to every thing.—

Your courage and the resources of
your genius, are known to me; both will every
where attend the Son of the Great Hyder Ally Khan;

you

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

you are destined to surpass even his Fame—

Write to me sometimes; why have you delayed so long to give me an account of your=self you Cannot have received false Reports. I know however, that much has been said to you, of the Legislative body and the Executive Directory of France.—

The beneficence of the French Republic, Its Policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate Friendship with your Government, and to confirm the Harmony which has ever subsisted between you, and the French, will induce it to send Troops to India.—

When you write to me, you may add to your letters, a Translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.—

I am your most Zealous and most attached Servant,—

(Signed) Malartic

a true Translation

(Signed) J. G. Koble

French Translator

Colonial

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Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

Colonial

Isle of France

Marine

Statement of the Pay of the officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob, Tippoo Sultaun.—

Distinction of Rank Pay per month, independantly of the Establishment fixed by Law.

To a Captain of a Ship, or Captain of the Port ..... 2000 Rupees

To each Lieutenant of a Ship 500

To each Ensign of a Ship 300

To the Master of the Port 250

To the Ship Builder 200

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isle of France and of La Reunion, And Commander in Chief of the French

3755

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine, of all Ranks to be observed in all respects——

Done at Port North West in the Isle of France the 7th March 1798 in the 6th year of the French Republic one and indivisible.——

/Signed/ Malartic

A true Translation

/Signed/ G. G. Keble

French Translator

Copy

Marine

Colonial

Isle of France

List of the Officers and masters, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun

Their Names	Their Rank
Pierre Paul Du Buc	Captain
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire	Lieutenant.
Langendastan	Lieutenant.
Jacques Barthe	Ensigns
Jacques Roberts	Ensigns
Pierre Tillitaz	Ensigns
Pierre Petit	Ensigns
Jacques Dudemain	Ensigns

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Michel Lelee of L'Orient — Master of the Port Jacques Mullet of Bourdeaux, Ship Builder.

Certified as true, by us Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, at Port North West the 7th of March 1798. the 6th year of the French Republic.

Signed/ Malartic

A true Copy

Signed/ G. G. Keble
French Translator.

Colonial

Isle of France

Rates of the Pay, of the Volunteers of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun

Distinction of Rank — Pay per month of the Volunteers, independent of Provisions which are to be furnished them.

To the Chief of Brigade, Commanding Rs.	2,000.
To each Chief of a Legion	1,800.
To each Chief of a Battalion	1500.
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry	500.
To each Lieutenant And Sub Lieutenant	300.

To

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

To the Bearer of the Colours ..... Pr. 60.

To each Serjeant Major and Serjeant ..... 50.

To each Corporal ..... 40.

To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry ..... 28.

To each Drummer ..... 22.

To each Surgeon ..... 300.

We the General in Chief Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Reunion and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments east of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the Pay of Volunteers of all Ranks to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port Northwest in the Isle of France the 7th March 1798 in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

/Signed/ Malartic

/A true Translation/

/Signed/ G. G. Koble — French Translator

(N 16)

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate La Prevoyante in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo &c.

His

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

His Palace at Seringapatam the 25th April 1798

Sovereign Prince,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercy, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on Service in the Indian Seas, to bring back to one of your Ports, your Ambassadors Aseenally Khan, and mahomed Ibrahim, Whom you have depeted, by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honor to Announce to you, my arrival this day the 25. of April in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambassadors, and the French men whom General Malartic has sent to you, under the Orders of M: Chapuis Commanding the land, and M: Dubuc Commanding the Naval Forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this Honorable Commission, did not the Approach of the Stormy Season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprives me of the honor of presenting to you in person, the Assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Aseenally Khan,

who

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Who is about to Approach His Sovereign with an Account of his Embassy, to express to you my Zeal for your Service and at the same time, the lively regret which I feel, at being obliged so soon to depart.—

With as much Justice as pleasure, I can assure your Majesty, that, your Ambassadors during the Fifty days they have been on board my Ship, have rendered themselves Conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues, required in the Station with which you have invested them. And that their quitting my Ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the Cause of regret to those Friends, whom their irreproachable Conduct has gained them, nor can I wish you greater happiness, than to possess many Subjects as faithful, And as much attached to you, as they are.

Anxious to evince my Zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of Corresponding with my Government before the Approaching Monsoon, I have the honor to Acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, And from thence perhaps,

Sail

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Sail for the Isle of France, you might by that
period honor me with your Answer and your
Commands. —

As it would be Advantageous to
the Isle of France and Convenient to me, to Carry
thither on my return, from 150 to 200 Tons of Rice
in Bags, I have the honor to make a demand —
for the Same. — —

I will deliver the receipt for —
whatever quantity I may Ship, at your Government
of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to
order, to make over to me the quantity required, if
that be posible. — —

What Treaties will become a debt
due by my Government to you, of which they
will acquit themselves, in any mode you may
think proper. — —

As I have already had the honor
to observe to you, and as you without doubt Know,
that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest your Coast —
will no longer be safe, I offer my Services and
Confine my request to that period; for when it is
passed,

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be Serviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you, which could prove — Advantageous to you, as well as to the Generals — Malartic and Serrey, who are anxious to serve you. —

As for the rest, rely on my Zeal and Good Wishes for your Service, and accept with the Sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent Prayers which I address to Heaven for the triumph of your Arms, and the Splendour of your Government. —

I have the honor to be With — a devotion which Knows no bounds.

Your Majesty's most attached and Zealous Servant

/Signed/ L'Hermite

Captain in the Navy

Commanding the Prenuse.

A true Translation.

/Signed/ G. G. Keble — French Translator.

The

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

No 17.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces, Sent by the French Government to the Pacha Tippoo the Victorious.—

Sovereign Pacha

I hasten to Announce to your Majesty, my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers, and Volunteers, Sent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the Muster Roll Annexed.—

Your Majesty will observe, that among the Volunteers there are about Twenty Soldiers of Colour, of different Nations and Casts, the greater part of whom may be employed with Advantage in the Artillery.—

You will there observe, the Chief of a Legion, possessing every Military qualifications, for filling, with distinction, the Station of Commander in Chief and two Officers of Artillery with whom I hope you will be Satisfied.—

I flatter myself that your Majesty will afford an Opportunity to the Military which the French Government already has Sent, and

may

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may hereafter send you, of shewing that they
never will make any distinction between the
Service of a Prince, whose Alliance we so highly esteem,
and appreciate, and the Service of their Country.—

I have the honor to inform your
Majesty, that I have found here almost all the
Assistance which I could desire for my Troops.—

The Zeal and activity Shewn by
the Commandant of Mangalore in the disembarkation
and reception of the Troops, has convinced me of the
great attention which he has paid to every thing that
regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well deserved
Commendation, which General Malartic has expressed
to your Majesty, of your Ambassadors Assen Ally Khan
and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary Conduct
on every Occasion at the Isle of France, on the
Passage and particularly during the action which
we had in Pellicherry Roads, with two English Ships,
mounting 52 Guns, having on board the Officers of a
Regiment, a Battalion of Sepoys, and two Standards,
all which we captured and dispatched to the Isle of

France,

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Fort St George 11th June 1799

France has merited our general Esteem.

I have the honor to express to your Majesty, the extreme desire which I feel, to present my Hommage to you in person, and to Communicate all the details respecting the Mission with which the French Government has intrusted me and also to assure you, that I shall seize every Opportunity of proving to you, that your Interests and your Glory shall henceforth be Considered by me, as united with those of my Country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to your presence, as soon as possible, and issue your Orders that the Detachment, with the Baggage which is Considerable, may follow without Delay.

General Dubuc, And myself, hope to precede the Detachment, which will be left under the Orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honor to be respectfully

Sovereign Pacha,

Your Most obedient and
most humble Servant

(Signed) Chapuis
The Commander in Chief Sent by the French Government

A true Translation
(Signed) G. C. Koble Fench Translator

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

No. 18.

The Captain of Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government, to the Chief Command of the Naval Force, acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious — Sovereign Pacha

Invite with General Chappuis in Appriging your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my Officers, dispatched by Generals Malartic and Decaen, to Serve under your Orders —

We have no wish but to Convince your Majesty of the Zeal and Fidelity with which we shall act, in every Service which can Contribute to your Glory, and to the Succes of your Arms —

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your August Father, has Received your Embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which Cannot fail to Convince you, that the respective Interests of the two Nations, will be Considered as one; and we are especially deputed to your Majesty; for the purpose of Renuving, and Consolidating that Friendship and Harmony, which has hitherto

Reigned

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

reigned between you and the French —

The near Approach of the Rainy Season, renders it necessary that your Majesty should give Orders for our Journey to your Presence with our Baggage as Speedily as possible, that we may incure no risk of delay in our Mission.

I enclose a Return of the Officers under my Command, it seems advisable, that they should remain at Mangalore, untill your Naval Establishment shall be fixed, by the Report which I shall have the honor to Submit to you, with regard to the Situation of the Coast and Harbours of Mangalore; and in the mean time you should issue Orders to the Governor of that place, to Supply them with every thing necessary untill your final pleasure shall be Known —

I have brought a Port master and Ship Builder, both well qualified for their respective Departments; I have also with me a Master Carpenter, and a Marine Cadet. —

I cannot Conclude my Letter, without paying a Tribute of Praise to your Ambassadors Hassein Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, their

duty

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duly Could not have been more faithfully discharged;
the Prince may be deemed happy who has such
Zealous and faithful Subjects. I feel a particular
pleasure in rendering this Justice to their Merit: with
General Chappuis, I shall relate more particularly
to your Majesty, their exertions in Soliciting the Generals
of the French Republic, at the Isle of France, for your
Glory and Interests.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Sovereign Pacha,

Your Most Obedient

humble Servant

Signed Dubuc Captain of the

Ships of War of the French Republic,

one and indivisible and Commanding

a Naval Force.

Mangalore

the 28th April 1798

Return of the Naval Officers of the French
Republic, one and indivisible, Sent by the Generals
Malartic and Percy, for the Service of the Sovereign
Prince Tippoo.

Viz.

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Viz.t

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, And Commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.

St. Genes. ...
Barth. ... } Lieutenants in the French Navy.
La Rabinais

M. M.

Fillietas ... Acting Marine Major.

Petit ... } Midshipmen in the French Navy.
Dudemaine }

Lelée. ... Master Director of the works of the Port.

Merlet ... Ship Builder and Carpenter.

Bejoire ... Marine Cadet.

François Robert, Carpenter

Eleven Persons attached to the marine.

Mangalore

the 28th April 1798.

/signed/ Fillietaz
major of marine

Attested by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible and Commanding the Naval Force.

/signed/ Dubuc.

A true translation.

/signed/ G. G. Keble
French Translator.

Copy

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Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

N.19.

Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Circar.

1st We request you to inform us if the Generals Malartic, and Percy, have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them, when we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced According to your dignity and our Customs.

2 We request you also to inform us if the Generals Malartic, and Percy, have sent you to serve the Pacha you shall be recevied as men of distinction, According to our Customs.

3 We request you also to inform us if you have full powers to transact business with the Durbar, and at the same time to serve the Pacha; you shall then be received and introduced as men of Distinction, According to our Customs.

In the Camp of the Pacha
this 20th. June 1798. O.S.

A true translation,
/Signed/ G. G. Keble
French Translater.

The French Generals, having nothing more at heart than to give to the Circar of the Pacha, Sippoo Sultaun,

the

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

the Explanations And Information what it is in
their power to afford, as to the dignity and the object
of their mission, answer to the first Question,

1st That the Governor General malartic, &c
Representing the French Republic, in his Government
of the Isle of France has dispatched us, to the Pacha,
in the quality of envoys from the French Republic,
as has also Rear Admiral Sercy, to represent them at
the Court of the Pacha.—

2. The Governor General Malartic and
Rear Admiral Sercy have sent us to Serve the Pacha
in arms, According to our respective ranks and &c
Professions.

3. We have full power And authority
in the name of the French Republic, and in the &c
name of the Generals, who represent the Republic &c
in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, And
with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two
Nations, which is to Serve as the fundamental &c
Basis, for all the great objects, which we may have
to propose and all our treaties shall be presented
to the National Convention and ratified by the

Executive

Fort S.t George 11.th June 1799

Executive power at Paris—

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam 1.st Thermidor in the 6.th year of the French Republic, one and Indivisible corresponding with the 20.th June 1798 O.S.

The Generals of the French Republic

(signed) Chappuis. Dubuc

(A true Translation)

(signed) G. G. Keble

French Translator.

* (In the original these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a seperate ** column opposite to the French)—

N.o 20.

Rate of Pay for the Officers of the marine

The Commander in Chief Dubuc 2000 Rupees

*per Month, out of which he will leave 500 Rupees in the hands of the Sircar to be paid him on his return and he will receive 1500 Rupees per Month.—

Lieutenants	Rupees 250.
Midshipmen	200.
Master of the Port	150.
Builder	125
Carpenter	50.
The marine Cadet Bessure	50

of

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*/of which Mr Fillettas the Major who goes with me
to Europe, is to have 300 Rupees per month./

/Signed/ Dubuc
The Commander in Chief

Settled the 8.th July 1798

I accept for the present 1500 Rupees per month,
payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha, to
pay me 2000 on my return from Europe after having
Executed the Commession, with which he Charges me—

/Signed/ Dubuc
The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

The 8.th July 1798.

/A true Translation/
/Signed/ G. G. Keble
French Translator.

N.o 21.

I have received from the Sircar Coudadad the
Sum of two thousand eighty one Behader Pagodas, and
five fanams, in the following Manner, that is to

Say Eight months due to Debay	171..
	1282..
Six months in advance	1928. 1
Six months to General Dubuc	385. 10
Six months to Fillettas	
One month to the Marine /as follows	53. 3
One Lieutenant	42. 12.
One Midshipman	32. 2.
One Master of the Port	26. 11
One Builder	10. 11.
One Carpenter	
Total Bahadur Pag.s	2781. 5.

In the Camp of the Pacha
the 28.th July 1798.

/Signed/ Dubuc
Commander in Chief of the marine
N.B.

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

N.B. Every Officer or other person belonging to the Marine, who shall not discharge his duty, punctually and with Skill, shall be dismissed and sent back.

/Signed/ Dubuc

Commander in Chief of the marine

/A true Translation/

/Signed/ G. G. Keble

French translator.

N. 22.

The Ciecar Coudadad to the Executive Directory — " representing the French Republic, one and Indivisible, at Paris —

In the name of that Friendship, — " which the Ciecar Coudadad, and the Subjects of the Ciecar, vow to the French Republic, which Friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the Sun and Moon shine in the heavens, and which shall be — " so solid, that the most Extraordinary Events shall neither break nor dissolute them —

The English, jealous of the connection and Friendship, which for so long a time, has — " subsisted between my ciecar, and France, some years

ago

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

ago united against me with the Mahrattahs, the Nizam ali Khan and my other Enemies, and declared a War as Odious, as unjust, which lasted several years, and of which the result was so fatal, that it cost me three Cores and thirty Lacs of Rupees in money, and five finest Provinces ——

The Republic, is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch, the posfesion of that Country, which at last I was obligied to relinquish to our common Enemy; I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices, had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious Machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place, Commanded by the former; no doubt the republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich posfesions in India. ——

These

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

These Sentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made Known to the Government of the Isle of France, through the organ of two Ambassadors, from whom I have had the great Satisfaction of receiving such an Answer I desired, & together with the Republican Flag, by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them, the — inconsiderable Succour of Officers and Men, with which circumstances permitted General Malartic, And Rear Admiral Sercey, to supply me —

I retain with me, the first of these Officers, and send the second to you as my Ambassado Who in requesting your alliance offensive and defensive, will I trust obtain such a reinforcement of Troops, as, joined to Mine may enable me to attack, and Annihilate for ever, our Common Enemies in Asia —

I send you my standard (which, — united with that of the republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance, into which our respective nations are about to contract;) and with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc,

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Fort S.t George 11.th June 1799

Dubuc, to communicate to you

I join with him my subjects Sheik

Abdoulraim and Mahomet Bismilla who are

equally authorized, to represent me with your

Government.

Whatever may the future state of

our two nations, whether blended or seperate, into

whatever engagements they may respectively enter;

may the prosperity, the Glory, and the Success of both,

be still the common object of each; may the

Sentiments, which they feel for each other, be

guaranted by mutual Assurances of fidelity,

and by Oaths of reciprocal Obligation; And may the

heavens and the earth, meet and unite, ere the

Alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest

alleration.

/signed/

A true Translation

/signed/ G. G. Keble

French Translator.

In my palace at

Seringapatam

the

20. July 1798.

A

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

A Note of the proposals to be made by my Ambassadrs to the executive Directory at Paris ——

Article 1.

For ten or Fifteen thousand Troops of every discription, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.—

Article 2.

A naval Force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour and to reinforce them incase of necessity. ——

Article 3.

The Sircar will furnish all Military Stores, and Provisions for the Army of the Republic, as well as Horses, Bullocks, Carts, and Tents, together with every other necessary, excepting European Liquors, which his Country does not afford. ——

Article 4. ——

On all marches and Military Operations, the Kings orders are to be observed. ——

Article 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and in preference, to Porto Novo; where the disembarkation of the

Troops

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Troops shall take place, and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French Army, or at any time Appointed, it being his intention, to commence operations in the heart of the Enemys Country.—

Article 6.

The King desires, that the Republic will inform him, by Dispatching to Mangalore, two Corvetts from Europe within 20 Days of each other, of the number of Ships and Troops which are to be sent from France in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.—

Article 7.

All the conquests which may be made from the Enemy, excepting those Provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally devided between the two Nations, and according to their respective convenience, the same Division shall also be made of the Enemies Ships,

And

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And of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to
indemnify the King for the expences of the War.

Article 8.

Should any difficulty arise between
the allied Armies, each shall observe justice
according to their own Laws and Customs. And
every discussion relating to them shall be
conducted in writing between the two Nations.

Article 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the
Republic, whether to give peace to England, or
to continue the War, the King trusts the Republic,
will always have the Kindness to consider him,
as a Friend and faithful ally, and accordingly
comprehend him, in all its Treaties and apprize
him of all its intentions.

(Signed)

Article 10.

All French whatever, who now are,
or many hereafter, come within the territories of
the King shall be treated as Friends and allies.
they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing,

and

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

And of trading, without any molestation or hindrance;
on the contrary, they shall receive every Assistance and
Succour, which they may want.—

Article 11

To procure for my Service, four Founders
of Brass, and four Founders of Iron Cannon, four paper
makers twelve Manufacturers of Glass in different
branches of the Manufacture, two Naval Engineers,
And two good Ship Builders.—

Given in my palace of Seringapatam,
under my signature, and that of my Prime Minister,
with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July 1798.—

(Signed)

(A true translation)

(Signed) G. G. Keble
French translator.

N°23.

To the French Republic, one and Indivisible.

Placing entire confidence in the patriotic
Zeal and Fidelity, manifested by Citizen Dubuc,
Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and
indivisible, and Commandant in Chief of my Marine,
I have appointed and do hereby Appoint him, one of
my

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfill with punctuality, the orders which I have given him for that purpose. I give him all the most extensive powers, necessary to the Success of the Mission, which I have entrusted to him; promissing and binding myself to the French Republic one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into, in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the artists and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my Service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July 98.

A true Translation

Signed/ G. G. Keble.

French Translator.

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadad for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and Indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my marine.

Placing

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Fort St. George 11th. June 8799

Placing entire confidence in the fedelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, And Commander in Chief of my marine, I authorize him, by this present letter of Credit, to procure either from the French republic, or from Individuals, Such Sums, as he may require, to fulfill the orders I have given him for different purchases, or to defray expences which he may think urgent, or necessary for the advantage of his Mission, being desirous that the said letter of Credit, should have full power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay or cause to be paid, all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar—

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th. July 8798—

A true Translation

(Signed) G. G. Keble.
French Translator.

N°. 24

Copy of a letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th. December 8798. o.s.

Tranquebar

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

Tranquebar the 16. December 1798. O.S.

To the Dirkar Khodadad.

Great Pacha, health and Respect.

The men are arrived safe, but their letters, the articles most essential, are still wanting, having been left on the road. I hope however to get them in a few days; the men were so much afraid, that they have been four months on their Journey, you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your Service; for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrahs which I sent to you on the 11th of last Month, have returned with your Majesty's reply, dated the 29th of the same Month; I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men And I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. The person who is to furnish the Money, does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him; I apprehend that there will be much trouble, in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary, that you should send me an order to take

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take up immediately all the money in the hands of —
Mercier, and Accompany it with a letter of Credit on —
the republic, as requested by me, the importance of my
Mission is such, and the Result, promises to be so —
advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often
repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing,
when matters of such consequence are in agitation;
I must set off, but to do this, money is necessary; in —
all countries money is the sinews of intregue, and of
war; if your majesty does not wish to be reuived by
the English, and to lose the Assistance of your good and
faithful friends the French, Shew me a Suffecient
mark of your confidence, in Supplying me with
the means. they will not stop Socars on the Road —
with Specie especially, if it be in Star Pagodas: Send
me a Supply with all expedition, And I will
Set off immediately. the Cloths are not arrived, and
I am about to send persons in Search of them; —
I request your Majesty will Authorize me to take
up a years Advance of pay, According to your promise,
to enable me to secure to my family the means of
Subsistence during my absence, as the Six Months
— for

3785 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

for which I received an advance. will expire
on the 8th. of next month. I have been obliged
to expend all I had. and have now nothing
remaining, the English having taken both my
Vessel and money. you will find my request
reasonable. When you consider that my family
is in a strange country and destitute of resources.
I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to
that effect, and that the means may be
immediately furnished me as the Hircarrahs
assure me of their return in thirty days. I can
get away in forty, it will be advisable, that you
should station here, with your Vakeel, eight
Hircarrahs. that you may receive intelligence
every eight days, which I have the means of
arranging I recommend the Vakeel to you. his
pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months
that the Cutchery has given him nothing. he
should have besides a Palankeen. the Ambassador
of so noble and generous a prince as yourself
ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. are you satisfied
with me. Tell me in a word. you know my
attachment

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Attachment to your person and you shall have —
sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to
Continue your goodness and friendship to my true
friend and Colleague General Chappuy. see him
often, the more you know him, the more you will
be Satisfied that he merits your Confidence. he is —
a man of the purest honor, faithful, and a sound
adviser. —

I have been informed, that your —
Majesty has written to the Government of Madras,
and to Lord Mornington; what will be the issue
of their reply be on your guard Against them, be
ready to defend, or to attack; the preparations for
war continue to be carried on with great rapidity;
the Nizams Troops must by this time be on their
march, they must be checked; the English —
Attempted to carry off your Vakeel Lada Chide —
Varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not —
Succeeded. —

Your Majesty should write —
instantly to the Government of Tranquebar, by —
a Camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection,
for

3787 Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the Interpreter De Bay and your Vakeel Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month, for the purpose of entering with your Majesty upon a negotiation which should not be successful, will be followed by a Declaration of war, the object of which will be, to take away your Country and to dethrone you substituting in your place and that of the allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your Kingdom is at Stake you must exert yourself, and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation, till the moment, when I flatter myself I shall secure it to you, and to your August Children for ever. —

By means of the intrigue carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India it is easy for them to excite Commotions, and they may detach from you, perhaps all your allies, it is very probable that by division, and negotiations, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

against your Majesty, they may Accomplish the
destruction of the Mahrattah power, and seize with
impunity, every thing which may have been ceded
ceded to them, under a new treaty of Peace; it is
evidently their interest, to enter into a joint treaty
with you, that by the means of a powerful league,
you may establish a firm security for each other;
and in this league each ought to cooperate in
defending the Acquisitions or cessions, that either may
have made at the peace, concluded at your Capital
with the several contracting Parties. the English
threaten you, the Marattas ought to support you
and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the
barrier that separates you from the former, ought to
be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break
or destroy it; you may place a dependance on your
allies, while your interests are the same, but you
will be abandoned if those interests should cease
to be mutual, or more certainly still, if they should
be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should
begin to fear you, your time is short and precious,
you must Convince them of your good intentions,

anticipate

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which shall retard their Negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. under such Circumstances, the Marattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties; to remind the English of the Assistance they afforded them Against your majesty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different Interests of the parties with the delicate Situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith, either in regard to the execution of the treaty of Peace, generally, or any particular article of it: if these Means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and Menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry, will perhaps put a Stop to all the Military and hostile proceedings Against your Majesty; if otherwise, the Sword must be drawn the Scabbard must be cast away, where it may never again be found, and the fortune of War must decide the event.—

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious

3790

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

victorious over all her Enemies, and refuses peace to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra — your Majesty will do well to dispatch Couriers to inform him immediately, of the — situation you are in. —

I beg your Majesty will read — attentively my Letter, which has been solely dictated by Candour, truth and a regard for your real interests —

I pray to God that every thing may succeed According to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honor to be with respect. —

(Signed) Dubuc
the Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French — Republic, one and indivisible. —

Major Filletas begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your majesty.

A true Translation
(Signed) G. G. Keble
French Translator.

Letter

3791

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799.

N. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan to M. Dubuc. —

Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799

The Bircarrahs, who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo, arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present Ten rupees. you must make every exertion to depart — with all possible expedition, for it is urgently — necessary. the Cloths which you mentioned as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders I have caused them to be returned again without delay; but should they not arrive — immediately, let not this prevent your departure; The Letter of Credit for France which you desire, is in the Packett. I hope that you will find the person, who ought to pay you the money: We consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour by means of your letter of Credit, to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible; you need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence and — that I consider you as one of my very good friends.

we

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we have settled together very thing which you have to do; it is useless, and even dangerous, to write again, because letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about, is, that you should depart as quickly as possible; your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted: if you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other. I have always written to you in that manner.

You ask me to send money from hence: how can this be done when letters pass with so much difficulty; I authorize you to take up by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself as well as for other purposes: after the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the Correspondence, I rely solely on Providence, expecting that I shall be alone and unsupported; but God and my Courage will accomplish every thing. I have sent to Poonah, but it is your Departure which most Interests me, and which is most

pressing;

3793

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

prefsing, overcome all obstacles, and part with
Speed. —

/Signed/

A true Translation

/Signed/ G. G. Keble
French Translator.

/True Copies/

/Signed/ G. Buchan.
Sub Sect.y.

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo the Victorious
at Puttun /Seringapatam./

From the Republican Camp. the 3d. day of
the 1st. Decad of Prairial the 5th. year/May 23d. 1797/

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious. the ally of the
French Republic, and the well beloved of
the Republicans. his Children. Health.

Citizen Sultaun.

I have received the Letter which
you have done me the friendship to write to
me. and I take the liberty of replying to it
article by Article.

With

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

With respect to that which
relates to monsieur Raymond: I have read the
Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars: —
M. Raymond more subtle than him, has the
air of a man who would be a Frenchman, or who
would at least wish to be thought so; and this
with a view to discover your intentions and those
of the Republic, your Sister; he expresses a wish to be
informed of our means and of our Force alledging
that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property
to prove his attachment to the French and to support
the French and their name in India; that his party
is called the French and that he has always borne
the French Colours. —

He is known to you Excellent Prince.
and still better to France. — he has made War. —
on whom; on you the Ally of my Nation: it is
thus that he would prove to you his Sincerity; he
has erected the Antient Standard of France; this
was only to disengage you from the French who
acted under your orders: he is in the Service of a
Prince who is both your Enemy and ours: and

has

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Fort St. George 11th June 8799

has formed an unworthy Alliance with the
English with whom he is in constant habits of
intercourse But my Prince in dealing with
traitors we must make use of their own Arms;
you must not let him perceive that you have
unmasked him. If you will permit me to write
to him I will manage matters in such a manne
as to draw him over and induce him to enter
entirely into your wishes In Politics we should
avail ourselves of the arms of those Whose hands
we should be glad to see cut off and put it out
of the power of our Enemy to hurt us either by
word or deed.

I repeat to you that your interests
are as dear to me as those of my own Nation: and
you may rely on the frankness of my heart: but
Raymond Appears to make advances to you:
do you Appear to accept and return his confidence
and allow me to act apart with him. Be assured
that he will submit himself to your pleasure:
subtle as he is. I will out wit him and you shall
be satisfied.—

With

3796

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.

With respect to the men who are in Irons had they deserved death be persuaded that they should have received no mercy. I do not love either Cowards or Traitors. and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the Dignity and respect which is due to you I do not command it. but I am a republican and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices. and that they must earn the money which you give them: that every where. and at all times. they must be ready to maintain your precious name and Glory. they begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honor. and this is no trifling attempt after their late disorderly behaviour. An order from you to the Citizen Dompars conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed would have the best effect your will shall be complied with on Monday afternoon. I will take out with your permission the Citizen Gunners to your place of Exercise that they may fire at the mark. I make them practice daily firing at the mark. But as it is the custom among

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

among the Republicans to attach a small Piece of artillery to each Company of Infantry for the purpose of Manoeuvering and to favor attacks & retreats or the skirmishes of Cavalry I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest Field Pieces these pieces in time of action are drawn with traces.—

Your wishes are Laws. I wish you all the happiness you deserve—

Your Citizen

Signed/ Ripaud

I desire the Citizen Dompars as Commandant to qualify himself that he may be able to Command in person. the French Republicans who are under his orders. that he will in the same manner require his officers to qualify themselves to Command. as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practise. and I shall Judge myself of the military Evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period.— To be Republicans. it is necessary to be well informed to posses a degree of pride.

and

3798

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive ——

Hitherto you have neglected these — duties of honorable men. Repair your former errors, and merit my esteem. you will daily make the Citizens whom you Command without any distinction except that of age practice with the musquet and great Guns those who perform their exercise well — with the musquet and Cannon will practice only every monday on my Parade, those who will not — make the most of their time shall be formed — according to their respective acquirements into second and third Classes: those of the second Class shall — exercise three times a Week: those of the third daily. until all your Citizens become qualified for the first Class both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery. they must all be equally expert at the musquet and the artillery —

Be careful that this order be carried into execution. you will be answerable to me for it. I give orders also to your Cavalry to instruct — themselves. It is proper that all should be perfect.

such

3799 Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Such is my will.—

A true Translation

/signed/ G G Keble

French Translator

This Letter establishes the fact that M. Raymond Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad had opened a Correspondence with Sippoo Sultaun with regard to the Standards under which M. Raymonds Corps served they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d Octr. 1798. They consisted of the three Coloured Flags surmounted by an Emblem representing the Ottoman Crefsent transfixed by a dagger on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.—

The originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were Communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha and the Governor in Council at Bombay.—

Liberty. French Republic Equality.

Head Quarters at Cairo. 7th Pluviose. 7th year of the Republic one and Indivisible.—

Buonaparte,

3800

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Buonaparté, member of the National Coention. General in Chief. to the most magnificent Sultáun. our greatest Friend Tippoo Saib

You have already been informed of my Arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and Invincible army. full of the desire of delivering you from the Iron yoke of England.—

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you. by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your Political Situation.

I would even wish you could send some Intelligent Person to Suez or Cairo. professing your confidence, with whom I may confer.—

May the Almighty encrease your Power and destroy your Enemies.—

(Seal.)

/Signed/ Buonaparté

True Translate from the French

/Signed/ Francis Woppers
Translator.

Translate

3801

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sheriffe of Mecca. Written in Arabic without Date, and received at Judda the 17th February 1799.—

You will be fully informed by the Noequeda of this Dow. how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo, and Suez and between those places and of the tranquility which is established among the Inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluckе oppressor remains in the Country and the Inhabitants without dread or fear employ themselves in Weaving. Cultivating the Ground and in other Trades as formerly and by the blessing of God. this will be daily encreasing And the Duties on merchandize and the Taxes — will be lessened the Duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes. the Merchants have every assistance granted them. and the Road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe. therefore do you assure the merchants of your Country that they may bring their Goods to Suez and sell them — without dread or apprehension and may — purchase in exchange for them such articles as they may wish.—

Inow

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

I now send you a Letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun. oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries —

A true Translation

/Signed/ S. Wilson

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshee. for me. by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen. the Sheriffs 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary. —

/Signed/ S. Wilson

A true Copy. —

/Signed/ N. B. Edmonstone

Persian Translator to the Government. —

Translation —

May 5th 1799 / 15th year of the French Republic /

The French Citizens under the orders of the Citizen Dampard, in the Pay of Citizen Tippoo. the victorious, the Ally of the French Republic; here under named: —

Salvadore	Contoir	Questin
Julien	Ochard	Kerodique
Madin	Manuel	Bernard
Jean Denis	Marivanne	La Republique

Legrand

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Fort St. George 11th June 1799

Le grand	Decugodique	Detime
Vincent	Cuilletas	Lambart
Blarche	Jogeny	Manuelle
Ivon	Joseph	Marc
Gaspar	Dachoret	Gemitte
Pouvoi	Lebeau	Vremiere
Franc	Bayse	Colier
Colin	Jean	Thouvenir
Juducque	Jacque	Charroi
Joine	Trienne	Abraham
Quelique	Manuelle	Manuelle
Manuell	Anton	Gom. Dugeon
Grais	Denis	Jeunesse
Chollesse	Charice	Pierre
Francisque	Daine	Langle
Philippe		Christian

To the number of fifty nine being anxious to concur with all their strength and with all their power in the administration and establishment of the French Republic, and to ascertain their own rights; assembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permisson of their Commander in the Parish Church on the day and year

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

year abovementioned—

Citizen Francis Ripaud a Lieutenant in the Navy of the French Republic, made the following Speech—

Citizens—

"Ye are all Frenchmen; your Separation from "your Mother Country has deprived you till this day "of the Knowledge of your rights to Free Citizens. you have "begun to Know them in striking the White Flag, which "the Nation held in execration, but which was the Idol "of your errors. there still remains a duty for you to "fulfill. that is to hoist the National Colours; and "to instruct yourselves in your rights. to learn what "you owe, and what is owing to you. It is the duty of "a Republican to instruct his Fellow Citizens from "his own feeble lights: I present to you the Rights of "Man. It is from those rights that you will draw "the Republican Virtues which are to aid you in "subduing the defects of your former habits: to assist "you in accomplishing this end. I shall submit to "you some constitutional Ideas; and as you live in "an anarchy which must fill with horror every "worthy man who loves and respects the Laws; "I submit to you, a Plan of laws to be discussed article

by

Fort St. George 11th June 1799

"by article, and which, after being promulgated by
"your decree, shall have the full force of Law. I have
"only to observe, that you should never depart from
"the Republican Laws, nor weaken them, nor
"transgress them.—

"It is customary, when the People are
"met in a Primary Assembly, to nominate the Eldest
"Citizen, Provisional president, to appoint two Scrutineurs;
"two Secretaries, and two Masters of the Ceremonies. The
"President then explains the motives for the meeting,
"and desires that a President may be appointed, with
"the several Officers already mentioned, to enlighten
"you as to your rights, and to recall you to the respect
"due to the Sovereignty of which you compose a part;
"to preserve order, that each may speak in his turn,
"freely and without interruption, on the Subject only
"which is offered for debate. If a Citizen has a happy
"thought, he will ask leave to speak, on a motion
"for order, all debate will cease; after the Citizen
"shall have finished his Speech, and the ground of
"the Motion been heard, if it is foreign to the question,
"the President will tell him so, and the discussion
"will be renewed.—

Business

Fort S.t George 11.th June 1799

Business was begun, by forming the ~~~
Primary Assembly. Citizen Contoir. as the eldest in years,
was named Provisional president. The Citizens Vreniere,
and Dachiret. Secretaries. Citizens dompard. and ~~~
Provoi, Tellers, and Citizens Jvon. and Abraham. ~~~
Masters of the Ceremonies.—

The President Announced the Motive
for Assembling the People. to be. for instruction on
Constitutional Principles. And for framing Laws
Conformable to the Laws of the Republic. And that it
was necessary to begin by the nomination of ~~~
a President by Vote.—

Citizen Francis Ripaud. having been
Chosen President by Majority. took his place. and ~~~
gave the Kiss of Peace and Fraternity. to Citizen ~~~
Contoir. The election of Secretaries then followed; ~~~
and Citizens Vreniere. and Dachiret. were chosen. ~~~
The choice of Tellers. fell on Citizens Question and
Julian. thence Proceeding to the election of masters
of the Ceremonies. Citizens Dompard and Charrier
were chosen.——

The President opened the Sitting. by
reminding us of our duties; of the love we owe to
our

Fort St. George 11th. June 1799

our Country; and recommending a Speedy reform of our old habits. He then read the Rights of man, which was followed by a lecture on Republican Principles, and by a Plan of Laws: all which was received with Joy and acclamation. It was resolved to adjourn the present Assembly to the 7th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to read again the Principles of the Constitution; And the discussion of the plan of Laws, article by article; to be the order of the Day.——

Citizen Thouvenir having requested leave to speak said.——

Citizens

"I speak in the name of my Brethren yes. Citizens we have been in error. We Knew not our duties. "Nor our Rights, nor the Standards which our "Nation displayed, we have made our Recantation, and "expressed our Sorrow to Citizen L'Escalie, who was "unable to Answer us; And the Political interests of "Citizen Tippoo, did not admit of Changing our "Standard; This is the real cause of our error, which "Cannot therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the "Nation; But it would now be highly Culpable to "display any Colours but those of our dear Country; to

which

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"which our hearts are entirely devoted, which we
"swear we will die to support, and to defend the
"Sacred rights of Citizens, and of the Constitution we
"call for the burning of every thing that relates to "
"royalty and to the ancient Government, this is also
"the desire of our Brethren in Arms. —

The Assembly decreed that every thing
which related to Royalty, and to the ancient "
Government, should be burned on the day on which
the National Flag should be displayed, and the "
Oath to the Nation taken. —

The President thanked Brother "
Shouvenir for his Patriotic ardor, and requested him
to maintain that Zeal which formed the glory
of every Fruman. —

The Assembly then rose, and was "
closed on the Day, and year before mentioned, with
Hymns to our Country. In proof of which we have
Signed these Presents after having heard the same
Read. —

/Signed/ F. Dispaud. President.

Castel

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Castel	Premiere	Secretary.
D'yvon	Julian	Tellers
Debay	Questin	
Ledale	Charroix	Masters of the Cere.
Bombart	Dompart	Monies.
Salvador	Gaudron.	
de Hexias	Le Grand.	
Aure	Khodie.	
Denis	Bernard.	
Menau	Vincent.	
F. Mariano	H. Shuber.	
Etienne	Fryt.	
A. McNeil	Collier.	
Lahaye	James.	
Fouquer	Thouvenin.	

On the 8th. May 1799. / the 5th. year of the French Republic / after having heard mass. the Citizens of Composing the French Party. Near Seringapatam: assembled peaceably and without Weapons in the Church in conformity to the resolutions of the Primary Assembly of the 6th. instant: The President opened the Sitting. by reading the Proceedings of the last which we had all Signed. And a Citizen having asked leave to speak said. —

Citizen

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Citizen Ripaud:

"We are filled with gratitude for the good
"instruction which you have given us; You have filled us
"with satisfaction; Receive our Acknowledgements and
"administer to us the Civic oaths which our Brethern
"the French Republicans, have pronounced you have
"enlightened us regarding our Rights, but alas, we
"have promised nothing to our Mother Country
"since the Revolution; as our hearts are devoted to her,
"we wish to swear it. —

All the Citizens arose with accla-
mations and supported the motion with a burst
of feeling truly patriotic. —

Another Citizen then demanded to be
heard, and requested Citizen Ripaud to give them some
form of the Laws of equality. Of what use is it, said
he, to "swear to respect the Laws, it is necessary to have
"Laws, in order to respect them, We live in an anarchy
"that must make a man of worth shudder we must
"have Laws to controul it's. —

Citizen Ripaud having quited the
Chair, and returned the Cap to Citizen Contoir, as
the most ancient in years demanded to be heard

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Port St. George 11th June 1799 —

Citizens

"The patriotic zeal which you have shewn, fills
"me with a joy difficult to be expressed Nothing can be more ex-
"Sublime than the sentiments of joy which you have mani-
"fested. Though you are the last Frenchmen who have ex-
"sworn to defend your Country the ardour you have ex-
"shewn convinces me, that you will not be the last to
"strike home at her Enemies your request is as just, as it is Law-
"ful; in order to be governed by the Laws, it is necessary for
"Frenchmen to swear to own no superior but the Law
"which they have made themselves. I have laboured to
"satisfy you, being persuaded that I shall not meet with
"ingratitude — The punctual observation of what you are ex-
"about to swear will form your happiness Can I assure you, as
"I esteem and love you I am ready to assist you with my
"Feeble lights.

He then resumed the Chair and pronoun-
-ced before the Hotel, and under the national Stan-
-dard this Oath. —

"I swear before the portion of the French
"people here assembled to support the Republican
"constitution to defend it and my Country with all
"my strength and with all my powers, to submit
"to the Laws decreed by the Convention and to the
"which we shall frame, or to die in Arms at
"my post in the defence of the sacred Right

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of a Citizen to live free, or perish —

Upon this the Citizens were called upon in succession and pronounced individually, the oath according to the Roll.—

Citizen Dauspard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean Denis, Glode, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Herie, Paix, — Nail, Charles, Goye, Douarettee, Belodiere, Pice, Millett, Thibou, Rouselle, Le Heritier, Eyre Moitie, Chenil- =le, Veroze, Le berge, Ouine, Lafeuil, Quertier, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Herodeque, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Degonnair, Dachiret, — Madrie, Urenere, Lebocuf, Lebasse; Leroy, Trouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, Andre, Govitty, Francagre, — Christian Philippe, Abraham, Marc, De Cuenne, Manuc, Ouyre, Dele, Le Gran, Dheg d'que, Quillesame, Mecrise, Quillierme, Gaine, Beterne, Hefron, — Jacque L. Aigle, Pierre Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Estien =ne, Juddieque, Coupee, Chollefe, Vincent, F. Manu- =elle, Francisque Bernard Joaquim, Godron, — Blancher Manuelle, Joguy, Castelle, Manuelle Gen- =ron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Josephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne, . —

After all the Citizens had taken the oath, and the President had given them

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there the fraternal embrace; He said: —

Citizens

"The Oath which you have just pro-
"nounced, and the Kiss which I given, are as
"those of the whole French nation. Evil to him who
"shall be perjured. You are now returned to and re-
"connected with your Brethern the French, as
"they are united to you through my organs. They
"are your support, as you are theirs. Remember
"that your strength will consist in your Union.
"That all hatred, all anger must be annihilated
"Henceforward you must become a family of
"Brethren. The love of your Country must be
"the first principle of all your actions, then
"will you be truly worthy of the Oath which you
"have taken." —

You have requested a Form of
Laws — Behold it — you are at liberty to adopt
or to reject the Articles as you may deem proper
but remember, that those Articles which you
may adopt, it will be beyond your power
to infringe, because, by your adoption, you
will have given them the force of Laws. As

the

Fort St. George 11th June 1799.-

the Law has nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing below your best guide, and nothing above your best that Law which is the characteristic of your virtues.— Seeing that it is now Noon, we will adjourn the Sitting until Two Oblock in the afternoon of this day, for the discussion of the proposed Articles of the Law.—

Being reassembled at Two oblock the President announced that the discussion would begin by reading the first Article which was unanimously agreed to.——

Preliminiary Law.

Military Punishments—

To be inflicted by the Council of discipline. The Council of discipline is to be composed of seven Citizens, of all Ranks. Four Voices against three are sufficient to warrant the execution of the Law whether it be for protection, or for punishment.—

The Law.

Article 1st

Every Chief who shall not execute the Law strictly according to the letter, who shall evade or transgress

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transgress it, or, who shall not execute the sentence pro-
-nounced by the Council of discipline, is unworthy of
Command He shall be Cashiered, and suspended from
all the Functions of a Citizen for two years. In case of
Refractoriness, he shall suffer Five years confinement
in Irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The second Article was then consider-
-red and, unanimously adopted. —

Article 2.

All Citizens of whatever Rank,
must pay immediate obedience when called upon
by the Law, or be subject to Forty Eight hours im-
-prisonment, over and above the punishment
which they may be liable to for the crime com-
-mitted by them. Resistance shall be punished
by eight days confinement in Irons and Re-
-bellion by a confinement of three Months in
Irons. —

The Third Article was then conside-
-red, and unanimously adopted. —

Article 3.

No Citizen can be tried but by
a Regular Council of Discipline and there
must be two witnesses to establish the crime
set forth. —

The Fourth Article was then
considered and unanimously adopted.

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Article 4th.

as the Law has no punishments but what are absolutely necessary, Every Citizen in whatever situation must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the Law.-

The Fifth Article was then considered and unanimously adopted.-

Article 5th.

A Superior who shall ill treat his inferior, shall for the first offence be put in arrest eight days - for the second fifteen days - for the third,* two months suspension from the service, from Command and from Pay.-

The Sixth Article was next considered and adopted unanimously.-

Article 6th.

Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior when Commanded by him in the Name of the Law shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and Secondly, be put in Irons forty-eight hours for his disobedience to the Law, should his disobedience be attended by a murmur, abuse or threat the delinquent shall be

* This Law has been modified, from Two Months Suspension, to eight Days in Irons.-

3817 Fort St. George 16th June 1799 —

be kept in Irons for three Months. —

The seventh Article was next considered

and adopted unanimously.

Article 7th

Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered and deprived of the rights of a Citizen for one year. —

The eighth article was next considered and unanimously adopted. —

Article 8th

Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat shall suffer one years imprisonment in Irons.

The ninth Article was next considered and unanimously adopted —

Article 9th

Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in Irons and shall be held unworthy of any Civil or Military Office. —

This Law was modified, to Three Months, instead of one year.

3818.

Fort St. George 11th June 1799. —

The tenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted. —

Article 10th

Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his Superior shall be condemned to death. —

The eleventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously. —

Article 11th

All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the Correctional police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the place, who shall inflict the punishment of 24 hours imprisonment for the crimes hereafter stated, viz. —

1st ..... For offences against good Manners. —

2d ..... For disturbing any religious ceremony and insulting its ministers. —

3d ..... Ill language and blows between individuals. —

4th ..... Disturbance of good order and the publick tranquillity; raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours without permission. —

The twelfth article was next considered

3819 Fort St. George 18th June 1799.—

considered, and adopted unanimously

Article 12th.

Every Citizen who shall hold unbecoming language on the subject of the constitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of discipline, and for the first offence be put in irons for 10 days; for the 2d. Six Months, and for the third banished as unworthy of being a Frenchman should his designs be Counter revolutionary, he must be put to death.—

The thirteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.—

Article 13th.

Every Citizen who shall betray any weakness before the Enemy, or who shall endeavour to inspire his fellow Citizens with fear, and prevent their Coming to action shall be put to death.

The fourteenth Article was next considered and adopted unanimously.—

Article 14th.

All Conspirators & Traitors to their country shall be put to death.—

The fifteenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted

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Fort St. George 18th June 1799. —

Article 15th

All Trepanners Enlisters, and Deserters, assisting the enemies of the republic, who may be seized. shall be put to death. —

The seaventh article was next consider-
=red and adopted unanimously. —

Article 16th

All cowardice or weakness in the pres-
=sence of the enemy which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confine-
=ment in chains on the public works. This Law applies to Commanders Officers Subalterns soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors —

The Seventeenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously. —

Article 17th

Every Citizen deserting his colours in war time and joining the Enemy, shall, when seized be put to death —

The eighteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

Article 18th

Every Citizen emigrating with his

Fort St. George 18th June 1799

his property, shall when seized be Condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works. —

The Nineteenth Article was next consid-ered and unanimously adopted. —

Article 19th

Every Superior commanding French Republicans, who shall basely surrender to an Enemy, even of superior force shall be put to death; and those under his orders shall be punished with all the rigour of the Law.

The twentieth article was next con-sidered and unanimously adopted. —

Article 20th

Every Citizen has the right of convoking the Council of discipline through the Citizen Commandant without being under the necessity of assigning his motives for the convocation and the Commandant must com-ply on the spot with such requisition by a single Citizen, or incur the rigour of the Law himself. —

The twenty first Article was next con-sidered and adopted unanimously. —

Article 21st

Every Citizen who shall convoke the Council of discipline and shall not produce proofs or witnesses in support of the charge shall be confined in fetters eight days.

The twenty second article was next con-sidered

3822 Fort St. George 8th. June 1799 —

Considered and adopted unanimously.

Article 22d.

Every Citizen who shall charge another Citizen with cowardice or Knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, shall be punished by thirty days confinement in fetters. —

When the Council of discipline have formed their decision, it must be notified to the Commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations) and who is to see the sentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the Citizens composing the Council of discipline are to rise up uncovered and holding up their hands the President will say aloud. —

"We swear upon our conscience and our "honour that having scrupulously adhered in our deliberations "to the rules prescribed to us by the Law, we have found "such a one accused of such an act not guilty; Or that "we have found him guilty, but pardonable; Or on "that we find him to have committed the Act, "but that it is not criminal: Or, that we have on "found him guilty, and that the Law condemns "him —

The Judgement of the Council of discipline shall be given publickly; every Citizen

3821 Fort St. George 18th June 1799

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The judgement of the Council of discipline shall be given publickly; every

Citizen

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Port St. George ce 4th June 1799

Citizen has a right to be present while to behaving with de-
decency and respect towards the laws —

Every military man of whatever rank,
of the troops of the Lines or belonging to the Marines pro-
-vided he is not of the same Corps as the delinquent, is
eligible to become a member of the Council of
discipline. —

The Council of discipline shall
be formed as soon as the Laws proposed, shall have
been, by the majority of the votes of the Citizens,
established as existing Laws when every Citizen must
submit to them without exception. The Council
will be renewed every six Months it is for the Citizens
to be careful in their choice of their Judges —

The Assembly then proceeded to the
nomination of the members of the Council of
discipline; the ballot being closed Replaced, Vermeersch
Quester, Julliard, Dachicourt, Rouvenier, and
Herodicq, were named by a Majority, and accep-
-ted the Office. —

We the Citizens and French Republi-
-cans forming the party under the orders of Citi-
-zen Dampard having understood the proposed
Laws, do voluntarily submit ourselves to be
judged according to them; and take hence forth

Fort St. George 15th June 1799. —

governed by the principles and by the Laws of Equa=
=lity which we have made In attestation of which
we have signed these regulations that they may en=
have full force and validity; in the French Camp
near Seringapatam the 16th of may 1797 The fifth
year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

A Citizen demanded leave to speak,
and said

"I desire that the infamous white
"flag may be burnt and that we may sing the a=
"Hymn to our Country, as a mark of our sense
"of the happiness we have enjoyed this day —

The motion being unanimously
approved, the president adjourned the Sitting to the
following Sunday, the 15th May 1797. The fifth
year of the French Republic, at the conclusion
of Mass. —

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questier, Dachiret, Jullian, Herodieq,
Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenin, Dampard, Bertodiere, Pilardt,
Charroix, Maitre, Millet, Heritier, La Vuelle, Dielle,
Wendell, James, Marc, Mich, Dunn, Jacques, Debay,
Menaud, Quadron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham,
Bernard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, &
Castel, A. Mc. Neil, Pombart, Legrand, —

3825 Fort St. George 15th June 1799.

The 15th of May 1797 (the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible) A Memorable day for all the Citizens, forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, serving with the prince Tippoo the Ally of the Republic, who having obtained his orders by their joint solicitations, for hoisting the National Flag displayed it accordingly, at six o'Clock in the Morning to the sound of all the Artillery and Musquetry of the Camp. After this august ceremony, Citizen Ripaud Representative of the French people, with the prince Tippoo; Citizen Dompard, Commandant; Citizens Vernier, an Officer; with eight Citizens Artillery men repaired to the Parade of the City of Seringapatam where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a Salute of two thousand three hundred Cannon, five hundred Rockets and all the Musquetry; and the Fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred Cannon. The Prince then said to Citizen Ripaud. —

"Behold my acknowledgement of the "Standard of your Country, which is dear to me, "and to which I am allied; it shall be always "supported in my Country, as it has been in "that of the Republic, my Sister! Go conclude

your

Fort St. George 18th June 1799. –

"your festival;

Citizen Ripaud replied, in stating all that his heart suggested on the gratitude which he felt in thus witnessing the princes friendship for the republic Citizen Dompard also declared the sentiments of his heart and the assurances of Friendship which all the Citizens of the Camp bore towards the Prince. – They then retired and proceeded to the Parade, where the Troops and the National Guard waited for them on their arrival three standards were brought from the French Hotel under a Piquet Guard and silence being obtained, the Tree of Liberty was planted surmounted by the Cap of Equality; and Citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse. –

"French Citizens, Free Men, My Brethren, My Friends;

"Well may ye on this day Return "Thanks to providence and to that benevolent "Being, who has conferred on you the blessing "to behold the national Flag and the Tree of "Liberty Surmounted by the Cap of Equality "cherished and adopted by all free men by the French

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"French Republicans your Brethren your supporters
"and your Friends - What Glory to ye, O Frenchmen,
"to behold it displayed, resolved and sworn to support
"it or to die in Arms in its defence and that of your
"Liberty your Rights, and what is most dear to you,
"your Country. O Frenchmen, my brethren do ye
"not feel with me that pure joy which fills the
"heart and leads yaw toward those standards and
"that cherished Tree which Twenty five Millions
of Men have like yaw sworn to maintain Do ye not
feel I say, that Virtuous inclination known
alone to Freemen which leads yaw to swear that
ardent love characteristic of the Republican War-
=rior. yes Dear, a thousand times dear to my
heart, I swear to support thee O Standard and thou
cherished Tree to the last drop of my blood and if I prove
perjured may the Divinity consume me may he
annihilate me, if I even harbour the thought as
ye are the sole objects of my warmest Sentiments
I swear to defend ye, or to die for ye. ye I
I swear it. * Having promised

* Here all the Citizens repeated, yes, we swear it. - ye

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Fort St. George 18th June 1799. —

"ye all the duties which I owe ye pardon me glorious objects,
"if I proceed to pay hommage to the Manes of our Brethren who
"have perished in your defence; what do I say. In supporting
"your Glory. —

"What horrors seize me a religious
"sensibility overawes me; My Knees fail, My blood freezes: I
"behold the shades of thousands of gallant Warriors the
"proud Defenders of their Country, crying to us for vengeance!
"I behold the measure of barbarity and
"atrocity filled O God I tremble with horror — What? I behold
"those victims of the ferocious English, sawn in pieces between
"planks. Women, the victimes of their brutality, murdered
"in the same moment. O extreme of horror! My hair
"bristles up! I see Babes at the breast stained with the
"blood of their unfortunate Mothers. I see the wretched
"Infants expiring with the same wounds as their unhap
py Mothers. O extremes of horror and villainy what
"imagination do ye excite But be persuaded unhappy
"Souls that we will revenge your Perfidious and cruel
"English, remember there is a God the avenger of
"guilt, who inspires us to wash out with your Blood
"the atrocity you have committed upon our Brethren,
"and their unfortunate Companions Let thy inno
"cence be thy consolation, O Plaintive Soul me
"Swear to revenge you. (Yes I Swear it). — Citizens

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"Citizens my Brethren: with what horror
"the supporters of Tyranny ought to fill you. It is those
"cowards, those false Frenchmen, who have caused all the
"crimes in France The Army of La Vendee, and that of
"Jews, who with the white Flag and their Lillies, the
"host in one hand and the dagger in the other, have
"like the infamous English assassinated and massacred
"the boldest defenders of your rights Revenge our Brethren,
"the victims of their own patriotism. Let every thing
"that has the least relation to the old constitution be
"burnt on the spot If we cannot be revenged on them,
"Let us be so on their cherished Idol the white Flag. Let
"them tremble at discovering, that in India in the
"midst of the world there are Republicans who have
"sworn to exterminate them They will tremble no
"doubt at the name alone of Frenchmen. Pale
"with affright when they behold them, they will
"be three fourths beaten. To accomplish this, it is
"necessary to possess the Republican virtues, to know how
"to conquer, or to die for our Country, and to possess the
"conduct of Freemen you our Commander It is
"your duty to watch over our safety, and our happi-
"ness; and to maintain our rights; you are no
"longer to live in an apathy which ill suits

"the

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"the new station, you fill. you must overcome your former
"habits --- you must vanquish every fault and place in
"your happiness, in supporting the Laws, in the bene-
=volence of your heart, and in the goodness of your mind.
"You possess great qualities, and are worthy to be a Re=
="publican. your courage is well known but you have
"a weakness, get rid of this Enemy to yourself, endeavour
"to know your rights, and you will learn how glorious
"it is to command your equals and brave Republicans. —

"I address the Officers, and the Subal-
=terns; Courage is not alone sufficient; mildness, yet with
"the preservation of respect is requisite. Though you have the
"happiness to command your equals the Laws must
"be supported, and they imperiously prescribe it you —
"must instruct yourselves and your Brethren in —
"Arms as much as possible to enable them to defend —
"their Rights their Liberty and our Country If you
"have faults you must conquer them then you —
"will become genuine Republicans worthy to com-
=mand us. — "I address you; Ye Defenders of our —
"Country. — "Citizens, if your Superiors
"have duties to fulfill towards you, you have not
"less to fulfill towards them you owe them —
"obedience

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"obedience and respect. If Citizens you wish to become co
"always victorious, it is by these means alone you can attain it
"Obedience constitutes the glory of a French Republican. you
"have an important duty to fulfill. —

"Proud of being the equals of those who co
"command you proud of being free proud of possessing a Flag —
"and a Sword which have overthrown all who have attacked
"you, I commit them pure and spotless into your hands
"It will be your glory to preserve that purity. you have
"just sworn to die for them Call constantly to mind that
"the most perfect sign of your welfare is the flag of that
"Victorious Nation, which Commands and gives Law to her
"Enemies. Thirteen Nations have assailed her — Eleven of these
"have accepted her Laws or her protection. The other two, will
"soon sink under her irresistible power. France has sworn.
"It is sufficient she will be obeyed How proud Defenders are
"never deaf to her Voice, and are submissive and respectful
to her Will. She Commands — She shall be obeyed co
Already I behold the ardour which possesses me comu-
=municated to your hearts. How Sublime is the voice
of our Country. How noble is the ardent Love which
it inspires Great God: yes thou readest in my heart
the Glory of this day I am entirely satisfied. Oh
Frenchmen, how happy ye have made me by co
your love for that which is dearest to my heart,

our

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our Country. It is displayed in your Countenances come
with me plant the Tree cherished by us, and by all our
Brethren. It is the Emblem of our Constitution of our
duties, of our rights. May it be ever present in your re-
membrance; and you owe it to yourselves, to call to
mind what you owe to your Brethren —

He (Ripaud) then proceeded to make
each Citizen pronounce the oath, as follows —

"Citizen, Do you Swear hatred to all
"Things, except Liberty Sultaurs the Victorious, the ally
"of the French Republic — War against all Tyrants —
"and Love towards your Country, and that of Citizen —
"Liberty." — All exclaimed unanimously, "yes:

"We swear to live free or die"

During the taking of the Oath,
a Salute of 24 Cannon was fired &c. when it was finished,
two Standards were Committed to the care of Sepoys
who had taken the Oath, and that of the Europeans,
was sent to the French Hotel, under an honorary
guard —

The arms were piled, and the people
repaired to the Church where the proceedings of the 8
of the present Month were signed, they then returned
to the Parade and sung round the Tree and the Flag,
the

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the Hymn to our Country. At the Passage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a Salute of the whole Artillery was fired. The day was passed in festivity, and the night by a Ball.

In attestation of which we have co-signed these Presents the day and year beforementioned.

(Signe) Vreniere, Sec.

Dompard,
Estte,
Charroix,
Querodic,
Gaudron,
Pembart,
* Debay,
Vincent,
Barnard,
Lahaye,
A. De Sousa,
Windell,
Castel,

Ripaud,
Luestin,
Major,
Julliard,
Scute,
Dachiret,
Thouvenin,
Jacques,
Menaud,
Schuhen,
Mariani,
Le Grand,
Collies,
Etienne Labaere,

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* This Person accompanied the Sultan's Ambassadors to the Mauritius, in January 1798 in the Character of Interpreter, reference is made to him in No 18 of the Translated Persian Papers, as having been a witness, to the Sultaun's conduct, at the Ceremony of erecting the National Flag at Seringapatam on the 15th of May, 1797.

Div.

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Fort St. George 15th June 1799. —

On the 22d of May. 1797. (The fifth year of the French Republic) at ten o'clock in the Morning, the Citizens composing the French Party, commanded by Citizen Dompard; with Francis Ripaud Le Dalle, — Dompart, Debay, Minaud, Citizens of the national Guard being all assembled in the parish Church at the conclusion of High Mass, in order to be instructed in Republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights the Sitting was opened, and the proceedings of the last Sitting were read, which being concluded, the President desired to know, if any person wished to make — remarks upon them; the Silence which followed — being taken as a mark of approbation they were — closed and signed by each Individual with his name or Customary mark. A Citizen having obtained leave to speak, observed that the proceedings stated, that the Flag was kept by a Guard of honor, that this was not the case but that he desired it might be so. — This motion was supported — unanimously, and the Commandant ordered a Guard accordingly. —

Another Citizen then requested leave to present two new Citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the Oath. The President

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President observed that the proposed Citizens were not versed in Republican customs; and that some time was necessary for their instruction; The Assembly accordingly granted them eight Days.—

The President then Recommended to the Brethren to live in Friendship and harmony, and having asked if any one wished to speak, he adjourned the sitting to the next sunday, and it was closed by patriotic Hymns on the day and year before mentioned.—

(Signé) Ripaud; Vreniere, Thouvenin, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicy, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Question, Prevois, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Desenes Marg. Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.—

Proceedings of the Primary Assembly, held this day the 22. of May 1797 (the 5. of year of the French Republic) at ten o'Clock in the Morning; of the Citizens composing the French Republican party at Tuttore, (Seringapatam)

All being assembled at the usual

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usual place of the Sittings at the conclusion of high mass in the parish church peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and learn their rights, the President opened the Sitting by reading the proceedings of the 29th May, the lecture being finished, the President put the question whether it should be closed, which being done, a Citizen demanded to be heard, declaring that he spoke only to be instructed.- "What said he Citizens, is it on the "benediction of the Standards that the Commandant "shall be absent; ought he not to swear to preserve "them pure and spotless; ought he not to be the "first amongst us, to exhibit the republican "resolution to live free, or to die; and is this the day "on which his duties are to be performed by proxy. "Is it not rather the seeds of ancient habits still "fermenting in him. Is such the conduct by "which he is to lead us to happiness and to glory, "or to sink us again in that anarchy from "which we emerged but yesterday."

The Citizens applauded the Speaker, and shewed a proper indignation, when

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when the voice of the President at once awakened in them a sense of their error, in condemning a Citizen unheard: he said, that like themselves he had felt some indignation at the conduct of the Commandant, that in the conviction of reclaiming him he had wished to ascertain the cause. and had found him laid on his bed; Their minds then resumed their ordinary course—

The President pronounced a discourse on Republican Manners; on the relaxation from principles, on the disorder and anarchy which had assumed an air of Controlling the Republican principles.—

Every Citizen applauded his discourse. The Oath was administered to two Citizens, Antony Joseph and Francis de Escavaille, who took their places. The Citizen Marck being come to take the Oath was referred to the eighth day, that his admission might be duly deliberated.—

On a call to order by the President, of those Citizens who had attended the debates

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debates in Arms, and disobeyed the orders of a Superior officer, which none but Citizens ignorant of their privileges could be guilty of. Citizen Thouvenin confessed his fault stating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and should not again occur —

The whole assembly feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal of a fault for the purpose of self correction, and giving a lesson of virtue to fellow Citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgement so truly Republican. —

The Sitting was closed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday for a lecture on the laws and constitutional principles; and taking into consideration the general interests and improving the condition of the poor should there be any such. Decreed the day and year before Mentioned. —

T. Ripaud.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachicat,
Gandroue,	A. McNiell,	Sentue,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	J. Castel,	Le Dale,
Richer,	M Dunn,	Thouvenin,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Lahaye,
Charier,	Vincent,	Mark,
Menard,	W. Graham,	

On the 4th of June, 1797 (the 5th year of the French Republic) at the requisition of Citizen Le Grand,

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Grand, the Council was assembled at half an hour past seven in the morning, when the President having declared the motive for their convocation made his report thereupon to the Council, who having deliberated referred Citizen Le Grand to the Provisions of the 8th article of the Law, as the misdemeanour in question was in no way cognizable by the Council; by whom these presents are signed at the hour day and year before mentioned. -

A True Translation

(Signed) G. G Keble
French Translator

" Clive

" Wm Petrie

" Ed Tolfield

William Cook