581 Fort St. George 17th July 1767

wrote to Colonels Campbell & Wood

To Colonel Campbell

Corrp. Col. Campbells Consequence

Sir

Having since our Letter of the 15th received Advice that a considerable Party of Hyder Ally's Troops are marched from Syringapatam towards Trichinopoly We desire you will, notwithstanding our Orders contained therein for marching from Trichinopoly to Tiagar, take such Measures as from the Intelligence you may receive you shall judge will best tend to the Protection of the Country giving Us the most speedy Advices of the Steps you shall pursue, & those which you shall think meet may to be taken: and Colonel Wood has Directions to defer sending the Detachment from Trichinopoly till you shall judge it expedient.

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Charles Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George

17th July 1767

To Colonel Wood

Commanding at Trichinopoly

Sir

Having since our Letter of the 15th Received Intelligence that a considerable Party of Hyder Ally's Troops are marched towards Trichinopoly We desire You will defer sending the Detachment & Guns to Tiagar till you receive Colonel Campbell's Orders for that Purpose, in the mean Time, you will keep in Readiness for taking the Field at a Moment's Warning as large a Body of Troops as can possibly be spared from the immediate Duty & Safety of the Garrison with all the Field Pieces that can be got ready

We

582 Fort St. George 17th July 1767

We are Sir

Your most Obedt. humble Servts
Charles Boucher &c Coun

Fort St. George
17th July 1767

18 Dispatched the following Letter p.r Pattamar to Anjengo

To Thomas Whitehill Esqr.
Chief &c. Council at Anjengo

Letter to Anjengo.

Gentlemen

We have been favored with your Letter of the 3d. June, and cannot but be surprized at the Conduct of the King of Travencore, as by Letters He lately wrote the President, He seems much pleased at the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Nabob & him, and promises faithfully to adhere thereto, by which Treaty He absolutely relinquishes all Pretensions to the Calicad District engages to comply with the Promises He formerly made You. It is possible that the Troubles which have prevailed on this Side of India may have induced him to act in this Manner. Our President hath wrote him a Letter on the Subject, which We hope will have the desired Effect, a Duplicate of which with a Translation come enclosed.

We are Gentlemen

Your most Obedt. humble Servants
Charles Boucher &c Council

Fort St. George
18th July 1767.

C. Pt

583 Fort St. George 17th July 1767

At a Consultation Present

Monday the 20th July

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
John Pybus Esqr. Samuel Ardley
John Call Esqr. George Stratton
George Dawson Esqr. ———
Henry Brooke Esqr. George Mackay

Letter from Colonel Campbell read as follows

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Campbell

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

I have the Honour to acknowledge having received your Letter dated the 26th Ult.o which I have been thus long obliged to defer replying to, by the Impossibility of saying any thing positive on the Subject of settling with the Polygars

They have nothing with Polygars in the inland Country

The Shroffgurry man having been for a considerable Time past extreemely ill, was unable to come to Town himself, he made his Apology by his Vakeel, whom he furnished with his Instructions in that, as in every other Step, the rest followed his Example they unanimously consent to perform every article the Nabob hath dictated to them, excepting that of the Money, the Payment of which they protest to be totally out of their Power, and alledge the Demand is not only out of all Proportion to what they have paid in former Times, but also to the real Produce of the Country, which they declare will never amount to any thing like the Sum. For my own Part I cannot pretend to be competent Judge of the Justice of

their

their Plea - because the Value of their Lands, depends upon such a Variety of Circumstances, that to be Master of the Subject, would require much more time to investigate the Nature of it, that I can be supposed to have had Opportunities of bestowing upon it -

The Shevegunny Man during the Seven Years of Mahomed Ecouffs Administration paid no more than 18000 Chuckrees - the Nabob rated him at 33000 for the Year 1765, at which Rate he expects to be paid from the beginning of that Year - of that Sum 23000 are alledged by the Shevegunny Man to have been paid - Altho' he has credit in the Books of the Circar, for no more than 17000 but he undertakes to prove his Assertion, or pay them over again and for the Years 1766 & 1767 he will give 20,000 more - amounting in all to 53000 - ~~by which Means~~ the Nabob will receive from 1765 to 1767 inclusive, nearly three the Sum, Mahomed Ecouff had for seven Years: this is certainly a great Encrease in the Revenue altho' it is little more than half of what the Nabob demands as his due, from Engagements they entered into with him at the End of 1764. Engagements which are universally allowed to have been extorted by threats & imprisonments which have confessedly been the Cause of all the Troubles, and which indeed, could not well have been expected to be adhered to -

The Vakeels of all the other Polygars, engage that their Masters shall pay, according to the Value of their respective Territories, in the same Proportion with the Shevegunny Man -

The Disproportion between 53000 & 99000, is

Fort St. George 20th July 1767.

so very great, that I cannot take upon myself to advise the Nabob's Deputy to receive it — but from the best Judgment I can form, upon comparing it to what has been formerly paid, and particularly the Instance of Mahomed Yousf which I have quoted, I cannot help being of Opinion that it is nearly as much as they can well afford — I have however desired Hookomatrow to propose their paying two thirds of the Nabob's Demand, & if they consent, I shall make no Scruple to accept it, for I am convinced that without some Agreement of the kind he never will get a Tenth part — nor is that alone, what he loses by their continuing on the Footing they are on at present, but all this Part of his Government will be in constant Irregularity and Confusion — in the mean Time I must make it my earnest Request to you, that you will favor me with Directions how to proceed, if they should still insist on their Inability to come into this Proposal

The very handsome Manner in which you are pleased to express your Approbation of my Conduct upon this Service, is not only a peculiar happiness to me, but also lays me under great Obligations to you, and of which I request you will believe me truely sensible —

I am with perfect Respect

Hon^ble Sir & Sir

Your most Obed^t & most Hble Serv^t

Donald Campbell —

Vizeamcotah
2^d July 1767 —

Agreed that the Nabob be made acquainted with the Proposal of the above Letter, and informed that in the present Situation of Affairs We would earnestly recommend to him to leave it entirely to Colonel Campbell to settle with the

Polygars —

Polygars in the best Manner he is able —

Advice of the Soubahs returning towards Bengaluru & reports of his being to meet Hyder Ally there —

The President acquaints the Board that he learnes by Letters from Mr. Lathom of the 15th & 16th Instant that the Soubah is returning towards Bengaluru, where it is said Hyder Ally is to meet him, & that the Soubahs Hircars report to ours that they have Orders to lead the Army towards the Pass of Cupataw[a]ddy near Kistnaghery —

Colonel Smith to be acquainted thereof & to make the most prudent Disposition of the Troops —

Agreed that Colonel Smith be made acquainted with the above Intelligence, & that it be recommended to him to augment his Field Train, of the two Artillery Men enough with the Addition of the dismounted Troopers, and to make the most prudent Disposition for opposing the Soubah & Hyder Ally should they make any Attempts to invade the Carnatic — Colonel Smith is also to have Directions should the Soubah actually advance to the Pass of Cupataw[a]ddy, to demand from him a Catagorical Explanation of his Motives & Intentions, particularly if he leads Hyder Ally advancing at the same time, and a good Understanding seems to subsist between them — And if after this Demand the Soubah continues to equivocate, & to act in a suspicious Manner, Colonel Smith is to declare to him, that Tho' it is by no Means our Intention or Inclination to break with him, on the Contrary we would willingly preserve his Friendship on any reasonable Terms, yet we cannot behold such a Conduct with Indifference, and Colonel Smith must insist on his returning or he shall be obliged to act against him, as an Invader of the Carnatic —

Letter from Captain Dodwell read as follows —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Captain Dodwell —

Honble

587 Fort St. George 20th July 1767.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I humbly beg leave to represent the many Inconveniences I labour under, by the Numberless Demands continually prefsing on me, on Account of Debts contracted for the victualling & Maintenance of the Troops, and other Uses while in the Honble Company's Employ, and its being intirely out of my Power to satisfy any of them unless, my outstanding Debts are collected in & paid. I have therefore only to request you will be pleased to issue an Order for Payment of the Ballance of my Account Current delivered in to this Honble Board, which without Doubt hath by this Time been fully considered, and think cannot meet with no Objection

leaving the Ballance this Account may be paid him

I make no Doubt but when you are pleased to consider the foregoing, Together with my having a Vessel lying in the Roads at a great Expence, not being able to proceed for the Reasons before mentioned: You will be pleased to grant an Order for immediate Payment to be made, in expectation of which I remain with the most profound Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient & most Humble Servant

George Dodwell

Fort St. George
20th July 1767

I agreed that Captain Dodwell be informed that

Orders in Consequence

his Accounts as well as the several Papers relative to his Proceedings are before a Committee appointed to examine them, and that as soon as their Report is delivered in (which we imagine cannot be done till Captain Deerpland's Arrival)

588 Fort St. George 20th July 1767

Arrival whatever Ballance shall appear due to him will be paid.

C. B. Bourchier
John Lykus
Sam. Bradley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo. Dawson

Fort St. George 21st. July 1767

Cuddapa Pattam, so that the Troops of Amboor may also be withdrawn if you judge it necessary.

We lay it down for certain, that no Place tho garrisoned only by the Nabob's Sepoys & Peons can be attacked or taken while you are at the head of a large force in the field & near at hand to attack the Besiegers. On this Principle then We think the Company's Troops should be kept as much as possible together, that in Case an Opportunity offers for bringing the Enemy to an Action, it may be as decisive as possible; for we conclude one Victory gained over Hyder ally will decide the War, & leave us Masters of the Terms of Peace and from this Persuasion we would have you pay little Regard to the Incursions of small Bodies of Horse which cannot do much Mischief & seek to engage the main body of Hyder Ally's Troops whose Defeat will soon rid us of the flying Parties.

If the Battalions of Sepoys are deficient in their Numbers we desire they may be completed as soon as possible, & the Sick of the several Battalions may be left at Amboor Vaniambaddy or wherever they may have the least Chance of recovering, and be of service in the Defence of the Place in case of any sudden Attack.

We are

Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
21st. July 1767

To Captain William Cooke

Sir

A Battalion of Sepoys being ordered to proceed from Verriarpollam to Tiagar, which will probably be composed of five Companies of the 8th & the whole under the

Command

Fort St. George 21st July 1767

Cuddapa Nattum, so that the Troops of Amboor may also be withdrawn if you judge it necessary.

We lay it down for certain, that no Place tho garrisoned only by the Nabobs Sepoys & Peons can be attacked or taken while you are at the head of a large force in the field, & near at hand to attack the Besiegers. On this Principle then We think the Company's Troops should be kept as much as possible together, that in Case an Opportunity offers for bringing the Enemy to an Action, it may be as decisive as possible, for we conclude one Victory gained over Hyder ally will decide the War, & leave us Masters of the Terms of Peace and from this Persuasion we would have you pay little Regard to the Incursions of small Bodies of Horse which cannot do much Mischief & only to engage the main body of Hyder ally's Troops whose Defeat will soon rid us of all flying Parties.

If the Battalions of Sepoys are deficient in their Numbers we desire they may be compleated as soon as possible, & the Sick of the several Battalions may be left at Amboor Vaniambaddy or wherever they may have the least Chance of recovering, and be of service in the Defence of the Place in case of any sudden Attack.

We are Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
21st July 1767

To Captain William Cooke

Sir

A Battalion of Sepoys being ordered to proceed from Wernarpollam to Tagar, which will probably be composed of Five Companies of the 8th & the whole under the

Command

592 Fort St. George 21st July 1767

Command of Lieutenant Surtees You will please to proceed to Tiagar, and should Captain Mathews have continued in the Command at Worriarpollam You will take the Command of the Battalion ordered as abovementioned to Tiagar, should it be otherwise, and Captain Mathews be with that Battalion You will then proceed to Trichenopoly, and join the Remainder of your Battalion doing Duty there.—

Sundry Military and Artillery Stores are ordered from hence to Trinomaley and Tiagar, where they are to be deposited as Magazines for the Use of the Army posted near those Places— The Nabob has been wrote to send positive Orders to his Amuldars at both Places to assist our People in procuring proper Places to secure the Powder and Stores in and Mr Nathaniel Barlow is appointed Paymaster & Storekeeper with the Troops that will be Stationed at Tiagar & Trinomalee, and to see that the Stores are properly housed & taken care of, in the Execution of which You will please to assist him to the utmost of your Power— Should you take the Command of the Sepoys conformable to what I have already mentioned in the preceding Part hereof— You will station them either at Tiagar or Trinomaley, as you judge they be best accommodated, or as you may be directed by Colonel Joseph Smith, whose Orders you are to follow on all Occasions

I am Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Charles Bourchier

Fort St. George
21st July 1767

22d. Delivered the following Instructions to Mr. Barlow—

To Mr. Nathaniel Barlow

Instructions to Mr. Barlow—

Sir

You are hereby appointed Paymaster & Storekeeper

Fort St. George 22d. July 1767

at Trinomalee & Tiagar and for your Guidance in those Employs You have herewith a Book of Military Regulations with the Forms for keeping Your Accounts, which you will carefully observe.

As the Chief Intention of your being sent, is that the Stores, a large Quantity of which will probably be lodged at Trinomalee & Tiagar may be taken proper Care of, you will particularly attend to this Part of your Employ, and make regular Monthly Returns of them agreable to the Form prescribed in the Regulations. The Nabob is desired to give Orders to his Amuldars to furnish convenient Places for depositing them.

You are to comply with all Indents you may receive from Colonel Smith whom You are to inform from time to time of the State of the Stores under your Care, You are also to comply with any Demands for Stores made by Colonel Campbell, or by any Officer Commanding a Detachment of Troops. Taking Care to preserve all Vouchers and you are to transmit to the Military Storekeeper Receipts for all Stores sent to you, giving him a particular Account of all Deficiencies &c.

You are also to pay the Detachments of Military & Sepoys which may be stationed at either of those Places, and you will transmit Your Accounts to the Commissary General and Paymaster as early in the Month as possible

We are
Sir
Your affectionate Friends
Charles Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
22d. July 1767

Came in the following Intelligence this Day

Intelligence

Sept. 22. Tuesday 22. July 1767.

Intelligence received 22. July 1767.

Sale Night money taken received from the Mason's Lodge to defray their Lodge in the Rose (Crown) & Magpie Lane to defray the Mason's Lodge breaking with the Evidence, and that the Intentions are to come that Evening Lodge in the Evening. Mr. Mumford Jun. & Mr. Mumford Jun. assisted Taylor Wing had received from Evening Lodge Mr. Mumford Jun. assisted the Mason's Lodge with the Evidence & Mr. Mumford Jun. assisted Lodge with the Evidence & Mr. Mumford Jun. assisted Lodge with the Evidence & Mr. Mumford Jun. assisted

595 Fort St. George 22. July 1767

Abdul Rasheed Cawn writes from Kistnagherry Camp the 17th.

That he learns from People come from the Soubahs Camp that at Poodeecottah 15 Cos from our Camp, there are 50 Hircars & 10 Mogul Horse, that are stationed and making Enquiries concerning the Pass of Capatteewaddee — Tis reported that the Deckan Camp is to come thro that Pass which is 2 Cos from Melpaddee. Major Bonjour & he had been to reconnoitre that Pass & had acquainted Colonel Fo[illegible] with all Particulars —

In Consequence of which the following Letters were immediately wrote to Colonels Campbell & Wood —

To Colonel Campbell

Letter to Col. Campbell Sir
Consequence —

We herewith send you Intelligence just now received, & desire You will procure the best Information, in your Power of the Motions of Hyder Ally's Forces, and make such a Disposition of the Troops to the Southward both the Company's & the Nabobs & take such Measures for opposing any Attempts He may make, as you may judge most prudent.

Enclosed is a Copy of a Letter to Colonel Wood in Consequence of the above mentioned Intelligence —

We are Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants
Charles Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George
22 22d July 1767 —

To Colonel Wood
Commanding at Trichinopoly

Letter to Col. Wood — Sir

Enclosed we send You some Intelligence just now received, and desire you will endeavor to obtain the best Information —

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information on your Power of Hyder Ally's Motions or De-
signs, advising Me & Colonel Campbell thereof, that He
may agreeable to the Directions sent him make such a Dis-
position of the Troops to the Southward, and take such
Measures as may best tend to oppose any Attempts that
may be made to disturb the Peace of the Country, and in
which you will cooperate with him to the utmost of your
Power — We are Sir &

Your most Obed.t Humble Servants
Charles Boucher &c Council

Fort St. George
22d July 1767 —

Received the following Letters from Mr James Boucher &
Colonel Smith —

To the Honble Charles Boucher Esqr
President & Governor &c Council
at Fort St George

Letter from Mr Boucher & Col. Smith —

Honble Sir & Sirs

We are extremly concerned, that the Nature of the
Negotiations between the Soubah & Hyder Ally, have pre-
vented us from the Honor of laying before you, some Weeks
ago, the Result of what was determined between them, and
of what was to be granted to the Company, in Consideration
of the very great and expensive Armament they have supported
the Nizams Pretensions with Respect to Hyder Ally —
Visits & Ceremony, have preceded ever receiving, until
this Instant, the Marks of Consideration that were due
to the Honble Company, for their Exertion of their Force
in favor of this Prince — We now have the Honor to send You
inclosed Sanads — for the Remitting of two Lack of Rupees
agreed to be paid for the Circaole Circar, and for the Remission
of what may on Failure be collected in Contribution Payment

accompanying the Sanads for an Assignment of Nine two Lacks on Account of the Circaole Circar & a Promise of Part of the Collections due —

or

Fort St. George 22. July 1767

Letter to be made out Soubah

or otherwise, while our Forces act in Conjunction —

Ibraheem Beg is marched agreable to your Orders, with the 600 Sepoys of Captain Brownes Battalion to attend the Soubah to Hydrabad —

We are Gentlemen with the greatest Respect

Your most Obed.t Humble Servants

James Bourchier

Joseph.e Smithe —

Amboor 17th July 1767 —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r

President & Governor &c.a Council

of Fort St. George

Letter from Mr James Bourchier

Honble Sir & Sirs

I had the Honor to address You jointly with Col.l Smith, inclosing the Saneds Requested to have received by the hands of Shurffo Cawn, but as his Coming is sooner than I propose to await myself of your Honor &c.a Permission, and returning — return immediately to Madrass —

The Behaviour of the Soubah is so very mysterious that it is impossible to judge with any Certainty of his Intentions — He one Day advances seven or eight Cos to the Northward as if he was determined to return to Hydrabad, and the Day after defeats that Surmise by a Countermarch of the same Distance, Yet his Dewan when asked to explain these Maneuvres protests his Engagements to the English shall remain inviolable — I have the Honor to remain with Respect —

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t Humble Servant

James Bourchier

Amboor 17th July 1767 —

23 Came in the following Letters —

So —

602 Fort St. George 25th July 1767

To Colonel Smithe

Letter from Lieuten.t Colonel Fodo to Col: Smith with a Letter from Rueean ud Dow-la & the Answer thereto

Sir

I enclose you a Letter from Rueean ud Dow-la, brought by Hircars who only left the Nizam's Camp yesterday Morning, likewise I enclose you a Copy of my Answer, which I shall dispatch back by this same Hircar.

The Mask seems now to be thrown off, Your presence here, or your Orders would be a great Satisfaction to me. I hinted to You formerly the bad Consequences of allowing the Surgeons to leave the Army, notwithstanding the Delivery I made of the Sick but the other Day, I have now sixty Two in Camp, and neither Dooleys nor Coolies to carry them; I expect Colonel Laing joining me to morrow Morning, as soon as possible after that I shall raise the Blockade, & march, either by the Way of Cuddapatam, giving out that I intend the Siege of Tingracotah; but with a real Intention to proceed to Seringapattam, or if I find the Nizam advances, I shall take the other Road and meet him, in which Case you may expect to hear of our having an Action, as I think it absolutely necessary to deal with them singly, before they can join with one another, for in my Opinion their Designs are obvious.

His Disposition for opposing the Attempts of the Sultan & Hyder Ally.

To Morrow I intend to withdraw the Posts from the Blockade & form a Line of Battle for the Army.

I have wrote to Colonel Laing to repair hither himself and leave his Detachment to be brought up by Captain Baillie. We have allowed ourselves to be amused by these People too long. I have this Moment received Mr. Pinkey's Letter of the 17th and am glad you will be with us so soon. I

sincerely

Fort St. George 25th July 1767

his Designs were to come to an open Rupture with the English — desired him well to consider what he was about, that the War he was engaging in, was the most dangerous one he had ever undertaking, that the English who would be his Enemy, were the most warlike and bravest People that had ever had footing in India: against whose Armies no Power yet in the East had ever been able to fight with in the field, that their Troops in every War had happily came off victorious and then instanced the Wars we had with the French, in Bengal, Surat &c.ª Also that by our Conquests We had formed a Chain of Communication from Calcutta to Surat — that our Troops were now more numerous than they had ever been, no European Enemy to oppose Us, our Treasuries large, warlike Stores of every kind in abundance — in short that our Strength was such, no combined forces whatever in this Part of the World would in the field be a Match for Us — That a War with such a Power as this might be easily entered into, but not so easely got rid off — She therefore earnestly entreated him while there was Time for Reflexion, to consider the Danger he was running into, least by and by it might be too late — Successfull Dowlas Answer was this. I am sensible of the Truth of what you have said, and would not hastily bring on me a War where there is so much to be dreaded but it is better in War, only to risque ones all, than to suffer it by Peace to be ravished from Me — The English Troops from their first joining, were not with me more than Six or Seven Months, in that Time did me no material Service, nay even deserted Me when I had occasion for their Assistance — made Demands upon me contrary to the Treaty & contrary to all good Faith — what Dependance can I place on them in future? if I could,

Bow

Fort St. George 25th July 1767

how dear must I pay for their Services, when they have learnt to ask so much even for their Desertion — no doubt the next year they would ask for other Cessars, the Year after for Hydra bad itself — what then would be left but shame & Poverty? is it not better whilst the Nizam has Troops with him, whilst he has the Name of governing the Decan to try to root out such a perfidious Friend: or bravely with Empire to lose his Life: Buccum Ud Doula said, such was the Unanimous Opinion of all their Chiefs, that if they did not fight now, they should in a little while have nothing to fight for, seeing the encroaching Temper of the English — besides this Mahomedally Cawn had the Insolence first to ask for his Son in Marriage the Daughter of Nizer Jung, upon that being denied, demanded her for himself, with no other Intention, but upon that Tye, some time hence he might demand the Soubarship — that by Mahomedally's Suggestions he believed, our Troops had gone away, and the late Demands were made on him intentionally, for there could be not other Reason, to break the Friendship subsisting between Us: which was a hindrance to his own ambitious Views — that whilst our Councils were thus wholly influenced by him, they could be only to serve his Ends, to which his ambition could never put a Stop. Buccum Ud Doula also acknowledged Hyder Ally was coming to join them: and Ibrahim Beg learnt by his Talk, that they were to enter the Pass of Seytum and Bepootwary — and to proceed to Trichinopoly, their Intention will be to avoid pitched Battles, but are wholly Intent upon ruining the Country —

Ibrahim Beg says that our Stay here much longer will not be safe, but he will speak more positively on that To-morrow or next Day — or that I might stay, and the Troops

go

Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

go away, whatever appears for the best of the Service I shall endeavor to do — but should be glad of your Directions how to act: you will think by this I believe there is no time to be lost — something one way or other must be done — Ibrahim Beg offers a Piece of Advice if War should break out, to send with Colonel Hart three hundred Europeans, 2 or 300 Sepoys — the Nabobs Horse which he thinks will be unserviceable in the Carnatic, and his own Troops, towards Hydrabad; which will be the most likely way of sending the Soubah home again I am —

Honble Sir

Your most Obedt humble Servant

Richard Lathom —

20th July at Night

Honble Sir

I wrote to you particularly last Night, the Conversation which Ibrahim Beg told me had passed between him & Ruccun ud Dowla that Morning from whence he plainly perceived that it was now the Nizams determined Purpose to wait in these Parts for the Junction of Hyder Ally, whom Seid Mahodeen & Ramanear Cawn were gone to fetch: and that immediately upon his Arrival with United Forces, in different Parts they were to attack the Carnatick that their Design was to avoid pitched Battles but to run up and down the whole Country with their Horse burn the Villages & destroy the Country: that the Passes they are to enter in by are to be those of Seylum & Bepoolwadey, and so proceed to Trichenopoly — After I had finished my Letter the following Piece of News came from Nelliamund: that two Hircarra camels yesterday afternoon came from Hyder Ally, with Letters to the Nizam, Bazalet Jung,

and

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and Ruccun ud Dowlas that the Camels had been sent in the Way by Syd Mahodeen & Ramanear Cawn. who had read the Letters dispatched to them by the same Conveyance from Hyder ally — the Contents of which as they wrote to Ruccun ud Dowla were, that Hyder ally was much pleased in being sent for: but judged from the rest of his Letter he would delay sending any of his Forces to join the Nizam till the Demand he had made of a Sanad for the Carnatic in favor of Chunda Saibs Son, was granted & delivered — When Hyder ally would send his own & Chunda Saibs Son with part of his Forces, which in Conjunction with the Nizam were to begin the War, and that when once begun Hyder Ally himself with the rest of his Troops would go towards Trichinopoly — that as they judged the Nizam might wait some Days before he sent Hyder ally an Answer to his Letter they both therefore earnestly intreated Ruccun ud Dowla, he would immediately answer the Letter sent to him, and give Hyder Ally flattering Assurances of his Demand being fully complied with — Matters by this, I believe you will think are come to a Crisis. that something must be done & that quickly — that Ruccun ud Dowlas Assurances of Friendship are no longer to be depended on: that as much Faith as could be expected has been given to them: and to believe them any longer would be an unwarrantable Incredulity — Our Army paying the Nizam a Visit here, before any of Hyder Allys Forces joined (which at the soonest will be by Accounts 12 or 14 Days) will sooner make him hearken to Terms of Accommodation than plain Reason & Argument unaided — I am

Hond Sir

Your very Obed. & Hble Servt

Richard Le[illegible]

25th July
talked to Day —

Fort St. George 25th July

The following Letter from Captain Browne is also read —

Letter from Captain Browne —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I had the Honor of Yours of the 15 Instant, yesterday which shall be observed in every particular as far as lays in my Power, so as I hope to merit your Approbation

Considering the Situation of Affairs I flatter myself you will forgive my presuming to give my Advice, it is with regard to Ibrahim Beg; his remaining under my Command will be of the greatest Consequence to the Service as by his Means (he being well received by Ruccun ud Dowla) we shall frequently get material Pieces of Intelligence which we should never otherways come to the knowledge of; The Moment he is from under my Command he will naturally attach himself to the Duan & then our best Intelligence will stop: for that reason I have taken upon me not to communicate that Part of your Honor's Letter to him till such Time as I receive your Answer —

recommends keeping Ibrahim Beg with him

His (Ibrahim Beg's) being with me is quite necessary for the Purpose of assisting me in my Retreat, which as things appear at present must be effected in a few Days or not at all, You may be assured this Step shall not be taken 'till Things are very clear indeed, and then I hope you will approve of it — I have sent out Hircars to examine the Roads towards Cudapa & Nellore, which as they go to the Southward will be our best Way —

Declines Orders regarding his leaving the Soubah —

As Mr. Lathom writes a very exact Account of Things as they stand at present (by which you will see a Separation is absolutely necessary) I should be but troubling You with a Repetition & therefore remains —

Honble

609 Fort St. George 25th July 1767

Honble Gentlemen

Camp at Goodicotah
21st July 1767

Your very Obed.t & most Hble Servant
George Browne

From the above Letter of Mr. Lathoms, as well as from the repeated Intelligence lately received, and the whole Tenor of the Soubah's Conduct, there is the greatest Reason to apprehend he is determined to break with Us, and is only waiting for the Junction of Hyder Ally's Troops before he commences Hostilities — It is therefore necessary for our Justification to our Honble Masters, as well as to the whole World to take a short View of our Conduct towards him and Hyder Ally. By which our steady Adherence to the Treaty, and our earnest Desire of continuing on the strictest Terms of Friendship with the Soubah, and of supporting his Government will evidently appear —

a Recital of our Conduct towards the Soubah & Hyder Ally if deed necessary —

With Regard to Hyder Ally, We never had any Design of quarrelling with him, on the Contrary always looked upon him as our most natural Ally and studiously avoided, during our Operations, against Madura, as well as at all other Times, giving him, the least Cause for Complaint, or suffering the Nabob to attempt any thing against the Mysore Government. & as it will appear upon the Face of our Proceedings, We tried every Means of prevailing on him to enter into an Alliance with Us, but the very extraordinary & insolent Manner, in which he treated all the Advances We made, his refusing even to see Mr. Bourchier, the very extravagant Demands, he made on the Gentlemen on the Malabar Coast, with his growing Power, and Riches, induced Us to

enter

Fort St. George 25th July 1767

enter readily into the Plan proposed by the Soubah for reducing a Man whose Ambition knew no Bounds, the more especially as this Measure was conformable to the Sentiments of Lord Clive & the Select Committee in Bengal as expressed in their Letters of the 17th October 1766. The Force We sent to the Assistance of the Soubah, is a sufficient Proof of our firm Resolution to abide by the Treaty concluded with him, and to support his Government and Authority to the utmost of our Power. But his Conduct from the Beginning, has been such as plainly indicates the Jealousy of his Disposition, & the little Confidence he placed in Us. His obliging our Troops to march so far North to meet him, by which they were much harrassed and distressed; his refusing, when they had joined, to enter into any fixed Plan of Operations with our Commanding Officer, or even communicating to him the least Part of his Intentions, are indeed sufficient Proofs that he designed from the first to deceive Us; since, if his Intentions had been, as We expected to have reduced Hyder Ally, He would have advanced briskly to the Kistna, by which Means our Troops would have joined him much sooner & with greater Ease; and the Marattas would never have been able to have got the Start of him, & made the Collections they did. He would have consulted our Officer on the most expedient Plan for prosecuting the War, & communicated to him all his Views & Designs. We were however unwilling, notwithstanding his very extraordinary and distrustful Manner of proceeding, to shew any Signs of Disgust, but suffered our Troops to be led as He directed, & used every

possible

possible Means to convince him of our Attachment and Fidelity; and when we were even assured of his treating with Hyder Ally, without our Concurrence, or even acquainting Us with the Conditions. We permitted our Troops to remain with him, till such Time as the Terrible Sickness which prevailed among the Europeans, occasioned by the Hardships they had undergone, the great Difficulty of supplying them with Provisions as well as with Money, obliged Colonel Smith to return with the Europeans nearer to the Carnatick, from whence the Sick might be conveyed to Vellour & the Troops in general obtain some Refreshment, and Money might be conveyed without Danger of for the Disbursements of the Army. And indeed the private Negotiations that were carrying on between the Soubah and Hyder Ally, and in which notwithstanding our Representations, not the least Regard seemed to be paid to Us, made such a Step absolutely necessary, since in the Condition the Army then was encumbered with so large a Number of Sick, it was not without Reason We apprehended the Soubah & Hyder Ally might have been concerting their Return the means of preventing & laying the Foundation of that Plan they now seem to be carrying into Execution. Three Battalions of Sepoys with a good Field Train still however remained with the Soubah, as We hoped he might yet be prevailed on to include Us in any Treaty he might make with Hyder Ally; But in this We were disappointed, and Matters were settled between them, without any Regard being had to the Company's Interests. And as from our having so readily & heartily entered into the Measures proposed by the Soubah for reducing Hyder Ally, We

naturally

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naturally expected the whole Weight of the latter's Resentment and that he would not fail taking the first favorable Opportunity of distressing Us all in his Power. It therefore became necessary for the Security of the Carnatick, to provide against any Attempts he might make, and no Measure appeared so effectual for that Purpose, as securing the Passes leading into it, which has always been looked upon as an Object of the greatest Concern to the Peace of this Country, and became more particularly so at the Time this Measure was resolved on, as the Marattas seemed desirous of getting Possession of them. After the Soubah had settled with Hyder Ally near Chinnapatam his Army returned by Bungalure to Colar, & within two Days March from Cuddapamattum, from whence Ruccun Ud Dowla, wrote to the President, informing him that the Soubah proposed returning to Hydrabad, dismissing the Troops remaining with him, except 500 Sepoys and Ibrahim Begs Troops, whom He desired might accompany him and further added that He intended, after the Rains were over, to undertake some other important Affairs by the Means of our Assistance. This, as we were desirous of keeping on good Terms with him, We consented to, But instead of returning as he promised, He hath been marching backwards & forwards, in order, as We have great Cause to suspect, to give Hyder Ally time to collect his Forces & join him, when there is little Doubt, but they will attempt to disturb the Peace of this Country.

charges

The Charges alledged against Us by Ruccun Ud Dowla obviated.

It is therefore necessary to obviate the Charges alledged by Ruccun Ud Dowla, as the Cause of the Soubahs Hostile Intentions towards Us.

The

613 Fort St. George 25th July 1767

The first is our having withdrawn our Troops at a Time when they were most wanted, and when Matters with Hyder Ally were brought to a Crisis.

We have not the least Doubt but it was the Presence of our Troops that induced Hyder Ally to make the Concessions He did, and that the Soubah might, if it had not been his own Fault, have obtained much more advantageous Terms. Had he made a proper Use of the Assistance We afforded him, by marching briskly towards Syringapatam, Hyder Ally would gladly have submitted to any Conditions the Soubah might have thought proper to impose. But, as We have before observed, his dilitary & trifling Proceeding with his very mysterious and distrustful Conduct towards Us, obliged Us to take the Measure We did to preserve so fine a Body of Men from entire Ruin, and to provide in Time for the Security of our Frontiers & Frustrating any Designs they might be laying to surprize Us unprepared, while they carried on their Negotiations under the Mask of Friendship; and this by the Terms of the Treaty, We had a Right to do, as it is therein particularly stipulated that We should have Liberty to withdraw our Troops whenever our own Safety required it.

The next Charge alledged against Us, is our having made Demands on the Soubah contrary to the Treaty.

When General Caillaud laid before Us the Treaty concluded at Hydrabad, He acquainted Us that Rycoum Ud Dowla had informed him that the Tribute or Pishcash agreed to be paid for the Circars, was done more with a View of saving the Soubahs Credit, than

with

with any Intention of their persisting to demand it, and that there was not the least Doubt but the Merit of our Services would soon free Us from that Part of the Treaty, Whenever an Opportunity might offer to make the giving it up, an Act of the Soubahs Own — We therefore recommended it to Colonel Smith to keep this Object in View, & made it a Part of Mr. Bourchier's Instructions; and Mr. Bourchier now informs Us, that when He and Colonel Smith asked a Remission of the Peiscash for all the Circars, He Rucoun Ud Dowla readily consented to the obtaining the Relinquishing the Tribute on Account of the Chicacole Circar, and to promise the Company ⅗ of whatever Collections they might hereafter make with the Assistance of our Troops & that Rucoun Ud Dowla at the same time assured them that the only Motive for his not obtaining a Remission of the Peishcash for the whole, was the Prejudice it might do him in the Durbar, by giving his Enemies an Occasion to alledge how much he was attached to our Interests. should thereby also suffer some Disadvantage, but upon a more favorable Occasion hereafter, We might depend upon being released from paying the Peishcash for the other Circars Had the Soubah made any Objections thereto, We should have deferred pressing him on the Subject, till from the Benefit he might receive from our Services, He should be induced to ease Us from this Part of our Engagements; and indeed it is entirely his own Fault, that he hath not already reaped much greater Advantages by the Means of our Assistance —

Resolution in Consequence

The above being a true Relation of Matters of Fact, We cannot tax ourselves with having in any Shape,

violated

violated the Treaty, or of having intentionally deviated in the least from the Plan sent proposed thereby of supporting the Soubah in his Government — It is therefore agreed that Letters be wrote to the Soubah & Roccum Ud Dowla setting forth to them in the strongest Terms the Inconsistency of their Conduct as well as the ill Consequences that may attend their entering into a War with Us — That tho' We are still very desirous of continuing on the strictest Terms of Friendship with the Soubah, & of fulfilling all our Engagements with Him, yet that We are determined to defend the Carnatick & the Company's Possessions against all Invaders — But as there is too much Reason to apprehend that Hyder already determined to break with Us, It is necessary that Captain Browne & Mr Latham should have discretionary Orders to leave the Soubah, whenever they judge it unsafe to continue with him any longer; and Captain Browne is to be informed that We approve of his keeping with him Ibrahim Beg's Horse, whom He is to be directed to bring off with him, as they may be of great Service in favoring his Retreat — And Colonel Smith is to be informed of the Orders to Captain Browne & Mr Latham, and Copies of the Letters to the Soubah & Roccum Ud Dowla are also to be sent to him — Colonels Campbell & Wood are also to be acquainted with the Intelligence contained in Mr Latham's Letter & directed to collect as large a Force as possible near Trichenopoly to act as occasion may require, for which Purpose Colonel Campbell is to have further Orders to withdraw the Cantonements at Shangernacoel — And as a body of Horse may penetrate as far as Cuddalore, without our

being

Purport of Letters to be wrote to the Soubah & Roccum Ud Dowla —

Captain Browne & Mr Latham to have discretionary Orders for leaving the Soubah

Ibrahim Beg's Horse to continue with Captain Browne —

to collect as large a force as possible to be collected near Trichenopoly —

Cantonments at Shangernacoel to be withdrawn —

The Work at Cuddalore to be put into State of Defence.

being able to stop them, The Gentlemain there are to be ordered to employ the Bricklayers they have at Work in raising the Parapits & putting the Works in the best Posture of Defence, but to be carefull at the same time to avoid alarming the Inhabitants — They are also to be directed to prepare Boats for sending the Stores for Trichenopoly up the Coleroon —

Gentlemen at Bombay & Bengal to be advised of our Situation —

It is also agreed that the Gentlemen at Bombay and the Select Committee at Bengal be made acquainted with our Situation — And as there is the greatest Probability that the Soubah will issue Orders to the Zemmindars in the Circars not to pay any Obedience to the Company's Authority, We may for a Time be deprived of their Revenues; on which We are principally to depend for the Support of the War — and it is not unlikely he may detach a Body of Troops to disturb those Countries, to prevent the ill Consequences of which, nothing appears so likely as the making a Diversion towards Hydrabad itself, which cannot fail alarming the Soubah, & divert his Attention towards his Capital — The Select Committee at Bengal are therefore to be desired to co-operate with Us, by sending three Battalions of Sepoys, or more if they can spare them to Vizagapatam or Ganjam by Sea, as soon as the Season will admit of it, where they may be ready to replace the Troops We may withdraw from the Circars, or to act as Occasion may require —

Proposal for making a Diversion towards Hydrabad —

The Select Committee at Bengal to be desired to assist us —

The President acquaints the Board that Hyder Ally's Vaquil had received a Letter from his Master the Purport of which is as follows —

Purport of a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn to his Vaquil

Fort St. George 23d July 1767.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letters, more
particularly that of the Thursday of the English calendar
by the Vansittart, which I am glad to find arrived safe
in the River. I have also received the Packet from
Bengal, which I shall forward by the first opportunity
to Madras. I am sorry to find that the Bengal Council
have not yet come to any Resolution upon the Subject
of the Nabob's Demands upon the Company for the
Expences of the War, which I am afraid will be
productive of many Disputes between the Nabob and
the Company, as I am sure the Nabob will not be
able to pay the Sum demanded of him, without
distressing his Country to the greatest Degree, and
rendering it incapable of paying the Company any
Revenue for many Years to come. I am sorry to
find that Mr Verelst has left Bengal in the manner
he has done, as I am sure he will be much missed
there by all Ranks of People, and I am sure I shall
miss him very much here, as he was a Gentleman
that I always had a great Regard for, and I am sure
he will be glad to hear that I am in good Health
and Spirits, which I hope this will find you and
all your Family in the same Situation, and that
you will soon return safe to England, which I
shall be very glad of, as I shall then have the
Pleasure of seeing you here, which will be a great
Pleasure to me, as I have not had the Pleasure of
seeing you since we left Bengal, and I am sure
we have had many Disputes since that Time, but
I hope we shall now live in Friendship together
as we have done before, and I am sure I shall
be very glad to see you here, as I am very much
in want of a Friend to converse with, as I have
not one here that I can converse with upon any
Subject, as I am sure you will be glad to hear
that I am in good Health and Spirits, which I
hope this will find you and all your Family in the
same Situation, and that you will soon return safe
to England, which I shall be very glad of, as I
shall then have the

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the Governors Pigot & Palk had maintained a Friendship with them, & the present Governor (who by his long Residence in India was well acquainted with all Affairs) had wrote him that he would do so also, still stronger, upon which he trusted, but he the Governor had now listened to the Insinuations of the Selfinterested & taken by Force & unjustly the above Places — That the Governor should consider that it was not proper to listen to such Insinuations, that on his (Hyderally) Part there had been no Neglect of Friendship, notwithstanding that he had selfinterested People also with him, as well as the Governor, but whose Insinuations he had hitherto paid no Attention to — That, he the Vakeel should explain all these Matters to the Governor, & should advise him of what passed relative thereto —

From Hyder Ally to his Vakeel Dated 6th July 1767 —

Mr John Stracey at Onore has sent a Letter to his Brother, which I now enclose to You, & which You will give to that Gentleman — Advise Me of whatever the Governor may tell You —

To which it is agreed that the Vaquil be desired to return the following Answer —

Answer to be returned by the Vaquil thereto —

The English had no Quarrell with the Government of Mysore; on the contrary it is well known that we were desirous of living on Terms of Friendship, & for that purpose Mr Bourchier was sent to treat with Hyder Ally — As Allies to Nizam Ally & Raghardars we were obliged to follow the Soubahs Standard, without being Enemies to Hyder Ally & lest the Marattas should repossess Tenjambady, Tripetore &c. Places we first by Force to secure those Places — By the Soubahs Desire we continued our Troops

near

Fort St George 25th July 1767

Mr Richardson, As he had called his Servt Jno Peirce
with Orders, and we understood he was discharged the
Service by the Council, & has now Letters Prepared
in hand to have access Engagements -

Mr Boddam will acquaint Peirce with Gallows
immediately & will send a proper Person with Letters
to do so, Mr Hall be pleased to Signify Gallows
Jno Peirce order'd to be Executed on the Morning of his Country as
must in the Bombay Packet the Advantage of his Country as
well as the Company's - And if Jno Peirce, as well Mur-
derer as Traitor to the Servants to assume Command of the
Fort he will immediately depart out of Town to all the
Gentlemen residing in and about the Country Factory
Cotton, Cotton & all the Settlements immediately under
Fort St George, & all the Natives Inhabitants of
Country Powers to Countenance Mr Boddam as Chief
Peirce, Gentlemen & Inhabitants of the Country
of the Company's Service Gentlemen, Soldiers, Seamen
Cotton, Cotton & all the Settlements immediately under
Fort St George, & all the Natives Inhabitants of
Country Powers to Countenance Mr Boddam as Chief
Peirce, Gentlemen & Inhabitants of the Country
of the Company's Service Gentlemen, Soldiers, Seamen

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Contrary He is determined to invade the Carnatick in a Hostile Manner. We are prepared to receive him, and as he has been an Eye Witness of the Bravery of the English Troops on many Occasions when opposed to very superior Numbers of French Marrattas & Mysoreans in Conjunction — We have no Doubt it will be in our Power to convince him, that they possess still the same Spirit and Resolution & as their Numbers are much greater than in those Times of their Successes. They have no Doubt he will soon experience from them the Imprudence of his making such an Attempt, and severely feel the Ill Consequences of it. When it may be too late to remedy them —

It is also ordered that Copies of the above Letter and Answer be transmitted to the Gentlemen at Bombay, that they may see that We have still left an Opening to Hyder Ally for an Accommodation, & what We sincerely wish could be brought about on honorable & secure Terms, as we are well aware that a War with him must necessarily involve them in Difficulties on that Coast

Gentlemen at Bombay to be advised thereof.

Letter from Colonel Campbell read as follows —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Campbell.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Agreable to what I had the Pleasure of informing You in my Letter dated the 12th Instant, Hooko matrow proposed to the Shroffs Mans Vakeel, that he should satisfy two thirds of the Nabobs Demand; to which after expressing Apprehensions of his Masters Inability, he at last consented, but upon asking for the Money,

&c

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he declared the utter Impossibility of furnishing any Part of it before the Expiration of six Months, & then only half- this I could by no Means admit of, but insisted that one third of the Sum agreed upon should be paid immediately, a third in one Month, & the other in four or five — The Vakeel protesting that he could not engage for the Performance of these Conditions even if he promised it, & requesting Permission to represent the Affair to his Master in Person set off this Morning, & will return in three Days with a Positive Answer —

In my Letter of the 12th. I compared the Shewgurry man's Payments to Mahomed Yauff, for seven Years, with those he offers to the Nabob for the last three, & evinced that the latter, are three times the Amount of the former — in order to shew you the annual Deficiencies in the Payment of this Pischcasht, and the Encrease which was made in the Taxation in every Coarle, without receiving the Ballances for the preceding Ones, or without any visible Improvement in the Lands to support such Addition, I enclose You the Accounts of the Circar with the several Polygars, as far back as the Year 1743. extracted from the Books at Tinnevelly, and a perusal of them will give you a greater Insight into the Nature of their Dealings with each other hitherto, than any other Method I can think of — in the mean Time as I apprehend that settling this Business is the only thing which detains me in this Country, and as I am well convinced, Delay will do no manner of good, I shall be particularly obliged by receiving your Directions to put an End to it one way or another —

I have also the Honor to enclose to you the Disposition which I propose making of the Company's & Nabob's troops

For

Fort St. George 25.th July 1767

preserving the Peace of this Country, upon the Supposition that it is once firmly established, and if you approve of it. I shall, when that Event is accomplished, see that it is carried into Execution I have taken no Notice of the Nabobs Horse, because, far from considering them as a Body from which any Service may be expected, they are little less detrimental to the Inhabitants, than if they were Enemies. I am with perfect Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t & most Hble Servant

Donald Campbell

Palamcotah
17.th July 1767

Statement of the Nabob's Accounts with the Polygars of the Tinnevelly Country, from the Year 1743, to 1764. both included, in the Form of a Ledger, wherein each Polygar constitutes a seperate head, is debited for the Pischcash stipulated by his Cowle, & credited for the Sums he actually paid to the Nabobs Renters or Officers, this Account is kept in Chuckries, Tinnevelly Gold Fanams, & Eighth Parts of a Tinnevelly Fanam. a Chuckrie is equivalent to Ten Tinnevelly Fanams the Value of which in Madras Fanams varies with the Rate of Exchange.

Dr. Catalomanaigue Polygar of Tayatumorutch ——— Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 1744. 1745.	6525. —	By paid in Full for his Cowle 43. 44. & 45	6525. —
To D.o for 1746. 47. & 48 —	13750. —	By d.o in part for D.o 46. 47 & 48.	8975. —
To D.o for 1749 & 1750 two Yrs.	12750. —	By d.o D.o for 1749. 1750 —	9000. —
To D.o for 1751. 1752 ——	24000 —	By d.o d.o for 1751. 1752 —	8400 —
To D.o from 1758. to 1764 both included —	150.000 —	By D.o in Part from 58 to 64 both included —	122443 1 3/8
		By Ballance due to the Circar at the End of 64 —	51781. 18 5/8
Total Chuckries —	207225 —	Total Chuckries	207225 —

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Dr Vaneah Polygar of Sheveguerry Cr

To his Cowle for 1743. 44 & 45	6250.–	By paid in Part of his Cowle 43 44 & 45	5669. 3.
To D: for 1746. 47. & 48.	11,500. –	By D: D: for 46. 47 & 48	7500. –
To D: for 1749 & 1750	11.000 –	By D: — 49 & 50	7400. –
To D: from 1758 to 1764	20.000	By D: from 58 to 64	18252. 4
		By Ballance at the End of 64	9928. 3
Total Checkries	48750 –	Total Checkries	48750 –

Dr Avelipah Naigue Polygar of Towally Cr

To his Cowle from 1758 to 1764	8000	By paid in Part	5598–8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764.	2411 2
Total Checkries	8000.	Total Checkries	8000 –

Dr Yirtapah Naigue Polygar of Etiapoor Cr

To his Cowle for 1743. 44 & 45 –	18000 –	By paid in full for 43 44 & 45 –	18000. –
To D: for 46. 47. & 48 –	36.000 –	By D: in part for 46. 47. & 48 –	28.000 –
To D: for 49 & 50	31.200 –	By D: in D: for 49 & 50 –	20.600 –
To D: for 51 & 52	38.000 –	By D: in D: for 51 & 52 –	9.000 –
To D: from 58 to 64 inclusive	58.000 –	By D: in D: from 58 to 64 –	49706 4/8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 –	55893 5/8 –
Total Checkries	181.200. –	Total Checkries –	181.200 –

Dr Anda conda Vaneah Polygar of Hairumpany Cr

To his Cowle for 1743. 44. & 45	6500. –	By paid in full for 1743 44 & 45.	6500. –
To D: for 46. 47. & 48	15004 –	By D: D: for 46. 47 & 48 –	15000 –
To D: for 49 & 50	15700 –	By D: D: for 49 & 50	15.700 –
To D: for 51 & 52	10.00 –	By D: in part for 51 & 52	2300. –
To Ditto from 58 to 64 both included	10000 –	By D: D: from 58 to 1764 –	4564. 7 –
		By Ballance at the End of 1762	13135. 3
Total Checkries	57200 –	Total Checkries	57200 –

624

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Dr. Mardoopateavar Polygar of Woolamalee Cr.

To his Cowle for 43. 44. & 45 —	5000 —	By paid in full for 43. 44 & 45	5000 —
To D° for 46. 47 & 48 — — — —	17.000 —	By paid in part for 46. 47 & 48 —	11400 —
To Ditto for 49 & 50 — — —	13000 —	By D° D° — for 49 & 50 —	1333 5.
To Ditto for 51 & 52 — — —	6000 —	By D° D° for 51 & 52 —	4000. —
To Ditto from 58 to 64 both included — — —	15000 —	By Ballance at the End of 1764 — — —	22931. 6
		By d° d° for 58 to 64 both inclusive	8334 9
Total Checkries —	56000. —	Total Chuckries —	56000 —

Dr Puloteavar Polygar of Necatangeville Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44. & 45 —	30.000 —	By paid in Part for 43. 44 & 45	28010. 1 3/8
To Ditto for 46. 47. & 48 — —	19500. —	By D° d° for 1746. 47 & 48 —	7500. —
To Ditto for 49 & 50 — — —	10.000 —	By d° d° for 49 & 50 —	6700. —
		By Ballance due at the End of the Year 1764 — —	16789. 8 7/8
Total Checkries —	59.000 —	Total Checkries	59.000 —

Dr. Sinnangeanteaver Polygar of Verdaghery Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44 & 45 —	20.000. —	By paid in part for 1742. 44 & 45.	15432 —
To D° for 1746. 47. & 48 — —	23.600. —	By paid in full for 46. 47. & 48.	23600 —
To Ditto for 49 & 50 — — —	28.000 —	By d° in part for 49 & 50 —	18.700 —
To Ditto for 51 & 52 — — —	30.000 —	By D° D° for 1751 & 52 —	17200 —
To An Agreement with Mauphus Cawn —	30.000	By D° in part of the Agreement with Mauphus Cawn —	20.000 —
To his Cowle from 58 to 1764 —	20.000	By paid in part from 58 to 64	9.900 —
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	46768 —
Total Checkries —	151.600. —	Total Checkries —	151600

Dr. Sirunaleavar Polygar of Saloor by their Cells Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44 & 45 —	2750 —	By paid in Part for 43. 44 & 45	2716. 7 —
To D° for 1746. 47. & 48 — —	4500 —	By D° for 1746. 47. & 48 —	3500 —
To Ditto for 49 & 50 — — —	4000. —	By D° for 49 & 50 — —	2570 —
To ditto from 58 to 64 inclusive	8000. —	By D° from 58 to 64 inclusive	6267 8 2/3
		By Ballance at the end of 1764	1196 4 1/3
Total Checkries	19250 —	Total Checkries	19250. —

Dr

625

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Dr. Catchelapah-Naigue Polygar of Cuillapettah Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44. & 45 —	1200. —	By paid in part for 43. 44 & 45.	1143. 6
To do for 1746. 47 & 48 — —	2600. —	By do. do. for 46. 47 & 48 —	2435 4 —
To Do for 1749 & 50 — — —	1500. —	By do. do. for 49 & 50 — —	1000. —
To do. for 1751 & 1752 — —	2000. —	By do. do for 1751 & 52 —	1200. —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive — — — — —	2400. —	By Do. do. from 58 to 64 —	1832. 6
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 — — — —	1888. 8 —
Total Checkries	9700	Total Checkries —	9700 —

Dr. Colongar-condapah Naigue Polygar of Colarpettah Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44. & 45 —	11300 —	By paid in full for 1743. 44. & 45 —	11300. —
To do. for 1746. 47 & 48 — —	14960 —	By do. in part for 1746. 47 & 48 —	11979 4/8
To do. from 1751 & 52 — —	10000 —	By do. do. for 1751 & 52 — —	700 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 64 inclusive — — — — —	2000 —	By do. do from 58. to 64 — —	1319 2/8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	12960. 8 —
Total Checkries —	38260 —	Total Checkries	38260 —

Dr. The Polygar Cominaigue — — — — — — — — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44. & 45 —	10,000. —	By paid in full for 1743. 44. & 45 —	10.000 —
To Ditto for — 1749 & 50 — —	15.000. —	By Do. in part for 1749 & 50 —	9000 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive — — — —	21.000. —	By do. do. from 1758 to 1764 —	8710 3/8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	18289 6 3/8 —
Total Checkries	46000 —	Total Checkries —	46000 —

Dr. The Polygar Tomulchy Naigue — — — — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44 & 45 —	11000. —	By paid in part for 1743. 44 & 45 —	9488. 6 5/8
To Ditto for 1749 & 1750 — —	12000. —	By Do. do. for 1749 & 1750 —	7000 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive — — — — —	14000 —	By Do. do. from 1758 to 1764 —	6689. 9
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	13821 4 3/8
Total Checkries	37000 —	Total Checkries —	37000 —

Dr. The Polygar Gullapah Naigue — — — — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743. 44 & 45 —	5484 —	By paid in part for 1743. 44. & 45	1382. 6
To do. for 1749 & 1750 — —	3000. —	By Do. do. 1749 & 1750 — —	1000. —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive	6300. —	By do. do. from 1758 to 1764 —	1492 1 6/8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	4109 2 6/8 —
Total Checkries —	14884 —	Total Checkries —	14884 —

Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

Dr. Yellachinapah Naigue Polygar of Yellamoody Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743.44 & 45	8350 —	By paid in part for 1743.44 & 45	4991. 7
To Ditto for 1749 & 1750	4700 —	By do do for 1749 & 1750	2100 —
To ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive	8000 —	By do do from 1758 to 1764	2899. 23/8.
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	11059 — 5/8
Total Checkries	21050 —	Total Checkries	21050. —

Dr. Ralagudoly-vaneah Polygar of Aragapoor Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743.44 & 45	175 —	By paid in part for 1743.44.45.	139 —
To ditto for 1746.47.& 48	525 —	By do. for 1746.47 & 48	60 —
To Ditto for 1749. & 50	350 —	By do. for 1749 & 50	234 —
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	617 —
Total Checkries	1050 —	Total Checkries	1050 —

Dr. Anateaver Polygar of Coliconda Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743.44.& 45	200 —	By paid in full for 1743.44.& 45	200. —
To ditto for 1749 & 1750	500 —	By paid in part for 1749 & 50	334 —
To ditto from 1758 to 1764	1500 —	By ditto from 1758 to 1764	1309 1
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	356. 9 —
Total Checkries	2200 —	Total Checkries	2200 —

Dr. Irravoopah-naigue Polygar of Nagalapoor Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743 1744 & 45	11500 —	By paid for 1743.44. & 45	11500. —
To ditto for 1746.47. & 48	8050 —	By ditto for 46.47. & 48	6390. —
To ditto for 1749 & 1750	6300 —	By ditto for 49 & 50	4200. —
To ditto for 1751 & 52	8050 —	By ditto for 1751 & 52	3551 7 7/8
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive	27250 —	By do from 1758 to 1764	10484. 4
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	25063 8 4/8
Total Checkries	61150 —	Total Checkries	21150 —

Dr. Petel Naigde Polygar of Attangurry Cr.

To his Cowle for 1743.1744 & 45	950. —	By paid for 43.44 & 45	722. 3
To ditto for 46.47. & 48	1725 —	By do. for 46.47. & 48	1400. —
To Ditto for 1749 & 50	1500 —	By do. for 1749 & 50	1000. —
To Ditto for 1751 & 52	1725 —	By do. for 1751 & 52	862. 9
To Ditto for 1758 & 1764 inclusive	9300. —	By Do. from 1758 to 1764	6972. 3
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	4242 —
Total Checkries	15200 —	Total Checkries	15200 —

Dr

Fort St. George 25th July 1767 —

Dr. Curtalooteaver Polygar of Nadaccourchy Cr

To his Cowle for 1743.44 & 45 —	500 —	By paid for 1743.44 & 45 —	250 —
To Ditto for 1746.47. & 48 —	1800 —	By D°. for 1746.47. & 48 —	1100 —
To d°. for 1749 & 50 —	3500 —	By D°. for 1749 & 50 —	2500 —
To Ditto for 1751 & 52 —	1000 —	By d°. for 1751 & 52 —	500 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive —	3000 —	By D°. from 1758 to 1764 —	1397 6
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	4052 5
Total Chuckries	9800 —	Total Checkeries —	9800 —

Dr. Soluateaver Polygar of Soorandhi Cr

To his Cowle for 1743.44 & 45 —	1400 —	By paid for 1743.44 & 45 —	1147 1 4/8
To ditto for 1746.47. & 48 —	1590 —	By d°. for 1746.47 & 48 —	1590. —
To ditto for 1749 & 50 —	1690 —	By Ditto for 49 & 50 —	1117 —
To ditto for 1751 & 1752 —	3500 —	By d°. for 1751 & 52 —	2255 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive —	600 —	By ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive —	396 4
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	2274 4 4/8
Total Checkeries —	8780 —	Total Checkeries —	8780 —

Dr. Sookotalua Polygar of Maniatch — Cr

To his Cowle for 1743.44 & 45 —	1200 —	By paid for 1743.44 & 45 —	1200 —
To Ditto for 1746.47. & 48 —	1200 —	By paid for 1746.47 & 48 —	1001. 9 —
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	198. 1 —
Total Checkeries —	2400 —	Total Checkeries —	2400 —

Dr. Settooraya Polygar of Oorcarre — Cr

To his Cowle for 1743.44 & 45 —	1000 —	By paid for 1743.44 & 45 —	1000 —
To Ditto for 1751 & 52 —	6350 —	By paid for 1751 & 52 —	6350 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 —	2000 —	By d°. from 1758 to 1764 —	1697 5 4/8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	302 4 4/8 —
Total Checkeries —	9350 —	Total Checkeries —	9350 —

Dr. Seramale-Naigue Polygar of Cardaelgoody Cr

To his Cowle for 1746.47 & 48 —	1800 —	By paid for 1746.47 & 48 —	1350 —
To Ditto for 1749 & 50 —	1100 —	By d°. for 1749 & 50 —	1000 —
To Ditto for 1751 & 52 —	1800 —	By d°. for 1751 & 52 —	1200 —
		By Ballance —	1450 —
Total Checkeries —	5000 —	Total Checkeries —	5000 —

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Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

Dr. Anachinaigue Polygar of Cullatoor — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1746. 47. & 48 —	500 —	By paid for 1746. 47 & 48 —	350 —
To Do. for 51 & 52 — — —	600 —	By Ditto for 51 & 52 —	400 —
To Do. from 58 to 1764 inclusive	2000 —	By Ditto from 1758 to 64 inclusive	1499 4 4/18
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	850 5 14/18
Total Chuckeries —	3100 —	Total Chuckeries —	3100 —

Dr. Chinna-Naigue Polygar of Manarcotah — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1746. 47 & 48 —	5040 —	By paid for 1746. 47 & 48 —	3620 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 inclusive	8000 —	By Do. from 1758 to 1764 —	7326 —
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	21966 —
Total Chuckeries —	13040 —	Total Chuckeries —	13040 —

Dr. Indertalwar Polygar of Moolecolum — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1746. 47 & 48 —	400 —	By paid for 1746. 47. & 48 —	50 —
To Do. for 1749 & 50 —	1000 —	By Do. for 1749 & 1750 —	700 —
To Do. for 1755 & 1752 —	500 —	By Ditto for 1751 & 52 —	250 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 —	500 —	By Ditto from 1758 to 1764 —	500 —
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	900 —
Total Chuckeries —	2400 —	Total Chuckeries —	2400 —

Dr. Toddy Talwar Polygar of Cadamboor — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1746. 47. & 48 —	2800 —	By paid for 1746. 47. & 48 —	2800 —
To Ditto for 1749 & 1750 — —	3500 —	By Do. for 1749 & 1750 — —	2530 —
To Ditto for 1751 & 52 — —	3100 —	By Do. for 1751 & 1752 — —	2500 —
To Ditto from 58 to 1764 —	4384 —	By Do. from 1758 to 1764 —	4384 —
		By Ballance at the End of 1764	1570 —
Total Chuckeries —	13784 —	Total Chuckeries —	13784 —

Dr. Nellacootty Polygar of Chingampettah — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1751 & 1752 —	2500 —	By paid for 1752 & 52 —	2500 —
To Do. from 1758 to 1764 inclusive	500 —	By paid from 1758 to 1764 —	474 6 4/4
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	25 3 3/4 —
Total Chuckeries —	3000 —	Total Chuckeries —	3000 —

Dr. Cronja-Naigue Polygar of Mailmandy — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1751 & 1752 —	700 —	By paid for 1751 & 1752 —	700 —
To Ditto from 1758 to 1764 —	1500 —	By Do. from 1758 to 1764 —	977 5 9/8
		By Ballance at the End of 1764 —	522 4 3/8 —
Total Chuckeries	2200 —	Total Chuckeries —	2200 —

Dr.

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Fort St. George 25th July 1767

Dr Tortapah Naigue Polygar of Chinalgoody — Cr

To his Coole from 1758 to 1764	1500 —	By paid from 1758 to 1764	1093. 3/8
		By Ballance at the end of 1764	406 6/8
Total Checkeries —	1500 —	Total Checkeries	1500 —

Dr Poomall Chitty Polygar of Tayel Pettah — Cr

To his Coole from 1758 to 1764	4050 —	By paid in full from 1758 to 64	4050 —

The Ballances due by each Polygar of the Tinnevelly Country to the Nabob from 1743 to 1764 inclusive —

Catabomanaigue Polygar of Panjalumcorutch	51781 3/8
Vaneah Polygar of Sheverygurry	9928. 3 —
Avelapah Naigue Polygar of Poovally	2411. 2 —
Yertapah Naigue Polygar of Eliapoor	55893. 5/8
Andaconda vanah Polygar of Harcumpany	13135. 3
Mardoopatsawer Polygar of Wastamalee	22931. 6
Pulotevar Polygar of Necatangevelle	16789 8 5/8
Sumangeantevar Polygar of Vardagherry	46768. —
Sriumahaver Polygar of Sattoor by the Hills	4196 4 6/8
Carchalapah Naigue Polygar of Cuillapettah	1888. 8
Colangar Cordapah Naigue Polygar of Collarpettah	12960. 8
The Polygar Comminaigue	12289. 6 2/8
The Polygar Somuchy Naigue	13821. 4 2/8
The Polygar Gullapah Naigue	4109. 2 2/8
Yellachinapah Naigue Polygar of Yellamoody	11059. 7/8
Ralla Guddy Vaneah Polygar of Arragapoor	617. —
Anaicavar Polygar of Colicondah	356. 9 —
Irrawoopa Naigue Polygar of Nagalapoor	25063 — 8 2/8
Poyd Naigue Polygar of Attangurry	4242. 5 —
Cartalootevar Polygar of Nadacourchy	4052 4
Soluatevar Polygar of Sourandhi	2274 4 2/8
Sookotalua Polygar of Maniatch	194 — 1
Sattooraya Polygar of Corcaurre	302 4 5/8
Seramale Naigue Polygar of Cardaelgoody	1450 —
Anachine Naigue Polygar of Cullatoor	850. 5/8
Chinna Naigue Polygar of Manarcolla	2193. 6
Inderpalwar Polygar of Modicottam	900. —
Tody Talwar Polygar of Cadamboor	1570 —
Nellacotty Polygar of Chingampetty	25 3 5/8 —
Cunja Naig Polygar of Mailmandy	522 4 2/8
Tortapah Naigue Polygar of Chinalgoody	406 6 6/8
Poomall Chetty Polygar of Tayel Pettah	— —
Ballance from 1743 to 1764 inclusive Checkeries	320,985 1 1/2

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Nabob's Account with the Tinnevelly Polygars for the Cowle of 1765 –

Nabob Acct. Curt. with the Tinnevelly Polygars for 1765 –

Dr. Catabomanaigue Polygar of Panjalumcoottah Cr.

		By paid in Part for 1765 —	32965 9 3/8
To his Cowle for 1765 —	52150 –	By Ballance — — — —	19184 3/8
Total Chuckries –	52150 –	Total Chuckries —	52150 –

Dr. Yirtapah Naigue Polygar of Eliapore Cr.

		By paid in Part for 1765 —	27807. 3 –
To his Cowle for 1765 —	41700 –	By Ballance — — — —	13892. 7 –
Total Chuckries –	41700 –	Total Chuckries	41700 –

Dr. Mardoopateaver Polygar of Wootamalé Cr.

		By paid in Part for 1765 —	20837 – 7/8
To his Cowle for 1765 —	31280 –	By Ballance — — — —	10442 9 7/8
Total Chuckries –	31280 –	Total Chuckries –	31280 –

Dr. Vaneah Polygar of Shevegurry — — — — — Cr.

		By paid in Part for 1765 —	17278 5 3/8
To his Cowle for 1765 —	33400 –	By Ballance — — — —	16121 4 5/8
Total Chuckries –	33400 –	Total Chuckries –	33400 –

Dr. Irrawoopah Naigue Polygar of Nagalapoor Cr.

		By paid in Part for 1765 —	8543 4 7/16
To his Cowle for 1765 —	20850 –	By Ballance — — — —	12306 5 9/16
Total Chuckries –	20850 –	Total Chuckries –	20850 –

Dr. Inda-conda Vaneah Polygar of Nairumpary Cr.

		By paid in part for 1765 —	9046. 4 7/8
To his Cowle for 1765 —	16200 –	By Ballance — — — —	7153 5 1/8
Total Chuckries –	16200	Total Chuckries –	16200 –

Dr. Tirumalaveer Polygar of Sattoor by the Hills — Cr.

		By paid in part for 1765 —	11520 3 1/8
To his Cowle for 1765 —	16700 –	By Ballance — — — —	5179 6 7/8
Total Chuckries –	16700 –	Total Chuckries –	16700 –

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Fort St. George 25th July 1767

Dr. The Polygar Cominaigue — **Cr.**

To his Cowle	15000 —	By paid in Part for 1765	2898. 9 15/32
		By Ballance	12101 7/16
Total Checkeries	15000	Total Checkeries	15000 —

Dr. The Polygar Tomutchy Naigue — **Cr.**

To his Cowle for 1765	9380 —	By paid in Part for 1765	6775. 9 4/8
		By Ballance	2604 3/8
Total Checkeries	9380 —	Total Checkeries	9380 —

Dr. Yellachenapah Naigue Polygar of Yellamoody — **Cr.**

To his Cowle for 1765	9600 —	By paid in Part for 1765	108 3/8
		By Ballance	9491 6 4/8
Total Checkeries	9600 —	Total Checkeries	9600 —

Dr. China Naigue Polygar of Manarcotah — **Cr.**

To his Cowle for 1765	8400 —	By paid in Part for 1765	3947 6 4/16
		By Ballance	4452 3 7/16
Total Checkeries	8400 —	Total Checkeries	8400 —

Dr. The Polygar Gullapah Naigue — **Cr.**

To his Cowle for 1765	5765 —	By paid in part for 1765	2381 6 17/16
		By Ballance	3383 3 9/16
Total Checkeries		Total Checkeries	

Dr. Petel-Naigue Polygar of Attanguerry — **Cr.**

To his Cowle for 1765	5770 —	By paid in Part for 1765	1438 8 5/32
		By Ballance	4331 1 27/32
Total Checkeries	5770	Total Checkeries	5770 —

Dr. Curtaloo Cleaver Polygar of Nadacouvery — **Cr.**

To his Cowle	for 1765. 4215 —	By paid in Part for 1765	1557. 4 15/16
		By Ballance	2657 5/16
Total Checkeries	4215 —	Total Checkeries	4215 —

Dr.

Fort St. George 25th July 1767

Dr. Tody Talwar Polygar of Cadamboor Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	3515 –	By paid in part for 1765	2642 4
		By Ballance	871 1
Total Chuckries	3515 –	Total Chuckries	3515 –

Dr Anachinaigue Polygar of Cullatoor Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	3135 –	By paid in part for 1765	1647 – 8/16
		By Ballance	1487 1 7/8
Total Chuckries	3135 –	Total Chuckries	3135 –

Dr. Seramale Naigue Polygar of Cardaelgoody Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	2965 –	By paid in part for 1765	1187 2 1/8
		By Ballance	1777 7 7/8
Total Chuckries	2965 –	Total Chuckries	2965 –

Dr. Catchalapa Naigue Polygar of Cullapetty Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	2720 –	By paid in full	2720 –
Total Chuckries	2720 –	Total Chuckries	2720 –

Dr. Avelapah Naigue Polygar of Powally Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	2615 –	By paid in part for 1765	2352. 2.
		By Ballance	262 8.
Total Chuckries	2615 –	Total Chuckries	2615 –

Dr. Saluabeaver Polygar of Soorandhi Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	2110 –	By paid in part for 1765	1146. 8 1/8
		By Ballance	963 1 1/8
Total Chuckries	2110 –	Total Chuckries	2110 –

Dr. Settooraya Polygar of Corcarre Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	2100 –	By paid in part for 1765	1000 –
		By Ballance	1100 –
Total Chuckries	2100 –	Total Chuckries	2100 –

Dr

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Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

Dr. Cunja Naigue Polygar of Mailmandy Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	1660 —	By paid in Part for 1765 —	1565. 5/8
		By Ballance — — —	94 3/8
Total Checkeries —	1660 —	Total Checkeries —	1660 —

Dr. Anateaver Polygar of Coliconda — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	1050 —	By paid in full for 1765 —	1050 —
Total Checkeries —	1050 —	Total Checkeries —	1050 —

Dr. Tortapah Naigue Polygar of Chunalgoody — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	1600 —	By paid in part for 1765 —	1232. 3/8
		By Ballance — — —	367 6/8
Total Checkeries —	1600 —	Total Checkeries —	1600 —

Dr. Indertalwar Polygar of Moolicolum — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	1415 —	By paid in full — — —	1415 —
Total Checkeries —	1415 —	Total Checkeries —	1415 —

Dr. Sookotalud Polygar of Maniatch — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	1270 —	By paid in full — — —	1270 —
Total Checkeries —	1270 —	Total Checkeries —	1270 —

Dr. Mootooleaver Polygar of Codicollum Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	700 —	By paid in part — — —	
		By Ballance — — —	700 —
Total Checkeries —	700 —	Total Checkeries —	700 —

Dr. Rattaguddy Vaneah Polygar of Aragapoor — Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765 —	640 —	By paid in Part for 1765 —	195 3/16
		By Ballance — — —	444 9/16
Total Checkeries —	640 —	Total Checkeries —	640 —

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Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

Dr Sinnangeanleaver Polygar of Vardaghery Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	10100 –	By Ballance	10.100 –
Total Checkeries	10100 –	Total Checkeries	10100 –

Dr Colongar-condapah Naigue Polygar of Colarpetta Cr.

		By paid on part for 1765	4797. 3 3/8
To his Cowle for 1765	6240 –	By Ballance	1442 6 5/8
Total Checkeries	6240 –	Total Checkeries	6240 –

Dr Nellacooty Polygar of Chingampetty Cr.

To his Cowle for 1765	560 –	By Ballance	560 –

The Ballances due to the Nabob from the Polygars for 1765

Ballance due by each Polygar for 1765 –

Calabomanaigue Polygar of Panjalumcrutch	19184 . 3/8
Yirtapah Naigue Polygar of Eliapoor	13892. 7 –
Mardoopatcaver Polygar of Woolamalee	10442 . –
Vaneah, Polygar of Shevgurry	16121 . –
Irrwaopah Naigue Polygar of Nagalapoor	12306. 5 6/8
Andacondah Vaneah Polygar of Nairumpany	7153. 5 4/8
Tirunateaver, Polygar of Sattoor by the Hills	5179 . 6 5/8
The Polygar Comnaigue	12101 . –
The Polygar Tomulchy Naigue	2604 . 3/8
Yellachinapah Naigue Polygar of Yellamoody	9491 . 6 7/8
Chinna Naigue Polygar of Manarcotah	4452. 3 5/8
The Polygar Gullapah Naigue	3383. 3 3/8
Pelel. Naigue, Polygar of Allangurry	4331 1 4/8
Curtalooteaver Polygar of Nodacourchy	2657 . 6 1/8
Toddy Saliar Polygar of Cadamboor	871 . 1 –
Annchinanaigue Polygar of Callatoor	1487 . 1 5/8
Seramale Polygar of Cardaelgoody	1771 . 7 3/8
Avebiapah Naigue Polygar of Towally	262. 8 –
Carried over Checkeries	127700 8 3/8

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Brought Over	Chuckrees	127008 3/8
Settooraya Polygar of Oorcurra		1100 —
Cunja Naigue Polygar of Malmandy		95.4 5/8
Tortapah Naigue Polygar of Chinalgoody		367.6 5/8
Mootooteaver Polygar of Cuddicolum		700. —
Ratagoody Vaneah Polygar of Aragapoor		444.9 7/8
Sinnangranteaver Polygar of Vardagherry		1010 0. —
Colangar Condapah Naigue Polygar of Colarpettah		1442.6 5/8
Nellacooty Polygar of Chingampettah		560. —
Total Ballance for 1765.	Chuckries	142510.5 —

Disposition of the Troops for the Protection of the Country

Stations		Europeans	Coms.	Sepoys Natives
Madura for itself & its Dependancies		100	1000	1000
Palamcotah, including those for guarding State Prisoners		100	300	600
To be stationed at Palamcotah & not considered as a Part of its Complement, but to be employed in different Parts of the Country according to the Exigencies of the Service		400.		1000
Calcauda & its District				700
Vardaghery D° D°			100	300
Wassinelloor			100	100
Sundrabandy & Wattrappoor				200
Coilpettah				100
Nemmally				100
Vepar				100
Tricaloor & the Country from thence to Manapara				100
Tinnevelley				300
Total		200	2000	4700

NB

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N.B. There is a Company of Topasses in the Service of the Nabob, consisting of 115 Non-commissioned, Ranks & file. They may be stationed at Madura, at Palamcotah, or divided between both, as the Officer commanding for the Time being in the District shall judge most eligible.

Donald Campbell
Colonel

Palleamcotah
17th July 1767.

Agreed that the Receipt of the above Letter with the several Papers be acknowledged.

Chr Bourchier
John Dyboll
Sam. Bradley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo Dawson
J. Bouchon

637 Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

Pursuant to the Resolutions of this Day the following Letters were dispatched

To Mr. Richard Lathom.

Letter to Mr Lathom.

Sir

Your Letter of the 20th Instant containing an Account of your Situation, and explaining the Designs of the Soubah & his Ministers has been communicated to Us, by which it appears that a Rupture is unavoidable We have therefore recommended it to Captain Browne to take the most prudent Measures in his Power for returning, when he finds his further Stay with the Soubah unsafe. We have also directed him to take with them Ibrahim Beg's Troops who are still to be considered as in the Company's Service, & paid by You notwithstanding our former orders as they will be the better enable Captain Browne to secure his Retreat, and as your Stay at the Soubah's Court can answer no End, you will also return with Captain Browne. We enclose you two Letters to the Soubah & Rucun ud Dowlah which come under a flying Seal for your Perusal, and which you will deliver or send to them, as it can be done with Safety to Yourself. We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends.

Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
25th July 1767.

To Captain Browne

Letter to Captain Browne.

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 20th & considering your present Situation much approve of your keeping Ibrahim Beg with You, & of your not having communicated the Orders You had regarding him

Fort St. George 25th July 1767

had regarding him —

We can only recommend it to You when you judge your longer Stay with the Soubah unsafe, to take the most prudent Means in your Power for leaving him and We would have You take with You Ibrahim Begs Troops, as they will be a Means of enabling You to retreat with greater Safety — We are

Sir

Your most Obed.t Servants —
Charles Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George
25th July 1767 —

To Colonel Joseph Smith

Sir

Letter to Colonel Smith —

We send You enclosed Copies of Letters received from Captain Browne & Mr Lathom, our Answers to them also come under a Flying Seal, for your perusal and which you will be pleased to forward with all possible Dispatch —

You have also enclosed a Copy of a Letter We have wrote to Colonel Campbell in Consequence of the above Intelligence —

As We find the Troops under your Command have been very sickly, and Vellour being at too great a Distance from the Army, We would recommend it to You to establish an occasional Hospital either at Tripetore, Trinomale, or any of the adjacent Posts, which you shall judge most convenient —

Captain Cooke is ordered to proceed and take upon him the Command of the Sepoys at Teagar, and Trinomale to which Places We have also sent large Quantities of Military Stores under the Care of Mr. Barlow.

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Barlow.

Captain Mathews has ordered 3 Companies of the 8th Battalion & three of the 16th to march to Tegar under the Command of Lieutenants Sartees & Hooke and Captain Davis has received our Directions for sending five Companies of Sepoys from the Ongole Country & expected they would march from thence by to morrow or next Day.

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient hble Servants

Charles Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
25th July 1767.

P. S. The other four Companies of Sepoys which Captain Mathews was ordered to send, will follow the six Companies to Tegar & Trinomale as soon as possible. But tho' We have mentioned them as stationed at those Places, You are at Liberty to dispose of them as you shall see fit.

To Colonel Campbell.

Letter to Colonel Campbell.

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 17th Instant, & since our last to you have received such Advices from the Soubah's Army & Colonel Smith as leave us no room to doubt of Nizam Ally's Design to disturb the Tranquility of the Carnatick. Copies of this Intelligence we now enclose you, that you may see how necessary it is to collect a large Force near Trichenopoly to act as Circumstances may require. If the Soubah & Hyder Ally unite to act in the Arcott Country we shall also join our Forces, but if the one continues near Gegadevy, & the other as it is reported invades the Trichenopoly Country, We would have you form as strong a Body as you can oppose him. For this Purpose we think the Cantonments must be withdrawn as soon as possible, and we would only have 200 Europeans

and

and 1500 of the Company's Sepoys left in the Madura & Tinnevelly Country principally with a View to secure the Capitals and as many of the Nabobs as you judge absolutely necessary, but we imagine 3000 of his Sepoys besides his Topasses will be sufficient — because We think on this pressing occasion lesser Affairs must give Way to greater, and We shall be able easily to recover hereafter any of the open Country that may be lost during the absence of the Troops now to be withdrawn —

By this Disposition We think you may collect near Trichenopoly 2000 of the Company's Sepoys & 500 Europeans with 8 or 10 Guns out of the Force at present in the Southern Countries, & we hope you will also be able to add 3000 of the Nabob's Sepoys besides all his Horse, We have wrote to the King of Tanjore to send all the Troops he can furnish to Trichenopoly & the Nabob will do the same to Tondeman & the Marawars —

As soon as our other Ships arrive which are daily expected with Recruits we shall order 200 of them to Trichenopoly to compleat the 3d Regiment to 900 Men which will also enable You to augment the Europeans Force for Service in the Field —

Mr. Raitt is ordered to proceed as Paymaster to the Troops under your Command —

We are
Sir
Your most Obedt. hble Servants
Charles Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
25th July 1767 —

To Colonel Wood
Commanding at Trichenopoly —

Letter to Col. Wood —

Sir

We herewith send a Letter to Colonel Campbell

Fort St. George 25th July 1767

Campbell under a flying Seal, & which after perusing you be pleased to forward to him. & you will do every thing in your Power for cooperating with him for the Good of the Service —

We are

Sir

Your most Obedt. Hble Servants

Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
25th July 1767 —

To Mr. Charles Rackt

Letter to Mr. Charles Rackt —

Sir

Colonel Campbell having Orders to collect together a large Body of Troops from the Madura and Tinnevelly Country including those in Cantonments towards Trichinopoly, you are appointed to proceed as Paymaster to the Troops under his Command — The Commissary General now writes to Mr. Palmer to furnish You with as large a Supply of Cash as possible —

We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends

Chas. Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
26th July 1767 —

To Mr. Robert Dowsett
& Council at Cuddalore

Letter to Cuddalore

Gentlemen

As by the Conduct of the Soubah & Hyder Ally, we have some Reason to apprehend they have Intentions of entering & plundering the Country. You will employ all the Bricklayers you have at Work in raising the Parapets & putting the Works in the best Posture of Defence to prevent the Incursions of any Body of Cavalry —

We shall send you some Gun Carriages for your Artillery without loss of time —

A

642 Fort St. George 25th July 1767.

As a large Quantity of the Military Stores are now sending to You to be forwarded to Trichinopoly. You will therefore have Boats ready for sending them up the Colleroon.

As We have judged it necessary to give you this Information only with an Intent that you may take every necessary Precaution in your Power. You will be care- ful to avoid alarming the Inhabitants, by making it known. We are

Gentlemen

Your affectionate Friends

Fort St. George
25th July 1767.

Cha.s Bourchier &c.a Council

26 Came in the following Letter from Colonel Wood

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c.a Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Wood.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have now the Honor to acknowledge Your Letter of the 15th Ulto. which I received yesterday.

And agreable to your Directions shall have such Field Pieces put in readiness for marching, as are here, and sent off for Tagar: as for the Troops they are ready to march at a Minutes Warning: so that on Colonel Campbells Arrival here, He will only have to consider what Troops can be spared from hence; But in my Opinion more Sepoys will be necessary than are here at present for the Defence of this Garrison when the Army is at any Distance from it.

Inclosed I have the Pleasure to send You a Re- turn of the present State of the Troops in this Garrison,

with

Fort St. George 26th July 1767

with a Return of such Field Cannon that are here, when Colonel Campbell marched from hence last April to the Southward, He carried with him two twelve & two Six Pounder Brass Field Pieces with a great Number of all other Stores, Immediately after he marched I made out an Indent for supplying the Place of those that he had taken out: But they have not yet been received here; and many of those Articles we shall be in much want of; particularly Gun Powder of which at present we have but a small Quantity indeed —

I have certain Intelligence from the Mysore Country that Hyder Ally Cawn has marched with his Army from Syringapatam, and is destined for this Province, I imagine there is some Truth in it, as they seem to be laying up Magazines at Dindagul, Dorehburam & Coimbettore, likewise they are mending and opening the Roads leading from those Places to Syringapatam, that Guns or other Carriages may pass —

— I have the Honor to remain with the greatest Respect Honble Sir & Sirs —

Your most Obedt & Hble Servant

John Wood —

Trichenopoly
20th July 1767 —

27th Dispatched the following Letter per Pattamar to Bombay —

To the Honble Thomas Hodges Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
at Bombay

Letter to Bombay

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have been favored with your Letter of the 26th May — The Uncertainty We have been in with regard to the Designs of the Soubah and Hyder Ally has prevented our

desiring of our Instructions

6ns Fort St. George 27th July 1767

our being able before now to give you any particular Ac-
:count of our Proceedings and Situation.

The Apprehensions We informed Your Honor &c.
in our Letter of 28th March We were under lest We should
be unable to keep the Soubah firm in his Intentions of
prosecuting the Expedition with Vigor, & to prevent his
making up Matters with Hyder Ally were but too well
founded. Mandarow after having over-run great part
of Hyder Allys Dominions at last settled with him on his
paying 30 Lacks of Rupees & returned; leaving Morarow
with a considerable Body of Troops to maintain his Con-
:quests. The Soubah after having spent a great Deal
of Time to no Purpose and greatly harrassed our Troops;
seemed so unsettled in his Determination, & so studiously
avoided giving Us the least Information of his Designs,
that We were under the Necessity at last of withdrawing
all our Europeans who were falling sick in great Num-
bers daily, to prevent the Ruin of so fine a Body of Troops
leaving with him three Battalions of Sepoys & a Field
Train of 6 Pieces. And as We might naturally expect the
whole Weight of Hyder Allys Resentment, in case he
found Means of settling with the Soubah, We judged it
expedient for our Security as well as to oppose the Mar-
:rattas who had already attacked & plundered Malpaddy
to get Possession of some of the principal Passes leading
into the Carnatick; accordingly a Body of Troops was
formed for this Service, and We have taken Possession of
some of the Forts, but there are others so very difficult
of Access that they can only be reduced by a Blockade. H
Hyder Allys Vaquil received the other Day a Letter from

Sir

Sais Master, the Purport of which, with the Answer he is ordered to return come enclosed — By which Your Honor &c. will perceive we have still left him an Opening for an Accommodation, and should be glad it could be brought about consistently with our Honor & the Security of the Carnatick, as We are well aware that a War with Sumi must engage you in Difficulties, & which therefore nothing, but the absolute Safety of our Possessions shall induce Us to enter into —

The Soubah notwithstanding all our Remonstrances to the Contrary settled at last with Hyder Ally for 20 Lacks of Rupees & two Lacks for Durbar Charges after which He informed Us that He proposed returning, and dismissed our three Battalions of Sepoys except 500 which he requested might proceed with him — But instead of returning, as he promised, he has ever since been marching backwards & forwards & seems now to be returning to Bangalore, where We understand He is to have a Conference with Hyder Ally —

This very extraordinary & Mysterious Conduct, with the General Report which prevailed of his Designs of joining Hyder Ally & entering the Carnatick, obliged Us to collect all the Troops we could spare from the immediate Duties of the several Garrisons & to station them on the Frontiers to oppose any Attempts they might make to disturb the Country —

If any Judgment could be formed of the Actions of these People on the Principles of Reason & Prudence, We should have concluded that the Soubah would endeavor by all means to avoid a Rupture with Us, & to rely upon our Friendship as the most certain

Means

646 Fort St George 27th July 1767

Mons. Pelletier

Dear Sir

I am extremely sorry to find by your last letter that you have not received the Bill of Exchange which I remitted you by Capt. Hall for 1000 Pagodas, as I am certain you would have had no occasion to have drawn upon me for any part of that Sum, as I have given Orders to my Agent at Pondicherry to pay you whatever Money you may have occasion for, and I am sorry that you should have had any Uneasiness on that Account

Fort St. George 27th July 1767

has been transmitted to them —

We are with great Esteem

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt. humble Servants

Fort St. George
27th July 1767 —

Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Received the following Letter from Colonel Wood —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I had this Day the Pleasure to receive Your Letter of the 17th Instant — And shall defer sending any Detachment or Guns to Tegnor, as you had ordered in your former Letter to me of the 15th Ulto. until I have Colonel Lang's & His Directions agreable to your Orders —

You will be able to judge by the Returns of the State of this Garrison, which I had the Pleasure to transmit You Yesterday; If any Troops can be spared from it In the present Situation of Affairs without drawing the Out Ports, concerning which I shall esteem a particular favor you will please to acquaint me with —

I have the Honor to remain with the greatest Respect —

Honble Sir & Sirs —

Trichenopoly
21st July 1767 —

Your most Obedient Hble Servants

John Wood

Received the following Letter from Pattamar from Anjengo —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Our last Address to your Honor &c. went

Fort St. George 27th July 1767

under the 16th Ultimo, and We now transmit a Packet for our Superiors at Bombay which we request you will forward.

In a late Conference with some of the King of Travencore's Ministers we learnt that he had not then executed his Obligation to the Nabob of the Carnatick, of which your Honor &c. sent Us a Copy under the 10th of February; and as His Majesty has evaded a Compliance with granting the Privileges formerly requested for the Benefit of this Settlement, alledging such Promises to have been conditional "On Calicad Districts being restored to the House of Travencore" we therefore request your Honor &c. to use your Influence with the Nabob to oblige him to pass us a separate Instrument for the Purposes pointed out to your Honor &c. by the Hontble the President and Council of Bombay under the 29th January 1766 the Manner in which the Kings Promise is inserted in the Obligation to the Nabob being in Terms too general for Us to found any Claim upon.

The King of Travencore denies the Execution of the Treaty.

We are with Respect

Hontble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient Servants

Thomas Whitehill

Arthur King

William Taylor

J. A. Glasse

Injengo 2d July 1767.

28th Came in a Letter from Lieutenant Surtees advising of his Arrival at Tegar with 3 Companies of the 8 Battalion of Sepoys & three of the sixteenth.

In Consequence of a Letter received from the Nabob No. 136 advising of his having authorized Colonel Campbell to

settle

No 649

Fort St George
28th July 1761

Sir

I have the honour to acquaint you that I received Yesterday Morning your Letter of the 25th Instant, and am sorry to find by it, that you have not yet received the Letter I wrote you on the 18th Instant, which I am sure you would have done, had you been at Fort St David, as I sent it by Express to Cuddalore, and directed it to be forwarded to you with the utmost Dispatch.

I am Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
Stringer Lawrence

To Lieut. Colonel Campbell
Commanding His Majesty's Troops
at Fort St David

Sir

Fort St George
28th July 1761

Since the Letter I had the honour to write you on the 25th Instant, I have received Intelligence from Vizagapatam, that the Nabob Sahabut Jung, with the Army under his Command, was encamped at Pettapolee, about 12 Miles to the Northward of Ellore, on the 15th Instant, and that Morari Row, with a large Body of Horse, was encamped at Nididavole, about 20 Miles to the Southward of Ellore, on the same Day.

As I am informed that the Nabob has sent Orders to Morari Row, to join him with all his Horse, I am apprehensive that he intends to march Southward, and that he will endeavour to get between Vizagapatam and Ellore, in order to cut off the Communication between those Places, and to prevent the Provisions, which are coming from the Northward, from reaching the Army.

As I am very desirous to prevent this, if possible, I have sent Orders to Major Caillaud, who is at Vizagapatam with the Battalion of Sepoys under his Command, to march with the utmost Expedition to Ellore, and to endeavour to get there before the Nabob, if he should not have already passed that Place.

I am Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
Stringer Lawrence

To Lieut. Colonel Campbell
Commanding His Majesty's Troops
at Fort St David

Sir

Fort St George
28th July 1761

Since the foregoing Letter was wrote

650 Fort St George 28th July 1767.

Sir

I am directed by the Secretary of the Revenue & Military Consultations to inclose to you the Copy of the Letter from the Governor & Council of Bengal of 29th January last, requesting you will take the most effectual measures for preventing the Exportation of Saltpetre from the Province of Bahar, & to direct the Collectors of the Districts, through which it passes, to stop all Boats laden with that Article, unless they have Passports from the Governor & Council of Bengal, or from the Chief of Patna, specifying the Quantity to be exported.

I am also directed to inform you, that the Governor & Council of Bengal have given Orders to the Chief of Patna to grant Passports for the Exportation of Saltpetre to this Coast, but immediately on the Arrival of the Packet from Bengal, which is hourly expected, you will receive Orders to prevent any Saltpetre from being exported from the Province of Bahar, unless by Sea.

I am Sir

Fort St George 28th July 1767

Sending 3 Battalions of Sepoys may be sent to Gingain or Verage patam

Battalions of Sepoys, or more if you can spare them without any Inconvenience to yourselves to Verage patam or Ganjam by Sea, as soon as the Season will admit of it, where they may be ready, either to replace the Troops we may draw from the Circars, or to be employed as Occasion may require. This Measure will certainly alarm the Soubah for his own Safety, and attract his Attention towards his Capital, & thereby prevent his employing so great a Force against Us in those Parts, and may possibly induce him to submit to Reason.

We are with great Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most Obedt. Hble Servants

Chas. Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George.
28th July 1767.

At a Consultation Present

Thursday 30th July 1767.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor Presidt.
John Pybus — , Samuel Ardley
John Call — , George Stratton
George Dawson , James Bourchier
Henry Brooke , George Mackay

Letter from Colonel Smith read as follows.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c Gentlemen of Council
at Fort St. George.

Letter from Col. Smith

Honble Sir & Sirs

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Commands of 16th Instant, and observe both by Your Orders to me and the

Fort St. George 30th July 1767

the inclosed Copies of your Directions to Colonels Campbell & Wood, & to Captain Mathews and Davis; that you are taking every prudent, & vigorous Measure for the Defence of the Carnatick—

In Consequence, I have joined the Army, which is now encamped here; but is to move towards Singarpettah tomorrow — Lieutenant Col. Lang, with the Europeans of my Army, & Captain Baillie with his Battalion, & the Remains of Browns, with six Peices of Cannon are come up — Major Fitz Gerald, with Captain Chaigneau's Battalion some Europeans & four 12 Pounders will join to morrow. From Singarpettah, I propose to march to Changama, and thereabouts take Post with the Army, as the most central & eligible Position, for all Events, (on the defensive) that is the Plan proposed to be adopted—

Advices of the Southern army being near Boddicotah for Hyder Ally

By our last Advices, the Soubah, is encamped near Boddicotah, waiting for Hyder Ally, who with part of his Forces is to join him — and they propose then to proceed thro' the Passes of Cuppatawaddy & Boukacunda — these two Avenues point to Malpaddy & Vanambaddy.

Hircarahs are returned from Ahtour 5 Days March from hence, say it is generally reported that a Body of Troops are to enter the Trichenopoly District by that Route. But it was not known as yet that any of Hyder Ally's Troops had moved towards Salem—

Complaints of the bad Treatment of the Men at Vellour Hospital

I have now to represent to You a thing that is of the utmost Consequence to the Service, I fear the flagrant Abuses that I send are committed on the Hospital of Vellour, my Journey to Arcott gave Opportunity for the Soldiers, to address me with a thousand Complaints

they declare they had rather die than be put under the Care of the Surgeon there; an abominable Shame, and tends to the utmost Prejudice of the Service. If this is not rectified it will dispirit the Men greatly, many of whom, actually conceal their Complaints and die in the Field rather than be sent to the Hospital where they are so inhumanly intreated —

Kind of the Contractors

The Contractors should find out some capable Person to manage their Business. There are hourly Complaints from the Army of Mutton, Arrack and a thousand other Things — and all these Representations trouble & perplex me who have other Matters to attend to —

Sevres Tents may be sent.

I hope Tents will be sent up to Us, not any one has been sent with the Recruits coming up — and they must suffer in this rainy Season —

We continue extreamly sickly. 120 Men are at Tripetoor in an Hospital & no Doolies to move them. I have directed that those that can crawl along shall move down to Amboor —

In Tripetoor, or Veniam baddy there are no Provisions notwithstanding the Nabobs Orders —

There is a general Want of Bell Tents. I must beg you will give immediate Orders, that a Number may be supplied as the Wet Season must inevitably spoil all our Firelocks —

The Arms of the first Battalion of Sepoys are so old and unserviceable that I must apply to You to have them changed if that Battalion is to keep the Field and this should be done without Delay —

Bullocks very bad —

The Draught Bullocks are so bad & extenuated that it is quite impossible for them to move above 12 Miles

a Day. The Enemy who will take every Means to be well supplied, will greatly out march us, let us exert Ourselves as much as we will —

Recommends the allowing Bowar Sing the Oldest Commandant a Palanqueen —

Bowar Sing, the Oldest Commandant of the Sepoys, is here, a good man, It has been customary to allow, the Eldest Commandant of Sepoys, the Expence of a Pallenkeen, and this Man hath every Pretention to your Favor, that his Past can allow him to hope for. I therefore beg leave to recommend him —

Desires Orders for his Proceedings —

I am impatient for your Orders in respect to the Soubah, and to know in what Manner I am to act: He certainly by all Advices we receive & the Position he has taken, gives Demonstrations of hostile Designs against Us, I declare, if you consider him as an Enemy preparing to strike a Blow — I would prevent him, by attacking him, before he is Sanctioned with Hyder Ally —

I take the Liberty to send You inclosed a Copy of my Letter to Captain Browne on his requesting of me to send him Instructions — I have the Honor to be —

Gentlemen with all Respect

Your most Obed.t & most Hble Serv.t

Joseph Smith —

Annatour Camp —
24.th July at Night 1767 —

To Captain George Browne
at the Moor Camp —

His Orders to Captain Browne —

Sir

I am to thank you my Dear Brown for your three Letters but particularly for that which gives me so good a Detail of the Negotiations now carrying on in the Soubahs Camp —

I wish my Friend I could give you those regular Orders they

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Chas. Ayer

Power of Attorney

Know all men by these Presents that I Chas. Ayer of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts have made constituted and appointed and by these presents do make constitute and appoint Thomas Ayer of Lowell aforesaid my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name place and stead to ask demand sue for recover receive and collect all such sum and sums of money debts dues accounts legacies bequests interests dividends annuities and demands whatsoever as now are or hereafter shall become due owing payable or belonging to me and have or may have use and take all lawful ways and means for the recovery thereof by arrest and imprisonment of the body by attachment of the goods chattels or estate by any other ways or means whatsoever and one or more Attorneys under him for the purposes aforesaid to make and substitute and generally all and every other lawful act deed matter and thing whatsoever in the premises to do execute and perform as fully to all intents and purposes as I might or could do if personally present at the doing thereof with full power of substitution and revocation hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23rd day of July A.D. 1867

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

Chas. Ayer

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex ss. July 23rd 1867

Then personally appeared the above named Chas. Ayer and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed before me

Geo. Abbott Justice of the Peace

Received for record July 24th 1867 and recorded from the original

Attest Geo. Abbott Clerk

Know all men by these Presents that we Chas. Ayer of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Thomas Ayer of Lowell aforesaid are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly severally and firmly by these presents Sealed with our seals and dated this 23rd day of July A.D. 1867

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounden Chas. Ayer has been appointed Guardian of Thomas Ayer Jr. of Lowell aforesaid by the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Middlesex and has given bond as such Guardian and has been duly licensed to sell and convey the real estate of said Thomas Ayer Jr. as by the records of said Court of Probate will more fully appear Now if the said Chas. Ayer shall faithfully discharge the trust reposed in him as such Guardian and shall render a true account of his doings therein to the Judge of Probate for the time being when thereunto required by said Judge then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

Chas. Ayer

Thomas Ayer

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex ss. July 23rd 1867

Then personally appeared the above named Chas. Ayer and Thomas Ayer and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed before me

Geo. Abbott Justice of the Peace

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Chas. Ayer

Thomas Ayer

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex ss. July 23rd 1867

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Thomas Ayer

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Received for record July 24th 1867 and recorded from the original

Attest Geo. Abbott Clerk

open Rupture, the ensuing War and the Bloodshed therein must be laid at his Door: for the English were determined to use their best Endeavours to defend the Carnatic against all Invaders - that the Governor and Council were desirous of acting as his faithful useful Allies: if these peaceful Propositions were not hearkened to - the Nizam was undoubtedly Master of his own Choice, that We proffered Peace or War to him, whichsoever he chose, the Governor & Council would warmly embrace - and to which Proposition the Gentlemen at Madras expected an immediate plain Reply - Ruccun Ud Dowla turned quite pale, his Hands & Lips trembled: - his Answer was as follows - who says that I desire War, that I desire entering the Carnatick, or that I am waiting for Hyder Ally? I will all false my Designe is to collect some Money from the Zemindars about Sere and Cudapah, the doing of which will take me up four Months on this Side of the Kistna, when I shall go to Hydrabad - Hyder Ally it is true is come out of Syringapatam with 5000 Sepoys some Horse and 8 Guns: but his Intentions with this Force is to retake the Forts in his Country, now in Possession of the Marattas - all I wish of the Governor & Council is, they would keep to the Treaty, & so would I: who has infringed it as yet they or me? - I told him if he was dissatisfied with our Behaviour, the best Method he could pursue would be to send some Person to the Governor, & wait his Answer before he so hastily rushed into a War, of which he did not know the Consequences - I then told him what I was further going to say was from myself, not from the Governor & Council that what I had heard related, read in our History, or seen myself: the Nature of

the

660 Fort St. George 30th July 1767

the English tho' slow to commence War, when once begun, were never satisfied till they had rooted out their Enemy or their Enemy them, of which I gave him an Instance of our War with the French which had lasted more than 20 Years: That the Company's Force consisted of 60 large Ships, by which Conveyances they sent out Troops to India, and that this Year there were 2000 Soldiers coming to Madras of which 1000 or 1200 were already arrived, besides those lately arrived we had 2000 Europeans in the Country, 17,000 Sepoys, besides 10,000 in the Nabob's Service all with Firelocks: That supposing we should be so unfortunate as to be beat, we could draw Assistance from Bengal & Bombay, but by the Blessing of God, no Force as yet in India, whether European or Black had been able to stand against our Arms - however imagining the worst that could befall us in the Event of this War, and we should be obliged to retire to our Forts - the Company would then write to the King, who would espouse their Quarrel and send out even to 10,000 Men: That the King's Force was so great, that by the Blessing of God in the last War he had beat the French and Spaniards together, and made them sue for Peace - who says Ruccun Ud Dowlah again, tells you I want to make War I write to the Governor & Council, let them keep to the Treaty & so will I - Notwithstanding what Ruccun Ud Dowla said to me, Nasebeer Cawn with whom I had sat more than one Hour, before I could get Admittance to Ruccun - told me that the Fault of this ensuing War is entirely that of the English - Hyder Ally is certainly coming, and he promises to stand the Brunt of an Action with the

English

66 Fort St. George 30th July 1767

English — I impatiently wait the Governor & Councils Orders how to act, with regard to staying here or coming away — One Remark I have to make is this, that when I talked with Timmoys to Ruccun Ud Dowlah & Nasebeer Cawne, they both trembled and were pale, to all appearance nothing staggers them so much as a steady Resolution in pursuing a Plan — treating emboldens them and submission makes them Tyrants — provided We have Justice on our Side, I think We have little to fear from their Arms — I am

Sir

Your most Obedt. Humble Servt.

Richard Latham —

23d. July 1767 —

Letter from Mr. Latham further Conversation between them —

Honble Sir

I wrote to you last Night, that agreable to Mr. Strachey's Letter of the 15th I had acquainted Ruccun Ud Dowla in the Morning: that the Governor & Council, tho extremely desirous of living in the strictest Friendship and Alliance with the Nizam: if compelled to it, were resolved to defend themselves and the Carnatic from all Invaders: that the Nizam was therefore left to his own Choice, Peace or War: either of which the Company would warmly espouse: and that the Governor and Council waited the Nizams final Resolution for their Guidance how to act: a Plain decisive Answer being the only Method of conveying this Determination, they immediately expected it — Ruccun Ud Dowlah trembled prodigiously: his Reply was as follows — who has told the Governor and Council I am desirous of making war? hitherto from whose Actions can this Inference be drawn,

From

from them or me? who has infringed the Treaty be-
tween Us so lately signed, them or me? if they have?
War plainly appears to be their seeking not mine. the
Nizam as Soubah of the Dookan, has Power sure
to lead his Army into what Part of it he pleases, with-
out being accountable to the Governor and Council of
Madras for doing so. but the Intention of the Nizams
Army coming this Way, is not as they suppose, to enter
the Carnatic, or is the Army waiting for the Junction of
Hyder Ally: Hyder Ally it is true, has brought some force
out of Syrungapatam, to recover therewith the Forts in
his Country, now in Possession of the Marattas. and
the Nizam waits here to collect Money from the Zem-
indars, which will occasion his Stay Four Months
longer on this Side of the Kistna. afterwards he will
proceed to Hydrabad.— pray tell the Governor & Council
I am no Ways desirous of making War with them, all I
desire is: that they will observe their Treaty, and so
will I.— Ruccun ud Dowlah then again addressed
himself to me: I take you as an Arbiter or a Judge
of the Transactions that has passed between the Eng-
lish and Us, from their first settling in this Country.
Pray have we ever down to this time, attacked the
English Settlement or molested them in their Trade?—
did not the English first begin Encroachments or com-
mence Hostilities with Us, by seizing the Circars? and
afterwards almost forced Us into a Treaty with them,
by which those Circars were for ever ceded to the Com-
pany, upon their paying such an annual Rent: that

now

that now this Treaty of the Englishs own seeking was by them broke thro: and violated: who was to blame in all this, they or we? — I told him as he had asked me, to the best of my knowledge and Judgement, I should answer very candidly — what I said was to this Purport that tho: the present Nizam had never attacked any of the Eng: glish Settlements. he had a very short while ago, attempted to lay waste the Country of our closest Bosom Ally, and that the attacking of an Ally with whom we were so closely connected, he must know was the same as attacking the Englishs themselves — that as to our entering the Circars we had first Leave by the Nizams own particular Invitation, who had given us Sanads for the same: but afterwards took them back again, on account of our not being able to assist him so much at that time as we desired, that the second Time of our sending any Force into the Circars, was authorized by Sanads we had received from their King for the same: — that the Treaty made between us at Hydrabad, was no Doubt formed that it might be of reciprocal Advantage to both: if in the Performance of this Treaty, he had any thing to charge the Englishs with (as by his Relations of Matters, the fault appeared to be on our Side) his best Method would be to send some Person to the Governor, to talk to him about it: and wait his answer, before he headlong rushed into a dangerous War of which he did not know the Consequences, but supposing the Englishs were to blame in this late Affair, what had Mahomed Ally done, that the Nizam must attack the Carnatic? for it was not three Months ago, that the Soubah had

given

given to Mahomed Ally a Sanad for the same by which Sanad the Soubah had voluntarily dismembered Part of his Government, and rendered Mahomed Ally entirely independant of him. the Nizam's therefore attempting to enter the Carnatick without Mahomed Allys leave, would be bringing the Fault of the War on their Side. besides which His Russian Old Doulah's writing to the Governor and his frequent Assurances to Me, of his Design of returning another way, and his Desire of increasing the Friendship between him & the English under Cover of which, he had asked for 500 Sepoys and Abraham Boy's Troops, and promised to send a Person to the Governor, to settle Matters: acting contrary to these Promises, that it could not be regarded as a Breaking of the Treaty: yet as they were confirmed under his own hand Writing, by every honest Man it could not be considered as much less. It was therefore my Opinion, Faults might be on both Sides, which if he did not choose to overlook, each Side must take their Faults on their own Heads. God between, and the Difference must be determined by our Armies. Russun Old Doula in reply, said a great Deal, but ended with these Words, I may write to the Governor and Council, I do not desire War but that each Party should keep to the Treaty. — As much as I can judge Matters appear to be thus at present: the Nizam and Russun Old Doula, are fully resolved to come to a Rupture, but are afraid to begin: that they want Hyder Ally to try his Fortune, and from the Event of that fully shew themselves on the Contrary, Hyder Ally wants the Nizam, Sirs, fairly engaged with us: least any Mishap be

Fort St. George 30th July 1767

be falling to him, the Nizam will sneak off — pardonne, an even steady Resolution on our Parts, either to peace or War, is the most likely way of gaining our Ends — From the serious Proposition I put to Ryccum Ud Dowlah yesterday Morning, he appeared to be quite struck, a few more such Shocks I am in hopes will make him dismount his fiery Steed and set in his Durbar, with his former usual pacific Composure — Captain Browne took You yesterday the Account he had received of Hyder Ally's Force. From one of his Sepoys he had sent for that Purpose. who got his Intelligence from a Sepoy of Hyder Ally's on the Road, escorting some Grain as a Present to the Nizam. — The Troops by his Relation consisted of 300 French Troopers, 2000 Black Horse, 8000 Sepoys, and 500 Pikemen together with 25 Pieces of Cannon & some Mortars: that the greatest Part of the Troops & Cannon had already passed the Cavery, which runs round the Island of Syreng apatam, and on which the Fort is built that Hyder Ally's Intention was not to join the Nizam being apprehensive of the Desertion of his People. but desired the Nizam would first enter the Passes hereabouts, & he would immediately follow him by the Pass of Kistnaghery) — I am

Hon.ble Sir

Your very Obed.t humble Serv.t

Richard Lathom

24th July 1767

From the above Letters of Colonel Smith & Mr Lathom there appears little Doubt but the Soubah is fully

opinion of the Board

determined

determined to enter the Carnatick, and only waits for the Junction of Hyder Ally to carry his Designs into Execution. Our Earnest Desire of continuing on Friendly Terms with him has hitherto induced Us to act only on a defensive Plan, & to be prepared to oppose any Attempts he may make. But if he continues to approach nearer the Carnatick with his Army, without an Explanation of his Intentions, or giving Satisfactory Answers to the Letters addressed to him & Purcell Vol Douglas, We think We could not be justified in remaining any longer passive Spectators of the Ravages intended against this Province, And as the Consternation and Dread the Inhabitants on the Frontiers are under, to the great Detriment of the Country, The immediate Monthly Expence We are now at, the giving the Soubah & Hyder Ally time to prevail on Mahaidarow to come on the Carnatic for a Demand of Chouth, or to be well paid for his Forbearance, together with the Danger there is that Inactivity, of losing our People by Sickness and Desertion, are reasons sufficient to oblige Us for a while to deviate from that Plan. In Case therefore the Soubah comes to the Eastward of Oupatavaddy or any other Pass leading into the Carnatick, or even near them to the Westward, and gives no Proofs of his Pacific Intentions, either by Letters (which Colonel Smith is to be authorized to open) or otherwise, Colonel Smith is to be directed to march towards him, & force him to retire, or attack his Army if He judges it can be done with Advantage. He is also to act in the same Manner in Case he finds Hyder Ally actually advancing to

effect

effect a Junction with the Soubah; as the Defeat of either Party, before the Junction of the other, may be more easily effected, and the Event may break all their Measures And as by the latest Accounts from the Soubah's Camp We learn that Hyder Ally with a considerable Force, and some Cannon & Mortars were crossing over the Cavery with an Intent, as is reported to join the Soubah — And as We hear nothing of any Part of his Troops being destined towards Trichenopaly or the Southern Countries; Col: Smith may (if he has no Intelligence of any immediate Designs that Way) order all the Troops that can be spared from Trichenopoly to join him, that He may be in a Condition to render any Action more decisive, and to pursue with more Vigour any Advantage He may gain —

Order the Troops from the Southward if the Service necessary —

We are concerned after all the Pains We have taken for the Regulations of the different Hospitals and the handsome Allowance made for that Purpose to hear of such flagrant Abuses committed in that of Vellour & We could have wished Colonel Smiths Stay at Vellour had allowed him to point out to Us, the particulars of the Complaints he received, or to have taken Measures for putting an immediate Stop to them — It is therefore ordered that Mr. Briggs the Senior Surgeon be directed to proceed thither & to enquire particularly into the State of the Hospital, & in what Manner the Men are treated and to report the Result of his Enquiry, that We may take proper Measures to prevent the like Complaints in future —

With Regard to the Contractors it is to be recommended

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to be looked on as a Precedent, as Merit & Faithfull Services can only entitle any one hereafter to such a Mark of our Favor.

Mr. Pybus begs leave to deliver in the following Dissent to the Resolution of the Board with Regard to the Orders to be sent to Colonel Smith to march and attack the Soubah in Case he comes to the Eastward of Cuppatawady or any other Pass leading into the Carnatick or nearer to the Westward without giving Proofs of his pacific Intentions.

Mr Pybus's Dissent to the Resolution of the Board for ordering Col. Smith to attack the Soubah

"I do not approve of moving a Foot out of the Carnatic to attack either the Soubah or Hyder Ally, but am for waiting to receive either or both of them, on this side the Passes (which is in my Opinion by much the best Position for our Army). My Principal Reasons for this are, That I can by no Means be brought to believe, the Soubah intends to quarrell with Us, notwithstanding the prevailing Reports. That the Subah and Hyder Ally are so Jealous of each other, That they will neither of them trust their Armies so near as to run the least Risque of being attacked or surprized. That a Junction of their Forces is not therefore likely to take Place. That Hyder Ally must be so fully sensible of our Superiority of Force, as not to venture to attack Us himself; and if he should this is what We have to wish. That our making the first attack on either Party, (on the other side the Passes I mean) is the most likely means of bringing about that Junction of their Force, which I am confidently of Opinion can never otherwise take Place. That as it is left to Colonel Smith to judge where the Soubah is advanced sufficiently near to the Pass to

warrant

Chicago 30th July 1871

My dear Mother

I received your letter of the 17th inst. this morning and was very glad to hear that you were all well. I am very well myself and am getting on very nicely with my business. I have been very busy lately as I have had a lot of work to do in connection with the Great Fire which occurred here on the 8th and 9th of October last year. I have been working hard to get the claims settled and I am pleased to say that I have succeeded in getting a large number of them settled to the satisfaction of the claimants. I have also been busy with the rebuilding of the city and I have had the pleasure of seeing many of the old buildings replaced by new and handsome ones. I have also been busy with the social life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading citizens. I have also been busy with the political life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading politicians. I have also been busy with the religious life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading clergymen. I have also been busy with the educational life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading educators. I have also been busy with the commercial life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading merchants. I have also been busy with the industrial life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading manufacturers. I have also been busy with the agricultural life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading farmers. I have also been busy with the mining life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading miners. I have also been busy with the lumbering life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading lumbermen. I have also been busy with the fishing life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading fishermen. I have also been busy with the hunting life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading hunters. I have also been busy with the trapping life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading trappers. I have also been busy with the Indian life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading Indians. I have also been busy with the half-breed life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading half-breeds. I have also been busy with the white life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading whites. I have also been busy with the black life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading blacks. I have also been busy with the yellow life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading yellows. I have also been busy with the red life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading reds. I have also been busy with the green life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading greens. I have also been busy with the blue life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading blues. I have also been busy with the purple life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading purples. I have also been busy with the orange life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading oranges. I have also been busy with the yellow life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading yellows. I have also been busy with the red life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading reds. I have also been busy with the green life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading greens. I have also been busy with the blue life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading blues. I have also been busy with the purple life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading purples. I have also been busy with the orange life of the city and I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the leading oranges.

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several Paymasters to post Tappings accordingly, and of which Colonel Smith is to be advised

Ct. Bourchier
John Lyons
Saml. Hadley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo. Dawson
Ja. Bourchier

672 Fort St. George 30th July 1767.

30th

Dispatched the following Letter

To Colonel Joseph Smith

Com. Chief Trich

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 24th Inst. from Arnatour Camp, acquainting Us that you proposed marching next Day towards Singar Pettah & from thence to Changama, as the most central & eligible Station for all Events. You will perceive by our Letter to You of the 21st and the Presidents Letters to the Soubah & Roccum Ud Dowlah, that tho' we would willingly avoid a Rupture with Nizam Ally by giving no Cause on our Part, yet should he continue to approach nearer the Carnatic with his Army without an Explanation of his Intentions to You, or giving satisfactory Answers to the above mentioned Letters (which you may open & peruse if they come to your hands) we think it cannot be justified to remain longer Spectators of the Range intended against the Carnatick, so contrary to the Soubah's Grants to the Nabob, & in such direct Violation of his Engagements to Us. Our general Plan as you conclude has been to act defensively rather than be the Aggressors, but self Security & the alarming Progress of an intended Enemy may render it necessary for a while to deviate from that Plan. We therefore recommend that in Case the Soubah comes to the Eastward of Ouprattawaddy or any other Pass leading into the Carnatic or even near them to the Westward and gives no Proofs of his pacifick Intentions, that you march towards him & force him to retire, or attack his Army, if you judge it can be done with Advantage. We would have you act in the same Manner in case you perceive Hyder Ally is

actually

Fort St. George 30th July 1767.

within your reache, and as We hear nothing of a Decision of Hyder Ally's Force destined towards Trichenopoly or the Southern Countries, we think you may (if you have no Intelligence of his immediate Designs that Way) order all the Troops that can now be spared from Trichenopoly, & the rest as they arrive, to march & join you, that you may be in a Condition to render any Action the more decisive, and to pursue with more Vigour any Advantage you may gain.

It is with very great Concern that We hear flagrant Abuses are committed in the Hospital at Vellour & that the Sick Men are subject to neglect & inhuman Treatment, after the great Pains we have taken to regulate this Branch, & the very handsome Allowance made to defray the Expence of Accommodation & Provision for the Sick. We could have wished your Time or Stay at Vellour had allowed you to point out to Us the particulars of the Complaints you received, or to have given immediate Direction for putting a Stop to such Abuses. You may assure the brave Soldiers under your Command that no Care shall be wanting in Us to provide for those who may have the Misfortune thro' Sickness or Wounds to be sent to an Hospital, & we shall take such Measures immediately regarding the Hospital at Vellour as will remove all Cause of Complaint for the future, if those Officers whose Duty it is attend to the Execution of our Orders. We have already recommended the establishing an Occasional Hospital, either at Trinomale or Tripatore & We think in your present Position the former will prove

most

Fort St. George 30th July 1767

most convenient, & We hope the Choultrys there will afford tolerable Lodgings, as We understand the Country does plenty of Provisions - The Sick now at Tripetore may be removed to Trinomale or to Vellour as you can procure Doolies, the want of which we apprehend proceeds only from the Distance to which you have been obliged to send your Sick hitherto, & the Delay in going & returning. If Numbers are actually wanting you will write to Mr Pyne at Vellour to provide a further Supply -

The Contractors assure Us they will endeavor to find a more capable Man than their present Agent to conduct their Business, and they will make ample Provision of every thing for the Army that depends on them cost what it will, but as they are not at Liberty to take Sheep or Cattle in the Country, & depend wholly on the Nabob for such Supplies, it should be his Care that Plenty of good Sheep & Cattle are furnished at the usual Prices, & We desire you will apply to him or his Managers when there is any Deficiency or Neglect in these Articles If they do not supply the Army with such as are proper. The same Measures must be pursued as have been heretofore practised in the like Exigency, and there are to send out Parties to procure the best where they are to be found, representing at the same Time to the Nabob the Necessity for doing so. We are very sorry to hear the Draught Bullocks continue so bad after the Refreshment they have had from the Expedition in the Deccan. If any Methods could be pointed out to procure others, or better, we should readily concur therein. We have already drained this Part of the Country, & about Vellour, and indeed we fear there are few

to be procured for the Service of the Artillery on this Side the Collerroon: We have however wrote to the Nabob, to request he will furnish a better Supply if possible, for we think it of the utmost Consequence that you should be enabled to move with Expedition either to or after the Enemy—

We acquainted You in our Letter of the 25th that a Quantity of Military & Artillery Stores had been sent to Trincomale & Tragar among these were 1000 Stand of new Arms which you may Order to be given to the first Battalion of the Sepoys from Worriapollam, where Arms are not very good, to be supplied with the best of the Arms now belonging to the first Battalion— We have now dispatched 500 Stand more, and were it not for the Difficulty of finding Conveyance a larger Number should still be sent without Delay. Sixty Private Tents & 15 Bell Tents are also forwarded to Trincomale from whence you may order the Army to be supplied, but we desire the Quarter Masters may send us a Returns of the Tents now with the Army & a Report of their Condition for this is an Article of very great Expence and for ever in Demand The Number allowed must be according to the Book of Regulations— We are very sensible of the Merit of old & faithful Servants to the Company, & ever ready to distinguish those whose Conduct & Behaviour entitles them to our favor. On this footing we regard Bowan Sing, and in Consequence of his past Services & your Recommendation we do agree to allow him a Pattangueen, & he may draw 10 Pagodas Monthly on the Sepoy Rolls to defray the Expence. You will acquaint him with this Mark of our good Opinion & assure him it is not to be

regarded

Fort St. George
30th July 1767

To Captain Cooke
Lieut. Colonel &c.

Sir

I am directed by the Hon.ble the Governor and Council to desire you will proceed with the Detachment under your Command to Madras, and upon your arrival there, to put yourself under the Command of the Hon.ble Colonel Smith, or the Officer commanding the Troops at Madras for the time being.

I am Sir
Your most obed.t Hble Servant
Charles Bourchier Sec.y

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I am Sir
Your most obed.t Hble Servant
Charles Bourchier Sec.y

Fort St. George 30th July 1767

they must wait Colonel Smiths Orders

We are Sir

Your most Obedient Servants

Chas Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
30th July 1767

Received the following Letters —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I had this Morning the Honour to receive both your Letters dated the 15th Instant You may depend on my utmost Endeavours to carry your Commands as speedily into Execution as Is possibly can —

The Shroffs my Mares Vakeel returned with his Masters Answer that he would pay two thirds of the Nabobs Demand, as soon as he could procure Money, but that it is totally out of his Power, to furnish above four or five thousand Chickries immediately — considering this as an Evasion I wrote to him peremptorily to comply with what I had proposed, or to expect the severest Vengeance, that altho I had hitherto been restrained by Motives of Humanity from destroying any thing but their Forts, I should be so no longer — but would instantly burn their Houses, drain their Tanks, & have Parties moving up & down the Country, putting to Death every Man they shall meet with — to this I expect an Answer in a Day or two — but altho they shall return the Outward Appearance of Humility and Penitence, yet I can perceive they are not so eager in the Pursuit of the Cash as they

have

Ms. Journal 30 July 1767.

680

[illegible] Harbour & Road, with the Anchorage
[illegible] Harbour to receive this Ship, with the Inclosed Re-
[illegible] Harbours of the Prince of Wales Island, Malacca
[illegible] Streights of Sunda & Java Head.

You are hereby required & directed to proceed with the said Ship
under your Command to the Island of Prince of Wales
as above directed, & on your Arrival there to deliver
the Packet herewith given you to the Governor or Chief
Officer, and obtain from him a Certificate of your
having so done, which you are to return to the Admi-
ralty, as also to Cornl Edmd Fanshawe Affleck, and
Lieutenant Henry Ellerd as may appear likely to be
employed in the Service of the Country.

James Luttrell to remain with

Fort St. George 30th July 1767

great Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Trichenopoly
26th July 1767.

Your most Obed.t Hble Servant
John Wood

31st Delivered the following Orders to Mr. Briggs

To Mr. Stephen Briggs

Orders to Mr. Briggs
for enquiring into the State
of the Vellour Hospital

Sir

Colonel Smith having made great Complaints to Us of the Abuses that are practised in the Hospital at Vellour, as you will perceive by the enclosed Extract of His Letter and as Weare very desirous that all possible Care should be taken of the Men who are obliged by Sickness or Wounds to go into the Hospital, and are fully persuaded that the Allowance made on that Account is full sufficient to enable the Surgeons to furnish them with every necessary they can require. We desire you will immediately proceed to Vellour, and examine particularly into the State of the Hospital at that Place, in what Manner the Sick are treated, with regard to Provisions, Cloaths, Lodging, Attendance, & in every other Respect, and acquaint Us with the Result of your Enquiry, that We may take the necessary Measures for preventing any Abuses of the like Nature in future. And You will give as may be immediately necessary such Orders for putting it on the Establishment prescribed by the Regulations.

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient Servants
Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
31st July 1767

The following Letter was at the same Time sent to Capt.n Bellingham

To

Fort St. George 31st July 1767

682 Fort St. George

To Captain Billingsham
Commanding at Tellore

Sir & Captain

Billingsham Esqr
acting Town Major

I am directed by the Council of Fort St. George to acquaint you that they have received many Complaints of the ill Usage which the Sick & Wounded Soldiers in the Hospital at Tellore, as well as the Guard of this Fort, meet with from Mr. Briggs the Surgeon of the Hospital and to make this Report to you that you may enquire particularly into the Matter and if you find the Complaints well grounded, you are to remove Mr. Briggs from the Hospital and appoint some other Person in his room, who will take Care of the Sick & Wounded Soldiers, according to the Directions of the Surgeon General, and the Orders of this Board. And you are to acquaint Mr. Briggs that he is to consider himself as Suspended from his Employment, until he shall receive the Orders of this Board thereupon.

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Charles Bourchier Esqr Secretary
to Council

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necessary, by the Number I have taken from those of the Company, they are so much in Arrear; and so scattered that before they could be assembled and cleared off - I should lose more Time than their Services would compensate for. I have ordered the Baxey to leave only two Hundred of his Horse at Shanganacoil, & to proceed with the rest to Madura -

I shall contrive to march three Hundred Europeans, and fifteen Hundred of our own Sepoys to Trichinopoly, where when they arrive, you may depend on their being employed to the Utmost of my Abilities, in the Manner most consistent with your Views of protecting the Country -

I have had no Answer to the Letter I wrote to the Shevegurry man - which convinces me, that he is as well acquainted with what is going forward as I am - His Situation however, will not be bettered Altho. he will doubtless gain all the Time he can, in Expectations of some Turn favorable to his Interests -

As Hookamathow cannot be absent from Tinnivelly, it would be inconvenient to join the Officer Commanding the Cantonements with him, in the Business of settling with the Polygars - I have therefore requested Captain Fischman to give them all the Assistance he can in that Transaction - and as a thorough Knowledge of the Country Affairs, with having acquired great Weight with the People, by the Uprightness of his Conduct towards them are necessary Qualifications for that Charge, No Man is better for it than Captain Fischman, I do not as yet know whether Major Flint will be able to join the Troops in Cantonments

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Cantonments he is still at Madura & recovers but slowly.

This Garrison which by the large Track of Territory it is meant to protect, and its being obliged to supply a Number of dependant Ones, as well as the Troops in Cantonments, ought to be extremely well furnished with Stores of all Kinds, is never the less very bare. I sincerely wish some Method could be fallen upon to remedy this Inconvenience. I am with perfect Respect

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient & most Hble Servt.

Donald Campbell

Palamcotah
25th. July 1767.

Letter from Captain Campbell

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

I was honored with Yours of the 30th. of last Month this Afternoon, and immediately sent for the Renter, who has promised to bring me proper People in the Morning, to place as Toppals from hence to Changanatc.

arrives at Tinnevelli

I have the Honor to acquaint You that I arrived here the 28th. in the Evening, and wrote to Lieutenant Surtees that Night, to send me half the Troops that came from Wanarpollam. I understand by his Answer that Captain Mathews had only sent Seven Companies, viz.t Four of my Battalion, and three of the Sixteenths. Three of my Companies with Lieutenant Surtees have joined me here.

State of the Place

The 29th. I examined the Works of the Fort and found them in tolerable Repair. The Killedar has a Number of Coolies employed in digging a Ditch & making a Glacis. The Ground is stony which makes the Work advance but slow. There are in the Fort Six Guns, Four of which are Malabar & two Europe, mounted on bad Carriages, one of the Europe Guns, is an Eighteen Pounder, which I think

march

much to heavy for the Works, the other a Nine which has about two feet of its Muzzle broke off, You'll see by the inclosed Account of Stores, which I received from the Hillidar, the Number of Iron Shott which are for the Europe Guns; on the 30th. I wrote to Colonel Smith, acquainting him with my Arrival here, and the Number of Troops under my Command, and the Situation of the Garrison; There are great Quantities of Provision of all Kinds proper for Black Troops in the Fort. I would have done myself the Honor to have acquainted You with the Quantity, but the Hillidar says he is daily receiving more & sending Supplies to Camp, when I receive an Answer from Colonel Smith, I intend going to Tyagar, after which I shall send Your Honors an Account of the Situation of that Garrison - Mr Barlow and I have pitched upon a proper Place for the Stores, but they are not yet arrived, I have wrote to Lieutenant Huske to see such Stores as arrive at Tyagar properly deposited & am

Honble Sir & Sirs with all Deference -

Your most Obed.t Humble Servant

William Cooke -

Trinomalé
2. August 1767 -

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r
President and Governor &c.a Council
(In their Military Department - of Fort St. George
Letter from Ld Dalore

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have been honoured with your Favour of the 25.th Instant, and have agreable to your Orders set the Brick-layers to work on our Fortifications, and flatter ourselves that they will be in a Posture of Defence by the Middle of September. We shall not fail taking the utmost Care to prevent the Inhabetants from being alarmed and for

that

Fort St. George 3. August 1767

that Reason we still continue a few Workmen on the Export Warehouse which will occasion no Delay in finishing the other Works —

The Quantity of Artillery and Military Stores in this Garrison being very small, we shall consult with Captain Airey in regard to a further Addition thereof, and transmit to your Honor &c. an Indent for the same in a few Days. The Stores for Trichinopoly on their Arrival here, shall be immediately dispatched thither by the Boats up the Coleroon —

We remain with the greatest Respect —

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Robert Dawsett

William Cumming

Cuddalore
31. July 1767 —

To the Hon^ble Charles Bourchier Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Capt. Davis — Lieut. Edmonds with 5 Companies of Sepoys march from Ongole —

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Yesterday Lieutenant Edmonds marched from hence for Arcot, with the 5 Companies of the 15th Battalion; agreable to your Orders of the 15th Instant —

I am with much Respect

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Humble & Obed^t Serv^t

Henry Davis Captain

Ongole
29th July 1767 —

Arrived this Day the Hon^ble Company's Ship Lord Mansfield with 66 Recruits —

5th Received the following Letters —

To the Hon^ble Charles Bourchier Esq^r
President and Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Wood —

Hon^ble

687 Fort St. George 5th August 1767

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your favor of the 25th Instant, I have now the Pleasure to acknowledge —

Enclosing a Letter to Colonel Campbell and Copies of Intelligence under a Flying Seal which I had the Satisfaction to peruse and despatched them immediately to him —

And be assured every thing in my Power shall be done for the good of the Service should the Enemy attempt to enter this Province —

Hyder Ally Cawn by the best Intelligence that I can procure has not yet left Syringapatam. The Detachment of five thousand men, which I acquainted you was made from Hyder Allys Army to succour Cattacunda, has been defeated by the Travencoreans. and the Remainder which retreated have taken Post in the Road about halfway between Cattacunda & Coambattore Indeed it does not appear to me that Hyder Ally will be able to move this Way for some Months, having such an Enemy as the King of Travencore & so many of the Mallabar Princes against him in his Rear, besides a disaffected Government of his own to encounter with — I have the Honor to remain most respectfully —

Accounts of a Detachment of Hyder Allys Troops being defeated by the King of Travencore —

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient humble Servt

John Wood —

Tuchenopoly
30th July 1767 —

Letter from Captain Browne —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I was honored with yours of the 25th inst two Days it gives me the highest Pleasure your Approval of my keeping Ibrahem Beg The Powers of leaving the Soubah

or

Fort St. George 5th August 1767

or remaining with him whole Prudence authorizes which you have been so good as intrust me with I shall endeavor to use in such manner as to act as near your Intention as I can, judge and Circumstances will permit; As I imagine you would wish my Staying here (not only for the Sake of Intelligence but also to keep up Appearances) at least as long as it can be done with Safety to the Troops) and as our being here after the Junction of the Navy would by no means be proper without good Security for our Safety while here and a secure Pass into the Carnatic; I have applyed to Ruccun ud Dowlat for the Camout Nabob and a Maratta Chief to be given me as Securities for the Troops & Arms as also for his (the Nabobs) leave and Pass in Case of a Rupture, he has agreed to it and it is to be settled to Night and Writings with his and their Chops delivered to me This I hope will meet with your Approbation as it is the only Expedient I can think of to make over further Stay here proper. If Ruccun ud Dowlah adheres to his Promise of last Night I shall have Ibrahim Beg to thank for obtaining the above Securities it having been entirely managed by him with Ruccun ud Dowlah

To Day we marched five Cos a little to the Southward of West to Boodicottah a pretty strong irregular Mud Fort with a large Pettah I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Hon^ble Gentlemen

Your very Obed.^t & most humble Serv.^t

George Brown

Camp at Boodicotah
5th August 1767

is promised Cowle for his safe Return

Fort St. George 5th. August 1767.

At a Consultation Present

Wednesday 5th. August

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
John Pybus ——— Samuel Ardley
John Call ——— George Stratton
George Dawson ——— James Bourchier
Henry Brooke ——— George Mackay

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob, by Means of his Son, had requested that some Europeans and Sepoys may be stationed in Arcott, as well for the Protection of his Person, as the Security of the Place and to give Confidence to the Inhabitants —

The Nabob desires some Troops be placed in Arcott —

Agreed that Captain Billingham be ordered to send thither 100 Europeans, and the 500 Sepoys from Ongole are also to be stationed there 'till Colonel Smith finds it necessary to order them to join him — And as the Recruits received by the Lord Mansfield are ready to march, It is ordered that they do proceed to Vellour, with as many more Men as can be spared from hence, & Captain Frazer is to have Directions to march with them to Vellour and then to proceed & take upon him the Command of the Garrison at Arcott —

Ordered Conveyance

Letter from Mazulipatam read as follows —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Mazulipatam —

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have been honored with your Commands of the 17th. Instant, and agreably thereto shall Dispatch

Sogue

690 Fort St. George 5th August 1767

Sogur Pundat to the Chuncole Circar, in order to execute what you have been pleased to recommend —

Rogoraze very back-ward in the Payment of his Rent —

As Rogoraze hath not yet paid his second Kist which was due the 30th Ultto, nor the 66666 Rupees for which he became Security on account of Severamraze we shall direct Sogur Pundat to recover Payment of those two Sums, together with his third Kist, before he begins to talk to him on the Subject of renting the Country for next Year; as We are really of Opinion, it would be extremely unsafe to enter into any further Engagements with him untill he has discharged this very large Debt. We shall then instruct him to use his utmost Endeavors to recover the Money due from the Rajah, and to prevail on him and Rogoraze, to make up for next Year the Sum which your Honor &c. have been pleased to prescribe; which if he should be able to effect, we shall order him to bring Rogoraze or a person properly empowered by him, hither, to have the Agreement ratified; and to grant Us security for at least one third of the Rent, a Point which we think should by all Means insisted on, let whosoever have the Management of the Circar! Notwithstanding the Arguments he may use, Rogoraze should absolutely decline renting the Country any longer, should put off the Payment of his Debt, or refuse to give Security for the first Kist of next Years Rent, we shall in that Case instruct him to receive Proposals from any other responsible Persons that may be induced to make them, & transmit them immediately here, for us to forward to your Honor &c. when We shall take the Liberty of offering You our Sentiments on the Characters of the Persons who may make the Proposals —

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Proposals for the Mode proposed by them for managing the Country

As the Time for which we agreed to furnish the Renter with the Assistance of the Detachment, expires with the present Month, we should be glad to receive your Directions with regard to the Manner you would have it disposed of, as the whole of its Expence will from that Time commence to be at the Charge of the Company

The tranquility of that Circar has become still more precarious by Narraindoo being reinstated in his Zemindary; for the Enmity subsisting between him and Sittaramrauze, will undoubtedly occasion continual Disputes, in the Course of which the Country must be greatly ravaged, if not entirely ruined

As the only Means to prevent this, permit us to recommend the Detachment's being stationed at some convenient Place in the Northern Parts of the Chicacole District; which will likewise serve to countenance the Renter in the Collection of the Revenues, to make us well acquainted with all the Intrigues amongst the Zemindars; & to restrain the ambitious Views of Sittaramrauze should he be treacherous enough to entertain any

recommends the Detachment remaining at Chicacole

Chicacole itself we imagine would be the properest Place for a Post of this Nature: both by its Situation & by its having ever been considered as the Chief Town of the Circar. The Fort We understand may be easily cleared out & made tenable, at a very inconsiderable Expence

By a Letter from Captain Madge we are informed that Rajorauze has laid aside his Intentions of

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of reducing Jellmoor owing to a Promise made to me by Narraindoo of being answerable for the Tribute of that Zemindary, as well as of Tockaley, both of them being subordinate to the Rajaship of Kimmedy —

Enclosed we have the Honor to send You Copy of a Letter addressed to us by Mr. Stevens the Engineer in Consequence of our Orders to him for surveying the Works at Ellour, and must request the favor of Your Directions accordingly — We are with very true respect

Hble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt. & most Hble Servts

J. L. Smith
Samuel Johnson
Edw Raddon
Lno Crauford

Mazulipatam
26th July 1767 —

To John Lewen Smith Esqr.
Chief &c. Council of Mazulipatam —

Letter from Mr Stevens regarding the Works at Ellour —

Gentlemen

I have visited the Works at Ellour and find nothing at present can be done to render them more defensible, and as the Town of Ellour stands close up to the Walls on the East, South, and West Sides, it will afford a very great Cover to an Enemy and therefore think that no material Works ought ever to be made; after the Monsoon is over, it would be a necessary Addition to enlarge some of the small Towers and form them into Bastions, & to take away some others which will then be of no Use — A small Gate or Sally Port to the Northward might be also filled up & formed into a Bastion, which at present serves only for a Communication with some Out Works, and they ought by all means to be

levelled

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levelled as a large and secure Lodgement may be easily made by an Enemy behind them, when Ellour will probably never have Troops sufficient to defend them — A Bank of Earth should be thrown up in the Falsebray against the Foot of the Fort Wall, to support it, which now is very much eat away by the Salt from the Ground and cannot be otherwise repaired for I observe some Peices of Work done last Year has already parted from the Old to which it was joined and will most probably come down — The Top of the Curtains should be lowered so as not to be more than 20 feet above this Bank, and the Ramparts would then become broader in many Places where it is very necessary — The Work before the Great Gate should be taken away for it is a Cover from all Defence, except two small Wings on each Side which together will not hold Two Men, and a Blind before it would answer the same Purpose and leave it exposed to the Flanks of the Bastions to be made on each Side —

It is difficult to make any exact Computations of such Expences which depends a great Deal on the Abilities of the Overseer, as well as Workmen, but as near as I can calculate Five Thousand Pagodas will compleat every Work that could possibly be of any use to the Defence of Ellour

As I observe the Falsebray is already higher than the Town and will be more so when the Bank of Earth is thrown up to support the Inner Wall it occurs to me that suffering the Houses to be built close up to the Counterscarp, will be better than endeavoring to clear away a small Esplanade, for as Batteries can't be made within any Part of the Town, an Enemy if he intends to take

Advantage

Advantage of the Buildings for a Cover to his Approaches, will be then obliged to come to the Brink of the Ditch before a Gun be opened to breach, when probably the greatest Height they can be laid will not reach the Foot of the inner Walls but send all their Shott into the Solid of the Falsebray or Bank of Earth thrown up in it, & those Batteries on the Opposite Side of the Ditch will be more exposed to the Fire from the Fort than the same would be at the Distance of a hundred Yards — I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient & Hble Servt

Wm Stevens —

Mazulipatam
8th July 1767

The Detachment sent the Chief & Council there to be returned to Vizagapatam —

If Ragoraure refuses paying the Expence of the Troops any longer, they must be put into Garrisons, and as We apprehend Chicacole cannot afford sufficient Accommodation for them — They are to be ordered to Vizagapatam, of which the Chief & Council there are to be advised, that they may make the necessary Preparations for their Reception —

Mr Stevens Plan for the Works at Ellore approved —

We approve of the Works proposed by Mr Stevens to be executed at Elour & for the Reasons he has given would have him adopt the latter Plan of not pulling down the Houses —

The Gentlemen at Mazulipatam to send 1000 Pagodas Monthly to Mr Perring at Ongole

As the Garrisons of Ongole & Tumery cotah may be supplied with Money for their Expences from Mazulipatam with Ease, The Chief & Council there are to be ordered to send 1000 Madras Pagodas Monthly to Mr Perring and to debit Account Current Fort St. George for the same —

Letters from Captain Billinghame & Mr Briggs read as follows —

H

695 Fort St. George 5th August 1767

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President & Governor &c. & Council
of Fort St. George —

Letter from Captain Billingham — regarding the Complaints made of the Hospital at Vellore

Honble Sir & Sirs —

I have been honored with Yours of the 31st July, inclosing an Extract of Colonel Smith's Letter, to the Honble Board, setting forth the many Abuses committed in the Hospital of Vellore, which upon Examination, I doubt not, will be found without proper Foundation. I have enquired of some of those Men that have been in the Hospital, if they had any Cause of Complaint while they were there, against the Surgeon, or any of his Servants, or if they had been neglected or ill used in any particular, their answer was, they had none —

I went this Morning to the Hospital and asked every Man in it, Man by Man, if they had any Complaint with regard to their being ill used or neglected by the Surgeon or any of his People, Every Man answered me in the Negative, nor could I see any visible Cause of Complaint amongst them —

I have been the more particular Gentlemen as a Complaint of this Nature reflects very much on my Conduct as Commanding Officer of this Garrison, to think that I should neglect such an essential Part of my Duty, as that of visiting the Hospital, I do assure you Gentlemen that there has not a Day passed since I have had the Honor to command here, that the Hospital has not been visited by an Officer (except the few Days that Ensign Austen was absent on Detachment) whose Duty it was to hear Complaints, and to report to me any thing that he found, or thought amiss.

but

but never had any Report made of any such Abuses as are mentioned in Colonel Smiths Letter, and that he should Hear such Abuses complained of whilst he was in Vellour, and not make me acquainted with it, is something very extraordinary, and should those Complaints on Examination be found to be groundless I hope the Offenders whoever they are will be punished as they deserve — I have the Honour to be —

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed^t & most Hble Serv^t

John Billingham

Capt^n 2^d Reg^t

Vellour
2^d August 1767 —

Hon^ble Sir and Sirs

Agreable to the Instructions which I received have visited the Hospital of Vellour and examined most carefully into the Conduct of that Hospital in its several Departments — Not One Man had a Compliant to make They One & all said they were deligently & tenderly treated, Provision as good as could be, Cloathing & Cotts in Abundance — I have the Honor to be —

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient
& most Hble Servant

Stephen Briggs —

Vellour
3^d August 1767 —

Resolution thereon —

Agreed that Copies of the above Letters be transmitted to Colonel Smith, who is acquainted, that as we were determined, in case there had been any just Cause for Complaint to have resented it in the severest Manner, It is but Justice due to the Surgeons who have the Care of the Hospitals, that the Informations & Reports should be severely punished —

SPECIALLY PROTECTED
NEW ARMY
WAR DEPARTMENT
MADE IN JAPAN

Aug^t from Mr Briggs advising of the great Care taken of the Hospital there —

to be

propagators of such therefore

Read the following report of the Committee of Accounts.

697 Fort St. George 5th August 1767

to be desired to endeavor to find them out, & advise Us. that they may suffer accordingly —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr. Orders in Consequence —
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Report of the Committee of Accounts with the Orders thereon

Honble Sir & Sirs

Par. 1st The Accounts from the Camp & Out Garrisons from 1st January to 31st May having been examined, We take leave to lay before Your Honor &c. the Remarks that have occurd to Us thereon — At the Camp to the Westward in the Month of February Captain Maclean drew for Pay as Aid Du Camp, & Field Engineer, Pay & Batta as Captain, & for two Horses as Aid du Camp & Engineer and in March he was paid as Captain, Field Engineer, and Aid du Camp with an Allowance for one Horse the Pay of Field Engineer or Aid du Camp We think should be refunded — It being a fixed Rule that no Person shall receive Pay in More than two Capacities & Batta only in One —

Par. 1 Ordered that the Paymaster in Camp be acquainted that Captain Maclean is to be allowed Pay in two Capacities & Batta only in one —

2d In March a Mastree & 22 Coolies are charged for carrying a Medicine Chest, which we cannot judge necessary, as a Tumbril was purposely fitted up for that Service —

2d As a Medicine Tumbril was sent with the Troops, Ordered that this Paragraph be sent to the Camp Paymaster that He may explain it.

3d The Charge of 6 Bearers in these Accounts is very heavy, but We conclude the particular Solicitations and Circumstances

2d —

Fort St. George 5th August 1767

Circumstances of the Army rendered it unavoidable —

4 The Encrease of Batta to the Black Troops, & Pay to the Coolies, as also the Allowance of Rice to the latter, we are informed were with the Concurrence of the Board, in Consequence of a Representation from Colonel Smith that the Dearness of Rice & Scarcity of other Provisions, rendered it necessary to prevent Desertion —

4 Agreed that Colonel Smith be wrote that as the Troops are returning into the Carnatick No Increase of Batta to the Black Troops or pay to the Coolies is to be now allowed —

5 In the Month of April, the Paymaster at Trichenopoly has charged £248. 20 and in May £25. 20 for Smiths &c employed in making Hatchets & Bilhooks for the Detachment at Nerriapattam — he should have mentioned the Number made as the Sum is not inconsiderable, & in his Returns of Stores, should have inserted them, as made up at Trichenopoly, & issued to whoever received them, who, when they are no longer wanted for the Service on which they were issued, should return or account for them —

5 Ordered that in this Paragraphs be transmitted to Trichenopoly and complied with in future —

6 In January, February, March and April, the Paymaster at Pallamcotah has charged a Number of Hides for making of Slings & Cartridge Boxes, but made no Mention of the Number with which he has supplied the Storekeeper —

7 — In the Cuddalore Accounts we find Captain Mathews at Chinnaveram, in the

7th We have wrote Mathews

Ordered that this paragraph be sent to Mr. Palmer and explained by him.

699 Fort St. George 5th August 1767

the Worrerpollam Country, has charged Mathews so disinterested
in April 751. 13. 40. Pag. in May 1744. 35. and the Works he is car=
for Coolies employed in cutting a Road carrying one are reconsider=
through the Woods these Charges are reasonable, that We make no
considerable, but there being no Pay= Doubt but the Sums he
master to the Detachment under his has charged have been ex=
Command, We are not furnished with gularly expended —
any Checks to his Accounts & can therefore only depend on Captain Mathews's Integrity in not having
charged more than was expended — On the Accounts from
the Camp in the Tinnevelly Country Madura & Vellour having
nothing to remark, We have only to add that We are with the
great Respect Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient Humble Servts

Fort St. George
5th August 1767 —

Charles Smith — John Pybus
Francis Fowdare — John Call
John Hollond — George Stratton
George Dawson
Henry Brooke

The Secretary lays before the Board Indents for
Indents for Medicines for Trichenopoly & Madura to be com=plyed with —

Medicines for the Garrisons of Trichenopoly & Madura
which are referred to the Surgeons and ordered to be complied
with as far as necessary any can be spared —

Wm Bourchier
John Pybus
Sam Bradley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo Dawson
J. Bourchier

700 Fort St. George 5th August 1767

5th Dispatched the following Letters —

To Colonel Smith

Sir

Letter to Col. Smith —

The Nabob having requested that a Detachment of Europeans & Sepoys may be stationed at Arcott not only for the Security of his Person, but for the Protection of the Town, and to give Confidence to the Inhabitants; We have directed Captain Billingham to send thither 100 Europeans & the five Companies of Sepoys now on their March from Ongole accordingly to remain there till you find it necessary for them to join You — Captain Fraser who is directed to march with the Recruits arrived on the Lord Mansfield completed to about 90 Men to Vellour is to take the Command of the Garrison of Arcott & is put under your Orders —

Two short 32 lb Guns with a Tumbril are sent with this Detachment for the Army, and two Brass 18 lb. Guns are now sent to Vellour —

In Consequence of your Complaints concerning the Hospital at Vellour, Mr Briggs was ordered to proceed thither to make the most particular Enquiry regarding them. Enclosed We send You a Copy of his Letter as also of one from the Commanding Officer, by which you will perceive, that they were entirely without Foundation —

As we were determined, in Case there had been any just Cause for Complaint to have resented it in the severest Manner, It is but Justice due to the Surgeons who have the Care of that Hospital that the Propagation of so cruel a Reflection should be found out & punished

punished

on

703 Fort St. George 6th. August 1767

If Ragoraw refuses to pay the Expence of the Troops any longer they must be put into Garrisons — And as We apprehend Chicacole cannot afford Accommodation for them, We would have them stationed at Vizagapatam, where they will be at hands to assist, if necessary in the Business of that Circar, And We have wrote to the Chief & Council there for that Purpose, our Letter comes under a flying Seal for Your Perusal —

We much approve of the Works proposed by Mr. Stevens to be executed at Elloor, and for the Reasons he has given would have him adopt the latter Plan of not pulling down the Houses in the Pettah.

We are

Gentlemen

Your affectionate Friends

Fort St. George
6th. August 1767 —

Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

9th. Received the following Letter from Captain Cooke —

Letter from Captain Cooke —

Hble Sir & Sirs

Ordered to join Colonel Smith with all his Sepoys except 2 Companies —

I have just been honored with a Letter from Colonel Smith, ordering me to leave an Officer and two Companies in Garrison, and to proceed to camp with the rest, There is one Company of my Battalion arrived since my last — Therefore I shall be able to march with my five Companies & two of the 16th. Battalion which I shall proceed with as soon as they arrive from Tegar, Captain Mathews has wrote to Mr. Huske some Days ago, that he would send another Company of this Battalion, very soon depending upon that I shall leave Lieutenant Huske in the Command of this Garrison with only One Company, Part of the Stores are arrived, the Remainder I expect in two Days None of the Arms are yet arrived —

J

704 Fort St. George 9th August 1767

Sam

Honble Sir & Sirs

with all Deference

Your most Obedient Hble Servants

William Cooke

Came in a Letter from Colonel Smith enclosing the following from Captain Browne to him

Srinomalé
6th August 1767

To Colonel Smith
Commander in Chief &c.

Sir

Letter from Capt. Browne to Col. Smith

Since I wrote You the 28th and 29th the last of which accompanied Runcun Ud Dowlahs Letter - I have been favord with yours of the 27th last Night - Three Days ago I received a Letter from the Governor & Council, approving of my keeping Ibrahim Beg and given me full Power to leave the Southward when I should think it prudent to stay no longer I applyed (as I think my being here may be of Service, both as to keeping up an Appearance on our Side, and also for the Sake of Intelligence) to Runcun Ud Dowlah for Securities in Case of Hyder Allys Coming & a Rupture happening for our being in Safety and also for our getting his Leave with a Pass to our Army, in case of such Rupture and this Evening it is to be settled, And we are to have the Connoul Nabob, and another Chief as Securities from him, with regular Writings from him and them. This I hope you will approve of it being the only Method that occurrd by which, We could any longer remain, for Tho' the Duan will not to Mr Lathom declare for War, Yet there are many Circumstances that carry much the Face of it, particularly, the following Conversation between Runcun Ud Dowlah & Nasiber Cawn,

Is promised Hostages for our Safety -

thinks a War unavoidable -

which

which he in Friendship communicated to Ibrahim Beg in the following Manner. "The other Night I found Ruccun in "good Humour & off his Guard and put him in Mind of our "being School Fellows, and that he had always used to make "me acquainted with what was going forward — but that he "kept every thing from me now, supposing me to be a Friend "to the English, I have certainly no Reason to be so, as they "have used me very ill, by turning me out of their Employ. "This Way of talking together with his being in good Hum- "our, brought out his Sentiments, which are fond for War, as "soon as Hyder Naigue arrives, which cannot now be long "provided he does not change his Mind) what then says I "to him, "will you do with the Seapoys and black Horse "that are here of theirs, do you look upon them under your "Protection, or not?" As to that says he, I dont know what "to say, nor can I answer what will be the Consequence "after the Naigue's Arrival. Lord! says I to him I never "heard you talk in this Way before, sure they have bewitched "You; not at all answered Ruccun. You shall see the English "are not the terrible People you take them for, I will convince "You by beating them in the first Battle, and one I am de- "termined to have before I go home".

This is what Nazibur Cawn told Ibrahim Beg I leave you to judge whether he could have any Ad- vantage in telling such a Story without Foundation —

To Day We marched about five Cos a little to the Southward of West, are now near to Boddicotah, which is a strong irregular Mud Fort round some straggling Rocks, with a large Pettah. I hope we shall move again to morrow, when I will write to You. I am much at a Loss

for

for Hircars both to write You as oft as I should wish, and also to watch the Naicks Motions. I am infinitely obliged to You for your News. Lathom begs to be remembered to You. I hope you will be kind enough to overlook my not sending you a Return as its Bulk might be a Means of the Loss of the Letter, I've had but five deserted and three have been recruited. I ever am

Camp at Bodicotah
1st August 1767.

Sir
Your very Obed.t & most Hble Serv.t
George Brown.

Since writing the above, Accounts are brought me that a Camel Hircar is just arrived with the News, That Hyder Allee, after all that has been said has only marched as yet 7 Cos from Syringapatam, I am in much Doubt from their very lying Reports if even that be true.

To Colonel Joseph Smith
Commander in Chief &c.

Sir

Letter from Captain Brown to Colonel Smith.

I wrote You the 1st from Bodicotah. Yesterday we marched through that Ridge of Hills which run to the Southward from Colatlum 5 Cos about W NW and came within half a Cos of an old Ground of Ours. To Day we marched again 5 Cos more W SW we are now about 30 Cos from the Carnatick Side of Congonry Pass. I wrote you in my last that I had Cudgeing the Governor would like my Stay here, as long as it could be done with Safety) apply'd to Rueeun Ud Dowlah for Securities, and that he had promised them, that Night: I expected Ibrahim Beg would have got them, as he was with him a great Part of the Night and about six o'Clock marched never doubting but they were got, till a Messenger from Ibrahim

Beg,

707 Fort St. George 9th August 1767

Beg, came after me, and informed me that he had not got them, but that they were promised to Us that Day - I did not much like that Trifling, and immediately halted, as it happened on a good Spot, close to the Soubah, between his Tents and the Duans quite determined not to stir an Inch further, without getting the Securities All except the Attendants on the great were gone on, so that had they put me to it, I think we should have got off, however the Duan saved himself & Us, that Trouble, by sending after We had halted about an Hour & a half, the Paper, & signed by the Nabob of Canaul, when I immediately marched -

Procures Hostages -

This Morning Latham delivered the Letters and is to have a positive Answer to Night, or Tomorrow - I most assuredly think that fear carried them away, and that the same Reasons & Diffidence, in Hyder allee of the Nizam will hinder their Junction - They have told so many Stories about his being at Bengalore &c.a - That I shall hardly Credit his being out of Syringapatam at his Arrival here - I can by no means think he has much heart for the Expedition otherwise he would have joined long ago, nothing has happened since my last worth mentioning, When Latham gets their Resolves they shall be sent You. believe me

Dear Colonel &c.a

George Browne

Camp at Mastic
3d August 1767 -

To Colonel Joseph Smith

Letter from Capt.n Browne to Col. Smith -

Sir

I wrote you yesterday an Account of our Movements & to have been favored with Yours of the 31st with the Cypher which shall be us'd - Tho from Latham's not miscarrying - there does not yet appear great Occasion

S

Fort St. George 9th August 1767.

To day we marched five Cos, about South West, and are now about one and a half Cos East & by South from Baugalure. It is reported to Day, That We shall here for the Junction of Hyder Naigue: whose Son and Pay Master have got as far as Baugalure, with Part of the Troops and Guns - It is also said that Hyder Naigue is immediately to follow, and when joined they are to enter the Carnatick, by Selum, which now lays almost South of us - Or by a Pass near Kistnaghery - Other Reports say that Hyder Naigue will not join at all - in which case nothing will be done, as they have neither Spirit nor Capacity themselves -

Nizam Ally's Army to wait at Bangalore for Hyder Ally's Junction -

Upon Lathoms not being sent for this Morning, as Ruccun Ud Dowlah had told. He wrote in the Morning, that he waited for an Answer to send to the Governor & You - And received for answer that a Letter would be prepared to Night & that Tomorrow Morning he would send for him. The Seminder of Banglore has furnished 400 Bullocks - This is all that Occurrs at present from Dear Sir

Yours Sincerely

George Brown -

Near Banglore
4th of August 1767 -

Received also the following Letter from Mr Lathom to the Governor.

Letter from Mr Lathom -

Honble Sir -

This Morning We marched 5 Cos about W SW, yesterday Evening I received the Governor & Councils Original Letter of the 25th with the Three Persian Letters enclosed, to the Nizam & Ruccun Ud Dowlah. The same Night I went, desirous of delivering the Persian Letters -

Fort St. George 9th August 1780

To the Honble Charles Boone
President & Governor &c. &c. Council
of Fort St George Honble Sirs

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Sir & Sirs

I have the Honour to enclose your Honble Board the Answer to mine of the 25th Ult. together with the Papers enclosed in Number 1 to 5 inclusive —

And in Obedience to Your Commands I have ordered the Troops on Cantonments to be under arms to Morrow Morning by Day Break to move towards Dindigul with Provisions for three days — The Enemy are said to have assembled a Body of Horse & Foot at Pollams consisting of 3000 Men — I shall endeavour to surprize them if possible — I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect

Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell

Camp 6 Coss from Dindigul 10th August 1780

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Sirs

I have the Honour to acquaint your Honble Board that the Polygars are encamped with their whole Force at Pollams — The Enemy remain last night in the same Position — I am informed that the Polygars have sent Messengers to the Pass of Palnee to order Schuk to Dindigul — I shall take Measures to go to whatever Place the Enemy may attempt — I am sorry to inform your Honble Board that the Fever has returned upon the Gentlemen of the Corps — Lieut Moodie is very ill of it — Lieut Rodrigues has had it twice — Lieut Chalmers is recovering — I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect

Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell

Camp 6 Coss from Dindigul 11th August 1780

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Sirs

I have the Honour to acquaint your Honble Board that the Polygars have encamped with their whole Force at Pollams — The Enemy remain last night in the same Position — I am informed that the Polygars have sent Messengers to the Pass of Palnee to order Schuk to Dindigul — I shall take Measures to go to whatever Place the Enemy may attempt — I am sorry to inform your Honble Board that the Fever has returned upon the Gentlemen of the Corps — Lieut Moodie is very ill of it — Lieut Rodrigues has had it twice — Lieut Chalmers is recovering — I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect

Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell

Camp 6 Coss from Dindigul 12th August 1780

To the Honble Charles Boone
President & Governor &c. &c. Council
of Fort St George Honble Sirs

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Sir & Sirs

I have the Honour to enclose your Honble Board the Answer to mine of the 25th Ult. together with the Papers enclosed in Number 1 to 5 inclusive —

And in Obedience to Your Commands I have ordered the Troops on Cantonments to be under arms to Morrow Morning by Day Break to move towards Dindigul with Provisions for three days — The Enemy are said to have assembled a Body of Horse & Foot at Pollams consisting of 3000 Men — I shall endeavour to surprize them if possible — I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect

Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell

Camp 6 Coss from Dindigul 10th August 1780

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Sirs

I have the Honour to acquaint your Honble Board that the Polygars have encamped with their whole Force at Pollams — The Enemy remain last night in the same Position — I am informed that the Polygars have sent Messengers to the Pass of Palnee to order Schuk to Dindigul — I shall take Measures to go to whatever Place the Enemy may attempt — I am sorry to inform your Honble Board that the Fever has returned upon the Gentlemen of the Corps — Lieut Moodie is very ill of it — Lieut Rodrigues has had it twice — Lieut Chalmers is recovering — I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect

Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell

Camp 6 Coss from Dindigul 11th August 1780

To the Honble Charles Boone
President & Governor &c. &c. Council
of Fort St George Honble Sirs

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

REWALRAM'S
MADRAS
MADE INDIA INK

7th Fort St. George 11th August 1767.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have the Pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter dated the 28th Ult.o

I have had no Authority from the Nabob Dest: the with the Polygars, excepting what was contained in his first Letter of Instructions on that Subject, wherein he empowered Me & Hookometsow in general Terms, to do the best for him we could, but he himself expressly stipulated the Conditions - upon my receiving your Letters of the 15th & 17th Ult.o I conceived it to be your Meaning, as well as for the good of the Service, that I should turn my Attention entirely to providing for the Safety of the Trichenapaly Country and protecting it from the apprehended Invasion of Hydar Naigue. I therefore made over my Part in the other Business to Captain Frischmann - I am afraid, however, that the Absence of the Troops will put it out of his Power to get any thing from them, since they will not only be enabled to return to their Habitations, but also to distress such Parts of the Country as are at a Distance from our Garrisons - whenever it is judged expedient to resume this Affair seriously, a Body of Troops must be stationed at Shanganarcoil - this can be attended with scarce any Inconvenience, if the Carnatick is in Tranquility - had the Nabob furnished me with proper Powers for that Purpose, when I begun the Expedition, Matters would have been accommodated much to his Benefit, before I left Wassinelour.

The Buxeys Horse are at Tinnevelly soliciting their Arrears of Pay, which are so considerable that I believe they will hardly be cleared this Month - Captain Frischmann is endeavouring to send Six Companies of the Nabobs

Sepoys

Fort St. George 11th August 1767

Sepoys hither, but being chiefly of that Country, he is afraid they will desert in Numbers, from this as well as from what I have already had the Honour of writing to You on the Subject, you will easily perceive I have little to expect from his Excellency's Troops of any Denomination —

The Detachment for Trichenopoly marched this Morning to Satrum — it consists of my Company, the Grenadiers of the third Regiment, with the Battalion Companys of Captains Orton & Calgrave. One twelve Pounder with a spare Carriage, one Six Pounder, and the unserviceable 12 Pounder — Nine Companies of the 7th Battalion & seven Companies of the Eleventh — when the Troops from Cantonments arrive, Major Flints Company, five Companies of the 10th Battalion, and a six Pounder will follow with all Expedition — I shall set off from hence tomorrow, and rejoin with the Detachment at Natam —

The Detachment from the Madura Country marches for Trichenopoly —

If the Nabob hath wrote to Me a Letter desiring that no written Agreement should be made with the Polygars, I have not yet received it — but I have requested Captain Fraschmann to open all such as shall be directed to me from his Excellency and comply with their Contents to the utmost of his Abilities —

I am most respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell —

Madura
4th August 1767 —

To which the following Answer was wrote —

To Colonel Campbell

Sr.

We have received your Letters of the 28th

John & George II. August 1767.

28 July 1767.

Present

All were summoned that the Rules should not-
withstanding adhere & run. And ordered ac-
cordingly. And the Lords Spiritual & Temporal
were all covered after sitting until the Chancellor, upon
first rising on that Service, the former doth happen not-
withstanding the Parliament be dissolved
by the Death of the Sovereign.

Adjourned to the next Meeting of the House
as before directed, considering what Proceedings should be
then thence and the other Business, and Judgment be of
the Cause now depending to be made for Relief upon
Bill Number of Plaintiff against Defendants, other
Defendants to answer the Bill of Complaint of the
Lords Commissioners for executing the Great Seal, other
the Defendants of the Complaint to declare
by Affidavit of Plaintiff, or otherwise to be dismissed
Proceedings, and the Injunction to be dissolved, unless
Defendants do appear and file their Answers
Pleas & Demurrers with the Clerk of the
Parliament at Chambers and
finally to settle with the Judges

By the said Letters Patents the Lords Comm. of
Great Seal had Power to hear & determine
Causes called Rehearings, matters of Appeals
Error with Equity other than Causes of Appeals is
to be heard: The Tenth of this Session is not to be determi-
ded.

Adjourned to the next Meeting of the House
as before directed, considering what Proceedings should be
then thence and the other Business, and Judgment be of
the Cause now depending to be made for Relief upon
Bill Number of Plaintiff against Defendants, other
Defendants to answer the Bill of Complaint of the
Lords Commissioners for executing the Great Seal, other
the Defendants of the Complaint to declare
by Affidavit of Plaintiff, or otherwise to be dismissed
Proceedings, and the Injunction to be dissolved, unless
Defendants do appear and file their Answers
Pleas & Demurrers with the Clerk of the
Parliament at Chambers and
finally to settle with the Judges

Lords Present
11th August 1767

Lt. Your most Gracious Address
Lords Commissioners

Fort St. George 12th August 1767

12 Sent the following Letter to Masulipatam

To John Lewen Smith Esqr.
Chief &c. Council at Masulipatam

Letter to Masulipatam

Gentlemen

ordered to furnish Ongole with 1000 Madras Pagodas Monthly

We desire You will send Monthly to Mr. Perring at Ongole 1000 Madras Pagodas for the Charges of that Garrison, & debit Account Current Fort St. George for the same — We are

Gentlemen

Your affectionate Friends
Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
12th August 1767

At a Consultation Present

Thursday 13th August 1767

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
John Pybus — Samuel Ardley
John Call — George Stratton
George Dawson, James Bourchier
Henry Brooke — George Mackay

Read the following Letter from Colonel Smith —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
at Fort St. George —

Letter from Colonel Smith —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Commands transmitted to me, by your Letters of the 21st 25th & 30 Past and shall obey them to the utmost of my Abilities —

When I was at Annantoor Camp intending to march to Changama, agreable to the Plan We had proposed, I received Advice that the Soubah was advancing

towards

Fort St. George 13th August 1767

towards the Pass of Oppatavady. This determined me to alter my Resolutions, and I immediately advanced with the whole Army to this Camp, which is but a few Coss on this Side the Pass. The Consequence of which motion has been the Nizam's falling back Ten Cos West of Boddicotah, so that he is now Eight Cos South East from Bongulure.

advances to Mallpaddy

This Pass of Oppatavady is 20 Miles long, very woody, and only two or three Brackish Tanks in its Extent. Cannon can easily Pass with a little Assistance of the Pioneers. If two or three Companies of Sepoys judiciously posted might easily defend it against the Entry of the Nizams Army. I have been eight or nine Miles in it myself and have pushed a Party quite through.

Reconnoitres the Pass of Oppatavady

I have received the 12 light 3 Pounders and they are delivered to the Eldest Battalions agreable to your Intimation with that Ceremony recommended.

I have upon mature Consideration determined to maintain Coore-pattam, if We make War in this advanced Part, it may be of infinite Advantage to Us, besides it keeps all that Country in Check. There is moreover a great Quantity of Grain in it, which We have no Means to convey away. The Idea of destroying this Place was on a Supposition that I should take Post at Changama.

proposes keeping Coorepatnam

The Arms of the first Battalion of Sepoys when changed, shall be given to those coming from Worriapollam agreable to your Directions.

The Men formerly in Captain Cowley's Troop have long since been drafted into the Artillery & have strengthened that Corps greatly.

I have completed the Field Artillery to the

Number

716 Fort St. George 13th August 1767

Number of Guns you desire and I can venture to assure you, that it is the compleatest Train, any Army in this Country could ever boast of.

Seven Companies of Seapoys are arrived at Trinomale under the Command of Lieutenant Surtees. Captain Cook has orders to leave two Companies in Garrison in that Place, & proceed with the rest to Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Todd has been long desirous to recruit and fill up the Vacancies in the Seapoys. His Officers find great Difficulty in completing them & it must be a Work of time to get proper Men for this Purpose.

The Sick Seapoys are ordered to Amboor, Vencatachelly &c. there to remain 'till fit for Field Duty.

I have the Honour to inclose You a State of the Tents in Camp. If Gunny Baggs were furnished to cover them our Demands would not be so frequent & it would save much Expence to the Company. I took the Liberty to mention this to the Board in Mr Palk's Time but was never favored with an Answer.

Our Men continue sickly, more than a hundred have been sent to Amboor & there still remains a Number on the Doctor's List.

For what goeth on in the Nizam's Camp I beg leave to refer You to a Letter of Captain Brownes transmitted to the President yesterday, and to an enclosed Piece of the Nabob's received this Day.

I have the Honor likewise of sending you a General Return of the Troops under my Command, with a List of Officers in Camp.

As you wished my Stay at Vellore had afforded me

at 5 Bits for Gunny Bags for the Tents.

717 Fort St. George 13th August 1767

me Time to have made a more Minute Enquiry into the particulars of the Abuses said to be committed in the Hospital at Vellour, I take the Liberty also to inclose some Certificates relative to that Matter. & I have inserted in General Orders the encouraging and gracious Paragraphs in regard to the Attention and Favor, you are pleased to testify in yours of the 30th. for the brave Soldiers serving in this Army, & I doubt not but their Conduct will merit your future Protection.

Camp near Mulpaddy
August 7th. 10th. at Night

I am
Gentlemen
Your most Obedt. Hble Servant
Joseph Smith

P S. I hope you will be pleased to send the enclosed Certificates to Mr. Orton, least he should think I acted him unjustly in my Representation.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from Colonel Smith.

Letter from Colonel Smith

Honble Sir

At the I acknowledge the Favor of Yours & of the 3d. Instant yet I shall postpone replying to it fully until to-morrow, yet I cannot defer a Moment in giving You Advice that Brown, and Ibrahim Beg, have come off, the 7th. in the Morning; as you will perceive by the Copy of a Letter, he wrote in the Morning giving Reasons for this Resolution but it is not come to hand, yet it is easy to perceive that the Junction is now determined, & upon the Point of being executed, and so much for Black Alliances.

Capt. Brown and Ibrahim Beg leave the Soubah

received just Now. he pretends not to a Letter

This Instant the Letter from Captain Brown of the 7th in the Morning is come to hand. The Duan has told Lathom it was Time to take off the Mask and has declared for War, Hyder Ally is arrived at Bangalore

only

Fort St. George 13th August 1767.

only 8 Cos. from him. I have secured this Pass & will put every thing in the best Condition to repel Force by Force, since your last Letters tell me I must go no further. You have enclosed Sir a List of the Stores of the Army which I have the Honor to transmit. I doubt not of being amply paid steadily supported by You & mine.

Camp near Melpaddy
9th August 1767 - 5 P.M.

I have the Honble Sir with great Respect
Your most Obed.t & most humble Serv.t
Joseph Smith.

Do Sir, let Col.o Wood advance to Hydrabad, and turn Nizam Ulee's Representative out of Condapellah. Copies of three Letters from Captain Brown are making out but I do not chuse to detain this they shall follow.

The following Letters from Captain Brown to Colonel Smith & from M.r Sadhone to the President are also now read.

To Colonel Smith
Commander in Chief &c.a
Sir

Letters from Captain Brown

I wrote you last Night and soon after received Yours of the 1st. As they have the earliest Intelligence of every Motion you make, I fancy you will find it a Difficult Matter to come near them. But should the Intelligence fail for this once and you could possibly come up with them unobserved, it appears to me they would not be able to make the least Stand. And indeed that there would be a great Probability of the Soubah's falling into your Hands. As his Camp is very bare to the East. I have been all round the Camp to Night, and it stands thus, toward the East which is the Rear, with the Candahar Rajahs about 1500

yards an Account of the Disposition of the Soubah's Camp.

719 Fort St. George 13th August 1767

Black Cavalry near him is the Soubah a little inclining to the South, with his Rear, quite naked excepting a few Guns. His Tents are not above three hundred Yards from the Skirts of the Rear, next to him to the West is Rueeun ud Dowlah and then about half a Mile to the Westward, and Part to the Southward is his Brother Asmall, Maratta Camp is about a Mile to the Westward of him. Upon Rueeuns left and a little in his Rear is the Guns Camp in which there are but very few, most of them being yet behind. it is near a Mile from the Nizams Camp. to the Southward of that near half a mile is Bazalet Jung. to the Southward of him near a Cos is the Camp of Nabob. And to the Southward of him Ram Chundre which is the Front pointing for Seluru. It is about 36 Cos from the Front, We are on the Nizams Right about a Mile & a half. Since writing the above Latham is come from Rueeun with the Word that in his Mouth. The Conversation that past between them was as follows. From Rueeun that now it was Time to throw of the Mask & speak plain. That provided the Governor would give up the Sand for the Chiacole Circar, and make a new Treaty binding himself. That the Companys Troops that may at any Time be with the Soubah, shall be entirely under his Direction, and that they are by no Means to go away but by his express Orders. That upon these Conditions he would proceed to Hydrabad, otherwise he would enter the Carnatick.

Share Mahomed Cawn comes with his to the Governor to talk about this. We are to leave them the 7th in the Morning, when I shall make the best of my Way to join You. for which Purpose, I have kept two of your Hircarahs. I have sent you two of mine, who are well acquainted in case you should have occasion. By a Camel Hircar that

arrived

720 Fort St. George 13th August 1767 –

arrived last Night News is brought of the Nairds Arrival
at Bangalure – I remain

Sir

Your very Obedient Servant
George Browne

Camp near Baugalure.
5th August 1767 –

To Colonel Joseph Smith
Commander in Chief &c.

Sir

I wrote you last Night with an Account of our Situation & also a rough Sketch of our Camp which I hope you will receive to Day – I have got your Letters of the 2d & 4th Inst. I am very uneasy to find that my Silence of the 30th & 31st had given you so much uneasiness. Since mine of the 29th I have wrote you the 1st 3d 4th & 5th and in future shall be careful in writing daily at least – I forgot last Night to say any thing about our People – I have had People all about for several Nights and cant find they have any at all – They now think their Distance secures them sufficiently – I wrote you last Night that I had been informed Hyder Naigue was at Bangalure – To Day that is contradicted – Some People say he is not set out till this Time Others that he is arrived at Rangar Ry sixteen Cos. this Side of Shiriapatnam – There is no Probability of my getting any thing certain of his motions as my Hircars cannot pass – And they purposely publish false Reports to amuse me – I wrote to you last Night that we were to get leave to depart Tomorrow – And that Shar Mahomed Cawn was to come with us to the Governor – Lallum has wrote to Roccum Ud Dowlah to know whether the Letters are ready & is just now sent for – I believe now that things are come to the Push, they are in great Doubts what to do: I am much of Opinion yet they will do nothing;

&c

Fort St. George 13th August 1767

by Hyder Ally's dilatory Behaviour - it would seem as if he had not much Inclination to the Work - And without he enters heartily into it - I am sure as crazy headed as they are, they will never attempt any thing themselves -

In a former Letter I sent you what appeared to me the best Accounts of Hyder Naigue's Force - And since that I have had no Reason to think it increased - If so it is they must be only Peons, and Matchlock Fellows for by very good Accounts, when up with Captain Baillie he had not more than 5 or 6000 Sepoys with Firelocks - so that even Part of 8000 I wrote about, must be that Sort - It is reported that he has sent 4000 Black Horse back with Mauphus Cawn to go through the Madura Country towards Trichinopoly -

Yours I have sent to Ruccum ud Dowlah - Lathom is just returned - We are to march tomorrow And Shaw Mahomed Cawn is to join us at Tomorrows Ground

Camp Bangalore
6th at Night

I am
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
George Brown

Sir

I wrote you last Night, which was dispatched early this Morning acquainting you with every thing that I could learn - to Day We marched without Molestation due East 7 Cos through a very woody Country - Tomorrow I propose making a long March, but that Ibrahim Beg who went to Runmar Cawn in the Morning has lost his Way and is not yet come up - however I hope

marched to the Eastward

he

Fort St. George 13th August 1767

he will come so as to enable me to go five Cs. Shares Mahomed Cauns is not come I left four of your Hircarahs and one of mine with Nelcanda and to be sent to you on the Naigue's Junction, or their Moving. The greatest Part of my Hircarahs have run away & a good many Seapoys to day — I am

Sir

Your very obedient Servant

George Browne

Camp 7th August

I have promised the Hircarahs a Pagoda provided they are with You before Dinner

Letter from Mr. Latham —

Hon.ble Sir

Your Letters of the 25th July, to the Nizam & Rueun Ud Dowlah, I have delivered to whom he last Night Rueun Ud Dowlah gave me the following Answer — It is now Time to throw off the Mask and speak plainly — The Governor & Council not many Months ago, made a Treaty with the Nizam at Hydrabad from the punctual Observance of which Treaty, the Nizam expected to recover his former Domain in the Decan, but in lieu of that, by the Behaviour of the English in this last Expedition, we find that We are more likely to lose what We have got, than retrieve our former Possessions — First the withdrawing the greatest Part of their Force, when there was most occasion for their Services and secondly the Demand for the Sunud for the Chicacole Circar, are both open Violations of the Treaty. if the Governor and Council will give back the Chicacole Sunud, make a new Treaty and engage themselves not to demand more than shall be stipulated in the said Treaty and order that the Troops the Company may in future send to the Nizam, shall be entirely under his

his Conversation with Rueun Ud Dowlah —

Authority

Fort St. George 13th August 1767

Authority & not to be withdrawn but by His express Permission: and give me good Assurance for their Performance of these Articles, I will return to Hydrabad, otherwise I will Enter the Carnatick to read the Governors Answer. Shirriff Mahomed Cawn shall proceed with you the Day after to morrow in the Morning to Madras — The Honor of your Letter of the 20th. July, I received this Instant, and if ever future Occasions permit, shall be very careful in punctually complying with your Orders — I have nothing further to add, than if my Behaviour here should have met with your Approbation, it will make me more happy than great Gain without it flattering myself with such pleasing Hopes, I remain with the greatest Respect

Honble Sir

6th August 1767 —

Your most Obliged Obedt. & Hble Servant

Richard Sathorne —

Dittoes for War —

Agreed that the Receipt of the above Letters be acknowledged & that it be left to Colonel Smith to make such a Disposition for opposing the Soubah & Hyder Ally to the utmost of his Power should they either jointly or separately attempt to enter the Carnatick, as He shall think most prudent; As He, by being on the Spot, must be best able to judge of the most Advantageous Situation for frustrating their Designs —

Orders to Colonel Smith in Consequence —

Ordered also that Colonel Campbell be advised of the above Intelligence, and directed to march with all the Force he can collect towards Tegar; unless He should have any certain Advices of any considerable Body of the Enemy being on their March to disturb the Southern Countries, which We imagine, now the Covery is fully

Ditto to Colonel Campbell —

Fort St. George 13th August 1767.

they will scarce attempt; But that their principal Efforts will be by the Way of Salem. Athoor or towards the Cupar-tauady Pass: for which Reason our greatest Force should be collected on that Side, in order to bring the Contest to a speedy Decision by a Battle, if the Enemy should give Us an Opportunity; and the more so, as We do not think any small Parties of Horse penetrating into the Country, should induce Us to divide our Troops, & divert Us from our Principal Design —

Sepoys to be raised to compleat the Battalions —

As the Battalions of Sepoys with Colonel Smith are short of their proper Complement, It is agreed that Orders be sent to the following Out Garrisons for recruiting now Ones to be sent to join the Army as fast as possible —

Trichinopoly to raise	150
Vellour	100
Arcott	100
Cuddalore	100
And 150 are to be enlisted here —	

Ordered that Mr. Pyne at Vellour be directed to set about making Gunny Bags for the Tents agreable to Colonel Smiths Desire — And that the Certificates regarding the Surgeon at Vellour be sent to Mr. Baggs —

Read the following Letter from Captain Dodwell —

To the Honble Charles Boucher Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George

Letter from Captain Dodwell.

Honble Sir & Sirs

The many Difficulties I am continually Encountering Obliges me again to intrude on your Goodness which hope you will kindly pardon being the Result of mere Necessity

725 Fort St. George 13th. August 1767.

Necessity—

It is needless for me to engage your Attention by re-peating the Hardships I labour under, on Account of the Want of the Money I disbursed on the Honble Company's Account, I only therefore beg and intreat you will take the same into your serious Consideration and order the Payment to be made me of the Ballance due from the Honble Com-pany to me—

For the Payment of the Ballance of his Accounts

Should there be yet any Difficult Matters re-maining for Want of Vouchers, or how otherwise on Informa-tion. I am ready and willing to produce them, or to leave to Arbitration any intricate Concerns—

I again intreat You will be pleased to order Payment to be made me, If not of the whole yet at least of that Part disbursed by me for the victualling the Troops of the Honble Company, as likewise the Amount of Captain John Dos Ramos Bonds to me advanced, merely on the Honble Company's Account, as those Sums cannot need any further Proofs at least that I can think of, The former being clear by Captain Dos Ramos Returns already given into this Honble Board, And the Latter signed by him in due Form of Law—

I hope these Considerations will lead you to com-miserate my Sufferings, and in some Measure to comply with my Request, till other Matters are fully made clear to you—

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect—

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Hble & very obed.t Servant

George Dodwell—

Fort St. George
10.th August 1767—

As there will after settling Captain Dodwells Accounts, remain a Ballance due to him, exceeding his Bills for

Spanish

Fort St. George 13th August 1767

The Amount of Bills in favor of Roger Carter Esqr to be paid

Sp: Dollars 5000 drawn in Favor of Roger Carter Esqr It is agreed that the said Bill be discharged —

Letter from Ruccan Ud Dowlah read

Letter from Ruccan Ud Dowlah —

Letter from Ruccan Ud Dowlah as entered in Country Correspondence N.° 105 expressed in very loose & General Terms advising that he doubts not but We are well acquainted with all Affairs by Means of a Letter he wrote some Time ago & referring to Mr Sathom for Particulars —

Purport of an Answer to be wrote thereto —

Agreed that the President do return an Answer thereto, that the Letter He mentions was never received, that Mr Sathom has indeed informed Us of all Particulars at which We cannot but be greatly surprized, That We are conscious of having given the Soubah no just Cause for commencing Hostilities, and that how desirous soever We may be of living on the most Friendly Terms with him, & of avoiding a Quarrel that We are determined to defend the Carnatick & the Company's Possessions against all Invaders —

Mr M.c Hutchon & Mr Mac Donald permitted to join the Army —

Mr M.c Hutchon who came out a Cadet for Fort Marlbro. and Mr M.c Donald who came out for Bombay having requested Leave to join the Army, as they understand Service is going Forward, and it will be some Time before an Opportunity will offer for their proceeding to their respective Stations, It is agreed that they be permitted to go to Camp —

Geo. Boucher
John Lloyd
Sam.l Bradley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo. Dawson
Jos. Boucher

727 Fort St. George 13th. August 1767

Dispatched the following Letters

To Colonel Smith

Letter to Colonel Smith

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 7th. and the President has communicated to us your Letter to him of the 9th. Instant with those from Mr. Lathom and Captain Brown enclosed, by which it appears that the Soubah is determined to commence Hostilities as soon as He is joined by Hyder Ally. Should they therefore either seperate or joined attempt to enter the Payes, We would have you oppose them to the utmost of your Power, on such a Position as you may judge most advantageous, for We must leave it to you, who are on the Spot to chuse the Situation most proper to defeat their Designs.

Enclosed is a Copy of our Letter to Colonel Campbell. You will order him either to cross the Rivers and join You, or act separately wherever you may judge most expedient.

We have wrote to the several Out Garrisons for raising Sepoys to compleat the Battalions under your Command, & who shall be ordered to join you as they are enlisted.

We have ordered Mr. Pyne to make Gunny Bags for Tents with all Expedition.

The Certificates containing the Complaints against the Surgeon at Vellour are transmitted to Mr. Briggs who is ordered to make Enquiry regarding them.

We are Sir Your most Obedt. Hble Servants

Fort St. George
13th. August 1767

Chas. Boucher & Council

728 Fort St. George 13th. August 1767

To Colonel Campbell

Letter to Colonel Campbell

Sir

Since our Letter of the 11th. We have received certain Advices from Mr Latham & Captain Browne that on the 6th. Instant, Ruccun Ud Dowlah declared that it was now Time to throw off the Mask, and that unless the Governor & Council would agree to certain Conditions He was determined to enter the Carnatick. These Conditions We find are such that a War with all its Consequences is to be preferred to them, We have therefore no other Alternative than resolve to use every Means in our Power for protecting the Carnatike & frustrating the Designs of the Soubah & Hyder Ally whose Forces if not himself it is said are to join & enter by the Pass of Salem. Captain Browne with the 5 Companies of Sepoys & Ibrahim Beys Horse quitted the Soubah with Perwannah on the 7th. in the Morning and Mr. Latham with a Vaquil from the Soubah was to follow the next Day.

As it may be presumed from hence that Hostilities will soon commence, & that the Soubah either with his own Forces or in Conjunction with Hyder Ally, will move towards some of the Passes leading into the Carnatic. We hope by the Time this reaches You you will be prepared to cross the River & march towards Tiagar, with all the Forces you think may safely be withdrawn from Trichenopoly, provided you are still uninformed of any Considerable Body of Forces marching to the Southward with Intent to distress the Madura & Tinnevelly Countries. It is rumoured that Maupshus Cawn with a Body of Horse is gone that Way, but as We imagine the Cavery is full & that no considerable Attempts can be made to the Southward of it We

are

are the more inclinable to suppose their greatest Efforts will be by the Way of Salem & Attour, or by the Cupatacondy Pass And it is on this Supposition that We would willingly collect our greatest Force on that Side, in order to bring the Contest to a speedy Decision by a Battle, if the Enemy should give us an Opportunity - And the more so as We do not think any Body of Horse penetrating into any Part of the Country should induce Us to divide our Forces and divert us from our principal Design

Colonel Smith will have the earliest Intelligence of their Motions and you will regulate Yours agreable to the Advices & Orders you may receive from him -

If any Military or Artillery Stores are wanted for the Troops under your Command, You will send Us immediate Notice & they shall be sent to Trinomale where we have already begun to form a Magazine - and from whence you may now be supplyed with many Articles by applying to Mr. Barlow the Storekeeper there - Weare

Sir

Your most Humble Servants
Cha. Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George
13th. August 1767

14th. Sent the following Letter to Mr. Briggs

To Mr. Stephen Briggs

Sir

Letter to Mr. Briggs with the Certificates against the Surgeons Fellow -

Since We received Your Letter of the 3d Instant the enclosed Certificates have been transmitted to Us by Colonel Smith, which we now forward to you, that you may enquire if there was any Foundation for the Complaints contained therein - which done you will return them hither. Weare

Fort St. George
14th. August 1767

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servants
Cha. Bourchier &c. Council

730 Fort St. George 14th August 1767.

Received the following Letter from Colonel Campbell.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Campbell.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

arrives at Trichinopoly.

I have the Honor to make you acquainted with my Arrival here this Morning with the Troops from Madura: and by the Time the Field Train which you direct me to equip, shall be ready, I hope to be joined by the Reinforcement which breaking up the Cantonments, enables me further to draw from that Country, consisting of Major Flints Company, half of the South Battalion, and a Six Pounder. in the Mean Time as the Rains fall very heavy here, and the Tents want some repairing, I propose removing from the Plain into Warriore Pagodas.

Colonel Wood informs me that he has a Number of Spies in these Mysore Country, from whom he has Intelligence that Hyder Naigue has not yet made any Movements which indicate an Intention of disturbing the Trichinopoly Bounds. I have therefore to request that you will favor me with your Directions whether to march the Troops into Garrison, or to some other Part of the Carnatick where their Appearance may have a good Effect in preventing an Invasion.

The Buxey writes me that Hookamatrow has paid his People their Arrears, and that he is on his March with them to Madura, in his Way to join me.

I find a great Scarcity of Sepoys here, most of those belonging to this District, being at Out Ports: on the

Subject

SPECIALLY MADE FOR
LEWARNE'S
MADRAS

Fort St. George 14th August 1767.

We are

Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Fort St. George
14th August 1767

Chas. Bourchier &c Council

Came in the following Letter from Lieutenant Huske.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George

Letter from Lieutenant Huske.

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

I have the Honor to acquaint You that Captain Cook marched from hence this Morning to join Colonel Smith, with five Companies of the 8.th Battalion of Sepoys and two of the 16.th leaving me in the Command of this Place and Fraga.

Leaving of Captain Cookes marching from Trinomale to join Colonel Smith.

Enclosed I send a Copy of the Indent made for the Detachment. The Weather being very wet Captain Cook judged it necessary to draw Lock Cases for the whole Detachment neither his Sepoys or those of the 16.th Battalion having before been compleated with them. I thought it proper to acquaint your Honors of the Indent that if you should think it necessary an Indent may be made to replace the Stores delivered out.

Tappals are placed from Wandawash to this Place as follows. Two at Wandawash, Two at Murgoore, Two at Chittapet, Two at Coonduconumpetty, Two at Mungalum, Two at Trinomale. Tappals are also placed from hence to Changamah Vez.t Two at Trinomale, Two at Nellore which is in the Centre and two at Changamah. Colonel Smith has placed Tappals from Malpaddy to Changamah.

A single Man refuses to carry the Tappal in the

Night

733 Fort St. George 14th August 1767

Night saying he is afraid of Tygers — The Tappal Men will not carry them in the Night unless two go, only two Men being at one Place may frequently and much Delay the Tappals Arrival I shall be glad to receive your Orders on that Respect —

Colonel Smith writes he has given Orders for Tappals to be placed from Tugar to Trichinopoly but no Tappys are placed between Tygar and this Place except the Nabobs which are a very uncertain Conveyance —

I purpose in a few Days, to go to Tugar when I return here I'll send your Honors an Account of the State of that Garrison —

I have with me here two Companys of the 16th Battalion of the Honble Company's Sepoys and One Company of the Nabobs — I expect another Company of the 16th Battalion will join me soon I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your very Obed.t Humble Servant

Bromsall Huske

Trinomalé
10th August 1767

15 Received the following Letters —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President & Governor &c.a Council
of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Vizagapatam

By Desire of the Chief and Council of Vizagapatam, We have supplied Captain Madge with a Chorn and Seventy Shells, as also 307 Shott of 12 lbs.

Captain Madge supplied from thence with a Chorn and other Stores

out of the Stores received from Manilha. and We have received from him 500 Shott of 18 Pounders being

wanted

Fort St. George 15th. August 1767

for his Service — We are with Respect

Honble Sirs

Vizagapatam
1st. August 1767 —

Your most Obedient Hble Servants
John Smith
William Barker
Morgan Williams

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Lieutenant Hurke —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I yesterday received a Letter from Colonel Smith wherein he informs me the Soubah has declared himself an Enemy to the English Nation, and is on the Point of joining Hyder Ally —

That Nothing may prevent the Tappals being conveyed with the greatest Certainty and Expedition between the Army and Fort St. George I have given Orders for two Men at each Stage to be added to those two already placed as Tappals both between here and Wandawash, and from hence to Changamah, A single Man refusing and being afraid to go in the Night —

The Distance also from hence to Changamah is further than at first represented, it is thirty English Miles at least from this Place, To observe Your Honors Orders are that the usual Distance between each Tappal is ten Miles, I shall therefore fix the Tappals agreable thereto — These Men shall be placed so soon as I can get People for that Purpose, Your Honors having been pleased to order only two Men at each post, I hope for the Reasons I have alledged, you will not deem these Alterations pro-

per.

735 Fort St. George 15th August 1767

Presumption in me or disapprove of any Proceeding —
I have the Honor to be with the utmost Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your very Obedient Hble Servant
Bromsall Huske

Trinomalé
12th August 1767 —

At a Consultation Present —

Monday
17th August

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
John Lybus ——, Samuel Ardley
John Call ——, George Stratton —
George Dawson —, James Bourchier
Henry Brooke —, George Mackay —

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from Colonel Smith, enclosing Intelligence received by him the 11th & 13 from the Soubahs Camp —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President & Governor of Fort St. George —

Letter from Colonel Smith —

Honble Sir

We marched to this Camp from Mulpod-dy yesterday, having left 5 Companies of Sepoys to maintain the Post constructed by Major Bonjour in the Gorge of the Pass of Uppatawaddy & Intended if the heavy Rains had not prevented me to have marched this day to some fine Ground at Outangherry, this March will take place to morrow Morning, Inclosed I have the Honor to send You the Intelligence I have from the Nizam's & Hyder Allys Camps — Captain Browne arrived with Major Bonjours advanced Detachment three Days ago and they both joined me yesterday one

the

Fort St. George 11th August 1767.

1736 Fort St. George 11th August 1767.

Agreed by Dorrien, Call, Cooke

the March the Lord Pigot with the Army under his Command and Encamp this Night at Chingamaik to cut Off the Communication between the Enemy and Arcot

I have given Orders for the Army to march to Morrow Morning at 8 o'Clock to the Mountains of Valdore

to the Mountains of Valdore

at the Pass, Grenadiers and Sepoys to Lead the Van

Thos Woodhouse Deputy Adjt Genl

Horse appear to withdraw too late for

Horse Sepoys Coolies and Bullocks

for when the Enemy

could have watched

Sepoy with Horse Lion

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for when the Enemy

could have watched

Sepoy with Horse Lion

Camp at Condaly

13th August 1767.

Intelligence by an Horse arrived from the Nizams Camp near

Bangalore, who left it the 10th Instant at 8 in the Morning — Advised the Nizam

That the Right Wing of the Army under the Command of Sujah Dowla

Bramy with 200 Horse arrived from Sujah Dowla's

Encampment Bangalore — Advised the Nizam

Coolies — 6000 Bullocks Laden with Rice

Sepoys — 10 large Guns

That the Army to proceed

with the Nizams Sepoys and Horse

separated they were to march

on the Seringham Road to Hyder

the Seringham Road Hyder

Intelligence received by the

Colonel Commandant

the Right

Intelligence of the

Army arrived at Bangalore

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Fort St. George 17th. August 1767.

into the Arcott Country who were returned without Provisions and would return no Answer to the Chitt.

Intelligence received from Hyder Ally's Camp received at Candely Camp August the 13th. 1767 by two of the Nabobs Hircars who left Bengaluve the 9th.

account of the Force of Hyder Ally.

Hyder Ally is at Bengaluve with all his Equipage the Army is encamped to the Southward of the Fort near a Lake called Boyl Cheravoo. It is compased of the following Troops Viz.t European Horse & Foot 250. Topasses & Caffres 2000. Sepoys 2000. Match Lock Peons & Colleries 25000 Gingall Men 500. Black Horse 10000, large Guns 10. Field Pieces 15. Tumbrils 25. Names of the Chief Officers. Hyder Allys Sons Mauloom Saib, Fazeel Ulla Cawn, Chundas Sons. Sala Meeya. Japhar Hussein Cawn & several others. One Ageez Cawn who was formerly Amildar of the Baura Mahal under the Cuddapah Man, which District Hyder Ally took from Siempis in the Army and appointed to be restored. about 100 Topasses & 1000 Coolys were sent to clear the Passes of Royacottah & Shaolghurry. There was a Report that Hyder Ally intended to halt 8 Days from y.e 9th. at Bengaluve, & then join the South.

Order to Colonel Campbell in Consequence.

The President acquaints the Board that he had yesterday, in Consequence of the above Intelligence sent immediate Orders to Col. Campbell to cross the Rivers with all the Europeans & Sepoys with all Expedition and to proceed to Tagar and take post there and to oppose any Enemy that may come that Way, till he receives Colonel Smiths Orders either to join him or to act separately, and that if the taking with him the Cavalry, Artillery & Tumbrils would occasion any Delay he has ordered to leave them to follow with a proper Escort.

The Board approve of the above Orders to Colonel Campbell and it is agreed that a Letter be immediately wrote directing him to carry the same into Execution with all Expedetion.

Capt.n Mathews applies for Stores for Worriapollam.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Captain Mathews representing the Want of sundry Stores at Worriapollam.

A Supply sent Further. Captain Mathews to be ordered to send all the Cavalry & Sepoys he is able to Tagar.

Agreed that Captain Mathews be informed that Boats with Stores for Worriapollam were despatched some Days ago to Cuddalore. He is also to be ordered to send all

St George 17th August 1862

738 Fort Pulaski

he intends acting, and whether he may not on reasonable Terms be induced to side with Us. Thus We imagine the Nabob will readily agree to, as it is in some Measure conformable to the Plan formerly proposed by himself but which our Connections with the Soubah then prevented Us from adopting. It must however at the same time be recommended to him, not to conclude any Terms, without first advising Us, nor to make any Promises the Performance of which may hereafter embarrass his Affairs.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from Captain Frazer

To John Maxwell Hone Esqr

Letter from Captain Frazer

Sir

You will please to acquaint his Honor the Governor & Council that I have received their Orders with regard to raising of Seapoys and in Conformity thereto shall use the utmost Diligence to carry them into Effect. Though I am afraid I can't promise much for the Success Colonel Smith having left Orders a long Time since with Lieutenant Watts and Serjeant Smith to raise what Men they could here, but he hitherto without the least Success & what I am afraid will still add to the Difficulty is the Nabobs being raising Two Battalions of Seapoys here at this present Time

representing the Difficulty of raising Seapoys at Arcot, on Account of the Nabob's raising two Battalions there

I am with much Esteem

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

Robert Frazer

Arcot
15th August 1767

We are concerned to find the Nabob, notwithstanding all our Representations to him for keeping up no-

other

741 Fort St. George 17th August 1767

Ably to make up the Breach, it is two Evident He is
determined an War, notwithstanding all the Pains We
have taken to prevent it—

C. Z. Bourchier
John Pybus
Sam. Ardley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo. Dawson
Ja. Z. Bourchier

17th

742 Fort St. George 17th August 1767.

Dispatched the following Letters —

To the Honble Harry Verelst Esqr.
President & Governor &c. & Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort William —

Gentlemen

Since our Letter of the 28th Ult.o p Duplicate of which comes enclosed We have further Cause for our Apprehensions that a Rupture with the Soubah is unavoidable, and We fear he will be no otherwise convinced of the Importance of our Friendship but by the Effect of our Arms —

In Consequence of Letters wrote demanding a Catagorical Answer regarding the Soubahs Intention Intentions Hee Minister informed the Gentleman We had residing at his Court, that it was now Time to throw off the Mask, and that they were determined for War, unless We could submit to certain Conditions, which neither the Interest nor Honor of the Company will admit of our agreeing to; And the 500 Sepoys & 400 Horse which had been left with him as well as our Resident Mr Latham were permitted to return into the Carnatic —

Notwithstanding the very extraordinary and mysterious Conduct of the Soubah towards Us from the time he left Hydrabad, We used every Means to convince him of our determined Resolution to abide by the Treaty entered into, and to support and protect his Government; being induced thereto by the repeated Recommendations of the Company as well as by the Sense We had of the Importance of such an Alliance, which if faithfully adhered to, would be the most effectual means

of

Fort St. George 17th August 1767

of securing the Tranquility of our Honble Masters Dominions on this Coast, & in Bengal; since if the Soubah was firmly established & properly supported in his Government, He would be an insurmountable Barrier against any Attempts of the Marattas, the most troublesome & encroaching Power in Indostan — The urgent Manner in which this System was recommended in your Letters of 26th July & 17th October 1766, and in those from Lord Clive to the President of the 8th September & 17th October 1766, made Us the more anxious to adopt it, & from which We conceived the greatest Hopes of establishing the Company's Possessions on the most solid & permanent Foundation —

We had not indeed the least Suspicion when the Treaty was first set on foot, that the Soubah had any Designs against Hyder Ally but imagined that He would naturally have required our Assistance to recover such Part of his Country as had been taken from him & to establish his Authority in his Government — However as he seemed to insist on our acquiescing in this Measure as the only Terms on which He would enter into a Treaty with Us. We did not scruple agreeing to assist him in the Expedition, as We judged it would be a Means of convincing him of our Attachment, and We might at the same Time have an Opportunity of reducing a Man within proper Bounds, whose Riches Power & Ambition had rendered him a very dangerous Neighbour —

We have already acquainted you in what Manner Matters have been settled between them, & the Declaration of the Soubahs Minister has obliged Us to collect all our Forces to oppose his Designs, and as it will

be

be necessary, if We are obliged to come to Extremities, that Measures should be taken to prevent the Defection of any of the Zemindars in the Circars (from whence We are principally to depend for Supplies of Money to carry on the War) and at the same Time to make a Diversion towards Hydrabad; We could wish that you may be able to assist Us with an entire Brigade, as proposed in your above mentioned Letters - or at least with as large a Force as you can possibly spare, either to be employed towards Hydrabad or in the Circars as occasion may require -

Tho' there is little Doubt but the Troops We have are sufficient to defeat the joint Forces of the Soubah & Hyder Ally even they bring them to a general Action, yet as We would willingly leave as little as possible to Chance, We have thought it expedient to land the Recruits from the Egmont in Number 84, We have been the more induced to this Measure, as from the peaceable Situation of your Affairs We hope You may not be in immediate Want of them, and there are yet upwards of two Months of the Southerly Monsoon unexpired, before the End of which We may reasonably hope the Business with the Soubah & Hyder Ally will be over; when We shall not only send them to You, but may probably be able to assist You with a further Supply should the State of your Regiments require it, of which We desire You will give the most early Intelligence -

We are with Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most Obd.t Hble Servts

Chas. Boucher &c. Council

Fort St. George
17th. August 1767 -

Fort St. George 17.th August 1767

To Colonel Campbell

Letter to Colonel Camp.bell

Sir

The President transmitted to You Yesterday the Intelligence received from Colonel Smith, He has also communicated to Us the Purport of the Letter He wrote to you in Consequence in which you are directed to cross the Rivers with the Europeans, Sepoys & Cavalry and should it be attended with any Delay to take the Cavalry, Artillery & Tumbrils with You, to leave them to follow You with a proper Escort & that you should proceed yourself with the Troops with all Expedition to Tiagar & there take post to be ready to oppose any of the Enemy that may come that Way, till you receive Colonel Smith's Orders either to join him or to act separately We therefore desire you will execute the above Directions with all possible Expedition, & give Colonel Smith the most speedy Intelligence of your Motions

We are Sir

Your most Obed.t & Humble Serv.ts

Chas. Boucher & Council

Fort St. George

17.th August 1767

To Captain Mathews

Letter to Captain Mathews

Sir

The President has laid before Us your Letter of the 12.th Instant

A Supply of Stores were sent some Days ago by Boats to Cuddalore to be forwarded to Worrapollam, & a further Supply shall be sent as soon as possible

We desire you will send with all Expedition all the Sepoys & Cavalry You can spare to Tiagar, to be put under the Order of the Officer Commanding there

We

Fort St. George 17th August 1767

Weare
Sir
Your most Obedient Servants
Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
17th August 1767

18th Delivered the following Instructions to John Sybus Esqr.

To John Sybus Esqr.
Sir

Instructions to Mr Sybus

A Letter from the Honble the Court of Direct: ors to the Nabob being received, We have thought proper to depute You to proceed to Ascott to present it to him, & which We desire may be done in such a Manner, as may best tend to convince him and the Country People of the Sincerity of the Company's Friendship and Attachment

In the present Situation of Affairs We think it might be of Importance if Morarow who was left by Mahandava Row in the Countries lately conquered from Hyder Ally Cawn, could be gained over to our Interest, as in that Case We are of Opinion the Horse he has with him would be a Check upon the Soubah & Hyder Ally & prevent them from making any considerable Detachment to harrass the Country. Should they, as is most considerable Detachments to harrass the Country, should they, as is most probable, endeavor to prolong the War by these Means, or, in Case they should venture to come to a General Engagement, He might be of great Service by falling upon their Rear - We would therefore recommend that You take the Opportunity while you are with the Nabob of proposing to him to endeavor either by

Fort St. George 18th August 1767

by writing or sending a proper Person to Moirarow, to find out how He stands affected towards the Soubah & Hyder Ally what Part he proposes acting, & whether He may not on reasonable Terms be induced to side with Us. You may at the same Time observe to the Nabob that this is in some Measure agreable to the Plan proposed by himself some time since but which our Connections with the Soubah then prevented Us from adopting. You will however recommend to him not to conclude any Terms without first informing Us of them or to making any Promises the Execution of which may embarrass his Affairs or ours hereafter.

It is with Concern We observe that the Nabob, notwithstanding all our Representations to him for keeping up no other Troops than are sufficient to collect the Revenues of the Country, & to rely entirely on those of the Company for its Protection is still raising Sepoys; who are not only a useless Expence, as for want of being regularly paid and disciplined no Dependance can be placed in them, but it is depriving the Country of so many hands, who might be usefully employed in its Cultivation. Who after they have once been in his Service are fit for nothing but to ramble about the Country, & to get into the Service of any of the Polygars, or others.

We had indeed some hopes that the Nabob would have been convinced of the Justness of our Remonstrances, & would have acquiesced therewith; But We are sorry to find that whenever We have raised any Battalions out of those kept by him, He has never failed entlisting others in their Stead & seems upon all occasions to be glad of

any

Fort St George 18th August 1761

My Dear Sir

I am desired by the Governor to acquaint you that he has received your favour of the 8th Inst. and to desire you will forward to him an Account of the Expences attending the Equipment of the Detachment under the Command of Captain Preston, which is to be laid before the Committee of Accounts, whereon you have been heard to appear on Behalf of the Gentlemen Proprietors of Salsette and Bombay. Accounts of the Charges of the Detachment sent to Salsette are also wanted, and I am to desire you will lay before the Committee of Accounts a State of the Charges

749 Fort St George 19th August 1767

same Time not specifying the Number made nor to whom delivered, my omitting doing of this, was for this Reason, As Captain Mathews had sent me in a very large Indent for those Things and which he desired might be got done as soon as possible I therefore intended as soon as I had complyed with his Indent to have brought the whole to account at once in my Months Account, as likewise in my Monthly Return of Stores, but for the future I shall take Care to bring them to Account as I make them up I have the Honor to be

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient Hble Servant

James Hay

Trichenopoly
14th August 1767

21 Came in the following Letter from Captain Billingham at Vellour

To the Hon'ble Charles Boucher Esqr
President & Governor &c. &c. Council
of Fort St George

Hon'ble Sir &c. &c. Sirs

I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Favor of the 5th Instant, advising me of a Detachment of Recruits, under the Command of Captain Frazer for this Garrison, which is now arrived, and the Detachment of One Hundred Europeans for Arcot, marched from hence yesterday Morning, as did the two short 3 lbrs for Camp and the two Brass 18 lbr arrived yesterday Evening

I likewise have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Orders of the 13th by Mr Secretary Stone, relative to the raising One Hundred Sepoys, to compleat the Battalions now in Camp under the Command of Colonel Smith which

Fort St. George 21st August 1767

which shall be punctually & carefully obeyed —

I have the Honor to be

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed^t & humble Servant

John Bellinghame

Capt 2^d Reg^t

Vellour
19th August 1767 —

At a Consultation Present —

Friday
21st August —

Charles Bourchier Esq^r Governor President

Samuel Ardley

John Call ____, George Stratton

George Dawson, James Bourchier

Henry Brooke — George Mackay —

Mr Pybus absent on Service —

The President Lays before the Board the following

Letter from Colonel Smith —

Letter from Colonel Smith —

Hon^ble Sir

I received about an Hour since the Honor of the Hon^r of the Boards Commands of the 13th Instant and their Orders to Colonel Campbell which are already forwarded. I shall in a Day or two, on Account of the excessive heavy Rains, which Ruin the European Troops & greatly affect the Sepoys — move to Tarpatoor 11 Cos from hence — where the Europeans at least may be under some Cover; & the Army still in a position to move and oppose the Enemy as Circumstances may require — I intend to address You & the Board in a Day, or two I shall add no more than that many more Bell Tents are wanted than the 16 that are sent to Trincomale — I am with much Respect

Camp at Cockangherry
17th August 1767

Hon^ble Sir

Your most Obed^t & Hble Servant

Joseph Smith

proposes on Account of the heavy Rains to move towards Tarpatoor to shelter the Troops —

Letter from Colonel Campbell read as follows.

751 Fort St. George 21st August 1767

Resolution thereon

We are sensible how destructive the Rains are to the Healths of the Troops in General & to the Europeans in particular. We therefore approve of Colonel Smiths stationing them many of the Forts or Villages near them, where they may be sheltered from the Weather, and at the same Time be ready to assemble at a Moments Warning.

Ordered that more Bell Tents be prepared & sent to Camp with all Expedition.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colonel Campbell inclosing the Proceedings of a Court Martial on two Deserters

Honble Sirs

I have the Honor to inclose the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held here this Morning for the Trial of two Deserters, and shall be glad to receive your Commands concerning them, as some Time has elapsed since they were made Prisoners, and consequently, there is at present no very urgent Necessity for making an immediate Example.

By the best Intelligence I can procure Hyder Naigue is still at Syringapatam, and the Rumours among the Mysorians, is, that he is dissident of the Soubah, & would chuse rather to act by himself than in Conjunction with him.

The Troops I brought with me from the Southward being only lodged in Wanrooroo Pagoda, to give an Opportunity of repairing the Tents, and being also in Daily Expectation of receiving Orders to march, I have continued them upon Field Appointments, & shall, until I am further favoured with your Commands. I have not as yet ordered out any of

the

Fort St. George 21st August 1767

the Troops I propose drawing from this Garrison, but every thing shall be in readiness for it at the shortest Notice —

Colonel Wood informs me that the Captains Orton & Fearon have applied to him to be excused from Field Duty — and indeed I sincerely wish some Method could be fallen upon to provide for those Gentlemen for they will ever be discontented, and when that is the Case, those Services which cannot proceed from Ardour & Zeal, can never be expected from them — The third Regiment is extremely deficient in Captains to carry on the Duty of it — Captain Colgrave has been ill ever since the Commencement of the Campaigne; and I really believe will never be well — Colonel Wood tells me that Captain Mill has not done a Days Duty these four Months past — This Morning whom he sent to the General Court Martial — It is extremely painful to Me, who am truly tender of Characters, to make any Representation which can be construed into a Reflection on them, but when Service begins to grow serious I should think myself much wanting to the Trust reposed in me, If I did not sacrifice every private Consideration to the public Welfare —

Captains Orton & Fearon are desired to be excused from Field Duty

I have the Pleasure to inclose also a Recommendation of two Havildars in the Tenth Battalion of Sepoys, made out agreable to the prescribed form, and I have to request that in Case You have no Objections to them You will be pleased to order Jemidars Commissions for them — I am most respectfully —

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t Hble Servant

Donald Campbell

Recommendations for two Jemidars

Warriore Pagoda

13th August 1767

2 The

783 Fort St. George 21st August 1767

Ordered Consequence

The Proceedings of the Court Martial accompanying the above Letter being read, The Board are induced from the Good Character given of James Addison, in the Course of the Tryal, to pardon him for this Time. With Regard to John Roberts Colonel Campbell is to be desired to mitigate his Punishment to 500 Lashes.

As to the Application of Captain Orton & Fearon to be excused from Field Duty Colonel Campbell is to acquaint them that We can admit of no Excuse, except Sickness for an Officers not going on Service when & wherever required. That they must therefore join the Army, particularly as we cannot suffer so many Captains to continue in Garrison with so small a Number of Men, & that at a Time, when their Service is wanted in the Field.

Ordered that Commissions be sent for the two Jemedars whom Colonel Campbell has recommended.

P. Bouchier

Sam. Bradley

John Call

G. C. Stratton

Geo. Dawson

J. Bouchier

754 Fort St. George 21st August 1767 —

21st Dispatched the following Letters —

To Colonel Smithe

Letter to Colonel Smith —

Sir

The President has communicated to Us your Letter of 17th and as We are sensible how destructive the Rains are to the Healths of the Troops & of the Europeans in particular, We approve of your stationing them in any of the Forts or Villages near You, wherever you judge they may be best sheltered from the Weather, and may be ready to assemble as Occasion may require —

More Bell Tents are now ordered to be sent You — Weare

Sir

Your most Obed.t & Humble Servants

Charles Bourchier &c.a Council

Fort St. George

21st August 1767 —

To Colonel Campbell

Letter to Col. Campbell —

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 13th Instant and now return you the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held on John Roberts & James Addison —

The Sentence passed on John Roberts We desire You will immediately put to 500 Lashes —

With Regard to James Addison, We are induced from the good Character given of him during the Course of the Trial, to pardon him for this Time, and desire you will represent to him in the strongest Manner the Heinousness of his Crime — and as it may be irksome to him to serve with the Troops who were Witnesses of his Desertion you will, if you think it necessary order him to Madras —

We

Fort St. George 21st August 1767—

We can admit of no Excuse for an Officers not doing his Duty when & wherever required, unless prevented by Sickness— The Gentlemen therefore you mention must, if their Healths will admit of it, join the Army; As We cannot think of suffering so many Captains to continue in Garrison with so small a Proportion of Men, & that too at a Time when their Service is demanded in the Field—

Commissions for the two Serjeants recommended by You are ordered to be forwarded to You—

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Serv.ts

Charles Boucher & Council

Fort St George
21 August 1767—

Received the following Letter from Colonel Campbell

To the Honble Charles Boucher Esq.r
President & Governor &c.a Council
of Fort St. George—

Letter from Colonel Campbell—

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have just had the Pleasure to receive your Letter dated the 11th Instant, whence Major Flints Company shall have joined me, the European Infantry from the Southward will amount to four hundred. And I think I may with Safety draw another hundred from hence, or more, if the Recruits arrive, and it should be necessary—

I can equip ten Field Pieces, but I have neither Artillery Men nor Officers to manage so many— of the latter, I left none in Madura or Palleam cotah, and but as few of the former as I possibly could— yet, after providing properly for Trichenopoly, I can collect for the Field no more than fifty, with Captain James, Capt.n Lieut.t Stout,

Lieutenant

756 Fort St. George 21st August 1767.

Lieutenants Mackay & Reynell. This last Gentleman is coming down with the Detachment from Madura and I am told is much indisposed. I propose leaving Lieutent. Dec Morgan in this Garrison, as it cannot well want an Artillery Officer. I shall be much obliged by your yielding me all the Assistance you can, in this Particular. I shall be able to assemble two thousand of our own Sepoys, but I hear nothing either of his Excellencys own Troops or his Auxiliaries.

I had a Letter from Colonel Smith this Morning by Way of Tinnevelle dated the 11th. Instant, wherein he gives it as his Opinion that my approaching the Pass of Attoor with a Body of Troops would have a good Effect in awing the Enemy. For my own Part I am very much of this Way of thinking, but the Uncertainty of their Designs, and the little Dependance which can be placed on the Intelligence of our Spies, enjoins me to be extremely cautious of making any Movement which I may not be able to retrieve in a Short space of Time. The Rivers Cavery & Colleroon are prodigious Clogs upon Military Operations at this Season of the Year: and if I was to move towards Tiagar, without having certain Proofs of the Enemys Intentions to enter by the Pass which is parallell to it. Hyder Naigue might pour his Troops into this Country by Carroor, and not only ravage it during my Absence, but also dispute the Passage of the Rivers with Me on my Return to protect it especially as this Garrison with Force, being a Condition to act otherwise than defensively. I shall however keep up a constant Correspondence with Colonel

Smith

Fort St. George 21st August 1767

Smiths, and I make no Doubt, all the little plundering parties may escape our utmost Vigelance, but We shall manage to prevent their large Bodies from making any consider-able Progress in the Carnatick —

I am most respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient & most Hble Servt

Donald Campbell —

Pychenopoly
15th August 1767 —

23 Came in the following Letter from Captain Davis at Ongole —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c.a Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Captain Davis at Ongole with Intelligence regarding Rajah Bahaudurs Intentions to desolate the Country —

Honble Sir & Sirs —

Moodin Sibe the Manneger of this Country (for the Vanketeygarah Rajah) just now informd me of the following Intelligence, which his Harcar brings from Condaver, that Rajah Bahauder has joined his Force in readiness to march to Pandarty, & his Pretence for it is, that the late Ongole Rajah used to pay him 3000 Pagodas p.r Annum out of the Revenues of the Ongole Country, that the Nabob has now had the Country two Years & paid him nothing; & as the Nizam is now to the Southward making War with the Nabob, no Assistance can be had from Madras, therefore, he will come to Pandarty & make the Inhabitants pay the Money or spoil their Salt Trade —

I have sent People out several Days past for Intelligence of Rajah Bahaudurs Movements, & Numbers of his Troops, as yet have no perfect Account but the Renters Manneger says they have one thousand Horse,

three

Fort St. George 23d August 1767

three thousand Seapoys & one thousand Colleries, and 15 Guns altogether, which differs from my Account a good Deal, for I am informed Rajah Bahander's Force is 500 Horse, 800 Sepoys & 1000 Colleries — I desired the Manneger to assemble his fighting People on that Side of the Country, if he imagines his Intelligence to be true, & he says he can collect 200 Horse & 5000 Colleries in a few Days —

I am with much Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient humble Servant

Henry Davis Captain —

Angole
19th August 1767 —

At a Consultation Present —

Monday 24th August 1767 —

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President

Samuel Ardley

John Call — George Stratton

George Dawson James Bourchier

Henry Brooke George Mackay —

Mr Pybus absent on Service —

Letters from Colonel Campbell read as follow —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George —

Letter from Colonel Campbell —

Honble Sir & Sirs

It is with the utmost Concern I acquaint you, that I find myself quite disabled by the Effects of a Ball which I received in the Belly, before Madura in September 1763. — having had several Attacks of the Illness which is caused by it, since the Commencement of the Campaign I wrote Mr. Call, requesting that he would represent to

You

Fort St. George 24th August 1767.

My dear Mrs Lindsay of course you will be anxious to hear
from me, I have nothing very particular upon me, but as
I am to be at home all day & have a quiet evening I will
begin my letter – I have just received the Packet
& am much amused at the Change of the Scene altogether
& in particular at such a sudden Turn in affairs
for the Gentlemen who are so Elevated & Depressed
by every Breeze – Mr Pigot is on the Eve of Embarking
from Madura and is on the Recovery the Inhabitants
are rejoiced at his Return to Madura & Tinnevelly
where he is much beloved –

Yesterday Morning in Council
there was a Letter from Mr Pigot Complaining
bitterly of the Treatment he met with from
Mr Call – Mr Call's Letter was Read
& Mr Pigot's Letter Ordered to be Entered
on the Consultations – Mr Call Complains
that Mr Pigot has not Signed any Cowles
with him Mr – Mr Pigot Complains that Mr Call
has Signed Cowles without him – Each Gentleman
Complains of the Behaviour of the other
Gentlemen in Council – Mr Call Complains
that Mr Pigot has not Signed any Cowles
with him Mr – Mr Pigot Complains that Mr Call
has Signed Cowles without him – Each Gentleman

760 Fort St. George 24th August 1767

Reason he does not chuse to undertake it by himself. he thinks also, that I have no Chance of recovering the Use of my Legs without Salt Water & Electricity, neither of which can be had here. I therefore hope you will as soon as possible indulge me with your Permission to return to Madras, since every hour I remain here is detrimental to me without being any Way conducive to the public Good.

I beg leave to recommend that some of the newly arrived Volunteers be sent up to this Army, as this Troops here want Officers much. enclosed I have the Honor to transmit the latest Intelligence I have received from the Mysore Country. I am most respectfully

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t & most humble Serv.t

Donald Campbell

recommends some Officers to be sent to Camp as Officers are much wanted.

Trichinopoly 17th August 1767

Intelligence received from the Mysore Country 16th August 1767 dated 8th August 1767.

Hyder Naique marched from Seringapatam with his Army and arrived at Conna Cottah which is four Miles from Seringapatam. Rajah Sahib, Meer Bartaula Chauree & Colebchaun with six thousand Horse, ten thousand Sepoys & ten Guns, marched from Conna cottah to Nizam Ally's Army which lies near Bengalore.

At Coampetoor remains 500 Horse, 1000 Sepoys, 2000 Polygars with two Guns, and the Talk there is that they are going to Calicut. Provisions for Nizam Ally's Army are laying up all over the Mysore Country.

Trichinopoly 17th August 1767

To the Honble Charles Bouchier Esqr President & Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George

Honble

Letter from Colonel Campbell — acknowledges the Receipt of their Orders for marching to Tanjore —

1767 Fort St George 24th August 1767 —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have had the Honor to receive Your Letters dated the 13th & 14th Instant and I have communicated your Commands therein contained to Colonel Wood who will lose no Time in crossing the Rivers, and in moving towards Tanjore —

I do not yet know, how many of the Nabobs Sepoys will accompany the Army; of our own 3000, there will be left here 600, at Carroor 200, and therefore only 2200 will take the Field — in two or three Days, I shall have the Honour of transmitting to You a Return of the whole, after which Colonel Wood will doubtless give you a regular Account of his Proceedings — my Complaints are increasing rather than abating, & make me extremely unhappy —

I am most Respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt & humble Servt

Donald Campbell —

Trechenopoly
18th August 1767 —

Resolution thereon —

We are much concerned that Colonel Campbell's Indisposition prevents his being able to keep the Field as well on his own Account as from the Loss the Service will sustain thereby, particularly at this Juncture — It is therefore agreed that a Letter be wrote him testifying our Concern at his Situation, & the Sense We have of his Services — And that He be directed to deliver over the Command of the Detachment to Colonel Wood and to make him acquainted with the Orders he has received from Us; that he may carry the same into Execution, as well as those sent him from Colonel Smith; And that Major Flint be left in the Command of Trechenopoly, during

Colonel

1767 Fort St. George 24th August 1767

Colonel Woods Absence—

As We shall want Officers to compleat the Establishment

It is agreed for the Present that the following Promotions

be made viz.t

Ensigns Cheslyn	appointed Lieutn.ts	24th August 1767
Wilson		25th D.o
Bond		26 D.o
Muirhead		27 D.o
John Richmond Davis		28th D.o
Messrs. David Bailey	appointed Ensigns 1st Sept.r	24th August 1767
Charles Lucas		25th D.o
Humphrey Cartwright		28 D.o
Charles Lawrence		30th D.o
Thomas Rouse		1st Sept.r
Geo.e Hall Do		4th Sept.r
Benjamin Fastram		8th Sept.r
George Smith		9th Sept.r
Grey Elmslie		10th Sept.r
Thomas Bourrow		11th Sept.r

100 Recruits to be sent to Vellour

And as 100 Recruits with two Cadets will be ready to march to Vellour in a few Days, under the Command of Captain Lieutenant Povey, Captain Billingshaw is to have Orders on their Arrival to send Captain Lieutenant Povey with all the Cadets at Vellour, except three, to join Colonel Woods Detachment taking Care that those who have been Commissioned in his Majesty's Service be sent in Preference—

And Colonel Smith is to be desired to send another Field Officer to join Colonel Wood—

Letter from John Pybus Esq.r read at Vellour—

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r

President & Governor &c.a Council of Fort St. George

Hond.le Sirs from Mr. Pybus—

Honble

763 Fort St. George. 24th August 1767

Honble Sir & Sirs

In Consequence of the Honor you were pleased to confer on Me of deputing Me, to present the Nabob with the Letter addressed to him by the Court of Directors, I proceeded hither, and arrived the 20th in the Evening - I paid my Respects to him immediately, to know the Time I should attend him to deliver it, who having appointed the next Evening for that Purpose, I waited on him at about 5 o'Clock: The Country Attendants customary on such Occasions accompanying Me. And the Garrison being under Arms on each Side the Street from the Fort to the Palace - Here I was received by the Nabob, richly dressed, and introduced by him to his Durbar, where he had assembled all the Principal Inhabitants of the Place to be present at the Ceremony - I then presented him with the Letter in the Name of the Company, which I desired him to consider as a Mark of their Sincere Attachment to & Regard for him, And convincing proof of their determined Resolution to support him and his Family in their Possessions, and to preserve the Peace and Tranquility of the Carnatick from all Invaders - He expressed on this Occasion the very lively Sense he had of the Company's Favor & Protection, That he looked upon the Letter I had delivered to him, as the most sincere Testimony of their Attachment to him & his Family, of which both He and They should ever retain the most grateful Remembrance - He then read a accompanying Persian Translate of the Letter (which seemed to give him much Satisfaction) and at his Request I read it to him in English - This Ceremony being over, I soon after took my Leave, as I could not on this Occasion enter on the Subject.

Delivers the Company's Letter to the Nabob

recommended

765 Fort St. George 24th August 1767.

towards the Soubah & Hyder Ally, what Part he intends acting, & whether he might not on reasonable Terms be induced to side with Us. The Nabob then delivered me the two Letters I have now the Honor to inclose You, which had been lately sent him (through the means of Innes Cawn an Officer of the Nabobs) from Morarow, wherein he makes him Offers of Assistance on the Conditions there stipulated, which though such as the Nabob thinks cannot on our Parts be complyed with, Yet he is of Opinion That unless some Proposal is made him From Us, that may be to his Advantage, he will not join Us with any of his Forces, or act against the Soubah or Hyder Ally in our behalf. Money might be a sufficient Temptation, But this our Enginneer and the Nabob, put it out of our Power to offer, And the Nabob most strenuously objects to his ever being put in Possession of a Foot of Land on this Side the Passes. The only Expedient therefore the Nabob thinks left Us, is to promise that any Countries or Forts which our joint Forces may take Possession of belonging to Hyder Ally on the other Side the Passes shall be ceded to Morarow, And that any Plunder which he and his People might take From the Enemy, either in the Carnatick, should they enter it, or in the Mysore Country, should not be subject to any Diversion among our Troops, but remain solely at his Disposal. The Nabob has accordingly prepared a Letter to him to this Effect. Copy of which he now transmits to the President to be laid before you for your Approbation before it is dispatched. In Conformity with what you have been pleased to recommend to me in my Instructions.

The Nabob approves of engaging Morarow Rao, from whom Innes Cawn had received two Letters with Proposals of Alliance.

The Nabob recommends the Securing Mahaddoo Row to our Interest.

The Nabob seems to be of Opinion, That no Time should be lost in writing to, and endeavoring to secure, Ma-

Shadowarow.

1766 Fort St. George 24th August 1767

Mahadavarow in our Interest before the Season admits of his taking the Field again, lest he should otherwise unite with Hyder Ally and Nizam Ally against Us, which the Nabob assures me he has good Authority for believing to be his Intention, unless prevented by Offers of Friendship from Us. This I thought it my Duty to give you the earliest Information of, That you may determine accordingly.

I am very respectfully

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Your very Obedient & most Hble Servt

John Pybus

Arcott
22d August 1767.

The Letter from Maravi Row to Sunnis Cawn as entered in Country Correspondence N° 150 & 151 are also read, whereon in Reconsidering his Satisfaction at our Proceedings against Hyder Ally, offers to join his Forces, and at the same Time desires that Vencatagherry, when taken, may be delivered to him, and He may also be put in Possession of Madavarao Dungan & Venian Lady. He likewise proposes that whatever Part of the Balagat Country may be taken Half shall be divided between the Nabob & the Company, and the other half be delivered to him, & that each Party shall have the Plunder they may take in the Field, and as to what may be taken in Garrison it shall be equally divided.

Proposals of Maravi Row

With Regard to the Nabobs Proposal of entering into Engagements with Mahadavarow, We think nothing but a absolute Necessity should oblige Us to adopt such a Measure as We apprehend it would involve Us in too many Difficulties, Should it however be judged expedient, it would require considerable Time, and the Presidencies of Bengal & Bombay should be consulted, &

Opinion of the Board concerning entering into Engagements with Mahadavarow

proper

Fort St George 24th August 1767

proper Measures agreed on with them for carrying the same into Execution This need not however prevent the Nabob from keeping up a Friendly Correspondence with him, and endeavouring by all Means, except that of entering into any fixed Engagements with him, to prevent his joining the Soubah & Hyder Ally—

Opinion of the Board regarding an Alliance with Morari Row—

As to Morari Row We think We might enter into Engagements with him, without the Danger of involving Us in future Troubles— And if He could be brought so far to favor our Operations as to collect all his Forces, & those of the Generals with him, and by harrassing and destroying the Enemy on the other Side the Passes & cutting off their Supplies it might be attended with good Consequences For this Service We think He may be promised to be put in Possession of any Forts in the Balagat Country, which formerly belonged to him, and that as soon as an Opportunity offers the Nabob may engage to assist in getting from Venkatagherry— But with regard to Veniambaddy, Trepettore or any of the Places in the Carnatick, no Consideration should induce Us to give them up, or to deviate in the least from the Plan we have determined on of getting & keeping Possession of them and the other Passes for the Security of the Carnatic— With Regard to the Plunder it may be divided as Morari now proposes—

Letter from the Chief &c: Council at Maralipatam read as follows—

To The Honble Charles Boone Chee Esqr.
President & Governor &c: Council
of Fort St George—

Letter from Masulipatam—

Honble

768 Fort St. George 24th. August 1767.

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have been honored with your Commands of the 6th Instant, directing that Captain Madges Detachment be put into Garrison at Vizagapatam, enclosing under a flying Seal a Letter for the Chief & Council there, and approving of the latter Plan proposed by Mr. Stevens, for repairing and making some Additions to the Fortifications at Ellour.

It will undoubtedly appear not a little extraordinary, that We should hesitate in putting into Execution what Your Honor &c.a have thought proper to order, or that We should again take the Liberty of offering You our Sentiments, on what You have already given Us your Determination, but the present Disposition of the Zemindars in the Circarole Circar, whose Professions of Attachment, and Fidelity towards the Company, have been very apparently lessened, by the repeated Reports which prevail in the Country, of an approaching War between Us and the Soubah & a Number of other Circumstances, whose Influence cannot with the same Force be communicated to those situated at a Distance, as to persons immediately on the Spot, having made appear to Us in a very striking Manner, the bad Consequences which result from withdrawing the Detachment out of the Circar, at the Time we are actually treating for renting it for next Year, and endeavouring to recover the Rents for this, we have presumed so far on the Confidence which you have been pleased to repose in Us, with regard to the Disposal of the Troops in the Circars, as to defer ordering Captain Madge to march to Vizagapatam, until

We recommend that the Troops remain in the Circarole Circar —

We

760 Fort St. George 24th. August 1767

We have the Honor to receive your Reply to this Dated 19th. We were the more induced to this Measure, as by the Batta having been struck off at the beginning of this Month the Expence of the Troops will be equally the same, at Triplicane, or where they are already quartered, and with the Houses which are now in the Fort, a few Pandalls being erected for the Seapoys, will afford them sufficient Accommodation, until the Rains are over, or until your Honor &c.ª think proper to dispose of them in some other Manner. You may be assured that nothing but the utmost Zeal for the good of the Service, could have directed Us to the Steps We have now taken, & that We imagined your Orders entirely provided, from your Opinion, that the Detachment could not be properly accommodated at Chingleput.

The Chief a few Days ago received a Letter from Ruccun Ul Dowlah, advising of having sent an Order on them in favor of Nemeedeji Gomastah, for 178.146 Rupees being (as expressed in the Order) on Account of the Tribute to be paid to the Soubah for the Rajahmundry and other Circars, for the ensuing Year of Thasely 1177 — Mr. Smith in answer acquainted Ruccun Ul Dowlah that he was not authorized to intermeddle in affairs of that Nature, and therefore referred him to make Application to Your Honor &c.ª a Persian Copy of the Duans Letter, together with a Copy of the Order in favor of the Soucar, go enclosed for your Perusal —

Terms of Ruccun Ul Dowlah having made a Demand of Peishcush

Lieutenant Collins who commands at Condapilly hath informed Us, that the late Overflowing of the River Kistnah has almost entirely destroyed the North South & West Faces, of the Redoubt at Bezwarah. We

End of the Redoubt of Bezwarah being much damaged by the Rains

have

770 Fort St. George 24th August 1767

We have in Consequence directed Mr. Stevens to proceed thither, to survey it, and to make a Report of its Situation and of the Expence it will require to repair it; which we shall transmit to your Honor &c.

Enclosed you will receive a List of Europeans in the Garrison of Masulipatam, who make Application for Clothing, which we must beg leave to refer to your Consideration. We are with very true Respect

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Send a List of Soldiers who apply for Cloathing

Masulipatam
13th August 1767

I L Smith
Samuel Johnson
Edward Raddon
Lauritin Crauford

Concurr

We are satisfied with the Reasons given by the Gentlemen at Masulipatam for not having withdrawn the Troops from the Chicacole Circar. Our Motives for ordering them to Vizagapatam were to save the Expence of Batta, and that they might be well accommodated.

We think the Answer given to Ruccun Ud Dowlahs Demand of Peishcash very proper. As he must be sensible he had no Right to make it, knowing that the immense Expence We have been at on the Expedition is to be deducted out of the annual Tribute.

We approve of their having ordered Mr. Stevens to make a Report of the State of the Redoubt at Bizoara, & of the Expence that will attend repairing it, in the mean Time they are to take the necessary Measures for having it set about, & great Care should be taken to prevent the like Accident in future.

Ordered

1771 Fort St. George 24th. August 1767—

Ordered that the List of Men demanding Cloathing be laid before the Agent, whose Report thereon is to be sent to Masulipatnam—

Read the following Letter from the Chief & Council at Cuddalore—

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c.a Council for their Military Department of Fort St. George

Letter from Cudd.re dated 20.th Augt. 1767—

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have received Lists of Military Stores for Trichenopoly, Madura, Palamcotah & Warriapollaive, in a Letter from Mr. Secy Stone under Date the 6.th Instant as likewise an Account of Gun Powder laden on a Country Boat for the Use of this Garrison and Trichenopoly, in another under Date the 2.d Instant—The Stores &c.a immediately on their Arrival shall be forwarded without Expedition—

In Compliance with your Honors &c.a Orders communicated to Us by Mr. Secy Stone, under Date the 13.th Instant, We have already raised 50 Sepoys, who will march this Day to join Colonel Smith, the rest shall follow as soon as possible—

Lieutenants Rose & Fowler & Mr. Hinchley apply for an Allowance of House Rent

Application having been made to Us by Lieu.ts Rose & Fowler & Mr. Hinchley Surgeon, now here for the Recovery of their Healths for an Allowance of House Rent, there being no Quarters for them here, We are to request Your Honors &c.a Directions thereon—

We remain with great Respect Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t humble Serv.ts
Robert Dowsett
William Cunning—

Cuddalore
20.th August 1767—

perpetually disturbing the Sick & filling the Hospital with filth, might have led them to this Unjust Resentment. And what may favor this Opinion. Altho the Commanding Officer visited the Hospital sometimes, and an Officer every Day neither of them heard of any Complaints at any Time they visited –

In Obedience Gentlemen to your Orders, shall leave Vellour immediately, to return to Madras and have the Honor to be

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Vellour 17th August 1767 –

Your most Obed.t & most humble Servant

Stephen Briggs –

Resolution thereon

Ordered that a Copy of the above Letter be sent to Colonel Smith, and that He be informed that the Surgeons do not appear to Us so culpable as We had reason to expect from the heavy Charge alledged against them, As it seems the only Instance the Men had for Complaint was their not being well supplied with Clean Cloathing and Bedding which at that Time, was not in the Surgeons Power to remedy. by the large additional Number of Sicks sent suddenly to that Hospital – And it appears extraordinary that the Men did not mention it at that Time, as there was an Officer appointed who visited the Hospital daily, and Captain Billinghame who frequently went there; For this they merit, and We desire they may be severely reprimanded – Since had they then complained, proper Enquiry would have been made and the best Remedy applied that could

also

have

774 Fort St. George 24th August 1767

have been found in that Exigency

Wm Bouchier

Sam Ardley

John Call

Geo. Stratton

Geo. Dawson

Ja Bouchier

775 Fort St. George 25th August 1767

Dispatched the following Letters

To Colonel Donald Campbell

Letter to Col. Campbell

Sir

We have received your Letters of the 15th, 17th & 18th Instant

It is with the deepest Concern We learn that your ill State of Health obliges You to resign the Command of the Army, as well on your own Account, as from the great Loss the Service will sustain thereby, particularly at this Juncture. The Services you have rendered the Company deserve our sincerest Acknowledgments & justly merit every Mark We can shew of the Sense We have of them — We therefore readily consent to your coming to Madras, and sincerely hope you may reap every possible Benefit there from.

We have wrote Colonel Wood to take upon him the Command of the Army, & to carry into Execution the Orders We have transmitted to you, and to leave Major Flint to command at Trichenopoly during his Absence.

We are

Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Servant.

Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George

25th. August 1767

To Colonel Wood

To Col. Wood

Sir

Colonel Campbell having informed Us that he had, on Account of his ill State of Health, delivered over the Command of the Army to You, & had made you acquainted with the Orders he has received from Us; which you will carry into Execution, as well as such others

Fort St. George 24th August 1767.

others as you have or may receive from him or Colonel Smith
You will leave Major Flint who we understand is arrived
at Trichenopoly & Sets for Garrison Duty to Command
them during your Absence —

We have already & are now sending large Supplies
of Stores to Trincomale & Negapatan, you will therefore on
your Arrival enquire what Stores are at those Places, and
Indent to Mr. Barlow for whatever the Troops with you may
require —

Colonel Campbell having represented the Diffi-
culty he finds in equipping 10 Field Pieces for Want of Men
& Officers, We think six Pieces will be sufficient as Colonel Smith
has with him a very fine Field Train — You will therefore if
they have not all been got over the Rivers before this reaches
You, keep with You only six of those that are best equipped, &
send the others back to Trichinopoly —

Colonel Smith is directed to send a Field Officer
to join You & Captain Billingham has orders to send to you
Captain Lieutenant Povey with some Cadets; those Cadets
that have been in the King's Service you will appoint Officers
& Commissions shall be sent them —

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servts
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
24th August 1767 —

To Colonel Smith —

To Colonel Smith —

Sir

Colonel Campbell having on Account of his ill
State of Health been under the Necessity of resigning the
Command of the Army to Colonel Wood, who will have no Time

Fort St. George 24th August 1767

in ascending the River & moving towards Tegar, We have given him Directions to follow whatever Orders You may send him, You will therefore communicate to him such Information and give him such Instructions as you may judge necessary, And as He will be in Want of a Field Officer, We desire You will send one to join him —

The enclosed is a Copy of a Letter We have received from Mr. Briggs in Consequence of the several Complaints you forwarded to Us — from which it does not appear that the Surgeons were so culpable as We had reasons to suppose from the heavy Charge alledged against them — As it seems the only Instance the Men had for Complaint was not being well supplied with Clean Cloathing & Bedding which at that Time was not in the Surgeons Power to remedy by the great additional Number of Sick that were sent suddenly to that Hospital, but what appears to Us rather Extraordinary in this Matter is that the Men who thus Complain, should not mention it at that Time, As there is an Officer appointed & did visit the Hospital daily & Captain Bellingham also went there frequently on the same Occasion, for this they merit, and We desire they may be severely reprimanded, As had they then represented it, proper Enquiry would have been immediately made into the Cause, and the best Remedy applied that could have been found in that Exigency —

We are Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Servant

Chas. Bourchier &c Council —

Fort St. George
24th August 1767 —

To Captain Bellingham
Commanding at Vellore —

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 19.th Instant

Captain

Letter to Captain Bellingham —

1778 Fort St. George 24th August 1767

Captain Lieutenant Lavery will have Orders to march from hence on Wednesday Evening with a Detachment of 100 Recruits & two Cadets – You will therefore on his Arrival detach him with all the Cadets in your Garrison, except three who are to be kept for Vellour & Arcotte, to join the Troops under the Command of Colonel Wood who are on their March to Tanjore – Those Cadets that have been Officers in the Kings Service should be sent to join Colonel Wood in Preference to the others & Commissions will be sent for them –

We are
Sir
Your most Humble Servants
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
24th. August 1767 –

To John Lewen Smith Esqr.

Letter to Mr. John Lewen Smith desiring him of our Situation & directing him to be watchful over the Zemindars &c.

Sir

The very extraordinary Conduct of the Soubah towards Us, hath for a considerable Time past, given Us great Cause to suspect that a Rupture would be unavoidable, and the late Declaration of Runeun Ud Dowlah to Mr. Sathorn, that the Soubah was determined for a War, hath put it out of Doubt, and We are making the necessary Preparations to oppose any Attempts he may make in Conjunction with Hyder Ally to invade the Carnatick. And tho there is little Reason to fear but He will in the End have Cause to repent having made Us his Enemies, yet He will doubtless in the mean Time use every Method in his Power to distress and perplex Our Affairs, for which Purpose He will most probably and indeed as We learn from you it is reported that he has already endeavored to draw off the Zemindars in the Circars from their Obedience to the Company & We imagine he may possibly attempt to raise Disturbances in them by which means

over

Fort St. George 24th August 1767

our Revenues as well as our Investment may be much affected — We have therefore judged it expedient to give you this Information that you may use every Means to discover whether any Attempts of the Kind have been made, & to concert the most prudent Measures for rendering them ineffectual And as We judged that the making a Diversion towards Hydrabad itself would be the most likely means of alarming the Soubah, & of drawing his attention towards his Capital, We have wrote to the Select Committee at Bengal requesting that they would co-operate with us in this Project, by detaching one entire Brigade, or as large a Force as they can possibly spare to be ready to act towards Hydrabad or in the Circars as occasion may require —

We are
Sir
Your affectionate Friends
Chas. Bourchier —

Fort St. George
24th August 1767 —

25th The following Letters were wrote & sent away

To John Lewens Smith Esqr.
Chief &c. Council
at Masulipatam

Letter to Masulipatam

Gentlemen

We have received your Letter of the 13th Instant & for the Reasons you mention approve of your not having withdrawn the Detachment out of the Chicacole Circar, as our only Motives for ordering them to Vizagapatam, were to save the Expence of Batta & that the Men might be well accommodated —

The Answer returned to Raccon Ud Dowla's Letter advising of the Bill drawn on You was very proper — As Raccon Ud Dowla must be sensible he could have no Reasons to draw such a Bill, as he knew the immense Expences We have been

Fort St. George 25th August 1767

been at on the Expedition with the Subah, are to be deducted out of the annual Tribute to be paid for the Circars.

The Pays of Bezoard is of such Importance that the approval of your having given Mr Stevens Directions to make a Report of the Situation & of the Expence that will attend repairing it; which you will transmit to Us, & in the mean Time you will take the necessary Measures for having it set about, on which great Care should be taken to prevent the like accident happening in future by the overflowing of the Water.

The List of Company's at Mazulipatam Demanding Cloathing is referred to the Agent, whose Report shall be transmitted to you.

We are
Gentlemen
Your affectionate Friends
& Servants
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
25th August 1767.

To Steph.n Dowesett & Cuming
of Council at Cuddalore

Gentlemen

We have received your Letter of the 20 Instant and consent to Lieutenants Rose & Fowler & Mr. Hinchley receiving the Usual Allowance of House Rent, as there are no Quarters for them. But as Officers are much wanted in the Field, they should have orders to join their respective Corps as soon as their Healths will indeed it fit.

We are
Gentlemen
Your affectionate Friends
& Servants
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
25th August 1767.

26 Sent the following Letter to John Sykes Esqr.

To

Fort St. George 26th August 1767

To John Sykes Esqr.

Letter to Mr Sykes

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 22d. With Regard to the Nabob's Proposal of entering into any Engagements with Mahaudavarow, it appears to Us at present a Scheme that may involve Us in too many Difficulties, at least if such a Plan should ever be judged expedient, it would require great Time, & the Presidencies of Bengal & Bombay must be consulted, & proper Measures agreed on with them for carrying the same into Execution. But as We imagine We may be able to settle our Affairs without such a Connection by vigorous Efforts made before he can afford any Assistance, and We would not willingly engage in such an Alliance unless obliged by absolute Necessity, We would not for the present have the Nabob make any Proposals of this Kind. But this need not hinder him from keeping up a Friendly Correspondence with Mahaudavarow & to endeavor to prevent his engaging with the Soubah & Hyder Ally, by any Means except entering into any positive Agreements with him.

As to Morarow, We think we might enter into an Agreement with him, without the Danger of involving Us in future Troubles, and if he could be brought not to act against Us & could be perswaded so far to favor our Operations, as to collect all his own Forces & those of the other Generals with him & march to Bangalore, & be ready to fall upon any Parties that may be detached from Hyder Ally & the Soubahs Army on that Side for Provisions or Plunder & by every Means to harrass & distress them, it might be attended with good Consequences, and for this Service We think Morarow may have a Promise of being put into Possession of any Forts that may

be

Fort St. George 26th August 1767

be taken in the Balagaut Country, which formerly belonged to Sum, & that as soon as an Opportunity offers the Nabob may engage to assist in putting him in Possession of Vencatagherry - But with Regard to Venkambaddy Tripettore or any Places in the Carnatic no Consideration whatever can induce Us to give them up or to deviate in any Shape from the Plan We have determined on of getting & keeping Possession of them & the other Passes for the Security of the Carnatic -

With Regard to the Plunder We think each Party may have what they take in the Field, and as to what may be taken in any Forts it may be equally divided -

We are Sir

Your affectionate Friends

Chas. Bourchier &c Council -

Fort St. George
26th August 1767 -

Delivered the following Instructions to Captain Lieutenant Povery -

To Captain Lieutenant Povery

Instructions to Capt. Lt. Povery to march with the Rammd &c to Vellour

Sir

You are hereby appointed to the Command of a Detachment consisting of 100 Europeans with Ensign Cartwright & Mr. Campbell a Cadet ordered to march to Vellour.

On Your Arrival there you will deliver the Detachment to the Commanding Officer & proceed with such Cadets as Captain Billingham shall order, to join Colonel Wood on his March from Trichenopoly to Tagar -

We are Sir

Your most Obed. Servants

Chas. Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George
26th August 1767 -

Received the following Letter from Captain Mathews -

To

Fort St. George 26th August 1767

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Captain Mathews advising of the Situation of the Western polleore Country &c

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your Letter of the 17th Instant I was favored with last Night Eighty of the Nabobs Cavalry, that left this some Days ago by his Orders and are now at Wolundure-pettah waiting for their Pay, I have desired to stay at Tagar

To secure this Country to the Nabob, so as he might get the Revenues of it during the Troubles on the Carnatic will require double the Number of Men I have, but if it be your Intention Honble Sirs only to keep Possession of the Forts seven Companies of Sepoys will be sufficient I have raised 300 Sebendy Peons and cant raise any more because every Amuldar of the Countries adjacent are taking as many Men as they can procure the Amuldar of this Country has no Money to pay those already entertained nor any to buy a Stock of Provisions, I have been obliged to lay in some thousand Measures of Rice at my own Expence - I am told that the Nabob wrote to the Governor of Trinomalee to deliver up the Medias, who was actually there on his receiving the Letter raising Men, the Governor acquainted him of the Nabobs Request & desired him to go away or remain in Private - Upon which the Medias left the Place & is now near Karical recruiting some of his People have entered the Woods and done some Mischief, One of his Spies I took Yesterday who came with the last Party -

I have not a single Sepoy to spare, only 250 are here, the rest are divided about the Country, nor can my Posts prevent the Polygars from wounding People within

Last

half a Mile of them. As every Village is surrounded with wood the Mischief that has been done since the Enemy were drove out, is near the River. We have followed their Tracts into Villages on the other Side.

I shall immediately send two Companies of the Nabobs to the Part of the Wood nearest to Sagar ready to order there, if you think it necessary.

I have this Moment received Information from Ensign Clark at Gangundam that ten men were murdered last Night by the Polygars. I shall immediately go there & endeavor to discover them. I have the Honor to be

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed^t & most Hble Servants

Richard Mathews.

Wodiarpollam
22^d August 1767.

Came in the following Letter from Captain Frischmarey at Palamcotah.

To the Hon^ble Charles Bourchier
President & Governor &c^a Council
of Fort St. George.

Letter from Captain Frischmarey.

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Colonel Campbell not having been able before his Departure from this Country to bring the Polygars to an Accommodation, desired I would in Conjunction with Rajah Hurnamtrow endeavor to settle Matters with them as much as possible in the Nabobs favor and acquaint you Hon^ble Sir and Sirs with what had been done.

endeavors to settle with the Polygars.

Agreable to that Order I take the Liberty of informing You, that Altho' the Vakeel had agreed with Colonel Campbell to pay to the Sircar 43000 Chuckrums for his Ballance, the Shevagurry Maan his Master hearing that Colonel

Colonel Campbell had left this Country, instantly wrote to Hookomattrow that he understood his Vakeel had made a Promise of 43000 Chuckrums to which he by no Means could stand that 30000 Chuckrums he had offered, & more he could not pay, that if more was insisted upon his Vaquil might pay it, as he had made that Promise without his Order - seeing him persist in that Resolution, I desired Rajah Hookamatrow to write to him, and demand in what Time he would discharge these 30000 Chuckrums supposing I should consent to accept them to this after several Days' Delay he made answer that he begged we would not load him with a heavier Burden than he was able to bear, that it was a meer Impossibility for him to pay more than 20000 Chuckrums. The Terms of Payments his Vaquil would acquaint Us this Proposal he rend after the Troops had left the Cantonments.

After Colonel Campbell had marched with his Detachment, the different Vaquils then at Tinnevelly, instantly changed the Tune & after the remaining Troops in the Cantonments were ordered to march, they then began to talk saucy, a Proof of which was the Shevagurry mans Answer.

As I could plainly perceive that all the Polygars were determined to hold their Lands, seeing that no Troops were left in the Country to oppose them and bring them to Obedience - I proposed Rajah Hookamatrow to receive of them as much as possible he could get & secure them in our Interest, only taking Care not to give them a formal Discharge of all the Demands the Circar has on them - this he much approved considering the present Situation of Affairs, and accordingly settled with the Shevagurry Vakeel

Yesterday

Fort St. George 26th. August 1767.

Yesterday excepting his Offer of 20000 Chckr. which according to the Chitt he made are to be paid at different Times 2500 are to be paid the 15th. of the present Malabar Month, 2500 the 30th. and the remaining 15000 in 6 Months, he also promises to comply with the Articles the Nabob himself prescribed, which is to build no Forts, cut all the Bushes down in his Country and give all Assistance that may be required of him, to the Sircar. Hucamatroo gave him a Cazan mentioning that he accepts the 20000 Chckr. to be paid as mentioned, and that he should have the Possession of his Country.

In this Transaction I did not appear at all which Proceeding of mine. I flatter myself will not be disapproved.

The Ettiapore Man who stands in the Sircar Books indebted above 10.0000 Chckr. has made an Offer of 10.000 — provided the Country was returned him. 15000 Hucamatroo tells me will be the utmost he will be able to get of him. the Panjatam Curtshy Vakeel has not appeared as yet but I make no Doubt when he sees the other come off so easy will soon make his Appearance, as also the Remainder. I have the Honor to remain with a profound Respect

Honble Sirs

Your most Obed.t

humble Servant

Daniel Frischmann

Palamcotah
17th. August 1767.

Sd.

Fort St. George 27th August 1767

At a Consultation Present

Thursday 27th August 1767.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Samuel Ardley

John Call — George Stratton

George Dawson — James Bourchier

Henry Brooke — George Mackay

Mr. Pybus absent on Service.

The President acquaints the Board that he has received Advice of Colonel Woods having crossed the Rivers & that he might be expected to have arrived at Tragar about the 26th Instant.

The many ill Consequences that must naturally attend our remaining any longer Passive Spectators of the Preparations making by the Soubah & Hyder Ally to invade the Carnatic, Viz.t The immense Monthly Expence, We are now at, The Consternation & Dread the Inhabitants on the Frontiers are under, to the Obstruction of the Collections, & other Business of the Country, The allowing the Soubah & Hyder Ally Time to engage Mahaudavarow to come on the Carnatic for a Demand of Chouts, or at least to be well paid for his Forbearance, and the Reason there is to apprehend that Inaction will dispirit our Troops & that Desertion & Sickness will occasion the Less of more Men than actual Service — are sufficient to induce Us to take the most vigorous Measures for putting an End to the Troubles in which We are engaged —

Reasons for attacking Hyder Ally with the Soubah & bringing the Troubles to a speedy Conclusion —

It may be supposed that the Nizam and Hyder Ally will avoid an Action in the Field, & endeavor to harrass

Fort St. George 27th August 1767

harrass our Troops, & to plunder & ravage the Country, which our Want of Cavalry puts too much in their Power. The only two Plans of Operations therefore which at present occur to Us are, first, That Colonel Smith should march towards the Enemy, and attack them, if He finds it practicable, and can secure his Communication; or if that cannot be done, for want of Cavalry, or the means of getting Provisions; He should make an Attempt on Tinguercotah, Attur, Darmapury, or some Place of Importance in the plain Country, in order to induce the Enemy to advance & risque an Action to save them. If they will not do this, then by the Possession of these Places, it will be more practicable for our Army to penetrate into the Mysore Country. It will however be imprudent to attempt the Reduction of any Places, the Situation of which may render an Attack precarious.

Agreed therefore that Colonel Smith be made acquainted with our Sentiments, & it must be left to him to employ such a Part of the Troops as he shall judge necessary for the Reduction of any of those Places, while He continues with the main Body, as an Army of Observation, to watch the Motions of the Enemy, and to seize any Advantage that may offer. Or He will keep the whole in one Body if he finds it necessary. And we must rely on his acting as He shall judge most for the Good of the Service. Should any Obstacles occur to Colonel Smith in the Execution of either of the above Plans or should He think of any other, which may be more practicable. He is to be desired to acquaint Us therewith, that We may concert such Measures as may be necessary for removing any Difficulties He may meet with.

Agreed

Fort St. George 27th August 1767

Purport of Letter to be wrote to Bengal

Agreed that a Letter be prepared to be sent to the Select Committee at Bengal, acquainting them of our Situation and requesting that the Troops they may be able to spare be sent with all Expedition to Ganjam or Vizagapatam to be employed as occasion may require, And as We shall stand much in need of a Supply of Cash as We can expect little from the Nabob, as a considerable Stop will undoubtedly be put to the Collection of the Revenues of the Country, and as there is too much Reason to apprehend the Zemindars in the Circars will take the Opportunity of these Troubles of keeping back their Rents. The Gentlemen at Bengal are to be requested to send Us a Supply of Cash as soon as possible; And such Part thereof as We may not be obliged to use, may be reserved for the China Investment.

To Bombay

The President & Council at Bombay are also to be particularly advised of our Situation, as well as of the Principles that led Us to obtain Possession of the Northern Circars & to adopt a Connection with Nizam Ally Cawn; which have been productive of the present Troubles. And that they be requested to lose no Time in equipping their Marine, & as large a Body of Land Forces as possible & to attack the Possessions of Hyder Ally on the Malabar Coast & to spirit up the Nayers and other Princes to attempt the Recovery of what he had usurped from them.

To Anjengo & Tellicherry

The Gentlemen at Anjengo & Tellicherry are also to be wrote to, the former, to encourage the King of Travancore to attack Hyder Ally's Territories contiguous to him, & the latter to prevail on the Powers in their Neighbourhood to possess themselves of the Countries Hyder ally has taken from them.

The

A Step to be put to the Expence for clearing the Woods about Worcapollam

The Board observing the very great Expence that attends clearing the Woods about Worcapollam, and the Nabob having made no Advances for that Purpose, We cannot in the present Situation of Affairs, when our other Charges run so exceeding high, advance any further Sums on that Account. Captain Mathews is therefore to be ordered to desist, for the present, from employing any more People on that Service.

Chr. Bourchier
Sam. Bradley
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Geo. Dawson
Ja. Bourchier

27 Sent the following Letter to Colonel Smith agreable to the Resolution of this Day.

To Colonel Joseph Smith

Sir

Letter to Col. Smith

Colonel Wood having, as We are informed, crossed the Rivers, was expected to arrive at Tiagar about the 26th Instant, We have judged it necessary no longer to delay taking such Measures, as may prevent the ill Consequences that must necessarily attend our continuing passive Spectators of the Preparations making by the Soubah & Hyder Ally to invade the Carnatic; The immense Monthly Expence we are now at, The Consternation & Dread the Inhabitants on the Frontiers are under, to the Obstruction of the Cultivation & other Business of the Country, and the allowing the Soubah & Hyder Ally Time to engage the Conjunction of Mahaudavarow to come on the Carnatic for a Demand of Cheute, or at least to be well paid well for his forbearance, are sufficient Reasons to induce Us to adopt such Measures as are the most likely to bring the Troubles We are engaged in to a speedy Conclusion.

It may be supposed that the Nizam & Hyder Ally will avoid an Action in the Field, & endeavor to harrass our Troops or to plunder the Country, which the Want of Cavalry puts too much in their Power. It may also be apprehended that Inaction will dispirit our Troops & that Desertion & Sickness will occasion the Loss of more Men than active Service in the Field.

To remedy these Evils two Plans of Operations only occur to Us at present. The first is that you should march towards the Enemy, and attack them if you find it practicable

practicable, & can secure your Communication, or if this cannot be done, for want of Cavalry, or the means of getting Provisions, the next is to attack Tingury, Coliah, Athur, Darmapury, or some place of Importance in the Plain Country, in order to induce the Enemy to advance & risque an Action to save them — If they will not do this, then by the Possession of these Places it will become more practicable for our Army to advance into the Mysore Country — It will however be imprudent to attempt the Reduction of any Place the Situation of which may render an Attack precarious — And in carrying on these Operations you will employ such a Part of the Troops as you may judge necessary for Reduction of any of the Places you may attempt, while you continue with the main Body as an Army of Observation to watch the Motions of the Enemy, & to seize any Advantage that may offer or you will keep the whole in one Body as you find necessary and we shall rely on your acting in such a Manner as shall appear to you most eligible to answer the End proposed —

Having now made you acquainted with the Plans proposed We shall leave it to you to adopt which ever you shall judge the most likely to break the Connection between the Soubah & Hyder ally & oblige them to relinquish their Designs on the Carnatic. should there be any Obstacles to the Execution of either of the above Plans occur to You, or should you think of any other, which may be more practicable, You will give Us your Sentiments very fully thereon that We may immediately concert such Measures as shall be found necessary for removing any Obstacles they may meet with —

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient Hble Servants
Cha.s Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George
27th August 1767 —

28th Received the following Letter from Mr. Pybus —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George —

Letter from Mr. Pybus

Honble Sir & Sirs

I had the Honor of receiving this Afternoon your Letter of the 26th and immediately waited on the Nabob to communicate to him the Contents, who purposes writing without Delay to Morarow, conformably to the Proposals you have been pleased to recommend should be made to him to endeavor to engage him in our Interest —

As I conclude my longer Stay here is unnecessary purposes returning to Madras I propose setting out for Madrass the day after to morrow And am very respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs
Your very Obedient & most Hble Servt
John Pybus —

Arcot
27th August 1767 —

30th Came in the following Letters —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Captain Dove regarding the Troops collecting by Rajah Bahader —

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have just now the following Account of Rajah Bahander, he is at Guntoor with about 500 Horse & 5 Companys of Sepoys, with 200 Gingall Men, and his Collories accounted 1000, are distributed in the Villages, but the Current Report

Report among his People, is, that he will do nothing till the Nizam begins the War with the Nabob to the Southward, & then he will make Trouble. I have advice from the Palmaud, that several Polygars are on the other Side of the Kistnah have agreed to furnish Verapedroy with some Men, to cross the Kistnah in the Palmaud with an Intent to take it, but the Time & Number of can't be learned. Cojee Nausum Caven the Nabobs Manager has taken into the Service 700 Colories lately, he writes me now for a Company of Sepoys more, there are now in the Palmaud 140 Topasses & 4 Companies of the Nabobs Sepoys. The 23d Instant an European Trooper came to Timery Cotah belonging to Monsieur Jaffier & wanted to be entertained in the Nabobs Service. he is pretended to be sent by Jaffier with 60 European Cavalry, 100 European Infantry & 60 Topasses a Detachment of Basalut Jungs Army are besieging a Polygar Fort about 60 Cos SW. of Timery Cotah, but cant carry on the Operations for want of Ammunition.

I am
Honble Sir & Sirs with much Respect
Your most Obedient Hble Servant
Henry Davis Captain.

Ongole
27. August 1767.

To the Honble Edward Monckton Esqr.

Letter from Mr Lucas to Mr Monckton, in Consequence of the Remarks of the Committee of Accounts on the Number of Sick & employed to carry Medicines &c.

Sir

In respect to that Part of the Letter from the Gentlemen of the Committee, relative to a Charge of Coolays made by me, be pleased, with my Respects to those Gentlemen, to inform them, that when I received Orders to join the Army, I was instructed to provide myself, with every thing that was necessary for an Army of eight Hundred Men who would

would soon be divided, and, for no considerable Time from any Intercourse with Madras, or their Friends on the Coast who might supply them with any Stores or necessaries.

In Consequence of which from my Indent, the Tumbril was granted, which as well as the Pharmacy at Madras at that Time would afford, I furnished with Medicines, Lint, Tow, Bandage Cloths, and such other Stores as were not liable to break, all such, were put into a Medicine Chest provided for that Purpose & which plays on Springs.

The Coolays for which I have charged to the best of my Recollection, were in this Manner, for the Carriage of Arrack, Oyl, Wine & Vinegar, not for Medicines, but six of those, were employed in the Carriage of a Bandage and Instrument Trunk, with a portable Dispensary, inevitably necessary to answer sudden Emergencies, as it would be impossible to stop a Line of March by detaining the Tumbril.

The Number of Sick nor their Cases did not require much Expence of any of those Articles, by which the Number of Coolays were nearly the same for the first few Months, and since, from the great Demand the Number charged is much less, the frequent Supplies of all have been received from Madras for the Carriage of which, no Demand has been made on the Honble Company.

I am
Sir
Your most humble & Obedient Servant
Colley Lucas.

Camp
12th August 1767.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Clive

Honble

Fort St. George 30th August 1767

Honble Sir & Sirs

Colonel Campbell having acquainted me that he had wrote you of his ill State of Health and of very other Circumstance relating to this Detachment: Was the reason I did not address You before this —

The Rivers being so much swelled in this Part of the Country and the Roads so bad on Account of the late heavy Rains has given us much Trouble, but I hope to be at Warriangore tomorrow, which place is about 15 Miles from Tugar a small Days march only —

expects to be at Tirgore the 28th Instant

Enclosed I have the Pleasure to send you a Return of this Detachment. No Nabobs Troops have joined as yet. I have ten Pieces of Cannon Viz.t 4 Twelve Pounder 4 Sixes 3 Two lb.s & half. The others are 2½ Pounders which I have given to the 7th & 8th Battalions of Sepoys —

I cannot learn that the Enemy has made any Motion towards the Carnatic, the last Intelligence I had from their Soubah's Camp at Colar, Hyder Ally was then within a Days March of joining him, with 8000 Sepoys, 10,000 Horse and 20 Pieces of Cannon. That it was reported Mr. Mayphus Town was ready to march from the Nizam's Army with 2000 Horse 4000 Seapoys & a large Number of Followers thro' the Seylum Pass —

I have the Honor to remain most respectfully —

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t humble Serv.t

John Wood

Vellore 26th August 1767 —

31st Dispatched the following Letters —

To

Fort St. George 31st August 1767

To the Honble Harry Verelst Esq.r
President & Governor &c.a Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort William

Letter to Select Committee of Fort William advising of our Situation —

Gentlemen

In our Letter of the 17th Instant (a Duplicate of which has been forwarded) We advised you of our being just on the Eve of a Rupture with the Soubah, & that we were making the necessary Preparations to oppose him — It has been with the greatest Reluctance that We have been forced into a War, with the very Power We thought ourselves obliged both by Interest as well as by Treaty to support & in Consequence, used every means to convince him of our attach-ment and confined ourselves entirely to a defensive Plan. But Hyder Ally having as we learn by the latest Intelligence advanced with his Army within a few Cos of the Soubah, with an Intent to assist in invading the Carnatick, it might be attended with the worst of Consequences were we to delay any longer taking vigorous Measures for acting offensively — The immense monthly Expence We are now at, the Contonat-ions & Dread the Inhabitants on the Frontiers are under, to the Obstruction of the Cultivation & other Business of the Country; the giving the Soubah & Hyder Ally Time to engage Mandavarow to come on the Carnatic for a Demand of Chute or at least to require to be well paid for his Forbearance; — The Cause there is to apprehend that In-actions will dispirit our Troops, & that Desertion & Sickness will occasion the loss of more Men than active Field Service, are sufficient Reasons to induce Us to determine to adopt such Measures as are most likely to bring the Troubles We are engaged in to

&c

2

to a speedy Conclusion—

We have therefore ordered Colonel Smith to march towards the Enemy & attack them if he finds it practicable, & can secure his Communications; or if that cannot be done, thro' our want of Cavalry, or the means of getting Provisions—He has Directions to attempt the Reduction of some important Places in order to induce the Enemy to advance & risque an Action to save them; if they will not, then by the Possession of these Places it will become more practicable for our Army to advance into the Mysore Country—

Should neither of these Measures give Us an Opportunity of bringing them to a General Action, or break the Combination, the purpose endeavoring at all Events to engage the Assistance of Morari Row (who was left to secure the Acquisitions obtained by the Marattas in the Mysore Country) with a strong Body of Cavalry, or some other Power, in order to enable Us to pursue our Operations & invest any Places the Enemy may take post under—

Every Day's Experience convinces Us more & more of the Justness of our Lord Clive's Observation regarding Hyder Ally, when He tells Us in his Letter of 17th. October 1766—

"That sooner or later he must be reduced and We entirely "concur in his Lordships Opinion regarding the Strength of "the Marattas & Hyder Ally, when He speaks of what is "to be apprehended from either of them—Viz.t. The Chief "Strength of the Marattas is Horse, The Chief Strength of "Hyder Ally, Infantry Cannon & small Arms, from the one "We have nothing to apprehend but Ravages & plundering "& Loss of Revenues for a while; from the other Extirpation"—

It is these Advantages, added to a great Command of Money and the Possession of so large a Tract of Sea Coast on the Malabar Side that makes Hyder Ally so dangerous a Neighbour to our future Tranquility, and reduces Us, however unwilling, to the Necessity of fixing him as a Friend, or overthrowing him as an Enemy—

The former, notwithstanding all our Advances, We have hitherto found impracticable and he has long entertained Chunda Saeb's Son, and at present also Mauzphur Caun the Nabob's Brother purely with a View of raising Troubles in the Carnatic, on any favorable Occasion—

It is not only his troublesome Disposition & ambitious Views now that We have to apprehend, but also that He may, at a favorable Opportunity, or in some future War, take the French by the Hand, to re-establish their Affairs, and utterly ruin Us on this Coast—He has money to pay them and they can spare & assemble Troops at the Islands, and it is reported that he has already made Proposals by Dispatches to the French Company in Europe or to the French King—

The accomplishment therefore of his Reduction is one of our principal Objects, as the only sure Method to give Peace to the Carnatic, & Stability to our Possessions—The sooner therefore We lay our Plans, & pursue in our Operations to extirpate him, & restore the antient family of Rajahs to the Government, the better—

It is true, such a Project will be expensive, and however necessary it appeared We should not have involved the Company in it without Provocation. Because We have new Orders Injunctions of avoiding all Wars of Ambition

or

Fort St. George 31st August 1767

or for Extention of Territory — But on this Occasion Self Defence compells Us to draw the Sword, and good Policy requires that We should not sheath it, till we are rid of so troublesome and dangerous a Neighbour —

If therefore the Soubah continues firmly attached to Hyder Ally, and supports him in Spite of our Efforts to oblige him to retire or change his Conduct, We shall be under a Necessity to apply to you for Money to help us to defray our Expences, and for as many Troops as you can possibly spare to protect the Circars or to be employed in the Decan — And We shall write to the Gentlemen at Bombay to equip their Marine & a Body of Land Forces to attack all the Possessions of Hyder Ally on the Malabar Coast, & to encourage the Nayers & Princes on that Side, to dispossess him of the Places He lately took from them —

Incouraging Assistance of Men & Money

In the Execution of this Plan great Attention must be paid to the Negotiation of Mahadavarow, & it must be carefully observed whether he has any Family Disputes or other Objects to keep him employed, in the Balagate Country or on the other Side of Berar, or the Nurbidah during the Course of that Year. If he is disengaged from all Affairs in those Parts, He cannot decide, but will probably, yield to the Solicitations of the Nizam or of Hyder Ally, who will doubtless make him great Offers, In that Case We must, for a while, deviate from our established Maxim of not forming any Connections with the Marrattas or suffering them to extend their Possessions nearer to Us — Lord Clive forsaw that such an Alliance might be for a Time necessary, & justly observes in his above mentioned Letter, that — "Whatever Power may be added to the Marattas, by Extension

Fort St. George 31st August 1767

of Dominion that of Hyder Ally may be counterpoised by the Concern with the Soubah of the Decan who will soon learn to think coolly of his own Interest" — However this Connection will only be assented to, as a Barrier Power, and We shall rely on the Gentlemen at Bombay for making the Motions of Mahadavarow, & engaging him not to act against Us — Lord Clive was of Opinion the Marattas would readily embrace an Alliance with Us and there is no Doubt but Mahadavarow would be glad to grasp at any Opportunity of acquiring the Bidderore Country, which must be the only Possession We can admit of his enjoying, nor do We cannot consent to his coming, but must insist that the Government of Mysore be restored to the Rajah's family under our Protection, but subject to the Payment of an Annual Tribute, which must also be provided for the Bidderore Country, tho' it may be hereafter be relinquished —

Having thus made you acquainted with our Sentiments, as well as with the Plan we are inclined to adopt We doubt not but you will readily assist us for as you are able to carry it into Execution — For which Purpose We shall depend on your sending Us a Supply of Cash by the first Ships [illegible] if you do not want the Money it may be reserved for the China Investment — We hope you will embrace every Conveyance that may offer of transporting the Troops you may be able to send, either to Gingeram or Vizagapatam to be ready to act wherever they may be most wanted — We are with Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Chas.t Boone Hector de Cromé

Fort St. George
31.st August 1767

102 Fort St. George 31st August 1767

To Captain Pascal
Commanding at Chingleput

Sir

Four small Field Pieces four Tumbrils with some Horse & Artillery Men set off from hence for Trivatore this Morning on their Arrival at Chingleput You will furnish them with the best Escort in your Power to Pondamalle & give the Serjeant at that Place Directions to obtain the best Information he can of the Motions of the Enemy if any should be in the Carnatic and to send a fresh Escort on with them to Changama & from thence to Trivatore And he is either to return the Escort you may send, or let it proceed as he may find it necessary — You will give the Non Commissioned Officer Commanding the Detachment Orders to be particularly careful in the Marches and if he finds the Convoy to be intercepted by any Party of the Enemy He must take Post at Gingee Chittapet or the nearest Fort & to advise Colonel Smith as well as the Officer at Trivatore of his Situation

Whenever any Supplys are sent from hence with Stores, you may receive from them the good Arrack, & return by them such as are unserviceable —

We are
Sir
Your most Obt. Servants
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
31st August 1767

To Captain Frazer
Commanding at Arcott

Sir

As We think it necessary that Colonel Smith should be reinforced with all the Effective Europeans that can

803 Fort St. George 31st August 1767

Orders to send 50 Europeans to Vellore to be joined by a Detachment from Arcott

can be spared We therefore desire you will order 50 of them at Arcott most proper for immediate Field Service to proceed either to Vellour to be joined by a Detachment to be sent from thence, or to Arnee, where they will meet a Party under Captain Lieutenant Povey; you will consult with Captain Billingham & follow such Steps as you shall find most expedient —

You will acquaint the Nabob of the Necessity of this Measure, & that We think the Fort of Arcott can be in no Danger with the Force that will then be left in it and if the Enemy moves towards it, our Army will follow and prevent their attempting any thing against it

If Lieutenant Alcock is still at Arcott & can be employed in the Fort, or in disciplining the Nabobs Sepoys You will detain him with You & acquaint the Nabob that if it is agreable to him you will appoint him to make the necessary Disposition of his Troops for the Defence of the Place —

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient Servants
Charles Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
31st August 1767

To Captain Matthews
Sent to Captain Mathews Fleet

Sir

We are concerned to observe the very great Expence that attends the clearing the Woods and as the Nabob has made no Advances for that Purpose We cannot in the present Situation of Affairs when our Expences are exceeding Cash advance any further Sums on that Account You will therefore desire for the present from employing any more People on that Service —

We

Fort St. George 31st August 1767

Encamped with about 1000 Sepoys & some Artillery

Sam Hon^ble Sir & Sir

Your most Obed.t & most Hble Servt

29th August 1767 John Billingshaure

In Consequence of which the following Answer was returned

Sir

To Captain John Billingshaure

Commanding at Vellore

Sir

Letter to Captain Billingshaure

The President has laid before Us your Letter to us of the 29th as we would willingly have Colonel Smith reinforced with all the effective Europeans from Vellore with 600 of those from Arcott we desire you will on the receipt of this Letter order the Detachment of Captain Povey's Party from such a Detachment of all the Recruits & other Troops under your Command as may be fit for immediate field Service & send them forward as may be fit for immediate field Service & send them with the Officers before directed to join Colonel Smith by Way of Vore Pallore, Callerchee &c and to Tirumale where the Commanding Officer will undoubtedly hear from Colonel Smith & receive Orders for his further Movements the Commanding Officer in the Interim is to be very cautious in Intelligence of a strong Body of the Enemys Horse or Foot being at any Place on or near his Route to take Post at the nearest Fort & advise Colonel Smith thereof as he should do of his Marching

We have dispatched four Guns four Tumbrils with some Stores and 15 Artillery allow to Tirumale which we imagine will be at Chittapet about the 8th or 9th of September. Should Captain Lieutenant Povey hear of their being near him, He will take them under his Command

Fort St. George 31st August 1767

We desire you will take every Measure in your Power for the Protection & Support of the Honourable Company

We are Sir

Your most Obedient Servants

Fort St. George Chas. Boucher &c. Council

31st August 1767

Came in the following Letter from Captain Billingshaure to the Governor

To the Hon^ble Charles Boucher Esq^r

President & Governor of Fort St. George

Sam Hon^ble Sir

Yesterday I received Orders from Colonel Smith directing me to send to Camp all those Men belonging to the Army that I thought were sufficiently recovered from their Disorders and as many of the Recruits as were stout hearty Men. In Consequence of which, Ensign Sam Dwith twelve of the recovered Men from the Hospital & forty picked Men from the Recruits marched this Morning at 10 o'Clock

About ten this Morning I received another Letter from the Colonel acquainting me that a large Body of the Enemys Horse had entered the Valley of Amboor & that it would be impossible for them to join him in his present Situation

On Receipt of which I dispatched a Horseman express to order Mr Seward to return with the Detachment to this Garrison without Loss of Time. They are now at Vellore coming &c. and will be here tomorrow Morning

I have this Moment received Intelligence of the above Party of Horse driving off 500 Bullocks belonging to the Army, and killing and wounding 300 of the Rabble Horse that were detached to recover the Cattle, & that they are off with the Booty & are now encamped at a Place called Taikerade

Ordering of the Detachment must undoubtedly from Vellore to Camp being countermanded

Fort St. George 31st August 1767

Commands & proceedings thence to Tymonale.

We are

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servants

Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
31st August 1767.

Septemr. 1st Came in a Letter from Major Flint at Trichinopoly to the Governor advising that Captain Peter Crawfurd died there the 27th August

Captain Peter Crawfurd dies

2d Received the following Letter from Captain Billingsham

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George.

Letter from Captain Billingsham

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have been favored with your Favor of the 24th. Instant advising of the March of Captain Povey with three Hundred Peons & two Cadets & directing me on his Arrival here, to detach Lieutenant with all the Cadets in this Garrison, except three, to join the Troops under the Command of Colonel Wood on their March to Tiagar.

Previous to which I had received orders from Colonel Smith, to send those Gentlemen to join him, & accordingly they had marched the Day before Your Letter reached me. And yesterday Colonel Fodwith five of those Gentlemen arrived here, being obliged to retreat, the Communication being cut off between our Army & Tanjore, by a large Body of the Enemys Horse and Polygars, and this Morning Colonel Fodwith three of the above Gentlemen returned to join the Army by the Way of Tymonale the rest of them waits here for the Arrival of Captain Povey & to march with him.

Detachment of Cadets from having been ordered to Coimbetore by Colonel Smith

Fort St. George 2d September 1767

I have had Intelligence this Morning that the Enemy kept up a smart fire from seven Pieces of Cannon for two Days on the Fort of Covelpatnam & then ceased, but cannot know what has been the Event. I have likewise Information that Hyder Ally with his whole Army has entered the Polygar Country, and that Colonel Smith had marched towards Dindigul, but cannot pretend to know how true this Intelligence may be. I will not pretend to say, as I have not had a Letter from the Army these three Days, & indeed, I find it very difficult to get Intelligence at any Rate, and am at a Loss how to account for it.

I have the Honor to be

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt. & most Hble Servant

Fellows
31st August 1767.

D. John Bellingshaw
Capt. 2d Regt.

Came in the following Letter from Captain Fraser at Arcot

Letter from Captain Fraser

Honble Sir & Sirs

I am just returned from paying my Respects to the Nabob & he has enjoined me to write to your Honor & Council on the most pressing Manner to begin immediately to send him Cannon Powder & Shott, we being without any suffiency of Cannon Powder & Shott, we being without any suffiency of that Article to make a Defence of a Siege of two or three Days. The Enemy by all his Excellency's Accounts have made a surprizing Progress & convey their Artillery as fast as they march with their Horse. I am putting this Fort into the best Posture of Defence I possibly can, we have now sixteen Guns mounted on the Ramparts fit for Service from 24 down to 2 lb. I hear Gen. Caillaud will be here in two or three Days with a Battering Train, so that I hope we shall not be in Want of Ammunition. I am honored our little if we are without Ammunition. I am honored with your Letters in this Particular a few Days since to Colonel Wilkes in this Particular a few Days since to Colonel Wilkes but have not had Time for an Answer. I have likewise wrote

to

to Mr Pyne who I am told is Paymaster to this Garrison but without any Effects. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Hon'ble Sir &c

Your most Obed.t & most Hble Servant

Robert Fraser

Arcott
31st August 1767

In Consequence of which the following Letter was immediately wrote to Mr Pyne at Vellore

To Mr. George Pyne
Storekeeper at Vellore

Sir

Captain Fraser at Arcott having represented the great Want he is in for Cannon Powder and Shott for the Defence of that Place I am directed by the President & Council to desire you will immediately send him a sufficient Supply of both as well as such other Stores as Captain Fraser may judge necessary for the Forces under his Command

I am Sir
Your most humble Servant
J. H. Stone Secry

Fort St George
2d September 1767

Ordering him to send Ammunition &c to Arcott

Received the following Letter from Colonel Smith to the Governor

Hon'ble Sir

Letter from Colonel Smith

For this three Days past many Hircars brought Intelligence of the Approach of Hyder Alys Army to the Pass near Conjepatam we called Chamardurgum, made fires & halted this Morning at the Foot of this Pass & I ordered out some Black Horse to know the occasion of it. Some of them returned wounded with Information that 4000 of Hyders Horse had entered the

Enemy Hyder Alys approach near the Pass at Conjeveram

Some of the Patels Prisoners &c

Country to discover our Situation & plunder Cattle &c. I am this Instant brought to my Tent who relates that he was one of the 4000, that they had only been sent on Discovery without Tents, Hors keepers or any other Attendants & that with his Army halted on the Southern Side the Pass and it was said would march thro to Day. I am ally'd & Cot from his Camp he is to enter by another of these Passes

To morrow I propose moving with our Troops & Cutangerry, that We may cover that Pass & be in Readiness to act as Circumstances may offer. Colonel Wood must by this Time be near Sugar, which should induce him to put them in Motion. I shall address him again this Evening with Orders to proceed to Tirumalle where he can be prepared either to join me or oppose any of the Enemy that shall attempt to march through the Pass leading towards Trinomale

Many of the Nabobs Horsemen are coming in wounded & I must say this Days work will prevent them being so adventurous another Time for they were not a little Mal apropos

I hope by to morrow to write you more fully of these Matters in the Interim believe that nothing on my Part shall be wanting to punish this Perfidy so soon as possible, excuse the hurry I am obliged to write in but be assured I am

with due Respect & Esteem

Hon'ble Sir

Your most Affectionate Servant

Joseph Smith

Cockangerry
26th August 1767

O.F.C.

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At a Consultation Present

Thursday 3d Septr

Charles Boucher Esqr Governor President
John Pybus — Samuel Ardley
John Call — George Stratton
George Dawson — James Boucher
Henry Brooke — George Mackay.

A Letter from John Pybus Esqr read as follows —

To the Honble Charles Boucher Esqr
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Gentlemen &c.

Letter from Mr. Pybus regarding the Sepoys raised by the Rajah of the Poligars

In Obedience to your Instructions I came with Colonel Stuart for Arcott, & took an Opportunity of representing to the Nabob your Surprize on hearing that notwithstanding what had been so often recommended to him concerning the discharging his Sepoys who were an immense Expence to him, and who Experience had long since convinced Us were not to be depended on when Service was going forward he was daily entertaining more, and that two Battalions were now actually raising for him at Arcott. You think he might find that the approaching Troubles had laid him under the Necessity of making some Preparations for the Security of Arcott, as the Place would otherwise have been entirely abandoned. And as he was determined to remain there himself and the Pollams was any extraordinary Service, he was desirous of preserving it from the Ravages of the Enemy's Horse should they force a Passage into the Carnatic. I moreover told Him That a Part of these new raised Sepoys had been posted at Conjeveram Covrepauk Tonay and other

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Places in the Circar Country for the like Purpose. That it was impossible for him to manage the Business of his Country should he discharge his Sepoys, as he had determined and to let them to Renters but keep the Whole in his own Hands which made it indispensably necessary for him to keep a large Subsidy to be under the Orders of his Amildars from the Tinnivelly Country to the Palnaud which is a large Extent, And that some of those Sepoys which were principally intended by him as Subsidy were under the Orders of the Company's Officers, and occasionally employed with them on Services on the Field or in garrisoning of Forts, as they might see proper. That he therefore hoped you would permit him to employ such People & take such Measures for the Management of the Business of his Country as he should judge necessary — I then desired he would furnish me with an exact Account of the Number of Sepoys, I paid me with an exact Account of the Number of Sepoys, I paid & others at present in his Service, which he very readily consented to, and I have now the Honor to lay before You the same with a List thereof & have retained as taken by Me from the Nabob himself — I am with much Respect

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Your most Obedt & most Hble Servt

John Pybus

Fort St. George
31st. August 1767 —

List of the Troops in the Service of Nabob Sergt Dastar to the Palnaud Country, and where stationed, As by an Account received from the Nabob

	Sepoys	Horse
Under Captain Freckleman		
In the Tinnivelly Country	219	511
Under Lieutt Colonel De Bock	2	998
Nattam, with Captain Stockwell an Officer of the Nabobs	20	195
Under Colonel Wood —		

Sepoys

	Topasses	Sepoys
Sriharipuly	12	139
Ramgerry	45	300
Carvar	55	82
Surgeon	5	798
Under the Nabob's Officers		
Cutalore		164
Abancor		45
Horsepattam [according to the last Account received from thence by the Nabob, but some of these have been entertained in the Company's Service, how many He could not tell, therefore Remarked on the whole there when the last Returns were sent him being]	30	1722
Palam Cotah	1	100
Chittambrum		100
Tinivandi		112
Conatick Gar		400
Doni	2	100
Head Peyramaun Timmy Coopauk & other poor Chowdrees	2	2341
Villavanodai & Kittelam		382
D.° Under Captain Bellingham		500
Sirkali & Carabopauk Northern Forts & Villages (Smuggling Troops)		812
Mayaddy		51
In the several New Forts & Villages lately taken and under the Orders of Colonel Smith	38	800
In the Pollams under Captain Alexander (an Officer of the Nabobs) and Revenue Farm	31	586
At Seerkally		222
At Pattinam		43
At Pollams & Villages dependant thereon	39	1000
Bogole	2	
Marchalat {Not under the Orders of the Nabobs Officers / Not under Command of Capt.n Dams}	131	1499
Attending on the Nabob in his Palanqueen &c.	14	1000
	Boats 22	Topasses 648 Sepoys 20833

N.B. It is to be remarked that among these Orders Topasses there are many Companies of different Persons, but the Nabob could tell the exact Number. And there are some more Europeans Officers in his Service than are here mentioned.

Opinion of the Board thereon.

We are much concerned to observe the large Number of Troops kept up by the Nabob, particularly as we are convinced they are almost a useless Expence, as no Dependance can be placed in them, whenever their Service is required, on account of the irregular Manner in which they are paid & disciplined. There might indeed have been some Reason for his raising a few Sepoys for the immediate Defence of Arcot, in the present Conjuncture; But as soon as these Troubles are over, We must find some Means of procuring on the Nabob to discharge the greatest Part of this Troops, as it will add much to the Security of his Country & the Increase of his Revenues, of the entire Protection thereof is left to the Company. For We have the greatest Reason to imagine that the Expence He is now at is far greater than the Revenues of the Country will afford.

Reasons for persuading the Nabob to discharge the greatest Part of his Troops

Letter from Colonel Wood read as follows.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r
President & Governor &c.a Council
of Fort St. George.

Stamp Office

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have received your agreeable Favor of the 24.th Instant yesterday.

Major Flint is left in the Command of Trichinopoly agreeable to your Orders, which Colonel Campbell acquainted me he has wrote you, as well as acknowledged all your Letters addressed to him.

I have sent to Mr. Barlow to enquire what Stores he can supply us with, who have under his Charge & what he has not shall endeavour to Madras agreeably to your Request.

I

Fort St. George 3d September 1767

Advices received from Colonel Wood dated the 26th Ultimo with the Battalions of Sepoys proper for the Expedition thereon Body to accompany the Bengalore Troops

I came to this Place yesterday from whence I detached Captain Dormond & Cowper with three Battalions of Sepoys & two Field Pieces to Attoor to examine that Fort as well as the Pass, I shall follow them tomorrow and see what is to be done, but I fear we cannot expect the Fort without heavier Metal than what we have here. Had I two 18 lb.rs by what I can learn of the Strength of it, I could insure the Fall of it in a short time, I am told the Distance from hence to Attoor is about 30 Miles therefore it will be two Days march before us.

I have only 8 Pieces of Cannon with me and two with the Sepoys which we can move very well at present & as I have sent to Major Hunt for some of the Nabobs Topasses that are at Ramgurry will expedite the Artillery much when they arrive, Smith had another twelve Pounder, and two Tons in the Room of those 2 Pdrs as they are heavier to draw and worse to work than the Six Pounders.

I have by this Moment had Intelligence, that Hyder Alys Army was in motion on the 26th Inst. towards Coriapatam, that he intends to enter the Carnatic by the Attoor Pass. Nizam Alys is to come in by another Road.

I have the Honor to be most respectfully
Humble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obd.t Humble Servant
John Wood.

Camp near Tiagar the 29th August 1767.

Kingsey against other Sepoys.

We are concerned Colonel Wood should have marched so far out of his Way, or Thought of attacking Attoor, for which he has no Orders, particularly at this Time, when his

Junction with Colonel Smith is of the utmost Importance. We flatter ourselves however that He will before this have received Orders from Colonel Smith to join him with all Expedition when we hope they may be able to oblige the Enemy to come to a general Engagement.

Report of the Commissary General of the additional Number of Bullocks employed to the Sepoy Battalions.

The Commissary General lays before the Board a Letter from the Paymaster at Camp, advising that Colonel Smith had applied for an additional Number of Bullocks for each Battalion of Sepoys, exceeding what are allowed by the Regulations, which the Paymaster had accordingly supplied.

We must conclude that Colonel Smith has found this additional Number absolutely necessary for the Good of the Service, and therefore must, for the present, acquiesce.

Orders thereon.

It is however to be particularly recommended to Colonel Smith, to suffer no Innovations that can possibly be avoided to be introduced into the Service, but that all possible economy be observed.

M.r Law Governor of Pondicherry advises that two Sepoys & a Dooley had deserted from their Service with an Intention as they imagine to enter into that of some of the Country Powers, & desiring we would endeavour to intercept them and send him back to Pondicherry.

M.r Law Governor of Pondicherry advises the Desertion of two Sepoys & a Dooley from his Service.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from M.r Law Governor of Pondicherry, advising that two Sepoys & a Dooley had deserted from their Service with an Intention as they imagine to enter into that of some of the Country Powers, & desiring we would endeavour to intercept them and send him back to Pondicherry.

Agreed that Orders be sent to Camp & the different Out Garrisons for carrying into Effect the Resolution here mentioned.

Resolution to be signified.

Letter from Naples Envoy at Rome to the Company.

Letter from Naples Envoy at Rome to the Company.

Letter from Naples Envoy at Rome to the Company

Fort St. George 3d September 1767.

Offices of the Revenue Dept.

Affairs

From the Accounts we have had of Mr Smith's Conduct Mr Powney's Reasons to be satisfied with it, on the Contrary there is great Room to believe that he has greatly prejudiced our Affairs with the Soubah. The only Service he was ordered, was the procuring a Cowle for General Calliaud to proceed to Court, since which he seems to have paid not the least Attention to our Interests. He has therefore no Reason to expect any Favors from Us. Agreed that an Answer be returned him to the above Purport.

Mr Cuthbert's claims &c. of the Masters the Expedition to Manilla may be procured of the Accountant to Prize Money.

Mr Cuthbert one of the Agents appointed for the Captors of Manilha lays before the Board two Extracts of Letters from Mr Parry another of the Agents in England relative to Prize Money due to the Officers & Men employed on that Expedition, & requests the Assistance of the Board in order to procure exact Lists of such of the Officers and Men as now exist in order for the Recovery of the said Prize Money due & to be paid to them.

Ordered that Copies of the above Extracts be sent to the Commanding Officers at Camp and the different Out Garrisons, & that they be directed to procure from the Captains or Officers Commanding the different Companies of Artillery or Infantry Battalions of Sepoys and Lists of such Officers & belonging to their respective Companies or Battalions as were employed on the Expedition against Manilha, as will shew that were then in the Service of the Honble Company at that of the Squadron Royal Artillery & 79 Regiment who have been entertained since & to transmit such Lists to the Secretary with all Expedition. The List to contain

Ordered Copies &c.

Fort St. George 3d September 1767

the Officers and Men's Names, the Corps & Company they then belonged to, together with their Rank & Offices and to be attested by the Captain or Officer now Commanding such Company or Battalion.

Mr Woodley appointed a Conductor.

Colonel Smith having recommended Mr Woodley for a Conductor, who is much wanted. It is Agreed that a Warrant as such be granted him.

E. Brenchley
John Lord
Sam Bradley
John Call
Geo Stratton
Geo Dawson
H. Bourchier

Fort St. George 3. September 1767

Dispatched the following Letters

To Colonel Smith
Lieut. Col.

Sir

The Company General having laid before Us a Letter from the Paymaster advising him that you had applied for an additional Number of Bullocks for each Battalion of Sepoys exceeding what are allowed by the Regulations which the Paymaster had according refused. We must conclude that you have found this additional Number absolutely necessary for the good of the Service & therefore approve for the present but We must at the same time earnestly recommend that You be particularly attentive that no Impositions that can possibly be avoided be introduced in the Service but all possible Economy be observed, as you must be sensible of the Difficulty We find in supporting the very heavy Expence We are now at

In the present critical Situation of Affairs We desire you will either write to Us or the President every Day, whether you have any thing very material or not to communicate

We are
Sir
Your most Obed. Hble Servants
Charles Bourchier &c Council

Fort St. George
3. September 1767

To the Honble Thomas Hodges Esq.
President & Governor &c Council
at Bombay

Honble Sir & Sirs

In our Letter of the 4th August we advised you of our Situation and of the Preparations We were making

to oppose the Attempts of the Soubah & Hyder Ally for invading the Carnatic. We are now to acquaint You that Hostilities have been actually commenced by a Body of their Cavalry advancing into the Peysse & plundering the Country.

The Reduction of Hyder Ally Cawn being now become a Matter of Necessity as well as Interest for the Security of the Carnatic & the Company's Possessions We have determined on using our utmost Efforts to accomplish it. And as your co-operating with Us will greatly facilitate our Operations it is necessary that We should lay before Your Honor &c the Principles that led Us to enter into the late Convention with Nizam Ally. The Steps we have taken. The Plan we have adopted for carrying our Designs into Execution, & the Part We earnestly recommend you will take therein. These you will find in the accompanying Paper and We doubt not but you will readily afford your Assistance in an Undertaking, which is become of the utmost Importance for the Safety of our Honble Masters Possessions on this Coast and not less [illegible] our own.

We have already given the necessary Instructions to our Commanding Officer & the Select Committee at Bengal to be particularly acquainted with our Situation & Designs, & the present Tranquility which now reigns there will we hope enable them to afford Us very effectual Assistance. And We think there can be no Doubt of the three Presidencies from Bombay to Bengal being able to ensure Peace & Stability to our Honble Masters Affairs.

Your Honor &c Council doubtless observe the Necessity of paying the greatest Regard & Attention to the Situation of Mahrattas now & for what Purpose We must particularly request you will use your utmost Endeavours to find out which the

he has any Family Disputes or other Objects to keep him employed on the Balagate Country, or towards Bearer the Banks of the Norbedah during the Course of next Year, and give Us the most early Intelligence, We must rely on your keeping a watchful Eye on his Conduct & using every means to prevent his engaging to act against Us, rather than have him on our Hands as an Enemy: whilst we have Nizam Ally & Hyder Ally to deal with, we must deviate from our original Plan and engage him as a Friend. The Terms of such a Connection should have the entire overthrow and Extirpation of Hyder Ally for its Basis, & the Restoration of the antient Rajahs family to the Government of Mysore under our Protection, & on Condition that the said Government shall pay a stipulated Choute annually to the Marattas, for which we will be Guarantees. The Biddanore Country we could also wish was restored to the Ikkeries family, under your Protection, or that of the Marattas if it must be so, but not to be possessed by them, tho' subject to an annual Choute; The Country of Sera or Shirpe & the Places lately taken from Hyder Ally, we could wish to have put into other Hands than those of the Marattas who according to good Policy, should be kept as far as possible from the Frontiers of the Carnatick. But if this Point cannot be adjusted by vesting these [illegible] to our Nabob or any other Alternative, then we could wish that they were ceded solely to Morarer Row.

The Cabel of Madanaraw now at Arcott has made some Proposals of this Kind to our Nabob, & has even allowed that his Master would be very glad to see Nizam Ally and all the Family of Nizam ul Mulk expelled from the

from the Decan Government, & one of King Shaw Allums sons established in their Room, but this would be extending our Views too far, for the present. The Principal Point is to root out Hyder Ally & then consider in whose Person the Ballance of against the Marattas shall be kept up, for it is an incontestible Maxim that the Government of the Decan should be preserved (if possible) entire, otherwise it must fall to the Marattas & increase their Power, & make them our Neighbours both in the Carnatick and Circars, to avoid which has been the Grand Object of all our Operations.

We are with Esteem
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obed.t Hble Servants
Cha.s Bourchier &c. Counc.l

Fort St. George
3.d September 1767.

Fort St. George 25.th August 1767.

Account of our Motives for obtaining the Circars entering into an Alliance with the Soubah and our Proceedings in Consequence

The treacherous and deceitful Conduct of Nizam Ally Cawn, Soubah of the Decan, in Violation of the most solemn Engagements to Us by Treaty, and to the Nabob Sujaguk Dowlah by the most ample Sanads, being like to engage us in a War with Himself, and with Hyder Ally Cawn who by seconding the Soubah his Expectations to satisfy his own Ambitious Designs on the Carnatic, and at the same Time his Resentment against Us, it becomes necessary in our Opinion seriously, and diligently to concert some well formed Plan, to oppose and frustrate the Views of our Enemys before they are enlarged, and before they are strengthened by any Success, or Addition of Force.

As it is highly probable, that the Troubles now arising may require the Assistance of the other Presidencies to ex-

pinguish

extinguish them, and to effect the overthrow of Hyder Ally Cawn which is a most desirable Object it becomes essential in Vindication of our Conduct, and for their Information in considering the Plans proposed, to recur to the Principles that led Us to obtain Possession of the four Northern Circars, and to adopt the late Connection with the Nizam Ally, which has been productive of the present hostile Preparations.

After the Conclusion of the national War in 1763 which ruined the Power of our most formidable Competitors the French in India, the Destruction of the Rebel Hyder Cawn on this Coast, and the Extirpation of Cossim Ally & Defeat of Sujah ut Dowlah in Bengal, it became an Object of the highest Importance, and required the principal Attention both of this Presidency, and that of Calcutta, to pursue such Measures as should give Stability & Permanancy to the valuable Possessions the Company had acquired, and lay the Foundation of future Tranquility therein. This Juncture was undoubtedly the most proper to accomplish such a salutary Purpose, & Lord Clive with the Select Committee at Bengal, pursued it with Vigor, not only as far as regarded the Districts immediately under their Orders, but even offered their Assistance to Us.

For Reasons set forth in our Consultations of the Military Department, the 11th August 1766, and further explained in a Letter from Mr. Palk to Lord Clive of the 1st September following, We held it as a first and principal Object to obtain Possession of the four Northern Circars We had endeavored in the Year 1765 by Representations, Proposals, & high Offers of Rent to acquire the Management of

of these Countries from the Nizam, that we might establish some order in the Government which was continually disturbed, by the contending Zemendars; and give Security to our Merchants in providing the Investment. But all our Measures were frustrated by the Obstinacy, or Jealousy of Nizam Ally, tho we offered annually six Times more than ever We got from these Circars. At length we resolved to try another Channel, and solicit Grants of these Countries from the Mogul, in hopes that Nizam Ally, when he saw Us provided with such Pretensions, would more readily give into our Views. Accordingly Lord Clive obtained Royal Phirmaunds from Shaw Allum ceding the Sovereignty of these Countries for ever to the Company, which were received here in October 1765.

We however still forebore to assert the Company's Right by Force and wished to have obtained Possession of the Lands, and a Confirmation of the Grants from Nizam Ally, even at the Expence of some Lacks; but he was impracticable to all Proposals, and there appeared no Method to arrive at the first Point except with a Force to back our Pretensions. With Reluctance this Measure was applyed to, in taking Possession of Rajahmundry, Ellour & Condapilla the 7th of March by a Body of Troops under the Command of General Caillaud, after publishing the Phirmaunds at Masulipatam the 3. of the same Month.

Having gone thus Length, Letters which had been previously prepared, were dispatched by General Caillaud to the Nizam & Rueeun ud Dowlas, explaining the Motives for the Steps we had taken, assuring them that our Intentions were not to go farther, & declaring that we still wished the

Soubah

Soubah would accept our Friendship, & yield to the Terms on which we offered it. for tho' our Proceedings were apparantly contradictory to such Declarations, yet it was Self Security that prompted us to adopt the Measures we had pursued, without the least Intention of depriving the Soubah of the least Part of his Revenues; on the Contrary we were ready to support hes Government, and assist in asserting hes Rights.

The Nizam seemed deaf to all Remonstrances, and full of Resentment vowed nothing but Extirpation against us. He made a Peace with Janoge against whom his Troops were then engaged, concluded a Treaty with Mahaud avarow, & endeavored to stir on Hyder Ally to invade the Carnatic. We prepared to oppose these Measures on a defensive System, and tho' Hyder Ally drew together a large Body of Forces on the Frontiers of the Mysore Country towards Trichenopoly, and recalled hes Vakeel from hence, yet we endeavored to engage him in a defensive Alliance, and went so far as to make Advances, and to depute Mr. James Bourchier to adjust the Articles with him. At the same Time we prevailed on Surajah Dowlah to send a trusty Person to the Nizam, in hopes by that Step to bring about a Reconciliation. Hyder Ally refused to receive Mr. Bourchier & the Nabob's Ambassador returned without the least Hopes from Hydrabad. We still continued quiet & determined to give all the Indications we could by our Conduct, of our Disposition to live in Peace with the Soubah, and all our Neighbours. But that we might be justified in our Proceedings, and be prepared for the worst in Case a War was unavoidable with Nizam Ally Hyder

Ally.

Ally and with the Marattas, Mr. Palk our President addressed Lord Clive very fully on the 1st. September 1766, stating the Steps we had taken, the Situation of Affairs at that Time, & the probable Consequences, asking his Advice & Assistance from Bengal for future Measures. Lord Clive communicated their Letter to the Select Committee at Bengal, who with him approved of our Proceedings, as will appear by their Replies of the 17th. October, entered in our Consultations the 17th Novemr. These Letters with one from the Select Committee of the 26th July received and entered the 1st. September, not only encouraged us to persevere, but repeatedly recommended a Connection with, & support of the Soubah, in order to check the Marattas in their Conquests, & curb their growing Power, for it was laid down as an established Maxim, that they were the only Power who could disturb the Company's Possessions in Bengal, and might equally affect us here, who had moreover Hyder Allys Motions and ambitious Views to attend to.

From this Period may be dated our Connection with Nizam Ally, for a Treaty was soon after concluded at Hydrabad by General Caillaud on Terms corresponding to our Views and the System of Politicks recommended from Bengal; our Resolution to co-operate against the Marattas, & our readily engaging to assist the Soubah against Hyder Ally as a preparative Step to give us a larger Scope of Action in reducing the Maratta Power.

Every Paragraph of Lord Clives Letter carries the strongest Expressions in favor of these three Objects. In the first He tells Mr. Palk "His Persons are so strong and unanswerable for what had been done, that nothing further could be said." In the Second he says "That very sensible & thinking

"thinking Man acquainted with past Transactions must be
"convinced that we could not recede from the Points we had
"arrived at without endangering the whole. It therefore only
"remained to adopt such Measures as would ensure Stabili-
ty & Permanency, which he concludes to be a Connection
"with the Nizam, an Opposition to the Marattas, and the
"overthrow of Hyder Ally's Usurped Power".

The quiet & entire Possession of the Four Circars having been confirmed by the Treaty of Hyderabad on Condition of our paying Yearly 7 Lacks of Rupees, or assisting the Nizam with a Party of Troops, in which Case the 7 Lacks were to defray the Expence of such Assistance, We resolved with the best Disposition in the World, to cultivate the Nizams Friendship, and to support his Authority. That he could not be brought immediately to turn his Views against the Marattas, got he very fortunately for us (as we then thought) proposed marching against Hyder Ally in Conjunction with the Marattas. We naturally conceived such a Combination, must soon reduce Hyder Ally to the utmost Straights, if not entirely ruin him, and we most heartily concurred in such Measures by sending a very large Body of Forces in hopes the Nizam would be induced to push Matters to the last Extremity. This was acting consistent with Lord Clives Notions whom his 6 Paragraphs says "By this Means you may lessen or destroy the Power "of a very dangerous Neighbour, the reducing of so aspiring "a Man as Hyder Ally within Bounds must be attempted "sooner or later".

It is hardly necessary to repeat, how after the Junction of some of our Troops with the Nizams, & Expectation of meeting the rest, our Commanding Officer endeavored by every Argument

Argument to spur the Nizam on, to act with Vigor, and not let the Marattas run away with all the Booty, as well as the Reputation of reducing Hyder Ally. He seemed insensible of his true Interest or the good Disposition we were in to support him in the pursuit thereof - He even treated our Commander, and Troops with the utmost Disregard, kept him ignorant of every Motion & dependant for every Days Provision. All this was borne in hopes, Time & Service might establish more Cordiality and convince the Nizam that without any Views to further Extension of Possessions for ourselves, we were determined as well in Conformity to our Treaty with him, as to our own Views for preserving Peace in the Carnatic and Circars, to support his Authority and first establish it over all the Countries South of the Kistnah, that We might be more at Liberty to assist him; & He be better provided with Resources of Money for acting, in the Deccan in opposing the Marattas, and endevoring to recover the Countries they had wrested from him - When we found the Nizam so wavering in his Resolutions, dilatory in his Proceeding, and so negligent and diffident of Us, we resolved to depute Mr. James Boureher to give him fresh Assurances of our unalterable Resolution to support him, and his Authority, and to propose more vigorous Measures - All that Mr. Boureher & Colonel Smith could urge, seemed to produce no Effect, and when the Marattas had finished their Affairs with Hyder Ally for a Sum of Money & were on the Point of returning, the Nizam whose Army was within 2 Days march of them, treated our Troops rather with more than ordinary Contempt & certain Negotiations going on, were conducted in so Mysterious a Manner, that it was much apprehended our Troops would

would be obliged to make their own party good, or submit to the greatest Indignities. Our Army laboured under the greatest Want of Money, and Provisions, & our Sick grew so numerous, that it was impossible to send Conveyances for them. However as the Nizam after the Departure of the Marrattas, seemed to act with more Vigour and marched towards Bangalore, our Troops followed, but it was soon perceived that there was no Intention of going to Extremities, and that a Negotiation for Money had already been opened, and as soon as the Number of Lacks could be fixed, would be concluded. This being the Case it was unnecessary to keep our whole force labouring under great Misery to wait the Event of a tedious Negotiation, & accordingly Mr. Bourchier & Col. Smith fully persuaded, that no hostile Operations were intended against Hyder Ally, represented the Necessity of our Europeans sicke were very sickly and & suffered much by the constant Rains that then fell, and some of the Sepoys should march to Cuddapahnatham, that the Sicke might be sent into the Carnatic, & supplies of Money and Provisions be procured. This was consented to, tho not without Reluctance & three Battalions of Sepoys and six Guns only were left with the Nizam. Before Mr. Bourchier and Colonel Smith quitted the Nizam they had solicited a Renunciation of Tribute for the Circars (which encon:cluding the Treaty of Hydrabad. General Caillaud was given to understand would be renounced after rendering the first essential Service) In Consequence a Promise was given that the Tribute of 2 Lacks for Chiacole should be renounced, that the Company and the Army should not only have 1/5 of the Money, which might be collected from Hyder Ally, but 1/5 on all future Occasions when our Troops

acted

acted conjunctively. A Promise was also given that whatever Treaty was made with Hyder Ally, we should be included & the Barriers between the Mysore Country, & the Carnatic, if possible be ceded to Us. We had little Dependance on the last Promise & had before endeavored to possess Ourselves of some of some of the Passes & Forts which commanded them because they were antient Dependancies of the Carnatic. Payen Gatte, were Objects we long had in View, and were at that Time like to fall into the Hands of the Marattas, We were moreover urged to take them by Rucan ud Dowla & concluded with him that in Case they were to be given up such a Cession would meet with the less Difficulty when we were already possessed of the Objects to be ceded and if Hyder Ally could not be brought to relish such a Proposal, or to be on friendly Terms with Us, then We should be the better provided to oppose him.

From the Middle of May to the End of June the Negotiations continued with Hyder Ally, Our Troops watched the Event, Part at Cuddapahnatham & part at Jegadevy, ready to assist the Nizam if required. Early in July the Nizam returned to Colar, and came near to Cuddapah Nattum from whence his Duan Purnea Ud Dowla, sent the Sanad for renouncing the Tribute for the Circar of Chicacole; an Acknowledgment for one Fifth of future Collections promised Soucar Bills for the Fifth of what Hyder Ally was to pay, as soon as the Payments could be adjusted. Our remaining Troops except 500 Sepoys and 400 Horse were then dismissed, and the Duan acquainted the President that he was desirous these should accompany the Nizam to Hydrabad, to preserve the Connection between Us & the

Nizam's

"Nizam and to strengthen the Bonds of Friendship —
"That the Nizam intended to move towards the Kistno
"by Way of Chittledourg; and that next Year there would
"be many important Affairs to settle by means of our
Assistance" — He represented indeed that some ill disposed
People had endeavored to poison the Nizam's Ears, and
infuse Jealousies of the English Conduct in making De-
mands not stipulated in the Treaty, and leaving him at
a critical Time when he was advancing against Hyder
Ally; but that he the Duan, convinced of our Attachment,
had represented Affairs in a more favorable Manner to
the Nizam, who intended sending one Mahomet Sheriff
Cawn to reside at Madras as his Vaquil —

About this Time reports were spread of the Nizams
Intentions to enter the Carnatic, and of Engagements that
he had entered into, for that Purpose with Hyder Ally;
but as the Duan had in a Manner of his own accord
just then forwarded the Sanads, had also sent the Acknow-
-ledgment for 5/5 of the future Collections, had permitted
our remaining Troops to retire, acquainted Us of the Nizam's
Intentions of returning, and bespoke our Assistance next
Year; we could hardly give serious Credit to such Reports.
Before the Middle of July, Circumstances seemed to con-
-firm the Bazar News, and the Nizam's Army instead of
marching from Colar North, wheeled about and marched
nearly S.West towards Bangalore, but the Duan upon
Expostulations from Mr Lathom concerning this Conduct
still declared that his Master had no Intention of quarrel-
-ling with the English. Tho' we did not entirely believe this
Declaration yet we concluded, this retrograde Motion might be

to

to hasten the Payment of the Money from Hyder Ally. However
not to be taken unprepared, tho' we would not appear alarmed,
We drew most of our Troops together in the Valley near Gega-
-dewy, and were determined to oppose the Nizam, or any other
who should attempt to enter the Carnatic. By the 25th The
Nizam had marched from Bangalore to Boodicotah, and
from thence near to the Pass of Cupettavaddy, which leads
into the Valley; & Hyder Ally's Troops were crossing the River
Syringapatam, and preparing to march towards Bangalore,
Reports were now circulated of great Designs formed by the
Nizam and Hyder Ally against Us & the Carnatic. & Com-
-plaints were uttered of our Breach of Treaty and want of
Faith, Mr Lathom made very strong Remonstrances to the
Duan against the Nizams Proceedings, and was always
answered equivocally; or that positively the Nizam never in-
-tended to quarrel with the English. For our Part we fully re-
-solved to act defensively & not quarrel with the Nizam if we
could possibly avoid it, because any Advantage gained over him
would be ruining the Power we meant to support, and be like
a Triumph in a Civil War. However that we might not
tamely bear these Reproaches and insulting Behaviour of the
Nizam, the President wrote him & Purnea Ul Dowlah,
expostulating in the strongest Terms on their Conduct with
Regard to Us, and desiring an Explanation; recommending
at the same Time, not to oblige Us to treat those as Enemies,
whom we fully resolved to support as Friends to the utmost
of our Power, on any Conditions not dishonorable. In the
mean Time Colonel Smith who Commanded our Army
was ordered to demand a categorical Explanation of the
Nizams Motions, & to oppose him if he offered to enter the Pass.
Accordingly

Accordingly Colonel Smith moved towards Outtatwadidy, and the Nizam on the other Side, marched back about 60 Miles to Bangalore.

On the Receipt of the Presidents Letters which Mr. Lathom delivered, Rucoun Ud Dowlah declared that it was now Time to take off the Mask; that he would deliver the Letter directed to the Nizam, and give an Answer next Day. Accordingly Mr. Lathom was told that he might depart: and that Captain Brown with the Sepoys and Horse might also leave the Army; for that there was no Dependance to be placed in the English; and that the Nizam was determined to enter the Carnatic and destroy the whole Country with the English Settlements unless they would restore the Sanads for the Chucacole Circar, make a new Treaty & give Security for the Exact Performance of it, & engage that their Troops attending the Nizam should go and come when & where he pleased, and act in every Respect under his Orders, with other Things to the same Purpose.

As there appeared no longer any Security for their Stay, or Probability of bringing the Nizam back by Arguments to reflect on his own true Interest, Mr. Lathom & Captain Browne retired the 7th. August with a very short but polite Letter from Rucoun Ud Dowlah to the President, and the 11th. joined Colonel Smith. The Soubah continued near Bangalore, & repeated Advices arrived of the Junction of Hyder Ally's Troops, & the Scheme they had formed of entering the Carnatic, or at least of keeping us in continual Alarm for the Security of it. It is moreover reported that their Plan is not to meet us in the Field yet, but to wait for the Junction of Allahadad crow after the Rains, and in the

in the mean Time to plunder all the Country they can.

Having thus stated the Principles on which we formed our Connection with Nizam Ally, shown our unalterable Resolution to fulfil our Engagements, as well thro' Interest as being bound by a Treaty; and given a Detail of our Proceedings at well as the Nizams, which has brought Us, (against our Inclination) to the present Prospect of a Rupture, We doubt not but we shall be justified in any Measures We may now take to frustrate the Nizams Obstinacy, and the ambitious Designs of Hyder Ally, whose Money distributed among the Courtiers, & the Nizams Necessities, have been the latent Cause of this Change in Politicks.

With how much Reluctance soever we may actually engage in a War against Nizam Ally, we seem now to be reduced to the Cruel Necessity of it, in Spite of all our forbearance & Resolution not to be Aggressors. We must therefore adopt Lord Clives Ideas in the 4th. Paragraph where he expresses himself to the following Purpose. "To relinquish "any Point now, or attempt to make Concessions, or Entreat, "would be considered as an Act of Fear not of Justice, other "Demands of a still more serious Nature would soon follow, "and the Loss of our Military Reputation among the "Natives" (having now the largest Force ever collected on this Coast of the Company's Troops) "upon which so much "depends, might expose Us to the Worst of Consequences" — This We think ought to be of such weighty Consideration, as to determine our Choice of a Plan for Action. For as Lord Clive adds in Conclusion. "To make Concessions to the "Nizam before he has felt our Superiority, would only heighten his Pride, & increase his Insolence: but to make them

them afterwards would strongly impress upon them our Magnanimity & Moderation —

To delay longer taking some vigorous Resolution to act offensively, may expose us to worse Consequences; not only by entailing on Us an immense Monthly Expence, and keeping the Country People on the Frontiers constantly alarmed to the Destruction of all Cultivation & other Business; but by allowing Time for the Nizam & Hyder Ally to engage the Conjunction of Mahrud ave row to come on the Carnatic for his Demand of Chouth, or at least require to be well paid for his forbearance. It therefore becomes a Point of the utmost Importance to season our Measures for endeavoring to bring these growing Troubles to a speedy Conclusion —

It may be supposed that the Nizam & Hyder Ally will avoid an Action in the Field, and endeavor to harrass our Troops or to plunder the Country, which our want of Cavalry puts too much in their Power. It may also be apprehended that In-action will dispirit our Troops, & that Desertion & Sickness will occasion the Loss of more men, than active Service in the Field — To remedy these Evils two Plans of Operation only occur at present — The first is to recommend to Colonel Smith to march towards the Enemy, and attack them if he finds it practicable, & can secure his Communication; or if that cannot be done thro' want of Cavalry, or the means of getting Provisions, then the Second is, To resolve to attack Tinguery Cotah, Athoor, Darmapury, or some Place of Importance in the Plain Country in order to induce the Enemy to advance & risque an Action to save them. If they will not do this, then by the Possession of these Places it will become more practicable for our Army to advance

advance into the Mysore Country: Add to these Reasons, that any Conquest of this kind will enable Us better to support the Expence of a War by acquired Revenues, and dispirit as well as prove the Weakness of the Powers combined against Us —

Should neither of these Measures give us an Opportunity of a General Action, or break the Combination, we must endeavor at all Events immediately to engage the Assistance of Morari Row with a strong Body of Cavalry, or some other Power in order to pursue our Operations, & invest any Place the Enemy may take Post under —

And here it may be necessary to recur again to what Lord Clive says concerning Hyder Ally, "that sooner or later he must be reduced" — The Accomplishment of this is one of our fixed Objects as the only sure method to give Peace to the Carnatic & Stability to our Possessions; for it is not only his trouble-some Disposition, & ambitious Views now, that we have to apprehend; it is at a favorable Opportunity, or in some future War, his taking the French by the Hand to re-establish their Affairs, utterly ruin us on this Coast. He has Money to pay them, & they can spare & assemble Troops at the Islands and it is reported that he has already made Proposals by Despatches to the French Company in Europe, or to the French King. The sooner therefore we lay our Plan, & persist in our Operations to anticipate him & restore the ancient Family of Rajahs to the Government, the better. It is true such a Project will be expensive, & how necessary soever it appeared we should not have involved the Company in it without Provocation, because we ever have in View their Injunctions of avoiding all Wars of Ambition, or those which have

have only an Extention of Territory for their Object, but on this Occasion Self Defence compells Us to draw the Sword, and good Policy requires that we should not sheath it, 'till we are rid of so troublesome a Neighbour. Lord Clive entertained more formidable Ideas of Hyder Ally, than the Marattas, & very justly, for in his 7th. Paragraph he says speaking of what we are to apprehend. "The Chief Strength of Hyder "Ally is Infantry, Cannon, & small Arms — The Chief Strength "of the Marattas is Horse." From the one you have nothing to apprehend but Ravages, plundering & Lofs in Revenue for a while, from the other Extirpation." It is these Advantages added to a great Command of Money, & the Possession of so large a Tract of Sea Coast on the Malabar Side, that makes Hyder Ally so dangerous a Neighbour to our future Tranquility: and reduces Us however unwilling to the Necessity of facing him as a Friend, or overthrowing him as an Enemy. The former we have hitherto found impracticable, and he has long entertained Chunda Saibs Son, and at present also Murtuzas Cawn Brother to the Nabob, purely to raise Troubles in the Carnatic on any favorable Occasion —

If therefore the Soubah continues firmly attached to Hyder Ally, supports him in spite of our Efforts to oblige him to retire, or change his Conduct; we must call on Bengal & Bombay to assist Us — The former by furnishing us with some Money, and as many Troops as they can spare to protect the Circars or to act in the Decan, & the latter by equipping their Marine, & a Body of Land Forces to attack all the Possessions of Hyder Ally on the Malabar Coast, and encouraging the Nayers & Princes on that side, to dispossess Hyder Ally of the Places he lately took from them — The Travancore Rajah

Rajah may also be spirited up to pursue his Advantages near Cochin —

In the Execution of this Project great Attention must be paid to the Situation of Mahadaveroo, & it must be observed whether he has any family Disputes, or other Objects to keep him employed on the Balagate Country, or on this Side Berar or of the Nerbedah during the Course of the next Year — If he is disengaged from all Affairs in those Parts, he cannot be idle, but may yield to the Solicitation of the Nizam, or Hyder Ally, who will doubtless make great Offers. In that Case we must for a while deviate from our established Maxim, not to form any Connection with the Marattas, or suffer them to extend their Possessions nearer to Us — Lord Clive foresaw that such an Alliance might for a Time be necessary, & says in his 8th. Paragraph. "Whatever Power "may be added to the Marattas by lessening that of Hyder Ally "may be recovered by an Alliance hereafter with the Soubah of "the Decan who will soon begin to think coolly of his own Interest. However this Connection must be suffered to take place as a former Resort, & we must rely on the Gentlemen at Bombay for watching Mahadaveroos Motions, & engaging him not to act against Us — Lord Clive was of Opinion the Marattas would readily embrace an Alliance with Us, & no Doubt Mahadaveroo will eagerly embrace an Opportunety to acquire the Biddanore Country which must be the only Possession we can admit of his enjoying near or we cannot consent to his coming, but must insist that the Government of the Mysore Country be restored to the Rajahs Family under our Protection subject (as it cannot be avoided) to the Payment of an annual Tribute, which must also be proposed for the Biddanore Country, that it may at last be relinquished —

Fort St. George 4th. September 1767

4th. Came in the following Letters

Letter from Capt.
Powery

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

I have the Honor to acquaint you, that in Conformity to your Orders of 31st. August, I have detached under the Command of Captain L.t Powery One Serjeant, One Corporal & 48 Private Men of this Garrison fit for Field Duty – Captain Powery having made two forced Marches to get in here this Party were much fatigued, so that halting here one Day, your Order arrived Time enough (tho' late last Night) for my getting the Detachment ready to march with him this Morning for Vellour where Captain Billingham acquaints Me he has one hundred Men of the Garrison ready to join him – as he marched from hence at three o'Clock I expect he will reach Vellour early this Day. On the Receipt of your Letter I immediately waited on His Excellency the Nabob who approved of your Orders & expressed himself entirely satisfied therewith – He desired me to acquaint You he is daily sending off Provisions & using every other Means in his Power for the good of the Service – indeed he is indefatigable. I cannot avoid acquainting Your Honor &c.a Council, that our Sick require some little Attention as they suffer much –

Captain Powery marches from Arcot with the Detachment for Vellour –

I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t & humble Servant

Robert Fraser

Arcott –
Sept.r 2d. 1767 –

To the Hon.ble Charles Bourchier Esq.r

President & Governor &c.a Council (In their Military Department)

of Fort St. George

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Cuddalore –

Your Favor of the 25th Ult.o has been duly received

The

Fort St. George 4th. September 1767.

The Officers remaining here in Sick Quarters shall be directed to join their Regiments as soon as their Healths will permit –

We advised Your Honor &c.a under Date the 20th Ult.o that fifty new raised Sepoys were to march the same Day to join Colonel Smith, but they no sooner heard they were to be sent from hence, than the greatest Part of them immediately refused to serve and tho' was not till three Days after, I could send off so small a Party as Four & Twenty, there being little Probability of our procuring any more, I thought it necessary to advise you of it –

advising of the Sepoys detained there refusing to go on Service

I am with the greatest Respect

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t & hble Servant

Robert Dowsett –

Cuddalore
2d. September 1767 –

Received the following Letter from Select Committee at Fort William –

To the Hon.ble Charles Bourchier Esq.r

President & Governor & the Gentlemen of the Secret Department at Fort St. George –

Letter from Select Committee

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

We chearfully embrace the Opportunity which your Letter of the 28th Ult.o affords us of testifying our Readiness to support all such Measures as you may think necessary for securing your late Acquisitions, and the Hon.ble Company's Possessions in the Carnatic. Convinced that Firmness and Vigor on your Part will soon effect a Change in the mistaken Politicks of the Soubahs Court, we highly approve your spirited Resolution to reduce him to a proper Sense of the Importance of your Friendship –

advising of their Readiness to assist &c.a –

As we shall never admit of any Distinction in the Interests of the two Presidencies, you may depend upon

more

promising three Battalions of Sepoys or more if necessary

more powerful Succours than those you now require, should the Posture of your Affairs render farther Assistance necessary in the meantime we have ordered down three compleat Battalions of Sepoys of the first Brigade from Mongeer, and shall embark them early in September in the Hector, the Earl of Elgin and such other Tonnage as we can procure, with Dispatch that the Troops may be landed either at Ganjam, Vizagapatam or Maruliputam, as the Season will permit. This whole Detachment will amount to 2340 Rank & file, and if we include European and Black Officers with the Non Effectives will not fall short of 2700 Men.

The Company having this Year sustained a great Number of Cadets, we propose annexing a certain Number of Young Gentlemen to each Battalion, not only to supply the Defs of Officers, but also to furnish them with an Opportunity of seeing actual Service, of which the happy Prospect of Tranquility in this Country, affords them but a distant Chance. We have the Honor to be with great Respect

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient Hble Servants

Harry Verelst
John Cartier
Richard Becher
Alexander Campbell

Fort William
8th August 1767.

5th To which the following Answer was sent.

To the Hon^ble Harry Verelst Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort William

Select to an answer

Gentlemen.

We have been favored with your Letter of the

the 8th August, and are much obliged to you for your Readiness to assist us in the Operations in which We are now engaged.

Our Letter of the 31st August (a Duplicate of which comes enclosed) will inform You fully of our Situation & of the Resolution We have taken to root out Hyder Ally, and to establish the antient Family of the Rajahs in the Mysore Government: and as this Service will require all the Force We can possibly spare it is with particular Satisfaction We observe that the peaceable Situation of your Affairs will enable you to afford us such ample Assistance. And as nothing will so soon and so effectually put an End to these Troubles, as the prosecuting our Designs with Firmness & Vigour, We shall hope to be assisted by You with one entire Brigade, which with the Force We now have in the Carnatic will be sufficient to protect them and at the same time convince the Soubah of his Rashness & engaging in a Quarrel with us.

desiring an entire Brigade & informing them of them of the Proposal of Madaraon for placing the King's Son on the Soubahship with our Opinion thereon

By these Means We hope we may also be able to avoid entering into an Alliance with Mahandavarow, a Measure, which nothing but absolute Necessity would induce Us to adopt, as we are sensible of the dangerous Consequences to be apprehended from an Increase of this Power His Vaquil who is now at Arcott has made some Proposals of an Alliance to the Nabob, and amongst them, the entire Extirpation of Tiram Ally & the whole Family of Nizam Ali Mulk from the Soubahship of the Deckan, and that one of the King Shaw Allum's Sons should be appointed in their Room. But this would be extending our Views too far at least for the present. The principal Objects we aim at, are the rooting out Hyder Ally, & to convince the Soubah of our Superiority, & then to consider in whose Person the

in.

the Ballance against the Marattas shall be kept up — For it is an inconsistable Maxim that the Government of the Decan should (if possible) be kept entire, otherwise it must fall to the Marattas and increase their Power, and make them dangerous Neighbours to the Company's Posessions both in Bengal & on this Coast to avoid which has always been the Grand Object of all our Operations —

We have not for some Days heard from Colonel Smith — some Parties of the Enemys Horse have entered the Passes, & have done some Mischief, But if Colonel Smith can but bring their main Body to a general Engagement, We doubt not but He will be able to prevent these Incursions —

We are with great Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Fort St. George
5.th September 1767 —

Cha.s Bourchier &c Council

Dispatched the following Letters to Anjengo & Tellicherry —

To William Hornby Esq.r
Chief &c.a Factors at Tellicherry —

Letter to Tellicherry —

Gentlemen

As the Soubah & Hyder ally Cawn have actually joined, and a Considerable Body of their Horse have entered the Carnatic, and We expect every Hour to hear of an Action, It is necessary we should use every means to effect the Overthrow of Hyder ally, which is become of the utmost Importance to the Security of our Honble Masters Posessions on this & the Malabar Coast — We have therefore wrote to the Presidency of Bombay requesting of them in the most earnest Manner to co-operate with Us to the utmost of their Power, by equipping their Marine and

and as large a Body of Land Forces as they may be able to act, to attack Hyder Ally's Posessions on that Side, & to spirit up the Nayers & Princes of the Country to embrace this Opportunity of recovering the Territories Hyder Ally has taken from them —

We therefore desire you will exert all your Influence with the Powers in your Neighbourhood to endeavour to attack his Posessions, and that you will furnish them with Military Stores and such other Means in your Power as may enable them the more effectually to distress the Enemy and facilitate our Operations —

We are

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t Humble Servants

Fort St. George
5.th September 1767 —

Chas Bourchier & Council

To Thomas Whitehill Esq.r
Chief &c.a Factors at Anjengo

Letter to Anjengo —

Gentlemen

As the Soubah & Hyder Ally Cawn have actually joined, and a Considerable Body of their Horse have entered the Carnatic, and we expect every hour to hear of an Action, It is necessary We should use every means to harrass & distress the Enemy, and to take every Measure to effect the Overthrow of Hyder Ally, which is become of the utmost Importance to the Security of our Honble Masters Posessions on this & the Malabar Coast — We have therefore wrote to the Presidency of Bombay requesting of them in the most Earnest Manner to co-operate with Us to the utmost of their Power, by equipping their Marine and as large a Body of Land Forces as they may be able, to attack Hyder Ally's Posessions on that

Side

Fort St. George 5th. Septem 1767

Side, & to spirit up the Nayers & other Princes of the Coun-
try to embrace this Opportunity of recovering the Territories
Hyder Ally has taken from them —

We therefore desire you will exert all your In-
fluence with the King of Tranvencore, to induce him to
make a Diversion by attacking some of Hyder Ally's Posses-
sions near his Frontiers and that you will furnish him
with Military Stores & every means in your Power to en-
able him the more effectually to distress the Enemy and
to favour our Operations — And We imagine He will readily
embrace such an Opportunity of assisting in reducing a
Power, whom He must live in perpetual Dread of —

The accompanying Letter to Tellicherry We request
you will forward with all Expedition —

We are Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t Hble Servants

Fort St. George
5th. Sept.r 1767 —

Chas. Bourchier &c.a Council.

Comm the following Letter from Captain St. Poveny —

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r
President & Governor &c.a Council
of Fort St. George —

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Capt.n Poveny

I arrived here yesterday Morning with the
Detachment under my Command from Madras & Arcott
consisting of One hundred & fifty Men, fifty of whom
joined me at the Later Place. Out of the above Detach-
ment I shall be obliged to leave Nine Men here, five of
which I brought from Arcott.

arrives with his Detachment at Velloor after a March of 239 Miles & upwards

Captain Bellingham has complained from Sick

Fort St. George 5th. September 1767 —

his Garrison the Detachment to two hundred and eighty nine
Rank & File, and I intend if possible marching this Evening
I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t Every humble Serv.t

Velloor
2.d September 1767 —

Peter James Poveny

The following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Todd to Captain
Billingham was received this Day —

Letter from Lieut.t Col. Todd to Captain Billingham advising of large Bodies of the Enemies Horse arriving at Changama —

Sir

I write you this to give you a State of things here,
where I arrived yesterday, and intended at Night pushing for
Camp — At Eight at Night a large Party of Horse came here
part pushed into the Pettah through the Bazar and within
a few Paces of the House where I was, cut some People and
carried off four Horses — Colonel Smith was yesterday at
Changama, he had heard nothing from Colonel Wood
since the 18.th who is marched away to Ambur and Vaen-
dagary and I have opened many of Colonel Smiths Letters
to him wrote in the most earnest & pressing Terms to join him
here, or at Changama — The Colonel has been vastly dis-
trest by the Enemy who are close up with him, and he de-
clines a Battle expecting to hear from Colonel Wood, his
last Letter says "God knows if to morrow may not decide the
Fate of the Carnatic" — It is dated yesterday and ends with
the most earnest Entreaties for Colonel Wood to march
towards him — What took Colonel Wood to the Westward
God knows perhaps Letters from Madras — I have not received
a Scrap from Colonel Smith tho' I have sent Letter after
Letter ever Since I came here — I have likewise hired People
to carry Colonel Smiths Letters to Colonel Wood & wrote

representing the necessity for Col. Woods Junction —

Some

him five different Times my self. You may judge the anxious State of my Mind. I am blockedup here and cannot get out till I have Instructions or an Escort. This Place is in sad order. Not a Gunner (or Gun worth a farthing) what there is I load myself. You shall hear soon from me again. Write the Contents to the Governor. Adieu

Yours Charles Tod

Trincomale 2d Sep. 1767

P.S. Colonel Smiths Letters to Colonel Wood. Picked up here by Chance Colonel Smith always imagining he was coming this Way — hasten up Povey.

† In Consequence of which the following Letter was immediately wrote & dispatched to the Select Committee at Fort William.

To the Honble Harry Verelst Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort William.

Ltr. to Select Committee at Fort William

Gentlemen

Since closing our Letter to you of this date We have received the inclosed Intelligence from Lieutenant Colonel Tod at Trincomale, which will shew your Honor &c. how critical our Situation is at present, when We reflect upon what has been done by an inferior Body of our Forces against a much superior Army of the Country Powers. We can hardly doubt of our defeating those now in Opposition to Us. As we have exerted our utmost Efforts to put it in Colonel Smith's Power to act against them with Vigour, and for this purpose have sent him constant Reinforcements of Europeans, as well as ample Supplies of Artillery & Stores. Should the Enemy prove Successful. We may expect they will

will lose no Time in taking every Advantage they can hope for from their Good Fortune, & We may probably see them with in our Limits. We have left ourselves here so bare of Troops that it will be utterly out of our Power to send out a Man from hence to oppose them or even to defend our Black Town, as We have only 3 Companies of Sepoys & about 100 Effective Europeans. We must therefore earnestly request that of the Reinforcements you propose sending Us, that you will Order a Part if the whole cannot be compleated to come directly hither or at least to Mazulipatam, where as well as at Vizagapatam we shall have Orders ready lodged for their future Proceedings.

desiring that the Troops may be sent hither, or at least to Mazulipatam.

We are with great Esteem
Gentlemen
Your most Obedt. & Hble Servants
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
5th. September 1767.

6. Received the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel De Beck Commanding at Madura.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George.

Letter from Lieut. Colo. De Beck advising of Maupheus Cawns arrival at Dindigul.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I beg leave to acquaint You, that one of my Horsecars came from Dindigul & informed me that Maupheus Cawn arrived at that Place with a few Horses and Sepoys.

I have sent instantly some trusty People to Dondegul to endeavor to find out what his Intentions are. As soon as I have any further Intelligence I shall do myself the Honor of acquainting You therewith immediately. I remain with great Respect Honble Sir & Sirs Your most Obedt. & Hble Servt.

De Beck.

Madura 31st. Augt. 1767.

Fort St. George 7th Septem.r 1767

Came in the following Letter from Colonel Wood

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Letter from Colo.l Wood

Honble Sir & Sirs

When I arrived near Tragar I had Intelligence that Hyder Ally's Army was in Motion from Bengalore towards the Carnatick, that he intended it by this or the Selum Pass, and at the latter there was a small Body of Sepoys and Horse encamped. The Nizam with his Army was to come in by the Pass of Singarah Pettah. And my receiving a Letter the same Day from Colonel Smith that agreed with my Intelligence. The same Night I ordered Captain Dormand with a Detachment of fifteen Companys of Seapoys, to make forced Marches for to secure the Passes leading to this Place and use his utmost Endeavors to shut them up in the Fort, which He accomplished pretty near as well as I could wish, Except his Missing an Opportunity of securing three Reddys that were in the Pettah, which made their Escape to the Hills: as have every one of the Inhabetants, during the Time he was forcing the Barriers which are very strong, but luckily met with no Opposition.

The Reddys that made their Escape were those of Terryore.r Warriapollam & Arialore, whom this Man has always countenanced and supported to carry on the Disturbances at those different Places.

I arrived here yesterday with the Army with the Army, since that Time have been fully employed in investing the Fort & shutting them up as close as possible in

Leaving of this Country Station

Fort St. George 7th September 1767

hopes it may bring them to give it up, as we have no Cannon at present to attempt any thing against it. And I hope to carry on a Work this Day to look into the Ditch, as there are so many different Accounts of it, but all agree its a Dry one. The Fort is built with a hard Black Stone much the Size of Armee, only the Parapetts, or Blinds as high as the level of the Rampart, which is a mudd Work. There are seven round Towers on the Long faces. The Gateways are in the two short faces which have four Towers in each including the Angles.

Sending for 18 Pounders from Trichenopoly

As Trichenopoly is not more than 60 Miles from hence, the direct Road, I have taken the Liberty to send thither for 4 Eighteen Pounders, Which I think will ensure us the Place, This I have been induced to do that no Time may be lost, & which I hope will meet with your Approbation.

Should the Enemy's Motions oblige us to raise the Investment in the mean time I shall order the Cannon to Trichenopoly again.

Setting forth the Importance of that Fort

'Tis surprizing what an immense fine extensive Country this Fort Commands from the Tinnevelly Country down to Seylone, which is situated on the Banks of the Cavery: that Fort is under this Man: whom you have Possession of these two Forts with a very small Garrison in them it will be impossible a Single Man can enter in or out of the Mysore Country without your Leave, so well are these Garrisons situated for the Defence of the different Entrances of the Passes. And will always insure Peace to the different Polygars about Trichenopoly.

I should be extremely Glad to be reinforced with more Seapoys, for not having a sufficient Body of them nor Black Horse to reconnoitre, it makes the Duty fall very heavy

on

Fort St. George 7th. Septemr 1767

on the Europeans

I have the Honor to remain with the greatest Respect Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt. Hble servant
John Wood

Camp before Athur 2d. Sepr. 1767

P S. I cannot learn what force the Enemy has in this Garrison, but I think of all kinds of People there cannot be more than a thousand

The following Letter was thereupon immediately wrote to Colonel Wood

To Colonel Wood

Letter to Colonel Wood

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 29th August by which you acquaint Us that you had ordered two Battalions of Sepoys to march towards Athur and intended to follow yourself with the rest of your Party This Motion might have been well intended, but it was never our Intention to have your Party march to reconnoitre Athur where Spies might have been employed much less attack it till the Plan had been concerted between you & Colonel Smith, and unless the Enemy had attempted to invade the Carnatic by Detachments of Cavalry thro the different Passes & had avoided a General Action, but as We have heard that is not the Case, & that they pressed hard on Colonel Smith who we learn has repeatedly wrote you to join him, We are concerned you should have gone so far from Trichinopoly and thereby have delayed the Junction at so critical a Time when the Enemy might have been engaged to Advantage. We cannot suppose you have received any of these frequent Orders dispatched by Colonel Smith to join him, from

Informed of our Disapprobation of this going against Athur

Fort St. George 7th. September 1767

thence has arose this unfortunate Delay, otherwise we cannot know you can answer to have taken the Step you have done Should you not have joined him, before this reaches you, it is our express Orders that you do so with the utmost Expedition, taking all prudent Precaution to avoid meeting the Enemy before you have joined Colonel Smith, who we understand was at Tirumalé the 3d. Instant

ordered to join Col Smith with all Expedition

The Guns you have sent for from Trichinopoly are countermanded We are

Sir

Your most Hble Servants
Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
7th September 1767

P S We do not mean by any thing we have said in this Letter relative to your joining Colonel Smith, to invalidate any Orders you have or may receive from him

A Letter was at the same Time wrote to Major Flint at Trichinopoly as follows

To Major Flint Commanding
at Trichinopoly

Sir

Letter to Major Flint

Being informed that Colonel Wood has applied to you for four 18 Pounders to carry on the Siege of Athur, But as he has orders to lose no Time before that Place but to join Colonel Smith with all Expedition We desire the Guns may not leave Trichinopoly, and if you should in Consequence of his Application have sent them you will order them to return immediately

ordering him notice that the Guns Colonel Wood has applied for

We are

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servants
Charles Bourchier & Council

Fort St. George
7th September 1767

852 Fort St. George 7th September 1767

Dispatched the following Letters —

To the Commanding Officer
of any Party of Troops sent from Bengal
for the Service of the Coast —

Letter to the Officer Commanding any Detachment of Bengal Troops ordering him to make the best Way to Manulipatam

Sir

Should you have arrived at Ganjam & landed there in Consequence of Orders from Bengal and the Vessells are gone in which you came, you will march from thence to Chicacole & join Captain Madge. But should you arrive at Ganjam after this Letter or the Vessels you came in be still there, you will immediately proceed on Board the Vessells to Manulipatam or at least to Vizagapatam & follow the Directions of the Chief there —

Weare Sir
Your most humble Servants
Charles Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
7th September 1767 —

To John Smith Esqr.
Chief &c. Council at Vizagapatam

Gentlemen

Letter to Vizagapatam to the same Purport —

Inclosed we send a Letter to Mr Lowe under a flying Seal which you will peruse & forward. Should any Vessells with Troops arrive at Vizagapatam from Bengal you will order them to proceed to Manulipatam, and should any be arrived with you and the Troops be landed before the Receipt of this you will order them either by Sea or Land to Manulipatam with the greatest Expedition —

Weare Gentlemen
Your affectionate Friends
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
7th September 1767 —

To —

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Weare Gentlemen

Your affectionate Friends
Chas. Bourchier &c. Council

Fort St. George
7th September 1767 —

To —