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The Consultations and Diary Book of Charles Bourchier Esquire President and Governor &c. Council of Fort Saint George in their Military Department containing their Proceedings in Military Affairs and their Transactions with the Country Government.

Began 1st January 1769.—

Fort St. George 1st January 1769.—

1 The undermentioned Letters were this Day received, and agreeable to the order of Consultation of the 31st December last are entered in the Appendix.

No. 1 from Major Fitzgerald dated 27th Decem.r 1768 advising of the Sickness sent by him to Trichinapoly, by which his Detachment is much weakened; enclosing an Account of the Surrender of Carobe to the Enemy — and advising of his Intentions to move nearer Trichinapoly the better to cover the Southern Country, & to prevent the Enemy from intercepting the Convoy coming from thence.

No. 2 from Major Flint advising of the Provisions &c. sent for Major Fitzgerald's Detachment in and

Fort St. George 1st. January 1769

and of his having received Intelligence that Captain Isaacs at Coyjetoram had surrendered to the Enemy — In Consequence of which Letters were dispatched as enterdim appendix of Letters sent as follow.

No. 1 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang confirming the Orders before sent for garrisoning Calar, and directing him to leave there a sufficient Quantity of Powder & Musquet Ammunition — Advising him of the 100 Europeans sent from Vellore to Conjeveram being induced to return & permitting him to order them to join him.

No. 2 To Major Fitzgerald recommending to him to move with his Detachment to Oulatore or Veloonda as he will by that means be so far advanced & may the sooner & with less difficulty join Colonel Lang, should Hyders Designs be against Calar. In that Case he is desired to leave such a force in Trichinapoly as may put it out of all Danger — and as his Detachment will by that means be weakened, he must not venture to expose it by endeavoring to meet & engage Hyder unless a very favorable Opportunity should offer — As the principal Object We at present have in View is the getting them safe from Calar, which effected, the Troops with Lt. Colonel Lang may be employed on other Service — Major Fitzgerald is also directed to concert with Mr. Monckton any reasonable measures for redressing the Grievances the Troops labor under either thro' the badness of the rice, or thro' any other Cause.

No. 3 To Captain Alcock directing him to return with the Detachment of Europeans to Vellore.

No. 4 To Captain James Fitzgerald at Vellore advising him of the Detachments being ordered to return & directing him either to detain them at Vellore, or to order them to join Lt. Colonel Lang as may send them.

corn-
ending

Hyder's

Hyder

stores

(10) 3 Fort St. George 3 January 1769

At a Consultation Present

Tuesday 3 January } Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Du Pré — John Call
Alexander Wynch — John Andrews
Samuel Ardley — George Stratton
George Dawson — James Bourchier
Rich.d Brickenden
George Mackay

Mr. Whitehill absent on Service.

Letter from Mr. Anthony Sadlier dated 30th December as entered in Appendix No. 1 read, together with a Translation of the Killedar of Arcotts letter to the Nabob entered in Country Correspondence No. 3 on the Subject of the Killedars Complaint against Lieutenant Herr, from which the Board are of Opinion, that it does not appear that the Killedar had sufficient Cause to arrest, as he did in his Letter to the Nabob of the 17th December as follows - "Ever since I was appointed to the "Killedary of this Place, none of the Generals, Colonels nor great "Officers such as Captain Fraser gave me such Usage; I think it a "Duty incumbent on me to obey your Orders, if not, I would not "choose to continue in the Killedarship after I met with the above "treatment". But that the principal Cause of Complaint was Mr. Herr's suffering his Sepoys, Officers, to take Possession of some houses the Fort which were unoccupied, to shelter themselves from the heavy rains that then fell & that he did not do this, till after he had in vain applied to the Killedar for a proper Accommodation for them Agreed, that the Nabob be made acquainted with this our Opinion & that the Secretary do communicate the same to Mr. Herr.

Mr. Sadlier writes an account of the Complaint made by the Killedar of Arcot against Lt. Herr.

Opinion of the Board thereon —

Letter from the Select Committee at Bengal read dated 15th December No. 7. promising to send 200 Barrels of

Gun-

4 Fort St. George 3 January 1769

Gentlemen at Bengal promise 100 Barrels of Powder & 6 Lacks of Rupees of Bullion—

Gunpowder by the Dutton & to the amount of six Lack of Rupees in Gold Mohurs—& acknowledging the receipt of our Letter of the 11th November to which they purpose replying.

Major James sends his answer on the Subject of the Complaints against the Contractors

Read a Letter from Major James dated the 30th. December N.o 8 on the Subject of the Complaints propagated against the Contractor which is ordered to lie on the Table till the several Gentlemen who have been wrote to thereon send in their Answers.

Proceedings of a general Court Martial sent in by Colonel Peach.

Letters from Captain Crawford & Colonel Peach dated 20th. December N.os 9 & 10 read, accompanying the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Camp near Chicacole, the Sentence of which Colonel Peach advises he had approved; but in Consideration of one of the Prisoners who was condemned to die, being little better than a Lunatic he had been induced to pardon him.

Major Fitzgerald advises the Enemy have repossessed themselves of the Coimbatore Country—Purpose moving to Manaanadour Pettah sends the 11th. Battalion to Madura—

Letter from Major Fitzgerald dated 25th Dec.r N.o 13 read advising of the Enemy having entirely repossessed themselves of the Coimbatore Country, that he had therefore determined to move to Manaanadour Pettah, the better to protect the Southern Country & to cover the Carnatic—That he purposed ordering the 11th Battalion of Sepoys to Madura to secure that Fort—representing that

Complaints of the bad sort of the rice served to the Sepoys.

Desertion prevails very much among the Sepoys, owing to the bad Quality of the Rice served them by the Contractors.

Purport of an answer to be wrote thereto

We approve of the Position which Major Fitzgerald purposes taking, & which nearly agrees with that recommended to him in the Letter from the President of the 1st. Instant. His Intention of sending the 11th Battalion of Sepoys to reinforce the Garison of Madura is very proper, but as Major Flint in a Letter dated 30th. December received this Day N.o 14. advises that Captain Johnson with the Six Companies of Sepoys had abandoned Darumpuram, & was endeavoring to make his retreat good to Madura, which, if he effects, will We imagine be sufficient Rein-

Fort St. George 3 January 1769

Reinforcement for that Place, Major Fitzgerald may in that Case recall the 11th. Battalion, as We fear his Detachment will scarce admit of such a Diminution, particularly as he must, in Case he moves to the Northward, leave a sufficient Force in Poichinapoly. Major Fitzgerald has already been instructed to concert Measures with Mr. Monckton for removing any Grievances the Troops labor under, either thro' the badness of the Rice, or from any other Cause. The Board however think it proper to remark that Major Fitzgerald is mistaken in imputing to the Contractor the badness of the rice. The Contractor has no Concern with it. The Rice is the Company's, or near properly the Nabobs to whose Account the Cost is ultimately carried, & the Blame is imputable to the Nabobs People at Arcott, for sending such bad Grain to Camp. This Instance however, amongst many others, is a strong Proof that no Dependance can be placed on the Nabobs Agents, and that it is absolutely necessary some System should be established whereby the Army may be well supplied, and as the Commanding Officer of the Army must undoubtedly be qualified from his Knowledge of the Effect, to suggest a remedy, & to furnish us with his Sentiments on this Subject. Agreed that Colonel Smith be desired before he rejoins the Army to communicate to us his Ideas of the means by which the Bazar can be more effectually supplied hereafter with the Necessaries of Life, without Impediment to the Publick Service, & We shall be glad if it can be done without depriving him, or any other future Commanding Officer, of such Advantages as may be fairly made, by the Management of a Bazar.

Observation of the Board on Major Fitzgerald's imputing the badness of the Rice to the Contractor.

Colonel Smith to give his Sentiments how the Bazar may most effectually be supplied.

Read a Letter from Mr. Stonhouse dated 7 Instant No. 15 containing his answers to the report of the Committee of Accounts which appear Satisfactory.

Mr. Stonhouse states in his answer to the report of Committee of Accounts.

The

Fort St. George 3 January 1769

Opinion of the Board on the proceedings of the Court Martial held on Captain Calvert. —

The proceedings of the Court Martial held on Captain Calvert, being read & considerd, the Board are unable for want of the Pay Rolls the monthly returns Book, & other necessary Papers, as well as by reason of the Evidences not being sufficiently clear & explicit to give their Judgement thereon with any precision — It is therefore resolved to write to Lieutenant Colonel Lang to order the several Books & Papers which may be necessary to be transmitted to us, & that the Witnesses necessary to be examined be also ordered hither — of which Captain Calvert is to be advised that he may have such Witnesses sent for as he may think requisite for his Justification — Mr. Stonhouse is also to be directed to send hither the Payrolls of the Battalion, and as there are some Circumstances which Mr. Stonhouse may be able to clear up Particularly with regard to the Complaint made by Capt.n Calvert against Poparaure & the Manner of issuing the Pay of the Battalion, such Queries are to be put to him as may tend to elucidate the Points in Question.

The several Witnesses & such Books & Papers as are necessary to be sent for.

queries

The President acquaints the Board that Captain Aumont, who he understands was put in arrest on a Complaint of Major Fitzgerald for misbehavior, & on whom a Court Martial was intended to have been held, is arrived here — As it will be impossible for a Court Martial to assemble & proceed on the Trial, by reason of Major Fitzgerald as well as most of the Witnesses being on Service at a great Distance from hence — It is resolved that Major Fitzgerald be desired to transmit us the Particulars of Captain Aumonts Crime, supported by the Testimony of such Witnesses or Money be acquainted therewith, & which must be given in such a manner that they may be able to make Oath to the Truth thereof if Occasion should require.

The

7 Fort St. George 3 January 1769

The President acquaints the Board that a Court Martial had been Ordered on Lieut Dumiard, but which by reason of the Death or Absence of many of the Members could not be brought to a Conclusion — It is therefore resolved, that Lieutenant Colonel Lang be directed to cause the Proceedings to be transmitted to us, that We may be enabled to give our Judgment thereon.

Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence No. 1 read advising of the several Sums paid by him to the End of December as p a paper annexed.

Ordered that the Nabobs Account be credited for the several Sums received from him.

P. Z. Bourchier
Jon. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Zoinchin
Geo. Mackay

8 Fort St. George 3 January 1769.

Pursuant to the resolution of this Day wrote a Letter to Major Fitzgerald No. 5.

4th The following Letters were this Day wrote.

No. 6 To Lt. Colonel Lang

No. 7 To Mr. Neal Stonhouse.

Came in the undermentiond Letters.

No. 16 From Lieutenant Colonel Lang, dated 2d. January advising of his having deferred making the Detachment ordered the 30th. December, on account of advices he had received that Tippoo Saibe was collecting all the Force he could with an Intention to make an Attack on the next Convoy of Stores from Calar representing the Necessity of abandoning that Country as soon as the Stores are removed, by reason of the Weak Condition of our Troops.

Lieutenant Colonel Lang defers making the Detachment.

Urges the necessity of abandoning the Country beyond the Passes—

No. 17 and 18 from Major Fitzgerald to the President dated 30 & 31st. December, advising that three Sepoys whom he had dispatch'd with Letters to Captain Orton at Carood had returnd from thence with their Noses cutt off, owing to Captain Orton's not having dispatched them with Answers at the time he received the Letters but, detaining them 'till the place was given up — That Meer Phazell Ulla Cawn with a Body of Troops was gone towards Caroor, & another Body towards Naiecul, with an Intention as was thought of returning into the Valley, and therefore recommending the Garrison at Coverypatam's being withdrawn — That Dindegul had also been abandoned to the Enemy — Desiring a Supply of Money for the Detachment. advising of Captain Johnsons with the 6 Companys of Sepoys at Darapooram having made his retreat good to Trichinapoly notwithstanding his being surrounded by the Enemy the greatest part of the Way.

Meer Phazel Ulla Cawn reputed to return by way of Carroor into the Valley, recommends with drawing our Troops from Coverypatam—

Dindegul being abandoned and of the want of money—

Captain Johnson retreats from Darapooram to Trichinapoly with 6 Company's of Sepoys—

In Consequence of which Letters were wrote & sent

9 Fort St. George 8th January 1769.—

sent away as follows.

Major Fitzgerald recommended to be attentive to the designs of the Enemy and promised a supply of Money—

No. 8 To Major Fitzgerald recommending to him to be very attentive to the Motions of Hydre, & to take such measures as he shall judge best for frustrating the Designs of the Enemy. Advising him that he may soon expect to receive a supply of Money.

Lt Col. Lang to dispose of his Stores forgetting the Stores from Vellore as he may judge proper and advising of the supposed Route of Meer Sahib & Killa Dawn.

No. 9 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang approving of the measures he has taken empowering him to make such a Disposition of the Troops with him & getting the Stores away as he may Judge necessary — and advising him of the Intelligence communicated by Major Fitzgerald.

Major Flint entertain the Nabob's Sepoys arrived at Trichinapoly with Captain Johnson.

No. 10 To Major Flint approving of Captain Johnson's behavior & ordering him to admit into the Company's Service such of the Sepoys arrived with Captain Johnson as may be willing to enter.

The Commandant of Vellore to reinforce Lt Col. Lang with Europeans should he apply for them.

No. 11 To Captain James Fitzgerald at Vellore advising him in Case Lt Colonel Lang should apply to him for a further Reinforcement of Europeans, to assist him as far as can be done with safety to the Garrison of Vellore.

Mr. Saunders at Chingleput answers the Committee of accounts Report and send an account of Sheep delivered by the Nabob's People to Captain Pascal—

Received a Letter from Mr. Saunders at Chingleput dated 2 Instant, No. 23 in answer to the report of the Committee of Accounts and enclosing an account of Sheep delivered by the Nabob's Managers into the Charge of Captain Pascal.

7th Letters dispatched this Day as follows.

To the field officers on a report of the Duellies having acquired something by the Bazar.

No. 12 To Colonels Smith, Campbell, Wood &c. on the Subject of the report regarding Messrs. Call & Hackey having acquired Advantages by the Bazar in Camp.

Col. Smith to regulate the best method of managing the Bazar.

No. 13 To Colonel Smith recommending to him to point out the most Expedient Method of managing the Bazar in Camp.

9th

to Fort St. George 9th January 1769

9th The Nabob having signified his desire that their Majestys Letters and Presents with those from the Company might be delivered to him this Day; The President & Council together with the other Company's Servants and Inhabitants, having assembled at the Fort House, proceeded from thence to the Garden House and delivered their Majestys Letters & Pictures together with the Lion to the Nabob as also the Letters & Present from the Company, in the most publick & Ceremonious manner.

Presents and Letters from their Majesties delivered to the Nabob

At a Consultation present

Monday 9th 1769 January

Charles Boorchier Esqr Governor President
Josias Dupré — John Call
Alexander Wynch — John Andrews
Samuel Ardley — George Strallon
George Dawson — James Bourchier
Richd Brickenden
George Mackay.

Mr Whitehill absent on Service.

Received a Letter from Mr Monckton dated 29th December No. 19 advising of the Provisions supplies him from Trichinapoly, and representing his great want of Money to pay the Troops — Major Fitzgerald has already been acquainted that measures have been taken for supplying his Detachment with money, & the Commissary General acquaints the Board that Pagodas 10,000 were dispatched Yesterday by Golla Peons & Pagodas 10,000 more will be sent off in a few Days.

Mr Monckton in great want of money to pay Major Fitzgerald's Detachment

Money Sent.

Letter from the Chief and Council at Vizagapatam dated 24 December No. 24 read, representing the very bad Condition of the Fort, desiring that a Dozen Gunners with a few Artillery Men may be sent thither, and Permission

Gentlemen at Vizagapatam represent the ill state of the Fort and their want of

Fort St. George 9th January 1769 —

Artillery and Gun Powder

to increase the Number of Gun Peons.

Resolutions in Consequence —

From the Account given by the Gentlemen at Vizagapatam of the very Defenceless State of that place, We do not conceive that it can in the Present Exigency be put in a Condition to resist any considerable Force — All We can expect is that it should be rendered secure against Parties of Horse; and which it is to be recommended to the Chief and Council to do, either by Palliadoes or by any other temporary means — That as the sending Guns and Artillery men thither at present, would be of little Service, and they must, if a large Force came before the Place, fall into the Enemys hands — The Chief and Council are to be advised that We shall defer sending them; and they are to be directed in Case of the Approach of such a Body of Troops, as they may be unable to resist, to take the Necessary measures for securing the Company's Stores & Effects & transporting them with the Garrison to Masulipatam. But this Step should not be taken 'till the last Extremity.

Read a Letter from Captain Lieutenant De Morgan dated 1st January No. 25 representing his having been appointed by Colonel Wood Commissary of Stores to the Troops under his Command in February last and requesting he may receive the several Allowances of that Employ — A Letter from Colonel Wood is also read accompanying the above No. 26 representing the Necessity he was under of appointing a Person to that Situation, & the Satisfactory manner in which Captain Lieut. De Morgan acquitted himself therein.

Lieutenant De Morgan applies for pay as Commissary of Stores.

recommended thereto by Colonel Wood —

Agreed that Lieutenant De Morgan do receive the same Allowance which Mr. Manoury who acted as Clerk of Stores to the Grand Army received.

To Copy —

Letter from Mr. Charles Raitt dated 7th Instant No. 27 read in Answer to the Boards Enquiry regarding the

Mr Raitt writes regarding the Contractors —

12 Fort St. George 9th January 1769.—

The manner in which the Army hath been supplied by the Contractors

Ordered that the same do lie on the Table untill Answers are received from the other Gentlemen, who have been wrote to on this Subject.

Lieut.e Colonel Laing defers marching to Colar on account of the advices received of the Enemy's force near Boodicotah—

Letters from Lieutenant Colonel Laing to the President read dated 4th and 5th Instant, N.os 28 and 33 advising of his having Intelligence of 2000 Horse and 1000 Foot being at Boodicottah, which had induced him to defer marching to Colar, 'till he had further advices lest they should endeavor to get Possession of the Pass— But that if they were only a part of the Troops left in that Country by Hyder he should proceed to Colar the next Day— Thinks the Garrison ordered for Colar full sufficient, but as he apprehends he shall be unable to procure Cattle, he purposes leaving there no Europeans but more Sepoys— Orders the 100 Europeans returned to Vellore to march to Saut Gur, and to remain there 'till further orders.

The Garrison there sufficient

Agreed that the receipt of the above Letters be acknowledged, and that Lieutenant Colonel Laing be requainted that We approve of the measures he proposes taking; and as it is probable that the motions of the Enemy may make it necessary to abandon Colar before all the Stores are brought away Lieutenant Colonel Laing is to be directed to send Orders to the Officer Commanding there to instruct the Engineer to have Mines in readiness to blow up the East & West Gateways, & such other places as may render the Fort Defenceless, and to take the most effectual measures for destroying such Stores as cannot be brought away.

Orders in Consequence

Letters from Major Fitzgerald read.

N.o 29 Dated the 7th Instant acknowledging the receipt of our Letters of the 15th 20th and 22d December and

Fort St. George 9th January 1769—

Major Fitzgerald sends the Presidents Letter to Hydre—

reflects on Captain Orton's conduct at Carouz—

advising of his having dispatched the Presidents Letter to Hydre—Complaining much of the behavior of Captain Orton in giving up the Fort of Carouz—advising of a Body of the Enemy's Horse having moved towards Dindegul, with a View of penetrating into the Madura Country; and that it was reported that another Body under Meer Saib was intended to enter the Arcott Country. Acknowledges the receipt of the Cypher sent him.

A party of Horsemen towards Dindegul and Report prevails of their Intention endeavoring to enter the Arcott Country.

No. 30 dated 3 Instant to the President, advising of the Death of Lieutenant Hudson on his march with the 11th Battalion of Sepoys from Trichinapoly to Madura, Senr Captain McKenzie to Madura in his Room—representing the Intelligence of a Body of Horse having marched towards Dindegull, and advising that Hydre had moved four Cs to the Westward of Carroor.

Lieutenant Hudson's dies on his march to Madras—

Captain McKenzie sent in his room

Agreed the receipt of the above letters be acknowledged and that Major Fitzgerald be directed to procure & send Us all the Information he is able with regard to the Surrender of the several Places to the Enemy; that We may be enabled to determine with respect to the Conduct of the Officers to whom they were entrusted; which Information Major Flint is also to be directed to obtain & transmit to Us—

Major Fitzgerald to make an enquiry respecting the Surrender of the several Forts to the Enemy—

As it appears from the Route which Major Fitzgerald advises Hydre pursuing, that his Designs are either to enter the Carnatic by the Way of Ambur, or to return to the Northward by the way he moved South—It is to be recommended to Major Fitzgerald to be particularly watchful of his Motions and to use every means to frustrate his Views whether they be against the Carnatic, or the Stores at Colar—Ordered also that Lieut. Colonel Laing be advised of the Intelligence communicated by Mr Pe

Opinion of the Board regarding the Designs of the Enemy

Purport of an answer to be wrote Major Fitzgerald—

and Lieut. Colonel Laing

14 Fort St. George 9th January 1769.—

Major Fitzgerald that he may take his measures accordingly.—

The 11th Battalion arrives at Madura & recruits there—

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel DeBeck read dated 3 Instant No. 25, advising of the Arrival of the 11 Battalion of Sepoys at Madura and of his having divided the Sepoy recruits among the different Companies, but which will not be sufficient to complete them.

We are well pleased to hear of the arrival of the 11th Battalion of Sepoys at Madura, which we hope will enable that place to hold out against any attempts of the Enemys.

approved of—

We approve of the Sepoy recruits being distributed among the several Companies, and if they are not sufficient to compleat them Lt. Colonel DeBeck is to be permitted to entertain as many of the Natives as may be necessary and who may be inclined to enlist in our Service—

State of the Works of Cuddalore transmitted — referred to the Engineer

Letter from Cuddalore read dated 9th Instant No. 36, giving an account of the Works at that place, and of the measures taken by them and representing what they think necessary to be done Ordered that the above Letter be referd to the Chief Engineer that he may give His Sentiments thereon, to be communicated to the Gentlemen at Cuddalore.

Morari Row's Horse said to be very deficient in numbers.

The President acquaints the Board that he has been informd that the Number of Horse belonging to Morarirow in our Service is far short of what by his Agreement he was to keep up— Agreed that Lieutenant Colonel Laing be directed to obtain the most exact account he can of their Number & to advise Us thereof.

Lieut. Dorrington killed, Ensign Duncan Campbell appointed Lieutenant

Lieutenant Dorrington being killed near Carnaj, Ensign Duncan Campbell is appointed a Lieutenant in His room to rank from the 23 of December; and Mr. William Champneys is appointed an Ensign to Rank from the 19th November last— Lieutenant Hudson having died on his march to Madura Ensign Forrier

Fort St. George 9th January 1769

Ensign Lewin appointed Lieutenant

is appointed a Lieutenant in his room to rank from the 1st Instant And there being a Vacancy for an Ensign and no Cadet remaining of those sent out by the Company and there being a great want of Officers, by reason of many of them being Sick & Prisoners; Mr. George Powell, who came out a Free Mariner with the Company's Leave and is well recommended by Mr. Call and desirous to come into the Service, is appointed an Ensign to rank from this Day

Mr. George Powel appointed an Ensign

Letter from Ruccum Ud Dowlah to the Presidency and the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence No. 11 f 12 advising of Madavarow having this his means been induced to lay aside all Thoughts of joining Hydre Naigue, and expressing his unalterable resolution of abiding by the Treaty entered into by the Soubah.

Ruccum ud Dowlah advises that Madavarow will not join Hydr-

Agreed that the receipt of the above Letters be acknowledged and that Ruccum Ud Dowlah be assured of our firm attachment to the Soubah, and of our sincere desire to observe inviolably the Terms of the said Treaty.

answer to be returned thereto

The Military Paymaster lays before the Board a Bill of Major Desplans for the Pay due to some Sepoys who arrived from Manilha with Mr. Goodlad for the months of February & march 1764, amounting to Rupees 81 as also his own Bill for half Batta due to him from October 1764 to December 1765 amounting to Rupees 1371— which are ordered to be paid.

Major Desplans presents a Bill for himself and some Sepoys from Manilha.

To be paid

Read a Memorial of one Mr. Geoffrin De Boisfy, who calls himself a Volunteer in the Corps of Foreigners, requesting that his Allowance may be the same as those of the Cadets in the Company's Service — We have never allowed of any Volunteers being received into the Foreign Party on the footing of our Cadets. If Mr. Geoffrin or any other Person has acted in that Capacity, they are entitled to no more than 5 Pagodas p Month and

Mr. Geoffrin De Boisfy applies for the allowance of a Cadet in the Foreign Party.

Resolution thereon.

16 Fort St. George 9th January 1769

and £3.30 p Day — If therefore he is not satisfied to remain on the Setting he now is, until his Services may entitle him to Promotion; he is at Liberty to retire where he pleases.

Mr. Bourcht appointed Surgeons assistant

Surgeons assistants being much wanted in the Field and Mr. Bourcht having offered his Services, he is admitted accordingly —

X

C. F. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call

Sam. Ashley
Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier
Geo. Mackay

17 Fort St. George 9th January 1769.—

Agreeable to the Resolutions of this Day Letters were dispatched as follow.

No. 14 To Major Flint Commanding at Trichinapoly
No. 15 To Lieutenant Col. DeBeck Commanding at Madura
No. 16 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang.—
No. 17 To Major Fitzgerald.—

While the above Letter to Major Fitzgerald was closing, came in one from Him dated 6th Instant, No. 42 — Advising that in order to procure Intelligence of the Enemy's Situation, he had wrote a Letter to Hydre, who had returnd an Answer thereto, which with his, Major Fitzgerald's, Reply, were enclosed. In Consequence of which a Postscript was added to Major Fitzgerald's Letter directing Him to transmit to Us the Copy of the Letter he first wrote to Hydre.

Major Fitzgerald writes to Hydre and transmits his answer.

Thursday 12th Jan.y 1769 6 O'Clock P.M.

At a Consultation present.

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President
Josias Du Pré,
Alexander Wynch
Samuel Ardley
George Dawson
Rich.d Brickenden.
John Call.—
John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Mackay—

Mr. Whitehill absent on Service—

Letter from Major Fitzgerald read dated 5th Instant No. 43 enclosing a Letter from Hydre the answer wrote him by the President.—

Major Fitzgerald incloses Hydres answer to the Presidents Letter

The above Letter from Hydre as entered in Country Correspondence No. 15 being read together with that he wrote to Major Fitzgerald No. 13 The Board are inclined to hope that his Professions of a Desire of Peace contained in them is sincere

Fort St. George 12th. January 1769.—

sincere — And proceed to take into Consideration, the purport of a Letter to be wrote him in answer — And as a Cessation of Hostilities would facilitate the settling the Terms; the Board proceed to deliberate regarding the Expediency of making such a proposal to him.

Considerations thereon.

The Principal Objection which can be urged against it, is, that the Expences of the Army will be the same during a Truce, as if it was actually on Service — to which however it may be answered that a Cessation of Hostilities will prevent the Carnatic from being plundered, which, at this Season of the Year, while the Crops are on the Ground & will be cut during the Course of this & the next Months, is an Object of the most serious Attention; and if the Country can be preserved from the ravages of the Enemy, it will greatly over Ballance the Expe of the Troops during the time that may be judged necessary for adjusting the Articles of Peace — A Cessation of Arms will also leave us more at Liberty to get the Stores removed from Colar, which effected, We shall be the better enabled to act, should We be unable to bring about a Peace — It is therefore resolved that a Letter be wrote to Hyder expressing our Inclination to put an End to the War, and of concluding a Treaty of Friendship with him; and for the better accomplishing it to propose a Cessation of Arms and advising him that we will send Mordu Reina the Company's Interpreter to him to whom he may communicate whatever he has to propose, and that if he agrees to the Suspension of Hostilities, and is sincere in his Professions of Friendship that a Gentleman shall proceed to settle with him the Terms of Peace.

Hyder

Purport of a letter to be wrote in answer

he

Agreed also that a Letter be wrote to Major Fitzgerald advising him of our Intentions, that he may take his measures accordingly.

Major Fitzgerald to be advised thereof and of our Intentions

Letter

19 Fort St. George 12th January 1769

Letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr Chief

Colonel Peach advises the Chief of Masulipatam that Narrain Doo had reposessed the Kimmedy District

at Masulipatam read dated 6th Instant No. 15 enclosing two Letters to him from Ct. Peach dated 24th & 26th December with Mr. Smiths answer of the 1st Instant, advising that Narrain Doo had again with the assistance of his former Adherents and several Zemindars possessed himself of the Kimmedy Country and obliged Ram Jogue Patuloo to retire to Jelamore; which Fort Mr. Smith had in Consequence of Colonel Peach's Representations ordered to be repaired, & a small Detachment to be left at Chicacole.

and

Ram Jogue Patuloo leaving retires to Jelamore

We are much concerned to find that Narrain Doo should have been able to make head again, as We understood that his Adherents were so much dispersed and his power so reduced, that We had little apprehensions of his being in a Condition to raise any Troubles at least for a Considerable time — by the Letters from Rueeven ul Dowlah as well as by the advices received by the Sowcars We are induced to hope that Madanarow has laid aside all thoughts of coming to these parts this Year, and that the Circars will be free from any attempts from the Deckan — It is resolved that Colonel Peach be ordered to return to Chicacole and to take the necessary measures for obliging Narrain Doo to retire out of the Kimmedy District; and if possible to prevent his raising any future Disturbances.

Resolution thereon.

C. Bourchier
Jos. DuBré
John Call

Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton

J. Bourchier

20 Fort St. George 12th January 1769.

Dispatched the following Letters.

No. 19 To Lieutenant Colonel Laing.

No. 20 To John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam.

13th Pursuant to the Resolutions of last night a letter was wrote to Major Fitzgerald No. 21 enclosing one to Lyds. Naigue as entered in Country Correspondence No. 16.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 16th January

Charles Boudchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Du Pre — John Call
Alexr. Wynch — John Andrews
Saml. Ardley — George Stratton
George Dawson — James Bourchier
Richd. Brickenden

George Mackay

Mr. Whitehill absent on Service.

The President lays before the Board Letters from Major Fitzgerald as follows.

Major Fitzgerald desires to be reinforced as he suffers by sickness and Desertion —

No. 50 Dated 7th Instant, representing the Necessity of his being reinforced, on account of his Detachment being much weakend by Sickness & Desertion; imagines that the Enemy's Views are against the Carnatic, which had induced him to march to Outatoore, advises that a Party of the Enemys Horse with some Polygars had taken Possession of Sorryour that the head Polygars of Anicalour and Warriorpollam, had been with Hydre, & were retuend to their own Country with a Party of his Horse.

marches to Outatoore

advises of Sorryour being taken —

No. 51 Dated 8th Instant advising of his Intention of moving between Outatoore and Vellondah that he may be so far

intends moving between Outatoore and Vellondah.

advanced

Fort St. George 16th January 1769

advanced should the Enemys Designs be against Colar.

No. 52 dated 9th Instant, advising of his having

Major Fitzgerald supposes Hydres Designs upon Tryplinapoly—

received Intelligence that Lydre was encamped near Cannanour about 50 Miles from Tellycherry, which induced him to believe that he had still Designs upon Trichinapoly, and that he had therefore halted at Coimbatore, that he might be at hand to frustrate the Enemys Views, and that if the Enemy remain'd at Cannanour, he purposed marching against them that Night or the next Morning.

sinister meaning against him.

The President also lays before the Board the Letters he wrote the 13th Instant to Major Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Colo. Lang No. 22 and 23 on the receipt of the above Letters directing the latter to send a Reinforcement of 200 Europeans, one Battalion of Sepoys with two field Pieces well manned to join Major Fitzgerald which is approved—

The President directs Lieut Colo. Lang to reinforce Major Fitzgerald and that he had advised the Letter of it

approved of—

Read a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Lang dated 12th Instant No. 55 advising of the Garrisons left in Colar and Venkatagerry—

The President also lays before the Board Letters from Lieutenant Colonel Lang No. 49 dated 9th Instant advising of the Stores brought with him, and with which he purposed reaching Venkategurry the next Day— No. 53 dated 10th Instant advising of his having received Intelligence from Major Fitzgerald of the Enemy having crossed the Cavery, and for the greater Expedition had left their Baggage in the Coimbatore Country; which had determined Lieutenant Colonel Lang to march to Saut-Gur the next Day, to put the Place in a proper posture of Defence.

Agreed that the receipt of the above Letters be acknowledged and as from the different Orders which We have been obliged to send to Lieutenant Colo Lang, owing to the Variation

of

Fort St. George 16th January 1769.

Lt. Colonel Laing particularly ad- ed of our Designs.

of Circumstances, he may be at a Loss how to act; It is therefore necessary that he should be clearly advised of our Views and Designes.

Letter to be kept in our hands if possible

With regard to Colar he is to acquainted that as a Correspondence is on foot for bringing about a Negotiation with Hyder which if it takes place, the Fort of Colar in our hands may be of some Consideration in the Terms we may obtain; We are desirous of keeping it some time longer, if it can be done consistently with our Views.

The Orders we have given for his attending to the Security of Sautgur and the Head of the Pass, and for the Garrison of Colar to defend itself to the last Extremity, in Case Lieutenant Coll. Laing should receive certain advices of Hyders moving North to act against them, Colar, or Sautgur, are to remain in force, and in which Case the Detachment order'd to join Major Fitzgerald in the Presidents Letter of the 13th must not be made — But supposing he should not hear of Hyders moving towards any Objects under his Charge, the Detachment will see make of Course, and in that Case he has been directed to make one Trip more to Colar with all the Bullocks he can collect, and to bring away all the Stores he is able, the most Valuable in Preference at the same time withdrawing the Garrison and demolishing the Fort as much as he can — Lieut.t Colonel Laing is now to be instructed, in Case he should make another Trip, that instead of demolishing the Fort on his coming away, he is to leave the same Garrison that was before appointed, with Orders to the Commanding Officer to hold every thing in readiness to blow up the Gate Ways and to retreat to the Pass at a moments warning; and Lieutenant Colonel Laing is to return with the Convoy as far as the Pass or Venkatagerry, and to remain there with such a Force as he may think proper, and dispatch the Stores

Lieutenant Col. Laing not to make the Detachment should Hyder move to the Northward.

not to demolish the Fort of Colar but have every thing prepared for it

To return with the Convoy to the Pass —

to

Fort St. George 16th January 1769

to Sant Gud, with Orders for their proceeding on to Vellore —

Colar to be kept if Hyder agrees to a Suspension of Arms.

That Should Hyder agree to a Suspension of Arms, We mean to keep to Colar till a Peace is concluded — But in Case he rejects the Proposal and of Course continues Hostilities it is our present Intention that the Fort of Colar shall be demolished, and the Garrison with drawn — For which Purpose it will be proper that such a Number of Bullocks be left there, as may be necessary to transport the Baggage of the Garrison, with such Stores as can conveniently be escorted by the Garrison.

Bullocks to be left there to transport the Stores &c. should the Garrison be withdrawn —

The President Lays before the Board the following Letters.

No. 58 From Major Flint dated 9th Instant

The Commandant of Trichinapoly advises that Hyder has divided his Army to act in three Bodies —

advising of his having received Intelligence that Hyder had divided his Army into three parts, that one of them consisting of 8000 Sepoys & some Horse were gone to the Northward, that the Second was employed in plundering and burning the Country and that Hyder with the remainder lay encamped near Tevejore.

No. 59 From Major Flint dated 10th Instant

and of his intending to move towards Trinomalie and the Arcott Country —

advising of his having learnt from some Topasses arrived from Hyders Army that 3000 Horse had been detached the 8th towards Trinomalie and the Arcott Country; & that Hyder was to follow with the remainder of his Army — Which Intelligence the President acquaints the Board he imagines cannot be true, as he has this Day received a letter from the Jemadar at Tiagar dated 13th who makes no mention of any Parties of the Enemy moving that way, but advises that a Body of them were gone towards Worriorpollam.

No. 60 From Major Fitzgerald dated 11th Instant advising that when the Troops were in readiness to move against the Enemy, they were amused by their Horse, while their Guns and Infantry moved off by the Arnialour Road — That he therefore purposed marching to Poloura

Major Fitzgerald intends moving to Vlooda to protect the Arnialour and Wariapollam

Fort St. George 16th January 1769

Warriorpollam Districts at Hydrs. ground to have a Design against them —

Hydre sends a Vaquil to our Camp with Letters and requesting an Officer might be sent to him.

Captain Brooke sent to confer with him.

Major Fitzgerald examines into Allambady —

Volconda to keep the Communication open & to be in readiness to frustrate any Designs the Enemy may have against Arnialore or Warriorpollam — Advising that Hydre had wrote him several Letters & sent a Vaquil requesting that an Officer might be sent to Him to whom he might communicate his Sentiments, and declaring that he would immediately put a Stop to the Devastations of his Horse and send a Vaquil to Madras, in Consequence of which Captain Brooke has been dispatched to Hydres Camp.

No. 61 From Major Fitzgerald dated 12th Inst. advising of his Arrival at Volconda, and of Allambady's small Mud fort having given up to the Enemy by the Naiadu People.

Agreed that the receipt of the above Letters be acknowledged and that Lieutenant Colonel Lang be advised of the Intelligence contained in that.

contained in them

Letters in answer on the Subject of the Buzar and Contracting:

referred to the Committee.

Letters from the following Gentlemen are now read on the Subject of the Management of the Buzar in Camp, and the Manner in which the Army was supplied by the Contractor which are ordered to be referred to the Committee appointed to examine the same.

No. 37 From Mr. Charles Raikt dated 10th Inst. on the Subject of the Buzar.

No. 38 & 39 From Colonel Campbell dated 15th Inst. the former organizing the Bullocks to be supplied by the Contractors & the Letter concerning the Management of the Buzar.

No. 40 From Mr. Sadlier dated 9th Instant on the Subject of the Buzar.

No. 46 From Colonel Wood dated 9th Instant on the same Subject.

No. 47 from Colonel Smith dated 12th Inst. on the same Subject.

No. 51 From Mr. Dinancourt dated 15th Inst.

regard

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regarding the manner in which the Army was supplied by the Contractor.

Mr. Stonhouse answers to the Questions relative to the charge against Captain Calvert.

Read a Letter from Mr. Stonhouse No. 41 dated the 9th Instant enclosing the Abstracts of the 11th Battalion of Sepoys, and his Answers to the Queries put to him regarding the Complaint against Captain Calvert, which are ordered to be kept with the Proceedings relating to that Business.

Captain Fletcher advises of the approach of the late Rajah of Ongoles Brother -

Read a Letter from Captain Fletcher Commanding at Ongole No. 56 dated 9th Instant, advising of the late Rajahs brother being advanced with a Force about 16 C.S on this side Calishapaud and that it was reported he was assisted by the Cudapah and Inegundah Men - Sends some Sepoy recruits to Madras - Transmits an account of the repairs necessary to be made to the Fort of Ongole with a calculate of the Expence, signed by himself and Mr. Perring who offer undertaking to make the repairs for the Sum proposed.

Sends Sepoy Recruits to Madras — Offers with Mr. Perring to repair the Fort agreable to the calculate sent in. —

As We must expect that the late Rajah of Ongoles Brother and the Polygars in that Neighbourhood will avail themselves of the Opportunity while our Troops are elsewhere employed of raising Disturbances - Captain Fletcher must be acquainted that We shall depend on his using every means in his Power to prevent the Country from being plundered -

Purport of a Letter to be wrote in answer.

With regard to the Repairs proposed by Captain Fletcher and Mr. Perring the Board are of Opinion they must require too much time to be compleated at this Juncture, and the want We are in for Money will not admit of our expending on them at this time so large a Sum as that proposed - It is therefore resolved that only such repairs as are immediately and absolutely necessary be made, of which Mr. Perring is to be advised and to get them compleated as fast as possible.

Mr. Pringle answers in his accounts which are referred to the Committee of Grain -

Letter from Mr. Alexander Pringle read No. 57 dated 12th Instant, enclosing his Journal and Ledger of Grain to

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to the 21st. Ultimo which are referred to the Committee appointed to enquire into that Business.

The Garrison Storekeeper delivers in an account of the Provisions spoiled in the Storm at Cgmore -

Letter from Mr. James Bourchier - Garrison Storekeeper read & No. 64 dated this Day enclosing an Account of the Provisions Lost and damaged in the late Storm at Cgmore and requesting Leave to write off such part as was Lost or spoiled and the Orders of the Board with Regard to the remainder.

Order thereon -

Ordered that such part of Provisions as was Lost or spoild be wrote off, and that the remainder be disposed of for what it will fetch -

The Paymaster of the Bengal Detachment desires to be acquainted whether he is to discharge Colonel Peach's Bills

Read a Letter from Mr. Alexander Higginson Paymaster to the Bengal Detachment No. 65 dated the 1st. Instant, desiring to be informed whether he is to receive & pay Colonel Peach's Bills as usual; and whether his original Vouchers are to be transmitted to Masulipatam with his Accounts or only Copies of them.

Resolution of the Board.

Agreed that Mr. Higginson be acquainted that he is to pay Colonel Peach's Bills they being first certified by the Commissary to the Detachment, without any regard to the Orders he may receive from Colonel Smith, who can have nothing further to do with the Troops, while acting under the Orders of this Presidency than to receive the Monthly returns of them, or regulate any thing relative to their regimental Details.

The Original Vouchers must be sent with the Accounts to Masulipatam and Mr. Higginson may, if he thinks it necessary keep Copies of them for his own Satisfaction.

Mr. Barnard represents the want of a Magazine at Pondamalee

Order to be built

The Chief Engineer Lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. Barnard representing the Necessity that a Powder Magazine and Store Room should be built at Pondamalee the Expence of which will amount to about Pags. 400

Ordered that the same be set about immediately.

The

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The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob had represented to him the weak State of the Garrison of Gingee, and the Necessity of reinforcing it, on Account of the large Quantities of Provisions and Stores in that Fort.

The necessity of augmenting the Garrison of Gingee

Ordered that a Company of Sepoys be sent thither from Chingleput & that Lt. Melville with some Artillery Men & Lascars be order'd thither from hence. And Lt. Galbraith is also to be directed to proceed with the three Companies of Sepoys he brought from Conjeveram, to Arney, where he is to leave one Company, from thence to march to Chittapet, where he is to leave another; and then to proceed to Gingee, where he is to remain with the third, and to take the Command of that place - And Lieut. Melville is to be order'd to examine and report to Us the State of the Fort, Ammunition, Stores & Provisions.

ordered to be reinforced

Lieutenant Melville to report the State of the Garrison

The President acquaints the Board that Colonel Wood has desired Permission to proceed to Trichinapoly to fetch his family from thence - Which the Board consent to. He is not, however to interfere in the command of that Place.

Col: Wood to fetch his Family from Trichinopoly - -

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Captain James Fitzgerald Commanding at Vellore advising of the Death of Death of Lieutenant Allen Rankin at that place the 12th Instant - Order'd that Ensign Henry Gee be appointed a Lieutenant in his room to rank from that Day.

Allen Rankin dies at Vellore -

Henry Gee appointed a Lieutenant

Geo: Stracey Ed: Boscawen
Jos: Du Bré
John Call
Capt. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja: Bouchier

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Agreeable to the resolutions of this Day, Letters were dispatched as follow.

No. 24 To Lieutenant Colonel Laing.
No. 25 To Major Fitzgerald.
No. 26 To Major Flint.

At a Consultations Present

Tuesday 17th January C.P.M.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Du Pré —
Alexander Wynch,
Samuel Ardley,
George Dawson,
Richd. Brickenden,
George Mackay.
John Call —
John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier

Mr. Whitehill absent on Service.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Major Fitzgerald dated 11th Instant, No. 66 enclosing the Conversation which passed between Hydre and Captain Brooke, which is entered as follows.

Purport of the Conversation between Hydre and Captain Brooke

On my arrival at Hydre Ally's Camp, I was sent for to his Durbar and as soon as we were seated he entered into a Detail of the Rise &c. of the War. What he said I shall give as soon as I shall give as near as I can in his own words, He began by telling me that to be in Friendship with the English he had sent Cummy Dunsut Vackel to Madras & kept him constantly there, but that this 4 Years, the Nabob Mahammed Ally had been constantly buying to raise disturbances between him and the Company that he could not do it in the time of Mr. Pigot or Mr. Palk, but Mr. Bourchier was at last persuaded by him and War commenced in the Barramaul Country, then the Nabob sent away Cummy Dundal Vackel from Madras and hindered his remaining there

any

and it plainly appeard who begun the War.

Then Haydr mentiond his having sent Enoney Pundat Packet to Colonel Smith at Mistnaugery to make Peace with the English and assure them he was always their Friend, but the Nabob hinderd affairs from being brought to a conclusion and by this means he said he lost great part of his Country, that besides what Distruction was done to the Country there was 25 Lacks of Rupees min it, by the Nabobs or our People. With regard to Bombay he said he was always a Friend to the Gentlemen there & supplied them with Sandal Wood Pepper &c. they supplied him with Europe Commodities and the Trade was advantageous to both, but the Nabob Mahomed Ally sent them some advice by which they were induced to commence War and took Mangalore, Onore, and Bazarage Dung, and also several Ships, Guns and Stores, and afterwards ruin'd the Country that when he heard this he was obliged to go to that Coast and Mahomed Ally taking advantage of his absence got Possession of his Country on this side but that now notwithstanding the Company have lent him so much as they have and that he has lately had Success, he is willing to make Peace with the Company if they send Colonel Smith or a Counsellor up to the Army with Powers to settle affairs, and dont listen to Mahomed Ally.

He also told me that for this for 8 Years the Morattas every Year entered his Country and fought for 6 Months and only quitted making War during the Monsoon by this means the Companys Territories remaind quiet & undisturbed, that once the Morattas offerd to him by an Officer who commanded 10,000 Horse in their service that if he would them in entering the Carnatick, they would give him half the Country or money they got, but he refused on account of his Friendship for the English, and perswaded the Morattas against the Design told them the Country on this side was very Difficult of access —

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After this discourse he dismissed his Durbar except a few particular People and setting down close to me he said that what he then spoke must be kept a Secret from all People except those employed by the Company, and for this he had wrote to Major Fitzgerald to send him a Person he could confide in to acquaint him that the Morattas were coming with an army of 60,000 Men to demand the Chout from the Nabob that they had sent him a Vakeel to desire his assistance, and they will soon send some People to swear him; that he foresaw the bad Consequences of this, but can't help entering into their Terms if he and the Company continue at War that if there was a Peace he could prevent them from entering the Carnatic as he would not let them come thro' his Country.

I told him that if he was sincere about Peace Major Fitzgerald desired he would put a stop to the plundering the Country till there came answers to his Proposals from Madras, that with regard to what he mentioned concerning the Morattas, I had no authority to enter upon it, but would give him my own Sentiments upon the Occasion which were, first that it is true they might as he did destroy the upper Country in the Carnatic, but that they no more than he could take the Fortified Places, that after having plundered this they would next fall upon his and not only burn the Villages but perhaps gain Possession of the Country, weaken'd as he must be with the War with Us, that their Friendship would be only a breach of light before a Storm, whereas ours would be a lasting good to him — he said these were his own thoughts that therefore he wanted Peace to be made immediately and wished that Col. Smith particularly would come up to the Army with Power to settle matters, I said that he should send a Person to Madras he answered that he would but he must send a Vakeel

now

would make a handle of this to ruin him with the Marattas That he was not afraid of their Enmity if the Company and he were at Peace but he imagined the Nabob would hurt him in this manner also if he sent his Packet to Madras, for that he always wanted to keep us at War, that he might Plead poverty, and hinder us from being rich and powerful — That with regard to plundering the Country he would put a stop to it, tho it was very difficult on account of some Horse who were with his Army Volunteers who received no pay.

From the Tenour of the above Conversation in which Hydre seems to have spend himself as freely as could have been expected to a Person, whom he knew had no Powers to treat, We are induced to hope that his Professions of a Desire of Peace are sincere; It is therefore resolved in order to save time, that instead of sending Moodu Kistna to him as was before proposed for the Purpose of settling a Cessation of Arms, the plan for an Interview, for adjusting the Terms of Peace, and the Position of the Armies during the Conference, that Captain Brooke who seems to have acquitted himself with great address, be directed to return to him for the above purposes — a Letter to Major Fitzgerald with a Memorandum for Captain Brooke's Guidance No. 27 are therefore now prepared, as also a Letter to Hydre as entered in Country Correspondence No. 20 to be sent by Captain Brooke.

Resolution in Consequence

Captain Brooke to be furnished with Instructions and to return to Hydre —

As the measures which the Board are now taking in order to conclude a Peace with Hydre may have the appearance of Inconsistency when compared with the Proposals which in our Letter of the 8th November to Bombay and Mr. Brome, We then thought it necessary should be made to Nanavarow; it is necessary to observe that upon reference to our Consultation of the 5th November, it will appear that nothing but the most imminent Danger and to avoid almost certain Ruin in case of No to propose that Step, all hopes of an Accommodation with

Considerations of the Board thereon.

Hydre

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Hydre were then at an End, and every Circumstance seemed at time to confirm Us in our Apprehensions that he would be joind by Madarasow; the Uncertainty We were in with regard to the Designs of the Soubah, and the Rumour of an approaching rupture with Shuja Ul Dowlah on Bengal, make it an act of Necessity to devise some means of diverting Madarasow from his then apparent Intentions of joining Hydre against Us; and none appeard so likely to weigh with him as the Proposal We recommended; but which We particularly urged should not be made, unless he absolutely determined to march to Hydres Assistance, and no other Method could be found to prevent his doing so— As We were fully sensible of the ill Consequences to be apprehended from an Increase of the Morattas Power — Affairs at present bear a different aspect with regard to the Morattas & Shuja Ul Dowlah— We have reason to hope from repeated Intelligence that the former will not be able to undertake any thing against them for at least this year, and We learn from Bengal that Matters are amicably adjusted with Shuja Ul Dowlah; and from the low State of the Soubah's Influence and Finances, We have little to apprehend from him, unless assisted by some other Power — Moreover Circumstances which should seem to favour our prosecuting the War against Hydre till We had obliged him to submit to our Terms, instead of making Overtures of a Peace, particularly at a time when the Rapid Success he has met with in recovering the Country We has conquerd, must of Course render the Terms We can expect far less advantageous, than when those Countries were in our Hands, and for which We had then a right to demand some Equivalent either in Money, or the Cession of such Forts as appeard necessary for the future Security of the

Carnatic

Fort St. George 17th January 1769—

Carnatic— But the impossibility of supporting the Expences of the War is an insurmountable Obstacle, and obliges Us to wish to conclude a Peace almost on any Terms, to avoid the fatal Consequences to be apprehended from an Inability to pay our Troops— and We may hope that Hydre who can have gain'd nothing by the War but must have greatly exhausted his Treasury will agree to enter into a Treaty with Us— We are therefore of Opinion that no time should be lost in settling the Terms, in Case Hydre consents to a Cessation of Hostilities, and is willing to receive a Member of the Board. It is therefore agreed that Mr. Andrews be appointed for this Service, and he is desired to get in readiness to set out as soon as We receive an Answer from Hydre, and it is Order'd that Instructions, in the mean time, be prepared for him.

Mr. Andrews appointed to proceed to Hydre— and Instructions are to be prepared for him.

Letter from Mr. Cosford Resident at Ganjam read dated the 31st December No. 67— advising that he had secured a Vessel to transport the Company's Property, in Case of an attempt on the place from a Detachment to get Possession of the Pass leading to Vitnoo Chuckrum in order to compel the Zemindars to submit to the Company's Government, and in which he had succeeded— Orders now Gates to be made to the Fort of Courlah & the Wall to be repaired for the present which he represents as necessary to keep Beemalee in Order, who does not seem well attached to the Company—

Mr. Cosford advises of his having secured a Vessel to transport the Garrison from Ganjam should he be obliged to it— got Possession of an advantageous Pass.

repairs the Fort of Courlah—

Read a Letter from Mr. Quintin Crauford Secretary at Masulipatam dated 12th Instant No. 68 in answer to the report of the Committee of Accounts respecting the allowance of Fire Wood to the European Military in that Garrison, which is Satisfactory—

Mr. Quintin Crauford replys to the report of the Committee of Accounts.

Letter from Mr. Moorhouse dated 11th Instant No. 69 read on the Subject of the Manner

Mr. Moorhouses answer to the Subject of the Committee—

in

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in which the Army has been supplied by the Commarie, which is ordered to lie on the Table to be taken into Consideration with the other Letters regarding that Business.

Chr. Bourchier

Jos. Du Pre

John Call

Sam. Bradley

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier

Geo: Mackay

35 Fort St. George 17th January 1769 —

The undermentioned Letters were this Day wrote and dispatched —

No. 27 To Major Fitzgerald.
No. 28 To Vizagapatam.
No. 29 To Mr. Alexander Higginson.

18th Wrote the following Letters.

No. 30 To Captain Fletcher Commanding at Ongole.
No. 31 To Mr. Perring Paymaster at Ongole.

Thursday — 19th January

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor Presidents

Josias Du Pré — John Calle —
Alexr Wynch — John Andrews
Samuel Ardley, — George Stratton
George Dawson — James Bourchier
Richd Brickenden

George Mackay —

Mr Pitchill absent on Service —

The President acquaints the Board that

The King of Tanjores Vaquiel informs the Governor that Hyder has plundered & burnt some places in that Country and demanded money from the King — —

that the King of Tanjores Vaquiel had been with him Yesterday and had acquainted him that he had just received Letters from his Master, advising that Hyder had entered the Tanjore Country had burnt and plundered some Villages, and demanded a Sum of Money from the King; that in Consequence thereof he the President had immediately wrote a Letter to Major Fitzgerald No. 32 directing him to instruct Captain Brooke in settling the Cessation of Hostilities to include the King of Tanjore and all our Allies — that if Hyder should not agree to such a Cessation, and the King should bring any Troops into the Field Major Fitzgerald was ordered to cooperate with them as far as might be consistent with the safety of the

The Pres.t directed Major Fitzgerald to join the King of Tanjore and all our Allies included in any agreement entered into with Hyder.

and

To cooperate with the Tanjore Troops should any join him — —

Nawab

Fort St. George 19th January 1769

Nabobs Countries - which the Board approve.

Lieutenant Galbraith ordered to reinforce Trincomalee and also Gingee where he is to remain -

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob has informed him that there is already a sufficient force in Arnee for its Protection, that he had therefore ordered Lieutenant Galbraith instead of leaving a Company of Sepoys at Arnee to detach one to Trincomalee to reinforce that Garrison, to leave one at Chittapet and to proceed with the other to Gingee - which is approved -

The President lays before the Board Letters from Major Fitzgerald No. 70 dated 16th Instant advising of his arrival at Shanavanum, and that by the last Accounts he had of the Enemy they were encamped at Tiruvalavoy - Complaining of the Scarcity of the Rice, which would oblige him to move towards Worriapollam for a Supply - No. 71 dated 16 advising of his arrival at Worriapollam and of the Killedars refusing him any assistance purposes moving to Palamcotah near Chillumbrum to procure a Supply of Rice from Mr. Brooke; and representing the Want of Money to pay the Troops -

Major Fitzgerald advises that the bearers of the Rice had desired him to move to Worriapollam - That Killedar of that Place refuses him assistance - purposes to get his supplies from Caddalore - in want of Money.

Agreed that Mr. Brooke at Caddalore be wrote to, to assist Major Fitzgerald with Rice and every thing else in her Power, and that twenty thousand Pagodas be sent by a Boat to Caddalore for the Use of the Detachment, of which Major Fitzgerald is to be advised -

Mr. Brooke to be desired to assist him; and Money to be forwarded by Sea to Caddalore.

As the Division of the Army under Major Fitzgerald must be much weakened by Sickness, Desertion &c; And it being necessary that the Detachments be reinforced as soon as possible - It is resolved that Lieut. Colonel Laing be directed to compleat the Detachment before ordered to join him to consist of 300 Effective European Military, with as many Artillery & Battalion of Sepoys as can be spared and to send the 8th Company before added; with a sufficient

Lieutenant Colonel Laing again to be directed to make the Detachment and stronger than before proposed to reinforce Major Fitzgerald

Fort St. George 19th January 1769.

sufficient Number of Bullocks & Bags to carry Rice.

The President lays before the Board a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Lang dated 16 Instant & No. 73 advising that as the Troops with him were insufficient to make another Trip to Colar, and at the same time to leave a sufficient Number at Saudgud for the Protection of the Stores there; he had determined to move with the whole to Vellore; and after lodging the Stores then to endeavor to make another Trip to Colar.

Lieutenant Col: Lang purposes returning with his whole force to Vellour, as his Troops are insufficient to defend the Stores at Saudgud & proceed to Colar with the remainder —

We much approve of the measures Lieut.t Colonel Lang has taken for removing the Stores from Saudgud to Vellore — Tho' We know not exactly what force, he will have remaining with him after making the Detachment above directed, yet as We hear of no Enemy being near Colar, We imagine that he may be able with the remaining Europeans and Foreigners, reinforced by what he may take from Vellore, to return to Saudgud, and with the Bengal Battalion, Bucks & Hanoverians, and Morasirow's Horse to proceed to Vencatagerry and either to go with the whole, or make a Detachment with all the Bullocks he can collect to Colar for another Trip of Stores, leaving still at Colar a proper Garrison to defend it, with Bullocks sufficient to bring away the Stores, when We may think proper to abandon it.

Lieut.t Col: Lang to proceed with Bullocks &c.a to Vencatagherry &c. in order to return with some Stores from Colar

Read a Letter from Mr. Vernon Duffield dated at Major Fitzgerald's Camp the 14th Instant & No. 72 representing his having applied to the Court of Directors for his rank and Battalion on the Bengal Establishment; but that he was acquainted his application was too late, and that they had no Objection to his proceeding to India and that being then in France he had come out on a French Ship: and had joined the Detachment with Major Fitzgerald and offering to come into the Service on

Mr. Duffield joins Major Fitzgerald's Detachment and desires to be admitted into the Military

-Ser

Fort St. George 19th January 1769 –

on this Establishment as Youngest Captain, provided he has a Battalion of Sepoys –

If Captain Duffield can produce to us a Certificate of his having the Company's Leave for coming about We can have no Objection to his remaining in India: If not he must Resort to Europe by the first Ship agreeable to the Orders of the Honble the Court of Directors – We agree therefore that Major Fitzgerald be directed to desire he will come to Madras

Order to Madras

The Gentlemen at Vizagapatam advise of the arrival of the Bengal detachment there.

and

desiring to entertain more Gun Peons for the defence of the place.

and

Order regarding provisions and admitting the Sick of the Detachment into the Hospital –

Orders thereon –

Letter from Vizagapatam dated 12th Instant. No. 74. read advising of the arrival of Colonel Peach's Detachment there, & of their having requested the Assistance of the Engineer belonging to it, in erecting such Works as are necessary for the Defence of the place; representing the Necessity of increasing the Number of Gun Peons, which they had already set about – and desiring orders regarding supplying the Detachment with Provisions and admitting the Sick into their Hospital.

We have already acquainted the Gentlemen at Vizagapatam with our Sentiments regarding the Defence of that Place, and the little Utility it could be of to encrease the Garrison. They are therefore to be directed to send the Gun Peons they have raised, to Mr. Clifford to remit the Battalion of Sepoys with him, or to be employed as Peons to garrison the Fort under his Charge.

In our Letter of the 11th Dec. we gave the Gentlemen at Vizagapatam Directions to lay in Provisions for the Use of the Garrison as well as for Colonel Peach's Detachment which they were then advised was ordered thither.

We approve of the Sick of Colonel Peach's Detachment being admitted into the Hospital at Vizagapatam.

39 Fort St. George 19th January 1769.

The undermention'd Letters were this Day dispatched.

N°. 33 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang.

N°. 34 To Major Fitzgerald.

N°. 35 To Henry Brooke Esq.r Chief at Cuddalore.

Captain Fletcher advises that the Chief of Mazulipatam had detain'd the Troops prepar'd to join him. repeats his application

20th Received a Letter from Captain Fletcher at Ongole dated 16th Instant N°. 76. advising of the Mr. Smith at Mazulipatam having acquainted him that the Situation of Affairs there, would not admit of his sending a Detachment to his Assistance — Applies again to Mr. Smith for a few Companies of Sepoys; with which and what could be spared from the Garrisons he proposes marching against the Enemy.

proposes marching against the Enemy.

21st Came in a Letter from Captain Fletcher dated 18th N°. 77 advising that the late Rajah's Brother had entered the Nellore Country.

At a Consultation Present.

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President

Monday 23 January

Josias Du Pré — John Call

Alex.r Wynch — John Andrews

Sam.l Ardley — George Stratton

George Dawson — James Bourchier

Rich.d Brickenden

George Mackay —

Mr. Whitehill absent on Service.

Letters from Major Fitzgerald read as follow.

N°. 81 Dated the 15th Instant to the Governor complaining much of the Behavior of Nazir Ally Cawn the Nabobs Killedar at Worriarpollam for refusing him any Assistance and for his oppressive & Cruel Behavior to the Inhabitants —

Major Fitzgerald complains of the Killedar of Worriarpollam

appoints Captain Matthews to command there.

appoints Captain Matthews to command there.

N°. 82 Dated 16th Instant advising his having received and forwarded

To Fort St. George 23 January 1769

forwarded the Letter to Sydre Alley containing the Proposals for a Cessation of Hostilities — Transmit Copies of this Letter to Sydre & of that he sent with the Dispatches; Advises of 2000 Sanjore Horse and some Foot having joined Sydre Alley.

Major Fitzgerald advises in Copy of his Letter to Sydre — advises that 2000 horse from Sanjore had joining the Enemy.

The above advice contradicting —

No. 83. & 84 Dated 19th Instant to the Governor contradicting the Intelligence Sent the 18th: of a Body of Sanjore Troops having joined Sydre, and advising that they were only a few Sone or Irish Brought him some Money from the King of Sanjore — obliged to dismount the Sepoys on Account of the Spirit of Desertion which prevailed amongst them — purposes sending such of them as are not willing to continue with the other Corps to Cuddalore —

The King of Sanjore sends money to Sydre

The Sepoys dismounted by Major Fitzgerald

purposes sending some of them to Cuddalore

Advises that Sydre had broke up his Encampment near Annatour & had moved off by the Outatour Road — No. 87 Dated 20th Instant enclosing his Charge against Captn Stannett & a Memorial of the Hussars against serving under him.

The charge against Captain Stannett sent in —

Ordered thereon —

We approve of Major Fitzgerald having placed Captain Matthews in Arriyalore, & of the measures he has taken with regard to the Sepoys; & Mr. Brooke is to be directed to send hither such of them as Major Fitzgerald may order to Cuddalore, and as the Charges alledged by Major Fitzgerald is to be directed to transmit to us an Account of the particular Instances in which his Conduct has been culpable, supported by the Evidences of such Persons who may be acquainted therewith.

Read a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Laing Dated 21st Instant No. 88. advising that the Detachment ordered to reinforce Major Fitzgerald was to march the next Day & that he should only be able to send sixty Cavalry with

Lieutenant Colonel Laing has the Detachment in readiness to reinforce Major Fitzgerald —

and the Hussars against
are only exp
Fitz

Fort St. George 23 January 1769

Scarcity of Bags and Rice in.

with rice, for want of Bags.

Observations of the Board thereon —

We are concern'd to observe that Lieutenant Colonel Lang has not been able to send more Bullocks with Rice for the Detachment, as Major Fitzgerald already finds Difficulty in procuring Supplies, & which will be increased by the Troops order'd to join him — We cannot account for the want of Bags, when Mr. Saulier, who is now applied to acquaints Us that he left at Arcott & deliver'd Mr. Stonhouse to receive into Store 1047 new Canvas Bags, that he had a short time before sent him 400 & that there were 252 old Gunny Bags remaining at Arcott under the Charge of Mr. Stonhouse — Lieutenat Colonel Lang is therefore to be directed to apply immediately to Mr. Stonhouse for 200 Empty Bags and to send them to Gingee with an equal Number of Bullocks.

200 Bags of Rice to be forwarded to Gingee from Vellour —

Letter from Mr. Manoury Commissary of Stores No. 89 dated the 21st Instant read accompanying an Account of Stores remaining at Colar, and which he advises will require 400 Draught & 0200 Carriage Bullocks to bring away from thence.

The Commissary of Stores account of draught and Carriage Bullocks necessary to bring the remaining Stores away from Colar

We have already in our Letter of the 16th explained to Lieutenat Colonel Lang our Views & Intentions, with regard to Colar & the Stores left there; But as he has not acknowledged the receipt thereof, It is ordered that a Duplicate be sent him; and that he be directed to collect all the Draught & Carriage Bullocks he can, (leaving none employed between Sautgut & Vellore) and to proceed with them, or as many as may be necessary to Colar, unless the motions of the Enemy should make it impracticable, and to bring away the Stores from thence, giving the Preference to such as are of most Importance, a List of which is ordered to be sent him.

A List of the most important Stores to be sent Lt Col. Lang that he may bring such from Colar first

Reas

42 Fort St. George 23d January 1769.-

Mr. Petrie accounts sent in, & the reports to the Committee of Grain -

Read a Letter from Mr. William Petrie dated 20th Instant No. 86 accompanying his Grain accounts to the 31st Ultimo which are ordered to be laid before the Committee appointed for the Examination of them.

Answer of Messrs. Call & Mackay on the Subject of the Bazar in Camp.

Messrs. Call and Mackay inform the Board, that they cannot with any certainty say, what Advantages were made by the Bazaar that was kept seperate from that of the Nabobs, and managed by Colonel Smith's Servants, but that they had always understood certain Duties or Taxes were levied in that Bazar, as already set forth in their Narrative of the Grain Business: either by making those Merchants, who kept constant Boutiques or Shops in it, pay so much a month, and those who only stand a certain time, to sell their Goods & went away again, so much p Cent, on what they sold - This seems to have been the constant practice but whether those Duties were actually collected whilst the Nabob & the Field Deputies were with the Army - Messrs. Call & Mackay know not - nor did they ever interfere in the Management of Col. Smith's Bazar in any other manner, than in regulating the price of Grain, that is, to forbid its being sold the dearer, than in the Nabobs Bazar in which no Duties of any kind were paid. No disadvantage could arise, from the Bazars being kept seperate, provided they were equally well regulated. & equally free from Duties; but it is reasonable to suppose that the Merchant who pays Duties on his Goods must sell them dearer than if he paid no Duties, or get a less profit, by this Sale & of Course have less encouragement to bring them to market —

Messrs. Call & Mackay know not whether the Sutler or other Bazar Merchants were under any restraint -

restraint or Compulsion to sell their Goods in our Buzar in preference to the other, nor what difference there might be in the price of the same Article at the same time, in the two Buzars, as they did not regulate the price of any thing else but Grain —

Parriar Arrack was distilled & publickly Sold in Col. Smiths Buzar, but whether to the Militarry with his knowledge and permission, we cannot say, but that great drunkeness prevailed in the Army among the private Men is certain & we believe that many of the Officers particularly Col. Campbell can certifie the same: but as Mr. Parkison had the entire management of Col. Smiths Buzar; he will be best able to give the Board or the Committee, any Information they want on that head.

Reports even spread in Camp that the European Soldiers got frequently drunk with Liquors sold them by the Contractors People, but not of the contractors property and which Mr. Call sent for Mr. Dasper, who managed the Contractors business at Camp & told him in the presence of Mr. Mackay that he had heard of such reports & that he was determined if he found any truth therein, not only to dismiss him, Dasper, from his Employment, but get him severely punished; The man declared that he never had delivered out or sold Arrack or any other Spirituous Liquors but on a written order from a Commissioned Officer — Messrs. Call & Mackay never could get Mr. Parkison (tho Mr. Mackay applied to him many times & even Spoke frequently to Col. Smith about it) to settle the Rice Account in any other manner, than as set forth in the Narrative. The Pagt. 570. 30. due from Col. Wood was we believe, paid to Mr. Raitt.

44 Fort St. George 23 January 1769

Orders thereon

Ordered that the same be referred to when the Method of regulating the Buzar in Camp is taken into Consideration.

The Chief of Cuddalore desires orders regarding the Works there

Letter from the Chief & Council at Cuddalore dated 19th Instant No. 80 read desiring Orders regarding the works carrying on there —

referred to the Engineer

Ordered that the above Letter be referred to the Chief Engineer who is desired to lay before us his Sentiments with regard to the Works necessary to be constructed at Cuddalore for its immediate Defence. —

Chs Bouchier
Jos: Du Pré
John Call

Sam: Bradley
Geo. Stratton

Ja. Todd

Geo: Mackay

45 Fort St. George 23 January 1769

Pursuant to the resolutions of this Day, Letters were dispatchd as follows.

No. 36 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang

No. 37 To Major Fitzgerald —

advice of Hydres moving towards Nuncul —

2A Came in a Letter from Major Fitzgerald to the President dated 21st. Instant No. 91 advising of his having received Intelligence that Hydre had moved with his Army towards Nuncul —

In Consequence of which a Letter was immediately wrote to Colonel Smith No. 38, advising him of the above Intelligence and recommending to him to order the Detachment under Major James to halt at Chittapet, until he receive certain Intelligence of Hydres Motions, and to concert Measures with Major Fitzgerald for their Junction — Or in Case he has certain advice that the Enemy's Designs are against Colar, He is ordered to return with the Detachment immediately to Vellore or Sautgur, and being joined by Lieutenant Colonel Langs Force to take the most Expedient measures for securing the Pass of Veneatagerry until Major Fitzgerald can join him. Letter was also immediately dispatch'd to Lieutenant Colonel Lang No. 39 advising him of the above Intelligence and of the Orders sent to Colonel Smith; & directing him in the mean time to take every measure for the Security of the Pass —

Letter wrote in Consequence To Colonel Smith —

To Lieut. Col. Lang

Received a Letter from Lt. Colonel Lang dated 22 Instant No. 92 advising that all Captain Alexander's Battalion of Sepoys belonging to the Nabob had deserted except the Officers for want of Pay, and that he was apprehensive Captain Bucks would take the same Step, which would prevent his making another Trip to Colar — Encloses a return of Morari Row's Troops, which he thinks greatly exceeds their real Numbers; as there are not, he imagines, above seven or eight hundred Horse, and as many Foot — In Consequence of which Lt. Colonel Lang is now instructed to

Lieut. Col. Lang advises of Captain Alexanders Battalion having deserted want of Pay

Encloses an account of Morariows Troops

ensuer sent him in Consequence.

appr

44 Fort St. George 23 January 1769

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P. Vansittart
Jon: Du Pré
John Call
"
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Geo: Stratton
Ja: Zouchers
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app

Fort St. George 23 January 1769

to endeavor to prevail on the Sipoys to return to their Duty by an offer of two Months pay being immediately issued to them, and a Promise that we will be answerable that the Nabob shall make good their Arrears — He is also directed to concert Measures for supplying the Garrison of Colar with Provisions, which we apprehend may be in want before he returns hither.

Thursday 26th January

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias DuPré
Alexr. Wynch
Samuel Ardley
George Dawson
Rich Brickenden
John Call
John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Mackay —

Mr Whitehill absent on Service —

The Letter from the Select Committee of Fort William dated 17th December No. 78 received by Dutton is now read promising every Assistance in their Power; represe[nting] the Difficulty they apprehend we shall find in concluding a safe and honorable Peace & the ill Consequences to be dreaded from Hyder, in Case he is not obliged to come to our Terms — That they were therefore resolved to conclude a Treaty Offensive & Defensive with Janoje as soon as possible, as the most likely means of causing a Division among the Moratta Power of alarming Madavarow for the Safety of his Possessions on that side, & of forming a Barrier against any Power from the Westward

Advise of a new Treaty having been concluded with Shuja Ul Dowlah, and propose forming an Alliance with the King Shuja Ud Dowlah, & to make a Motion with the Detach-

ment

47 Fort St. George 26th January 1769

Detachment at Allahabad towards Madavarow's Country in Case he should resolve to march to Hydres Assistance, which might deter him from taking such a step and oblige him to consult the Security of his own Country — They also recommend that the Detachment with Colonel Peach be employed in Conjunction with Janojee, should Madavarow join Hydre, or the Soubah make any attempts to the Company's Prejudice, The above Measures they recommend to our Consideration, & request our Sentiments thereon, and urge as a further Motive for their being carried into Execution the Danger of Hydre's forming hereafter a Confederacy with the French, the Soubah, & Madavarow, by which the Influence We at present Possess in Indostan, would most probably revert to the French.

and request our Sentiment thereon — &c

Agreed that the Gentlemen at Bengal be thanked for the ready & spirited Efforts they have made, and promise to make to assist Us — And that they be particularly advised of our Operations & Situation, and the Necessity We are under of endeavoring to obtain a Peace almost on any Terms —

The Board having attentively weighed & considered the Plan proposed by the Gentlemen at Bengal, of forming an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Janojee, as the most effectual Support they can give Us; We are clearly of Opinion that if any Faith or Confidence could be placed in the Powers of Indostan; if they acted on Principles of sound reason and Policy; if they could be taught that a stable & permanent System of Security were preferable to the last that can be suggested for the Security of the Company and the parties whom it is intended to support; the Doubts therefore that we entertain are not of the reasonableness of the Plan, but of it's Practicability —

Opinion of the Board with regard to the Plan proposed of an Offensive & Defensive Treaty with Janojee

In

Fort St. George 23 January 1769.

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propose concluding an Offensive & Defensive Treaty with Janojee —

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47 Fort St. George 26th January 1769

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In

Fort St. George 26th January 1769

In a General Alliance offensive and Defensive, we should always apprehend that for want of good faith in our Allies, we should constantly be made the Dupes to their Interest, they would always from our steady Adherence to our Engagements, obtain the Aid, We had agreed to furnish; We never from them, unless it answer'd a present Purpose, and which the offer of a Sum of Money, or of Country from the Adversary would always render ineffectual — Another obstacle which presents itself to us against entering into an offensive Alliance with Jangir against Madavaron, is the very great Distance to which the Troops from Bengal must march to act in Conjunction with him, whether on the Side of Berar, or from Allahabad; If on the Side of Berar, the Force they might send would probably be exposed to the Treachery of their ally, If on the Side of Allahabad, there does not appear to us so much Danger & Difficulty, while the King & Shuja Ud Dowlah supported their Measures, tho we fear they can only be depended on so long as their immediate Interest or inability to act against Us, obliges them to abide by their Engagements — Agreed that the Gentlemen at Bengal be made acquainted with these our Sentiments of the Plan they have proposed, of the propriety of which however they must be the most competent Judges, from their Knowledge of the Local, the Views of their Neighbours & Allies, and the Danger of dividing their force.

Letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr Chief at Masulipatam advising of his having ordered Col. Peach to detach a Part of his Force against Narrain Doss

Reads a Letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr Chief at Masulipatam dated 18th Instant No. 93 — advising of his having ordered Colonel Peach to detach a part of his Troops to the Kimmedy Country to oblige Narrain Doss to retire, and to establish the Company's Authority in that District — Of the arrival of a Vaquil from Ibrahim Beg at Masulipatam with Proposals on the Part of the Soubah

advises of the arrival of a Vaquil from Ibrahim Beg, &

for

Fort St. George 26th January 1769

of a Proposal made by him of our entering into an Alliance with the Soubah & Jaroje against Madavarow.

for our entering into an Alliance with the Soubah and Ja-
-noje against Madavarow in favor of his uncle Ragobah
(or Raganatharow) and either to place Ragobah in the
Government of Poonah, or to oblige Madavarow to submit
to such Terms as they might impose; that in Consideration
of our assisting them with five hundred Europeans & four
Battalions of Sepoys, the Expences of which they would pro-
-mise to defray, the Soubah would engage to cede to the
Company the whole of the Mysore Country, and which he
would assist Us in reducing so soon as the Expedition
against Madavarow should enable him to spare Troops
for that Purpose — In Answer to which Mr. Smith had
assured the Vaquil of our inviolable observance of the
Treaty, that he would make Us acquainted with the above
Proposals, & that it was necessary before any thing could be
determined on, that full Powers from the Soubah or Rucun
Ud Dowlah authorising the above Proposals should be produced

Mr. Smith's answer to the Vaquil —

Mr. Smith also advises that he purposed sending a Detachment
to reinforce Captain Fletcher at Cungole.

Purposes sending a Detachment to reinforce Captain Fletcher —

We approve of Mr. Smith's having ordered
Colonel Peach to detach only a Part of the Troops with him
into the Kimmedy District, and which we hope will be
sufficient to oblige Narrain Doo to retire, and to restore that
Country to the Company's Obedience.

The Proposals made by Ibrahim Beg's
Vaquil is indeed of a very interesting & important Nature,
& requires the most Serious and attentive Consideration, and tho'
it corresponds entirely with the Scheme recommended by the
Gentlemen at Bengal yet our want of Money, & the known
Inability of the Soubah to furnish any for the Expences of
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-cable

Opinion of the Board on the Proposals made by Ibrahim Beg's Vaquil —

Fort St. George 26th. January 1769

In a General Alliance offensive and Defensive, we Should always apprehend that for want of good faith in our Allies, we should constantly be made the Dupes to their Interest, they would always from our shaky Adherences to our Engagements, obtain the Aid, We had agreed to furnish; We never from them, unless it answer'd a present Purpose, and which the offer of a Sum of Money, or of Country from the Adversary would always render ineffectual — Another obstacle which presents itself to us against entering into an offensive Alliance with Jangie against Madavaron, is the very great Distance to which the Troops from Bengal must march to act in Conjunction with him, whether on the Side of Berar, or from Allahabad; If on the Side of Berar, the Force they might send would probably be exposed to the Treachery of their Ally; If on the Side of Allahabad, there does not appear to us so much Danger & Difficulty, while the King & Shuja Ud Dowlah supported their Measures; tho we fear they can only be depended on so long as their immediate Interest or inability to act against Us, obliges them to abide by their Engagements — Agreed that the Gentlemen at Bengal be made acquainted with these our Sentiments of the Plan they have proposed, of the propriety of which however they must be the most competent Judges, from their Knowledge of the Local, the Views of their Neighbours & allies, and the Danger of dividing their force.

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for

Fort St. George 26th January 1769

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Opinion of the Board on the Proposals made by Ibrahim Beg's Vaquil —

-cable

impracticable, supposing it coincided with our General Plan — However as the Vaquil has not produced any authentic Powers from the Soubah for making the Proposal, it furnishes Us with a good Pretext for deferring giving a positive answer; Mr. Smith may therefore be directed to acquaint the Vaquil by word of Mouth, that we shall willingly communicate our thoughts so soon as he produces such Essentials, & gives us sufficient Grounds to believe him to be commissioned by the Soubah — In the mean time he may also be informed verbally, that notwithstanding the repeated Letters the Nabob & the President have received from Ruccun Ud Dowlah, protesting the Soubah's inviolable adherence to the Treaty, We are not Strangers to what has passed at Poonah; but that well knowing the State of the Soubah's affairs, we had imputed the measures there concerted, contrary to the Interest of the Carnatic, entirely to Necessity; as well from a sense of our having given him no reason to violate the late Treaty; as because it is obvious to all Indostan that it is diametrically opposite to his Interest to contribute to the encrease of the Morattа Power, which proportionably must endanger his Government & Existence — That Professions of Friendship and Attachment among Princes and Potentates can have little weight, unsupported by more substantial Evidence; But when the direct & obvious Interest of the Parties coincides with these Professions, there cannot remain a Doubt of their Sincerity. It is undoubtedly the plain and obvious Interest of the Nabob Wolaw Jaw & the English to support & strengthen the Government of the Soubah, If therefore He would banish all Jealousies from his Mind, and enter with Us into a Confidential Communication of Ideas respecting the mutual Security of both,

Purport of an answer to be given by Mr Smith to the Vaquil.

H.

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He will find us plain open & sincere — With respect to further Acquisitions, the Company do not desire more than they have the secure Enjoyment of that will content them; and it is in order to secure those Possessions that we wish to support and strengthen the Soubah — Agreed also that an Extract of the above letter & of our Answer be transmitted to the Select Committee as Bengal.

The Gentlemen at Bengal to be advised thereof

We are glad to find that Mr. Smith has ordered a Detachment to reinforce Captain Fletcher at Ongole which we hope will enable him to oblige the late Rajah Brother to retire.

Letter from the President & Council at Bombay dated 13th December N°. 90 read, advising of their Inability to cooperate with Us so effectually as they could wish by reason of the very weak State of their Garrison & the precarious Looking they are on with the Morattas, which prevents their adopting any of the Plans we had recommended; that they proposed however sending a Battalion of Sepoys to Tellicherry to join our Troops in the Coimbatore Country; and to send some Cruizers to lay off Mangalore, as well to protect their Trade from any of the Enemy's Vessels, as to distress them as far as possible; and which may possibly alarm the Country and make the Enemy apprehensive of a second attempt on that Place — They further propose applying to the Captain General of Goa to assist with a Detachment of Troops either as Auxiliaries or Mercenaries — That Madavarow's Conduct has been of late very Mysterious, and that a Moratta Fleet was then actually lying off the Harbour of Bombay, not as they imagine with Hostile Intentions, but rather to defend themselves from any attempts they might conclude would be made against them on account of our being advised of their having agreed to join them.

Letter from Bombay represent their Inability to cooperate vigorously —

Purpose sending a Battalion of Sepoys to Tellicherry — & some Cruizers off Mangalore —

Purpose applying to Goa for Assistance —

a Maratta Fleet off Bombay Harbour.

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Opinion of the Board thereon —

It is with much Concern we observe the weak State of their Troops at Bombay, and their Inability to cooperate with Us so effectually as We could wish, and the present Exigency requires — The appearance however of a Fleet off Mangalore may probably be attended with the good Effect of alarming Hyder with the apprehension of a second attempt on that place, and oblige him to detach a part of his Troops for its Security.

As We have now no footing nor Troops in the Coimbatoor Country, and the Motions of the Enemy making it necessary to employ our whole Force in opposing him & endeavoring to force him to an Action; the Gentlemen at Bombay are to be advised that the measure we before proposed of detaching apart to Tellicherry or Callicut to act in Conjunction with the Troops they might be able to spare, in making an attempt on Hyders Possessions on the Malabar Coast must now be laid aside — Agreed also that the Gentlemen at Bombay be advised of our Operations & Situation, & of the Intelligence received regarding Mahadaverow & Shuja Ul Dowlah —

Letter from Mr Draper at Tellicherry to Mr Mackay —

Mr. Mackay lays before the Board a letter from Mr. Draper at Tellicherry dated 28th December No. 114 advising of his having succeeded Mr. Hornby in the Chiefship of that Place of the Diversion intended to be made from Bombay and requesting to be advised of the Particulars of our Operations —

Gentlemen at Tellicherry to be advised of our Situation —

As it will be necessary, in case any Operations are undertaken from Tellicherry, that the Gentlemen there be advised of our Transactions and Situation; Ordered that a Letter be wrote giving them an Account thereof —

Letter from Major Fitzgerald read as follows

No. 95 dated 23d advising of the receipt of

Letter from Major Fitzgerald purporting marching towards Oddatour where he learns Hyder is.

the thirty thousand Pagodas, of his intention of marching towards Oddatour, where he learns Hyder lies encamped, and of his having given Lieutenant Chevalier & Cornet Maubijon permission to come to Madras to settle matters relative to the Hussars.

No. 96 to the President of the same Date

advises that Hyder was moving by the Tiagar Road—

advising that Hyder was marching with great Expedition on the Tiagar Road, and that he purposed following him as soon as the Rice from Caddalore arrived; and of his having ordered Capt. Matthews with his Sepoys to join him from Warriorpollam which place was now in no Danger.

orders Captain Matthews from Warriorpollam.

No. 97 dated 24th Instant enclosing the

Transmits the Conversation between Hyder & Capt. Brooke.

Conversation which passed between Hyder and Captain Brooke which is entered after the said letter, as also a letter from Hyder as entered in Country Correspondence No. 32 in which he only agrees to a Cessation of Hostilities for seven Days, and proposing Conjeveram & Wandewash for the Positions of the Armies during the Conference, and desires that a Member of the Board may proceed to him immediately with full Powers.

Proposes Wandewash & Conjeveram for the Positions of the Armies.

Desires a member of the Board may be sent to him—

From the unreasonable Proposalonade

Opinion of the Board thereon.

by Hyder regarding the Position of the Armies during the Conference & from the Tenour of the Conversation between him and Captain Brooke, there is too much reason to fear, that he is not sincere in his Professions of a Desire of Peace. But as he has said he would leave it to Col. Smith to fix on the Places for the Armies to remain at. It is agreed that Copies of the Letter from Hyder, of Captain Brookes Conversation and of the Letter to be wrote to Hyder, be transmitted to Colonel Smith, who is to be acquainted that We can by no means consent to the Position proposed by Hyder, & recommending

Resolution in Consequence.

Fort St. George 26th January 1769

Opinion of the Board thereon—

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Resolution in Consequence.

recommend

Fort St. George 26th. January 1769

recommending to him to name Ahtour or any place in the Enemy's Country for the Position of their Army, and that ours shall remain in the Carnatic at a convenient Distance — It is also resolved that a Letter be wrote to Hydre to the above Purport, and advising him that Mr. Andrews will set out immediately for Cuddalore where he will wait the arrival of the Cowle for his safe Conduct

As it is probable that Hydre will continue in the Neighbourhood of Velconda during the Rains he has fixed for the Truce. Lt. Colonel Laing is to be directed to proceed with all the Bullocks he can collect to Colar, & to have every thing in readiness to return with all the Stores he is able, as soon as we shall send him Orders for that purpose.

advice of the treatment shewn by the Travancorians to the Detachment under Lt. Byrne —

The President lays before the Board Letters from Captain Browne & Lieutenant Byrne at Palamcotah Nos. 93 & 100 dated 16th Instant advising of the latter's arrival at that Place with the Garrison from Suchery Poroum, and of the very kind treatment they met with in marching thro' the King of Travancores Country who caused them to be supplied with whatever they required.

a Letter to be wrote the King in Consequence

Agreed that the President be desired to write to the King of Travancore expressing the Sense we have of his kind usage to the Detachment; and offering to pay whatever Expences his people were at on their account.

Letters from Captain Fletcher abt to

Letters from Captain Fletcher read as follow.

No. 76 dated the 16th Instant, advising of his having applied to Mr. Smith at Masulipatam for some Sepoys and of the measures he purposes taking if they arrive.

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No. 77 dated 17th advising of the Rajah's Brother having entered the Nellour Country.

No. 85 dated 19th advising that the Rajah's Force was greatly increased, and of some of his Cavalry having advanced near Ongole & carried off some Cattle.

No. 101 dated 20th advising that the Enemy's advanced Guards were in sight of Ongole.

No. 102 dated 23 advising of Mr. Smith's having acquainted him that he had order'd one Company of Europeans and from of Sepoys to join him with which he hopes to be able to disperse the Enemy and that in the meantime he was using his utmost Endeavors to protect the Villages.

Approves in Consequence

We much approve of the measures Captain Fletcher has taken, and We doubt not, but when he is join'd by the Detachment from the Northward, that he will be able to disperse the Troops collected by the late Rajah's Brother.

Mr. Call delivers in his own and the answers of the several Gentlemen in the Engineering Corps; regarding the Choice made by them of continuing in it or not.

Read a letter from Mr. Call Chief Engineer No. 103 accompanying the answers of the several Gentlemen belonging to that Corps regarding their resigning or continuing in it. And representing that he should be happy to see the works of Madras compleated, but as it was his Intention two years ago to quit India & as an ill State of Health renders it daily more necessary; he returns his thanks to the Honble the Court of Directors for the attention they have paid to his Choice before they formed the Establishment & requests they may be informed that he shall quit the Charge of Chief Engineer and return to Europe, so soon as he can do it with our Permission, and without Prejudice to the Service.

Mr. Call answer.

Agreed that the Honble the Court of Directors be made acquainted with Mr. Calls resolution, who is requested to continue in the Charge of Chief Engineer

Order thereon

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so long as he remains in the Country.

Mr Cotsford's answer

No. 104 from Mr Cotsford advising of his having made Choice of the Civil Establishment, and requesting he may receive his arrears of pay as Captain of Engineers until his appointment to the Residency of Ganjam, and expressing his readiness to act as Engineer without Pay or Gratuity whenever his Services may be required in that Capacity.

Orders thereon

Agreed that Mr Cotsford be fixed on the Civil List alone, and that his arrears of Pay be allowed him agreable to his desire; and that he be acquainted that we are well pleased at the offer he has made of affording his Assistance in any Capacity where his Services may be most wanted, which we are convinced he will readily do; and he is to be desired to continue to carry on the works which he has began at Ganjam, until they are perfected, or some other Person can be appointed.

Mr Benfield's answer

No. 105 from Mr Paul Benfield desiring to be fixed on the Civil List alone.

Orders thereon

Agreed that Mr Benfield be fixed on the Civil List alone agreable to his Desire; But as his Services are at present much wanted, to superintend the works carrying on at this place; He is to be desired to give his Assistance thereon as a Civil Servant until some other Person can be appointed.

Mr Stevens's answer

No. 106 from Mr William Stevens expressing his Inclination to be contended in the Engineering Corps and requesting that it may be recommended to the Honble the Court of Directors to consider his Rank & Services when they fix the Establishment of that Corps.

Orders thereon

Agreed that Mr Stevens be continued on the Engineering List, and that his great Merit & Rank be represented to the Honble the Court of Directors, that they may have a due regard thereto, when they determine on the Establishment.

No. 107

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Mr. Montresor's answer

No. 107 from Mr. Henry Montresor desiring to be continued on the Military Line only with the rank to which he has been appointed, or if that cannot be done, requesting to remain as he is, not doubting but the Honble Company, will pay due regard to his rank in the Military when they come to from the Engineering Corps.

Orders thereon.

Agreed that Mr. Montresor be acquainted that he cannot consistently with the Honble Compans Orders continue on the Engineering List, and at the same time hold his rank in the Military; but as he has already been appointed a Lieute-nant on the Military Line, in Consequence of our great want of Officers to send to the Northward, and it being thought that he might be useful in both Capacities - He may continue in the Military only; and we doubt not but he will readily when-ever his Services are required afford his assistance in the Engineer-ing Branch - And as he is a very capable & deserving young Man, he is to be mentioned in a favorable Manner to the Honble the Court of Directors.

Mr. Barnards answer

No. 108 from Mr. Thomas Barnard, requesting to be continued on the Civil Line only - which is agreed to - But as he is now employed in a most useful work the making a Survey of the Companys Jagueer, and in which he hath acquitted himself much to our Satisfaction; He is to be de-sired to carry it on until it is perfected; during which time he is to be allowed 10/ P Day as Pay and six Rupees P Day as Batta the usual Allowances made other Civil Servants employd out of Garrison - and ordered that his Pay as Engineer do cease at the End of this Month.

Orders thereon

Bar

Mr. Marsdens answer.

No. 109 from Mr. Thomas Marsden, ex-pressing his readiness to continue on the Engineering List, and hoping that the Honble Company will pay due regard to his

Rank

Fort St. George 26th. January 1769

Rank therein when they come to fix the Establishment.

Order thereon—

Agreed that Mr. Marsden be continued on the Engineering List, and as he is a very diligent & Capable Young Man, resolved that he be recommended to the Honble the Court of Directors in such a Manner as may ensure them to pay due attention to his merit & Rank, when they fix the Establishment.

Mr. Monckton answers regarding the Contractor & the Bazar Buildgs.

Letters from Mr. Monckton dated 21st. Instant Nos. 110 & 111 read on the Subject of the Complaint against the Contractor, and regarding thereports propagated to the Prejudice of Messrs. Call & Mackay for having acquired advantages by the Bazar in Camp — Ordered that they do lie on the table to be referred to when these Matters are taken into Consideration.

Report of the Chief Engineer regarding the works at Cuddalore.

The Chief Engineer reports to the Board that he is of Opinion the Chief & Council at Cuddalore have given very proper Directions for removing the Inconveniencies, and augmenting the Strength of the South Front of Cuddalore, by levelling the accumulated Sand, the Banks & Ridges, as well as all other Cover as far as the Bound Hedge; however he does not conceive it is equally necessary to remove the small Pagoda near Chillumbrum, or to destroy Mr. Huttemans Gardens House, because he does not think either will be a Cover for making Batteries against the Walls and with respect to sudden Assaults, which are most to be apprehended, these Buildings can be of no great Detriment.

The Ditch proposed to be made on the North of the Town of Cuddalore, from the Gingee, to the Flag Staff Bastion, the Engineer, does not conceive to be very necessary as the River covers the Town on that Side, or adequate in advantage to an Expence of Pagodas 2000, especially at this Juncture when Money is so scarce — Cuddalore is attackable with Cannon in so many Places, and the walls

to

little capable of resisting a Battery of Heavy Guns that it seems useless almost to attempt strengthening it partially on the present Plan; What the Gentlemen have ordered to be done hitherto, removes immediate Inconveniencies, & may give a greater Confidence to the Garrison, on which Account it cannot but be approved, as are the repairs of the Barracks at Braminy Gate, for the purpose of quartering the Invalids.

Ordered that a Copy of the above report be transmitted to the Chief & Council at Cuddalore, who are to be directed to act agreeable thereto.

Cons. Deradians of the Board regarding keeping up the Foreign Corps

The time for which the Corps of Foreigners contracted to serve having expired the 31st December & many of them being desirous of renewing their Time, it is to be considerd whether the Corps shall any Longer be kept, & on what footing.

By the Capitulation made with them in December 1767, it is agreed that the Officers should be plac'd in other Corps according to their Rank if the Legion were reformed This Condition will at this time subject us to an Inconvenience, as We shall be at a Loss how to provide for so many Officers, and as the War is likely to continue, and Hyder is endeavoring to entertain as many Foreigners & Topasses as he can get, it will be imprudent at this Juncture to dismiss so many disciplined

The first Intention of forming this Corps, was to draw off from Hyder the Europeans & Topasses in his Service, and it succeeded well, he found them so useful in managing his Guns and disciplining his Sepoys that he has since collected more & composed a Battalion of Topasses; these however we are informed are dissatisfied and may be drawn off with proper Management, as also a Battalion of Sepoys under Shaick Dutia a Commandant, who has been long entertain'd in our Pay — Agreed therefore that it be left to the President

Resolution in Consequence

to

Fort St. George 26th. January 1769

to carry on and concert any Measures he judges necessary for drawing off Hydres Europeans & Topasses, and for engageing them in any Scheme for shortening the War; and it is also agreed that the two Companys of Foreigners called the Legion at present with Lieutenant Colonel Lang be kept up and augmented on the same footing, by as many as can be drawn off from Hyder, till each Company consists of 120 Men after which if more come, they are to be formed into a third Company.

Bill of Captain Lieutenant Murphy for a Horse killed & an application of Mr. Raitt for two Horses he lost in action

Read a Letter from Mr. Raitt Paymaster to the Army, enclosing a Bill of Captain Lieutenant Murphy amounting to Pagodas 260 for a Horse killed in Action during the time he acted as Aid Du Camp to Colonel Wood, as also a request of Mr. Raitt to be paid for two Horses which he lost in the same action where he assisted as Aid Du Camp to Colo. Wood after Captain Lt. Murphy was incapable of acting

Orders thereon

Agreed that Captain Lieutenant Murphy be allowed 250 Pagodas for the Horse he lost; and Mr. Raitt is to be desired to send in an Account of the Value of the Horses he lost when we will consider what allowance to make him.

P. Bouchier
Jos. Du Bré
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
J. P. Bouchier
Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 26th January 1769

The undermentioned Letters pursuant to the Resolutions taken here this Day dispatched.

No. 40 To Colonel Smith
No 41 To Major Fitzgerald
No. 42 To Lieut.t Colonel Lang
No. 43 From the Governor to Major Fitzgerald
No. 44 To John Lewin Smith Esq.r
No. 45 To Vizagapatam
No. 46 To Captain Fletcher.

From St. to be got ready at Cellore. 27th Wrote a Letter this Day to Mr. Stonhouse at Cellore No. 47 directing him to have in readiness four 18 Pdrs guns with Shott and Ammunition, to be sent wherever Occasion may require.

Hydre sends a Cowle for the Person to proceed to him.

Came in two Letters from Major Fitzgerald to the Governor dated 24th Instant No. 115 & 116 – The one enclosing a letter from Hydre No. 45 with a Cowle for such Gentlemen as may be sent to him, the other advising that the Enemy were plundering & burning the Country round Tiagar.

Desired to send one more full. 28th The Cowle transmitted by Hydre being imperfect, a Letter is now wrote him No. 46 enclosing the form of a Cowle to be sent by him.

Letter to the Select Committee at Bengal No. 48 was this day dispatched agreeable to the Resolution of last Consultation.

The following Instructions were this Day delivered to Mr. Andrews –

To John Andrews Esq.r

Sir

Instructions to Mr. Andrews.

Some Letters having passed between the President & Hydre Ally Cawn, professing a Disposition to restore Peace between him and the Company, and Hydre Ally having in his Conversations with

Fort St. George 28th January 1769

Captain Brooke who was first sent to him by his own desire, repeates his wishes for peace we have thought it necessary on our parts in order to put an End to destructive War to appoint & depute you to treat with Hydre Ally on that Subject & the following Instructions are to serve as your Guide in discussing or treating of the several points to which they relate.

2 You have herewith a Letter & Copy thereof from the President to deliver to Hydre Ally, and also Copies of such Letters & Papers as have lately passed on the subject of peace for your Information and you have also Copies of some letters & papers from the Presidency of Bombay relative to the Concerns which they request may be adjusted when a peace with Hydre Ally takes place.

3 You are to proceed with all convenient Expedition from hence to Cuddalore, and on your arrival there if you should not find any letter from the Commander of our Army advise him thereof & that you wait to know if the prolongation of the Time, or the position of the Armies during the Conference you are to enter on, has been determined: if so, you are to go on, to our Army, & from thence advise Hydre Ally of your arrival, and wait till he sends a passport for you and your attendants if one is not arrived to come to him in all safety, and expressing his consent that you shall return in the same manner whether peace is concluded or not, and that you shall have free Liberty at all times during your stay with him, to send & receive Letters, without any impediment thereto.

4th. All the necessary preliminarys of Place and Time being adjusted, you are to endevor at your first meeting with Hydre Ally, or as soon after as may be convenient, to discover or draw from him the general or particular Terms on which he is desirous of putting an End to the War; but if he is reserved on that head, and presses for your opening that Subject,

You

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You may declare by general Expressions as much of the whole or any part of the following Articles as relate simply to Peace, & the manner of introducing them, must be left to your discretion, and judgment form'd according to your Observations on the spot of Hydres disposition ~ We can only repeat here for reasons you are already acquainted with, that we are extremely desirous to put an End to the War with Hydre, and to avoid if possible any Engagements that may lead us into a future War with him, or any other Power.

5th. If as we before observed you cannot draw from Hydre Ally any particular proposals for peace and he seems to insist on your first naming the Terms you may propose as a Basis that each party shall remain in quiet & uninterrupted Possession of what they now hold should Hydre Ally object to that Article as we think he will, you may then urge, that as we were compelled to enter into the War with him for the security of the Carnatic, & as we have nothing else in View at present than that Security we should have no Objection to a reasonable Exchange & Restoration of Places ~ You may then propose to restore Colar, for Caroor to restore Veneatighery in Exchange for Ahtour; and Kistnagherry for Dindegul without naming Toipattore or Caniambady which we should be glad to keep as they lay in a manner within the Limits of the Carnatic, that is between Ambour & Vellore, but if Hydre should not relish a partial Exchange, we may relinquish all we hold in the Bahrahmaut for Dindegul remembering that Malpaddy is not an appendage thereof, but formerly belonged to Morar ally of Vellore & so came to the Nabob.

6th. Tho we have mention'd a Cession of Ahtor & Dindegul in Exchange for places to be restored, yet we must confess we do not entertain any sanguine Hopes that Hydre will yield them as affairs now stand, but as you must obtain the best Terms you can, so you must urge the demand as far as is consistent with our General Instructions

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Instructions - and in Case you should be obliged to depart from those points you may then adhere only to the exchange of Colar for Carroor which is an equitable point and ask to have the whole of the Bahrahmaul ceded agreeable to what Hydre Ally offerd by means of Narrain Row.

7th " You must make all possible efforts of Argument & reasoning to obtain the restitution of Carroor for Colar, & the Cession of the Bahrahmaul, but you may if you cannot avoid it without breaking off the Conferences, relinquish the point of the whole of the Bahrahmaul, & endeavor to keep what we hold; but if that cannot be done, then to restore the whole of the Bahrahmaul before in Hydres Possession.

8th " After proposing, discussing and insisting as long and as far as you judge prudent on the before mentioned exchanges, restoration & Cessions, if you are convinced that Hydre will not cede Dindegul & Ahtour, & that he obstinately insists on our restoring what we have taken, You may bring the whole to one point from which you must not depart, Viz a total Restoration of all places & Countries taken during the War that is one with give up Colar Penatighemy, Bidamangeur Dungum Kistnaghery Toirattoor and Veriambaddy for Carroor now possessed by Hydre Ally.

9th " At the former Overtures when Narrain Row was sent to the Deputies, we then held by the chance of War from Hydre a considerable extent of Country & many Places & consequently thought we had well founded pretensions to ask in Case of Restoration, the reimbursement of our Expences during the War, We have the same object now as much at heart as we had then and indeed more because we are in greater want of money but as Circumstances are since that time much changed, we cannot urge our claim so strongly founded on an Equivalent; However as we

will

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shall propose ultimately the restoration of places superior in Value to those demanded, we recommend in Case you see a proper opening that you introduce some thing relative to a Money, Hunting & Narrain Rows proposal of giving 5 Lacks to which you may confine the demand; but we do not mean this point should be insisted on, as we are not in a Condition to maintain it, or to found pretensions thereto on any Equivalent, nor is it to be mentiond unless you find some favorable Opportunity.

10.th " As it is an essential object to us to recover the European Officers & Soldiers which have fallen into Hydres hands by the Chance of War, and to obtain Liberty in general for all Prisoners taken from us or acting for or with us, you were make it an Article in the Treaty that all Prisoners shall be mutually set at Liberty & sent back, and it must also be stipulated that all places Forts, Countries, Ships, Snows, Sloops & Effects taken by either of the Contracting Powers, from and after the signing of the Present Treaty, shall be given up & mutually restored, in the Condition, in which they were taken —

11.th " All our Allies & their Territories, positively the Travancore Rajah the Nabob of Cadapah & Morari Row are to be included in the Treaty & peace take place also with them & their Countries as well as with Us.

12.th " In the Articles proposed by the Presidency of Bombay to Hydre Ally & requesting by them of us you will observe they mention the Possession of Pierre Gurr in the Sunda Country & Fortified Island, or Beyporah Durg at the Mouth of the River Onore, but as we can hardly suppose Hydre will listen to much less consent upon at, to such a Cession, we empower you to omit these points, least you are if possible to obtain the rest to be specified at Length in this Treaty, or if that cannot be done, or the particulars adjusted, an Article

may

may be inserted only in general Terms, that a peace takes place with that Presidency also that they shall be restored to & hold all the Privilages & places they did before the War; & that the demands made by them, and the offers of Hydre to them in 1766 shall be form'd into a seperate treaty & amicably settled with the Presidency of Bombay with all favor & reasonable Indulgencies on the part of Hydre to the Company, Trade & Dependions on the Malabar Coast.

13th

These are the principal points which occur to us, or which we think necessary to be inserted for a simple Treaty of peace & to put an End to the War, the general Expressions of friendly intercourse & correspondence by Letters mutual Remonstrances & redress in Case of any cause of complaints between the Subjects of our respective Countries, & other points of that kind you may occasionally introduce, and you may dwell much in your Arguments on the Companys Ever positive desire & Inclination to confine ourselves to the limits of the Carnatic, to secure if possible the tranquility thereof & to live in Peace with all our Neighbours, with other arguments, & assertions tending to remove all jealousy & diffidence & to make Hydre regard the Company as truly disposed to live in Friendship with the Mysore Government in particular & all their Neighbours in general Hydre on his part will doubtless have some proposals to make & Conditions to ask, but as we cannot possibly foresee of what nature they may be we cannot give you any Instructions thereon. Such as tend only to the basis of a peace will not we hope require much discussion or reference to us, but should any Articles be proposed tending to an Alliance Offensive or defensive & future operations, you must argue strenuously that such matters are not Subjects of peace, or necessary to be introduced in a Treaty of that kind; that they are always treated of seperately & secretly when a friendship sub-

sists

subsists between the several Powers, that you leave not therefore any Instructions relative thereto, but that if Hydre will acquaint you with the particulars of what he has in View you will make them known to us & ask our Instructions thereon, in the mean time the Treaty of Peace may be concluded which you may acquaint him is a necessary Preliminary to entering on other Matters, and to restore confidence & a freedom of Communication in our Sentiments relative to the Future welfare & protection of our respective Countries.

If you find that Hydres principal aim is to engage us in an Alliance offensive & Defensive with him, you must assure him that such engagements, and Connections are entirely contrary to the Company's Orders, and inconsistent with the Measures we mean to pursue, that we are resolved most carefully to avoid all Offensive Conduct. Against every Power in India, & we flatter ourselves we shall not be necessitated even to act defensively against them. We need not repeat the embarrassment any agreement will lead us into & the objections we have to but if you find that the Tenor of the whole Treaty will turn on this Hinge, & that Hydre makes our Alliance the only object of advantage to himself, you may assure him that as soon as the Treaty of Peace is concluded & we know his Views or apprehensions we shall always be ready to act as his firm Friends, & to manifest our good Intentions & the advantages he will reap by being at peace with the Company — If such Arguments & Assurances as you can use, should not prove Satisfactory, you may rather than break off the Treaty, admit that an Article shall be inserted in general Terms purporting that as the Carnatic Payen Gaut & the Mysore Country lay contiguous to each other, & Friendship & peace is now restored between them, the contracting Parties do agree that there shall be a reciprocal

Defensive

defensive alliance between them; that they will prevent to the utmost of their Power any Enemy whatsoever entering into or invading their respective Countrys, and in no shape give any assistance to such Enemys.

15th.

If an Article in such general Terms is not relished, and you judge from appearances that you must go farther & stipulate either the nature of mutual assistance, when & how to be given, you must urge the absolute necessity of referring the adjustant of such extensive Matters to another Treaty and assure Hydr. Ally that after a peace is concluded & the Company Interest this become one, a Treaty of defensive Alliance shall be entered into with him, but as it will require great secrecy & much Deliberation, the President & Council of Madras must duly consider that subject in its whole extent & draw up Instructions expressly thereon.

16th.

As the Nabobs Interest & ours is inseperable, and as the Treaty of Peace particularly regards the Carnatic & Mysore Countries you must strenuously urge the necessity of inserting the Nabob as a third contracting party & forming the Treaty in that Manner as we did with the Soubah & every article must be worded conformable thereto. Be assured Hydr will object to this, but you must observe that we cannot depart from our former Friendships so long established & faithfully maintained, that it would be giving him a striking Proof how little our Friendship was to be valued, and what little Dependance could be placed thereon, if we gave up & sacrificed the Interest of one Friend to that of another. That our Intention was to reconcile the two Nabobs, to restore Peace to their respective and to establish a friendly correspondence between them, for which purpose we had taken great pains, and could not possibly depart from that Intention. You may add that

If

Fort St. George 28 January 1769

it will be in Vain to think of restoring Peace between the Company & Hydre Ally, unless the Nabob Wallaw Jaw & all his Countries be included, and his Name inserted as a contracting Party; that tho' Evil minded People may on both Sides hereto fore have filled their minds with Jealousys and Suspicions of each other & prevented thereby a friendly correspondence, yet it was our grand aim to remove these prejudices and to establish a good understanding which was necessary to the Interests of both.

17th Mooder Kistna the Companys Interpreter will accompany you in that Capacity Tho Captain Brooke speaks Moors and has been twice with Hydre and may probably be useful, we recommend that you take him with you, & employ him as occasion may offer. We will cause Passports to be sent from hence to the place of conference, and we desire you will inform us or the President daily of your discoverys & Expectations relative to the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace, or other Matters necessary for Information

We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends

Fort St. George

28th January 1769

Chas Bourchier

Vice Consul

Received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Laing dated 26th Inst. No. 118, advising of his having sent off 200 Rice Bags with Bullocks for Gingee, of there being Plenty of Provisions at Colar, of his Intention of employing these spare Draught Bullocks in removing the Stores from Sautgur to Vellore, & of his Intention of proceeding to Colar if he finds it practicable

Came in a letter from time to time to the President dated 27th No. 119 advising of his being prevented from March for Colar for want of Cattle.

Lt Col. Laing sends Bullocks & Rice Bags to Gingee.

also being

To Fort St. George 28th January 1769

for want of Cattle.

Letter to in answer. 30th. In Consequence of which a Letter was wrote him No. 49 recomending to him to apply to Mr. Stonhouse for Cattle, and to proceed with all Expedition to Clear and to take with him a supply of Rice for the Garrison —

Letter sent to Cuddalore with the Engineers report. Wrote a Letter to Cuddalore, No. 50 enclosing the Report of the Engineer regarding the works necessary to be constructed.

Received a Letter from Captain Fletcher at Ongole dated 26th Instant No. 120, advising of Mr. Smiths having added six Companies of Sepoys to the Detachment intended to be sent from the Circars to reinforce him; of the Enemy's being against Enlore, which they had attempted to take by Escalade but were repulsed —

The Gentlemen at Tranquebar allow the Justness of the Seizure of the Military Stores at Porto Novo. Came in a Letter from the Governor & Council at Tranquebar dated 18th Instant No. 125, acknowledging the Justness of the Seizure of the Goods landed at Pondicotah & only alledging that the Black Merchants acted contrary to their Orders, & that they were ignorant of our being engaged in a War with the Zemindar of the Country dependent on Ganjam.

Thursday 2nd February At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré John Call
Alexr. Wynch
Samuel Ardley George Stratton
George Dawson James Bourchier
Richd. Brickenden.
George Mackay —

Messrs. Andrews & Whitehill absent on Service.

71

Fort St. George 2 February 1769

Letter from Colonel Smith dated 27th Jan.y

Colonel Smith joins the Detachment at Chittapet

N.o 123, advising of his having joined the Detachment at Chittapet, of Parties of the Enemy being employed in burning the Country — Acknowledges the receipt of Ours of the 26th. Jan.y; thinks Hydre is not inclinable to Peace — Does not see any Impropriety in his being employed to negotiate with Hydre and as an Instance quotes General Caillauds having concluded the Treaty with the Soubah in 1766 —

thinks Hydre not inclined to peace - and that there is no Impropriety in his negotiating with him.

Opinion of the Board thereon —

We entirely concur with Colonel Smith from the Position proposed by Hydre for the Armies & his Proceedings in plundering & burning the Country, that he has hopes of impressing Us with Ideas of his Superiority in order to induce Us to come to his Terms; It is therefore to be recommended to Colonel Smith to pursue the most Vigorous Measures to oblige Hydre to retire out of the Country — And as the very particular Attention We have paid to prevent our Troops from committing the least Irregularities even in the Enemy's Country, hath hitherto given Hydre a considerable Advantage over Us, as a great part of his Troops are maintained by the Plunder they collect; It is resolved to endeavor to form as large a Body of Horse as can be collected to be composed of Morari Row's the Nabobs & the Polygars with some of the Nabobs Sepoys, who are to be instructed to penetrate as far as they are able into the Mysore Country, and to plunder, burn & waste all they can; for which purpose Lieutenant Colonel Lang is to be instructed to take the necessary Measures for forming the Party as soon as he shall have arrived at the Head of the Pass, of which Colonel Smith is to be advised.

a party to be form'd to Plunder the Mysore Country -

The Instance Colonel Smith has quoted of General Caillauds having concluded the Treaty with the Soubah in 1766 as a Precedent, why he might be permitted to negotiate with Hydre, is the very Instance which our Honble Masters have

Fort St. George 2 February 1769.-

have so much disapproved - and guided our Conduct in the present Instance.

Letter from Major Fitzgerald dated 28th January No. 124 read, regarding his Accusation against Capt. Aumont and advising of his Intention of marching to Gingee to effect a Junction with Colonel Smith; and of the Enemy having moved to the Northward of Tiagar.

Major Fitzgerald sent in his accusation against Captain Aumont - Purposes marching to Gingee to form a Junction with Col. Smith.

As a Court Martial cannot at this time be assembled for the Tryal of Captain Aumont, It is agreed that he be furnished with a Copy of Major Fitzgerald's Charge against him, and of the Memorial of the Hussars against serving under him; that he may have an Opportunity of saying what he is able in his own Justification.

Captain Aumont to have a Copy of the Charge &c.

Read a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Lang dated 31st January No. 128 advising of his having received Intelligence that Hyder with his Army was at Pallipat six Cs South of Trenomalee, and that it was said he purposes moving by Changama towards Arcott; that Captain Kelly writes him of there being several Parties about Colar, which makes it difficult to procure Provisions - Apprehends that Moravirons Troops would not march for want of Pay - for which reasons he Defers moving towards Colar and purposes marching to the relief of Arcott should Hyder move that way.

Advice of Hyder's being at Pallipat.

Moravirons Troops will not act for want of Pay -

The President acquaints the Board that he had received a letter from the Serjeant at Trenomale dated 30th January, confirming the Intelligence given by Lieutenant Colonel Lang of Hyder with his army being arrived at Pallipat; from which it is most natural to conclude that his Designs are against Colar; which will prevent Lieutenant Colonel Lang's proceeding thither immediately as was proposed; as his first Object must be the Security

Lieutenant Col. Lang to make the Security of the Pass his first Object.

Fort St. George 2d February 1769.-

Security of the Pass of Peddanaigue durgum; since if that were in the Enemy's hands, we should be unable to succour or Supply the Garrison of Colar without going round by the Boodicotah Pass Lieutenant Colonel Lang is therefore to be directed to proceed with the Troops he has, and take such a Position as will best frustrate any attempts of the Enemy to gain Possession of the Pass. with regard to arcott the Garrison already there is sufficient for its Defence until Colonel Smith, can march to its relief, should the Enemy make an attempt on it, which does not seem likely — As Morari Raws Troops, altho' they are far short of the Number stipulated by him to be kept up - Yet as it would be imprudent at this Juncture to disgust him by dismissing them, and as he has promised the Nabob to send for 1500 more to join the Party intended to penetrate & ravage the Mysore Country; The Commissary General is ordered to issue 10,000 Pagodas to those at Camp, who are to be acquainted that their Arrears will be settled with their Master at this place.

10,000 Pags. to be paid Marattoes Troops

Read a letter from Lieutenant George Lewis Grand dated at Canton the 25th Novr. No. 122 representing that he had found so little benefit from his Voyage to China, that the Surgions there had recommended his proceeding to Europe as the only likely means of restoring his health, that he therefore purposed proceeding in the first Fleet, and requesting that he may be mentiond to the Honble the Court of Directors in such a Manner as may induce them to permit him to return to India with his Rank should his health be re-established.

Lieutenant George Lewis Grand obliged to proceed to England from China for the recovery of his health.

To be recommended home —

We have already in the 17th Paragraph of our address of the 8th August to the Court of Directors made particular mention of Lieutenant Grand's Case, It is however agreed that the Company be advised of his being under the

Fort St. George 4th February 1769

of his having detain'd the Detachment intended to be sent to Ongole.

advised of the necessity of their proceeding.

of Sepoys intended to be added to the Detachment had been countermanded, and directing him to acquaint us with the reason of their being order'd back; & advising him of the Necessity of their proceeding with the Detachment.

Letter to Tellicherry on our operations.

Detachment a Letter to Tellicherry No. 58 advising them of our operations & Situation.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 6th Feby.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Du Pré
Alexr. Wynch
Samuel Ardley
George Dawson
Richd. Brickenden
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Mackay
Messrs. Andrews & Whitehill absent on Service.

Capt. Fletcher directed to concert measures with Mahomed Auzeem for distressing the Enemy —

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob had informed him that he had ordered Mahomed Auzeem to proceed to Ongole & to collect all the Polygars & Troops he could in the Nellore and Ongole Countries to act against the late Rajah's Brother; of which he the President had advised Captain Fletcher, and directed him to concert measures with Mahomed Auzeem for distressing the Enemy as far as possible; which is approved.

Colonel Smith advises of Hydres being near Trinomalee purposes marching against him —

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Colonel Smith dated 3d Instant, advising that Hydre still remained to the Southward of Trenomalee, and that he purposed marching against him as fast as possible — In Consequence of which a Letter is now wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Lang No. 60 recommending to him to wese the Opportunity of Hydre's continuing to the Southward to proceed to Clar for another

Lieutenant Col. Lang to proceed to Clar again —

Trip —

Fort St. George 6th February 1769

The Commandant of Vellore to supply him with Bullocks

Trip of Stores — A letter is also wrote to Captain Fitzgerald at Vellore No. 61 directing him to send after Lieut.t Colonel Lang all the Draught and Carriage Bullocks he is able.

The Commissary General reports to the Board that the Commissary with the Army had advised him that the double set of Draught Bullocks which were put to the Guns when Major Fitzgerald was detached after the Enemy were still continued.

The Commissary General reports that the Guns with Major Fitzgerald have left the additional Quantity of Bullocks to them.

As the Expence of these additional Bullocks is very great, agreed that Colonel Smith be directed to inform Us whether the whole or what part of them are actually necessary; or whether any of them may be discharged — And that the Number of Draught & Carriage Bullocks with the Army or any Detachment, and the real use there is for them, may always be ascertained — It is Order'd that every Officer Commanding the Army or any Detachment of Troops, do cause a Muster to be taken once a Month or oftener if convenient and after so doing, that he do sign a General Return of all the Draught & Carriage Bullocks employed under his Command; He is also to direct the Commissary of Stores, the Quarter Masters, & Conductors or others who have Bullocks allotted for their several Employs to certify to him Monthly by a particular Return the number employed under each of them, & specifying whether they are in as good a condition as can be expected considering all Circumstances, and pointing out any Defects or Neglects, that he may compare those returns with the other Musters, and certify to us the Number & State of the whole with the Commissary —

Colo. Smith to inform us what are necessary —

The President acquaints the Board that the Military Paymaster had informed him that Lieutenant Lew had drawen his Pay here for the Month of December, that upon receiving the Pay Rolls from Vellore for the same Month, he found

The Charge against Lieut. Lew for having drawn his Pay twice for one month.

Fort St. George 4th February 1769

of his having detain'd the Detachment intended to be sent to Ongole.

advised of the necessity of their proceeding.

of Sepoys intended to be added to the Detachment had been countermanded, and directing him to acquaint us with the reason of their being order'd back, & advising him of the Necessity of their proceeding with the Detachment.

Letter to Tellicherry on our operations.

Detachment a letter to Tellicherry No. 58 advising them of our operations & Situation.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 6th Feby.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Du Pré
Alexr. Wynch
Samuel Ardley
George Dawson
Richd. Brickenden
George Mackay
Messrs. Andrews & Whitehill absent on Service.

Capt. Fletcher directed to concert measures with Mahomed Auzem for distressing the Enemy —

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob had informed him that he had ordered Mahomed Auzem to proceed to Ongole & to collect all the Polygars & Troops he could in the Nellore and Ongole Countries to act against the late Rajah's Brother; of which he the President had advised Captain Fletcher, and directed him to concert measures with Mahomed Auzem for distressing the Enemy as far as possible; which is approved.

Colonel Smith advises of Hydres being near & on make preparations marching against him —

The President lays before the Board a letter from Colonel Smith dated 3 Instant, advising that Hydre still remained to the Southward of Trenomalée, and that he purposed marching against him as fast as possible — In Consequence of which a letter is now wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Lang No. 60 recommending to him to wear the Opportunity of Hydres

Lieutenant Col. Lang to proceed to Colar again —

continuing to the Southward to proceed to Colar for another Trip —

Fort St. George 6th February 1769

The Commandant of Vellore to supply him with Bullocks

Trip of Stores — A letter is also wrote to Captain Fitzgerald at Vellore No. 61 directing him to send after Lieut.t Colonel Lang all the Draught and Carriage Bullocks he is able.

The Commissary General reports to the Board that the Commissary with the Army had advised him that the double set of Draught Bullocks which were put to the Guns when Major Fitzgerald was detached after the Enemy were still continued.

The Commissary General reports that the Guns with Major Fitzgerald have left the additional Quantity of Bullocks to them.

As the Expence of these additional Bullocks is very great, agreed that Colonel Smith be directed to inform Us whether the whole or what part of them are actually necessary; or whether any of them may be discharged — And that the Number of Draught & Carriage Bullocks with the Army or any Detachment, and the real use there is for them, may always be ascertained — It is Orderd that every Officer Commanding the Army or any Detachment of Troops, do cause a Muster to be taken once a Month or oftener if convenient and after so doing, that he do sign a General Return of all the Draught & Carriage Bullocks employed under his Command; He is also to direct the Commissary of Stores, the Quarter Masters, & Conductors or others who have Bullocks allotted for their several Employs to certify to him Monthly by a particular Return the number employed under each of them, & specifying whether they are in as good a condition as can be expected considering all Circumstances, and pointing out any Defects or Neglects, that he may compare those returns with the other Musters, and certify to us the Number & State of the whole with the Commissary —

Col.o Smith to inform us what are necessary —

The President acquaints the Board that the Military Paymaster had informed him that Lieutenant Low had drawn his Pay here for the Month of December, that upon receiving the Pay Rolls from Vellore for the same Month, he found

a Charge against Lieut.t Low for having drawn his Pay twice for one month.

Fort St. George 6th. February 1769

found Mr. Law's Name also inserted in them; that he the President had therefore order'd him in Arrest; but he having denied his having drawn his Pay twice; and Captain Fortune who received the Pay of the Company to which Mr. Law belongs, being at present a Prisoner; by which means the only positive Evidence, of his having received his Pay twice cannot be procur'd — The President had therefore wrote to Colonel Campbell & Captain Calvert regarding a report of Mr. Law's having done the same thing at Calar, and to give an account of Mr. Law's General Conduct & Behavior; He now produces to the Board their Answers No. 134 & 135 from which there is great reason to believe that Mr. Law is guilty of having received his Pay twice for the Month of December; as he did the same thing at Calar — and as from the Character those Gentlemen have given him, he appears very unworthy of Learning a Commission — It is therefore resolved that he be dismissed the Service, and that the Town Major do demand his Commission from him, and acquaint him that he must prepare to return to England by the Dutton.

ring.

dismisses the Service

P. Bouchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call

Sam. Straley
Geo. Stratton
J. A. Bouchier

Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 6th February 1769

6th Received a Letter from Johnstone Andrews Esqr. dated at Cuddalore the 4th Instant, No. 136 advising of his arrival there the 2d

Wrote the undermentioned Letters.

No. 60 To Lieutenant Colonel Laws.

No. 61 To Captain P. Fitzgerald Commanding at Vellore.

7th Letter to Colonel Smith No. 62 was this day wrote regarding the Extraordinary Bullocks with the Guns.

Received this day by Snow Africa two Original Letters from the Select Committee at Fort William No. 137 & 138 dated 15th and 27 April 1768. the Duplicate of which have never come to hand.

8th Received a Letter from Colonel Smith

Colonel Smith with the Detachment from Chittaput joins the Army.

No. 141 dated near Trinomalee the 5th Instant advising of his having, with the Detachment from Chittaput, joined the Army between that & Gingee the 1st Instant, of the Enemy being encamped near Teriolour from whence Parties were detached to plunder and burn the Country — and his, Colonel Smith's,

Purposes moving acrost the Country to prevent the Enemy getting to the Northward of him.

Intentions to strike acrost the Country to prevent the Enemy getting to the Northward of him.

To which an Answer was immediately wrote

answer sent in Consequence

him by the President No. 63 approving of his Intention of marching acrost the Country for the reasons he gives, and recommending to him to make the Enemy's main Body his principal Object and to endeavor to prevent their getting between our Army & this Place.

Dispatched this Evening a letter to Bombay No 64.

Colonel Smith arrives near Trinomalee.

Interrepts a packet of Dispatches from Hahdaroon's Camp.

Caine in a letter from Colonel Smith No 142 dated 6th Instant 10 Miles East of Trinamalee, advising of his arrival there this evening after Bad Roads; of his having intercepted a Packet from Byroes Agent with Madaroon, a Copy of which he promises sending

answer

Fort St. George 9th February 1769

as soon as one can be made.

The receipt of which letter was acknowledged by one from the President No. 65, in which Colonel Smith was advised of a Party of the Enemy having encamped within four Miles of Pondicherry, that two Hircarrahs with letters from Hyder had been with Mr. Law who had returned an answer It was also recommended to Colonel Smith to use every means to bring the Enemy to an Action.

Colonel Smith advising of a Party of the Enemy encamped near Pondicherry.

At a Consultation Present

Saturday 11th February

Charles Bourchier Esq. Governor President
Josias Du Pré
Alex. Wynch
Samuel Ardley
George Dawson
Rich. Brickenden
George Mackay.

John Call

George Stratton
Ja. Bourchier

Messrs. Andrews & Whitehill absent on Service.

Colonel Smith transmits letters from Hyder and requests his Leave for Mr. Andrews to Cuddalore.

Letter from Colonel Smith, No. 143 dated 7th Instant 5 Clock P.M. of Chittapet, read, advising of letters received from Hyder by Hircarrahs with a Cowle for Mr. Andrews which he had dispatched to Cuddalore, that upon his moving the day before towards Toicolore the Enemy, who had Notice of it by Mr. had immediately marched towards Villaporum, and upon our Army's moving Eastward had halted on the Banks of the River — Transmits a Copy of the Letter from Hyders agent with Madaveroww, which is ordered to be translating.

Purport of hyons Letter.

The Letter from Hyder as entered in Country Correspondence No. 65, is also read advising of his having sent a Cowle for Mr. Andrews agreeable to the Terms transmitted to him.

all the

Fort St. George 11th. February 1769

Mr. Andrews to proceed directly to Hydres Camp.

Altho Hydre has made no mention in his letter regarding the Position of the Armies, yet that we may know as soon as possible, what hopes there are of accommodating matters, it is resolved that Mr. Andrews be instructed to proceed directly to Hydres Camp, which now lies between our Army and Cuddalore, advising Hydre of his Intention of doing so, and desiring that an Escort may be sent to some convenient Place to meet him. And in Case he finds from his Conversation with Hydre, or the Proposals he may make that there is no likelyhood of any thing being concluded by way of Negotiation, He is to be directed to take his leave & to return hither or to Colonel Smiths Camp, giving us & Colonel Smith the most early advices, that We may know what to expect, and take our Measures accordingly, in the meantime it is necessary to employ our whole thoughts in concerting Measures for dislodging Hyder from the Carnatic, and carrying the War into his Country, in the same Manner he has carried it on here, in Case a peace should not take place.

Purport of a letter to be wrote to Mr. Andrews.

Necessity of procuring a Body of Horse.

Experience has sufficiently evinced that to effect this it would be absolutely necessary to assemble a Body of Horse.

Means of procuring them.

To obtain such a Body of Horse several ways, may be suggested, all of them doubtful, not the least Dependance therefore should be placed on any, nor should our Endeavors to obtain an honorable peace be in the least Degree abated.

Madaveroon to be applied to.

By letters from Sasharow to the Nabob and the President as entered in Country Correspondence No. 39 41, and 42 it appears that Mahadavarow seems disposed to assist the Nabob and as We have great reason to believe it

Fort St. George 11th February 1769

is but a seeming and not really so, but were it real his Conditions are such as it is our Power to comply with — But as it is proper an answer should be returned to Mahavarow, the Board think there may be the least. That had he furnished a Body of Horse earlier in the Curse of the War, We might have been able to pay them, but the mischief is now done, the Country plundered, and the revenues We can collect are not more than sufficient to pay our own Troops. That the English and the Nabob are thoroughly sensible of Madavarows good Disposition towards them, and should [illegible] been truely glad to have acted jointly with him, in punishing an Enemy, who is growing more powerfull, & deceitful every Day, but that he (Madavarow) did not pay a friendly attention to their representations made long since — That no doubt it is his real Interest, as much as that of the English and the Nabob, to humble Hydre, from whom, the stronger he grows, the more difficult it will be to collect the Chouts, and who from opposition, will turn his thoughts to Conquest. That it may then be too late to reduce him, when he has extended his Possessions to the Westward. That it would be wise to judge of Hydre by his past Conduct, and consider what will be his future Actions.

pursport of the negotiation to be made to him —

The Board also considering that it may not be adviseable under the present Circumstances entirely to decline the proposal made by Mahadaverow of furnishing 10,000 horse althó they are of Opinion that were they to come 'tis probable they might be at least as dangerous to Us as to Hyder, they think a passage may be added to the following Effect, therather because they do not think it will be accepted Viz.t That at Present neither the Nabob nor the English have ready money, but if Madavarow will send ten thousand good

horse to join their Forces against the Enemy, they will engage to pay him five Lacks of Rupees in the following Manner; One Lack two Months after the troubles are at an End, two Lacks in two other Months more, & two Lacks at the End of two other Months; they will moreover assist him in punishing Hydre — In short that he (Madavarow) may be assured that no people can be better disposed than the Nabob & the English are to live on Terms of friendship with him — The President is desired to communicate the foregoing to the Nabob, and obtain his Sentiments thereon, and if he approve of these Ideas that the President write an answer to Sharharow advising him as far as may be necessary of our Intentions & referring him to the Nabob's letter for Particulars — This is one of the possible means of obtaining a Body of Cavalry but such as would probably bring more danger than advantage and therefore almost any other would be preferable.

Morarirow is engaged by Treaty to furnish 3000 Horse but as his Corps is never mustered (such is the custom) it has been gradually diminishing till at this time it does not amount to one thousand he must be presst to complete that number with good Troops; he must also be informd that now is the time to shew his steadiness & attachment to us, & to contribute to humble a man, who, it may hereafter be expected, will ravage and destroy his Country, if his Power is not controled. some hopes may be reasonably entertaind that Morarow will augment his present Number but it must never be expected that he will compleat his full number

Morarirow to be required to complete his to 3000 —

The Nabob should endeavor by promise of Plunder & future Rewards to engage his own Horse to act with Spirit, and they should if possible be augmented

to

is but a seeming and not really so, but were it real his Conditions are such as it is our Power to comply with — But as it is proper an answer should be returnd to Mahavarow. the Board think there may be the bearer. That had he furnished a Body of Horse earlier in the Curse of the War, We might have been able to pay them, but the mischief is now done, the Country plunderd, and the revenues WE can collect are not more than sufficient to pay our own Troops. That the English and the Nabob are thoroughly sensible of Madavarow's good Disposition towards them, and should (been truely glad to have acted jointly with him, in punishing an Enemy, who is growing more powerfull, & deceitfull every Day, but that he (Madavarow) did not pay a friendly attention to their representations made long since — That no doubt it is his real Interest, as much as that of the English and the Nabob, to humble Hydre, from whom, the stronger he grows, the more difficult it will be to collect the Chout, and who from opposition, will turn his thoughts to Conquest. That it may then be too late to reduce him, when he has extended his Possessions to the Kistna. That it would be wise to judge of Hydre by his past Conduct, and consider what will be his future Actions.

purport of the reply in readiness to be made to him —

The Board also considering that it may not be adviseable under the present Circumstances entirely to decline the proposal made by Mahadaverow of furnishing 10,000 horse, altho they are of Opinion that were they to come 'tis probable they might beat least as dangerous to Us as to Hyder. they think a passage may be added to the following Effect, thereby because they do not think it will be accepted Viz.t That at Present neither the Nabob nor the English have any Money, but if Madavarow will send ten thousand good

bone to join their Forces against the Enemy, they will engage to pay him five Lacks of Rupees in the following Manner; One Lack two Months after the troubles are at an End, two Lacks in two other Months more, & two Lacks at the End of two other Months; they will moreover assist him in punishing Hydre — In short that he (Madavarow) may be assured that no people can be better disposed than the Nabob & the English are to live on Terms of friendship with him — The President is desired to communicate the foregoing to the Nabob, and obtain his Sentiments thereon, and if he approve of these Ideas that the President write an answer to Shasharow advising him as far as may be necessary of our Intentions & referring him to the Nabob's letter for Particulars — This is one of the possible means of obtaining a Body of Cavalry but such as would probably bring more danger than advantage and therefore almost any other would be preferable.

Moraroow is engaged by Treaty to furnish 3000 Horse but as his Corps is never mustered (such is the custom) it has been gradually diminishing till at this time it does not amount to one thousand he must be presed to complete that number with good Troops; he must also be informed that now is the time to shew his steadiness & attachment to us, & to contribute to humble a man, who, it may hereafter be expected, will ravage and destroy his Country, if his Power is not controled. some hopes may be reasonably entertained that Moraroow will augment his present Number but it must never be expected that he will compleat his full number

Moraroow to be required to complete his to 3000 —

The Nabob should endeavor by promise of Plunder & future Rewards to engage his own Horse to act with Spirit, and they should if possible be augmented to

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The Nabob to put his in good order and to augment them to 1500.

to 1500 besides those with Major Fitzgerald — but very little hopes can be placed on these since it is not in the Nabobs power (at least as far as we know) to pay their arrears, and little good can be expected from Troops mutinous for want of pay —

But above all the Rajah of Tanjore must be wrote to & pressed in the strongest Manner to furnish four thousand Horse, to join our Army to assist in furnishing the Enemy: We should not stand justified to our Employers or to ourselves if we omitted to make this application altho we have but faint hopes of Success, the Reluctance with which he furnished a few horse last Year & those useless when they came, the Terror which he manifested upon the late approach of Hydre to his Frontiers & the readiness, with which he furnishes him with provision and some money not we believe from Inclination, but fear, leaves us but little hopes that having thus by a temporary Expedient save his Country from ruin he will whilst the Enemy is yet at his Door, provoke him by furnishing a Body of those, it is probable he would comply, has we always on foot such a Body as being joined to what he might add would promise a likely Hood of driving out the Enemy but as that is not the Case we shall probably be among with promises nevertheless, as the sending a proper Embassy to him may be a means of inducing him the more readily to come into our measures; It is resolved that a Member of the Board, with a proper Person from the Nabob do proceed to Tanjore who are to be instructed to represent to him in the most expressive Terms how much the Peace and Security of his Country depends on the safety & Tranquility of the Carnatic how much his Welfare is connected with that of the Nabob & the Company's, and of Course that it is his Interest, as well as, theirs to exert every possible means to reduce an Enemy

Purport of an application to be made to the King of Tanjore.

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Enemy equally dangerous to all Parties. He must also be desired to furnish 10000 Sheep and as many carriage Bullocks as possible for which we shall pay and in case our army should move towards his Country to afford them every assistance in his Power — Agreed that Mr. Ardley be appointed to proceed on his Service, and he is desired to get in readiness as soon as possible & ordered that Instructions be prepared for him.

Mr. Ardley appointed to proceed to Tanjore.

The several Polygars must also be applied to for all the Horse they can collect, and the Nabob is to be desired to concert any other means he may be able for procuring every possible Assistance. He will also consider whether any of Hyder's Jemydars or principal Commanders may not be bought off by promises, or whether any means can be found to sow Jealousy or Distrust among them, or to induce them to betray Hyder into our Hands — In which it must be recommended to him to take the most effectual means for distressing the Enemy, and he may rely upon of our utmost Support, & that we will engage in any reasonable Agreement for future Payments, but he is to be desired, to make no Promises, but what may be performed — This last proposed means we cannot hope will produce above four or five hundred horse at the most, and in respect to the general recommendation to the Nabob, it is what We ought not to omit, altho we must confess that We cannot suggest any other means by which he he can obtain any present Assistance of Cavalry — Thus it appears that all the possible means which occurs to us of obtaining a body of Cavalry being put in Motion cannot at this time raise in us a reasonable hope of collecting a sufficient number to compel the Enemy to abandon his Enterprize.

The Polygars to bring all they can collect.

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Letters from Captain Thomas Fletcher dated

Captain Fletcher joined by the Detachment from Masulipatam defeats the late Rajahs Brother.

23d. instant Nos. 144 and 145 read advising, that he was joined the 2d by the Detachment from Masulipatam under Captain Lieut. Collins that the Enemy had taken Possession of a Wood in the in the Nellore Country, that he marched the 4th. and arrived at Rammapatam the 6th. when having lodged his unnecessary Baggage, he the next Day stormed the Enemy's entrenched Posts in the Woods of Tilli, which the late Rajah's Brother endeavoured to defend with 5000 foot & 300 Horse, but which, after loosing several of his principal People and many others he had been obliged to abandon in great Confusion; that our Loss was very inconsiderable except Lieutenant Dawleys being badly wounded. Captain Fletcher speaks much in Praise of the Behavior of the Officers & Men, who attacked the Enemy with the greatest resolution this under great disadvantages.

Captain Fletcher & the Troops with him to be thanked for their Services.

The Expedition with which Captain Fletcher marched against the Enemy and the spirited Behavior of himself and the Officers and men in driving them from their entrenched Posts afford us great Satisfaction, and for which, it is agreed that they be publickly thanked — And as there is not at present any Probability of troubles in the Circars, It is resolved that Mr. Smith at Masulipatam be directed to reinforce Captain Fletcher with the six Companies of Sepoys before intended to have been sent, or such other as can conveniently be spared to enable him to take such measures as will prevent the late Rajah's Brother from raising any future Disturbances.

The 6 reinforced with more Sepoys from the Circars

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Laug dated at Satgud the 8th. Instant No. 146, advising of his arrival there the 2d. before, of the Nabobs Sepoys having refused to go to the Pass; and of his Intention of proceeding

Lieut. Col. Laug arrives at Sautgud — the Nabobs Sepoys refuse going to the Pass — Purposes proceeding to Calar if possible.

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whither the next Day, and of going on to Colar, in Case he was able to leave a force sufficient for the Security of the Pass—

As Hyder does not at present seem to have any Design of moving Northward, and we do not apprehend that Lieutenant Colonel Lang will meet with any Force sufficient to prevent his marching to Colar, He is to be instructed to lose no time in proceeding thither with all the Bullocks he can collect for another Troop of Stores—

Orders in Consequence

Read a letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam dated 4th Instant N°. 148, enclosing one from Colonel Peach dated 26th January advising of having ordered the 4th Battalion of Sepoys with two six Pounders to proceed to Jelmore, where they were to be reinforced with one hundred Europeans, which with the Troops under Ram Jogue Patulloo he judged were full sufficient to recover the Kimmedy Country; & representing the Necessity after that Service is performed of relieving the 4th Battalion at Kimmedy with Coast Sepoys on account of that Climate being so fatal to the Europeans & Bengal Sepoys — Suspects that Sitteramrauze encourages the Bengal Sepoys to desert to him, and represents his want of Medicines for the Europeans of his Detachment. Mr. Smith thereupon recommends that a Battalion or at least six Companies of Sepoys be ordered from Ellore to Kimmedy the Expence of which might in part be born by Ram Jogue Patulloo, who, by their assistance would be the better enabled to collect the revenues of that District, that the two Companies of Captain Casemaries Battalion at Jelmore might then be ordered to join Mr. Colsford, and that the Troops stationed at Jelmore & Kimmedy might occasionally cooperate with those at Ganjam — Promises to endeavor to discover whether Sitteramrauze receives any of the Bengal Sepoys into his

Letter from Mr. Smith at Masulipatam with one from Lt. Peach advising of the Detachment having marched for Kimmedy—

representing the Necessity of appointing Coast Sepoys for the Service of that District

Suspects Sitteramrauze of enticing away the Bengal Sepoys.

Proposals of Mr. Smith regarding the Troops to be stationed at Kimmedy & Jelmore—

Service

Desires a Supply of Medicines. —

Service, or encourages them to desert — Purposes sending some Europe Medicines to Colonel Peach, and desires a further Supply may be sent by the first Conveyance — Advises that Ruccum ud Dowlah had been obliged contrary to his Inclination to accompany Madavarow to the Barood Country, and that, from what he can learn, the Soubah's Court is almost entirely controuled by the Moratta Power, to which he thinks the Nizam and his defenceless Dominions must soon fall a Sacrifice.

advises of Ruccum ud Dowlah being obliged to accompany Madavarow to the Barood Country & of the very tottering State of the Soubah's Government.

Letter from Mr. Colyford dated the 25th Jany

Letter from Mr. Colyford with Intelligence from Mr. Alleyn at Cuttack regarding Gannis Sambojee.

N. 119 read advising of his having received Intelligence from Mr. Alleyn at Cuttack that Gannis Sambojee would not be able to come unto that Country, Janojee having given positive Orders to his Generals acting under Gannis Sambojee not to molest the English, and which Orders the principal ones had promised to obey — that it was reported that Sitteramrauze had promised those Morattas three Lacks of Rupees and some other advantages provided they would come to Vizianger to his assistance and that he had also proposed to Narrain Doo to unite their Forces in opposing us in the Circars — He also advises of Narrain Doo's having made proposals of submitting himself to the Company's Authority; and represents the Necessity of your having a Chief & Resident at Chicacole for the Management of Affairs of the Countries dependent on Cassimcotah & Chicacole — Advises of his having obliged Beemadoo to deliver up to him a Certificate granted him by Accajee Pundat of his Losses occasioned by Narrain Doo amounting to Rupees 10,000 & to make him consent to estimate them at 5000 Rupees, and to deliver up a Village, which Accajee Pundat had granted him out of the Purgunnahs of Poubacunda. Settles with the Rajah of Goomsur for the year 1768 and with the Rajahs of Chicacolly, Mundesaw, Jemedar & Tunlah for the Years 1767 & 1768 and transmits his Agreements with

Narrain Doo makes Overtures of Submission

represents the Necessity of appointing a Chief & Resident at Chicacole.

Settles with the Rajahs of Goomsur &c.

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with them.

The Consideration of the Matters in the above Letters defering

As the Matters contained in the abovementioned Letters from Messrs. Smith & Colsford have a particular Connection with each other, and are of so much Importance as to require very mature Deliberation — It is agreed to defer for the present coming to any Determination thereon.

W. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Straddey
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Zouchere
Geo: Mackay

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Pursuant to the Resolutions of this Day the undermentioned Letters were dispatched —

No. 66 To Colonel Smith
No. 67 John Andrews Esqr.
No. 68 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang.
No. 69 To John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam.
No. 70 To Captain Thomas Fletcher.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 13th February

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Du Pré
Alexr. Wynch
Samuel Ardley
George Dawson
Richd. Brickenden
George Stratton
James Bourchier
George Mackay

Messrs. Andrews and Whitehill absent on Service.

The Measures proposed last Consultation for procuring a Body of Horse approved by the Nabob.

The President acquaints the Board that he has communicated to the Nabob the Resolutions of last Consultation with regard to the Endeavors to be used to procure a Body of Horse, who has entirely approved of the same & promised to exert every means in his Power for that purpose.

Lieut. Col. Lang proposes marching to Colar.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Lieutenant Col. Lang dated at Vencatigerry the 10th Inst. advising that he proposed having 500 Polygars at the Head of the Pass & marching the next Day for Colar.

As We may expect that Lieutenant Colonel Lang is by this time on his return from Colar it becomes necessary to consider what Directions to give him relative to Vencatigerry Poddanaigue Durgum and Sautgur.

Having already determined that Colar

shall

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Orders regarding Conadatigerry Peddanaigudurgum & Sautgur and the Garisons to be kept in them —

shall be kept, at least 'till We see what Turn our Negotiations with Hydre may take, it follows of Course that Conadatigerry and Peddunaigud Durgum must be preserved — Lieutenant Colonel Lang is therefore to be order'd to leave the present Garrisons in them, with Directions to defend them to the last Extremity; advising us what Troops they consist of — But none of the Bengal nor of Alexander's Battalion must be left at either — and as we think that two Companies of the Amboor Battalion will be sufficient for Amboor, Lt. Colonel Lang may withdraw from thence any others he may have sent thither — With regard to Sautgur, as it is our Intention that Lieutenant Colonel Lang should if possible proceed with the whole of the Stores to Vellore We do not imagine there will be a Resistance for any other Garrison at that place than what belongs to it unless he should be obliged to leave any of the Stores there — By this means he will be able on his return to Vellore to withdraw the Polygars of Bomerauze, and the Nabobs Battalion, and he is to be directed on his arrival at Vellore to collect as large a force as he is able, and to hold himself in readiness to march as occasion may require.

To be ordered to collect as large a force as possible to be in readiness to march as occasion may require —

The President lays before the Board a letter from Mr. Charles Raitt Paymaster to the Army, advising that Capt.s Lieutenant Mackay and Lieutenant Geils still continue to receive the Pay of Field Engineers, which he imagines is contrary to the Intentions of the Board and therefore requests Orders on that head —

Mr. Raitt desires Orders regarding the allowance of Field Engineer to Captain Lt. Mackay and Lieut.a Geils —

When Captain Lieutenant Mackay and Geils were permitted to receive the Pay of Field Engineers, it was only intended to have been allowed them during the time they really acted as such; and as We do not imagine that Captain Lieutenant Mackay's Services in that Capacity could have been necessary after Colonel Wood was ordered to join Colonel Smith, or that there was any

Orders in Consequence

Lieu

necessity

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Necessity for a field Engineer with the Army under Colonel Smith, after their return from the Balagat, if they have received it since those Periods it was contrary to our Intention; altho' no Order was given for its being discontinued — It is therefore now order'd to cease, and in future whenever any Persons are appointed to act in that Station, they are only to receive the Allowance during the time they are so employed; of which Mr. Raitt is to be advised —

Major Eley requests the opinion of the Board with regard to the Company's allowance to him —

Letter from Major John Eley dated 11th Instant No. 150 read requesting the Sentiments of the Board with regard to the Intention of the Honble the Court of Directors, in the Paragraph of their Letter regarding his retiring on his Pay & allowance, Whether they mean that he may be permitted to return to England and receive it there; and requesting that the Honble the Court of Directors may be applied to for leave for him to return to his Native Country, and that the Allowance they have been pleased to make him may be paid him there.

Order in Consequence —

We cannot take upon us to determine what the Honble Courts Intentions were whether Major Eley should be obliged to receive their allowance in India, or whether He might be permitted to return to England and enjoy it there — It is however agreed to request their Orders on this Subject —

The Chief Engineer delivers in an Account of the State of the works of this place of such as are necessary to be completed at Masulipatam & also those, when Barracks are necessary —

Read a letter from Mr. Call Chief Engineer No. 151 giving an account of the State of the Works at this place & what are immediately necessary to be finished at Masulipatam in Consequence of the report of the Engineer at that place, and recommending that 30 or 40 nine Pounder Guns with Shott be sent thither representing the repairs necessary to the works at Vellore and the great want of Barracks at that Garrison; and recommending that sundry Promotions in the Corps of Engineers may take place.

recommends Promotion in the Engineering Corps —

Order thereon —

Agreed that an Extract of the above Letter regarding the

completed as also of

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Works at Mazulipatam be transmitted to the Chief and Council there, who are for the present to be instructed to order only such of the works recommended therein as are immediately necessary for the Defence of the place to be set about — As our Finances will not at this time admit of our expending any considerable Sums. With regard to the other parts of the said Letter we must defer the Consideration of them till after the dispatch.

The many injurious Reports (such they must be supposed to be until verified) which have been spread respecting the Performance of the Contract having moved the Board to call upon the Commander in Chief and principal Officers of the Army for Information on this Subject, they have received answers from some, but such as are imperfect and by no means sufficient; from Colonel Smith they have not yet received any reply — The Intention of the Board is as soon as they have received Colonel Smith's, answer to go into an Examination of the whole, and if any Points shall remain doubtful, to require of the principal Officers such Explanations as may clearly lay the State of these Transactions before our Honble Masters, but as it is probable this cannot be accomplished before the Departure of the Dutton, they think it necessary for the Information of the Honble Court of Directors and to prevent the ill Impressions which malicious Reports might make, to explain the manner in which the European Troops have at different Times been supplied with Provisions and the Army in General with Draught and Carriage Bullocks —

Necessity of laying before the Company an account how the Contract has been managed —

When our Forces first took the Field in the Carnatic War about the year 1749, they were victualled and supplied by the Stewards of the Garrison, who was always one of the Company's Servants — Mr. John Smith had the Charge of it for some time, afterwards it was committed to Mr. (now Lord) Clive who enjoyed it until his Return to Europe in 1753 at the

an account of the Terms on which the Contract has been managed from the year 1749 to this time —

following

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following Rates.

For Victualling the Men 6 Fanams p Day

For feeding Bullocks 6 fanams p Day exclusive of hire the Drivers were paid by the Company 2 and 8 fanams.

After his Departure for Europe all the Which undertook the Victuallings of the Europeans at 4 fanams p Day, and afterwards when the Troops under Major Lawrance were surrounded by the Enemy he was allowed 5 fanams p Day for them which was continued while those Troops remained in the Trichinapoly and Madura Countrys all others being victualled at 4 fanams. And Bullocks, hired of various Persons at the Rate of 5 Fanams p Day for Draught, and 4 fanams p Day for Carriage Bullocks, besides three fanams p Day for Drivers, so that the Draught Bullocks amounted to 7 fanams p Day including the Drivers Pay, in the year 1758 it was thought advisable to advertize that the President and Council would receive sealed Proposals from such responsible Persons as should be willing to contract for Victualling and Supplying the Army with Cattle. Proposals accordingly made by Nicholas Morse Esqr & Mr George Mackay and Sonneeknour & Narrainapah Naigue for Victualling the aforesaid only at 8 fanams p Day.

Mr Mackay's being the most reasonable the Board accordingly entered into Contract with him on the following Terms – For victualling each man p Day 4 fanams the fanams to be reckoned at 42 p Pagoda, For hire of each Draught Bullock and 66 Drivers to 100 Bullocks 6 fanams 40 Cash p Day, and for hire of each Carriage Bullock with proper Drivers 4 fanams 40 Cash p Day the fanams to be reckoned at 45 to a Pagoda.

Altho the Board had no Cause of Complaint

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Complaint against Mr. Mackay, yet at the End of the year 1759 they thought it would not be improper again to advertise they would receive fresh Proposals for a new Contract judging that possibly from a Change in the Circumstances of the Country more advantageous for the Company were accepted as follow.

Victualling each Man 2 Fs. 50 Cs. Draught Bullocks each 4 Fs. 50 Cs. Carriage Bullocks 3 Fs. — 30 Cash.

The Contract on this footing was continued to Mr. Mackay till after the taking of Pondichery, and for Part of the Year 1763 He then signified his desire to resign it & in the Beginning of September in Consequence of the usual Advertisements sealed Proposals were delivered into Council by Nicholas Morse Esq. Mr. Andrew Ross and Mr. John Call which being opened and examined, it was found Mr. Calls were the most advantageous for the Company and accordingly accepted as follows.

Victualling the Men 3 Fs. 30 Cs. P Day, Draught Bullocks 4 Fs. 40 Cs. & Carriage Bullocks 3 Fs. 40 C P Day.

Argument in Vindication of the Board in the present Contract.

It is well known that in Contracts, especially such as are precarious no man will adventure without a View of such Profits as may compensate the great Trouble & Risque. The Contract had been advantageous & still bore the Prospect of being so, the advantages of the Council were small, Mr. Call proposed to the several Members of the Board that if each would subscribe a Proportion of a Capital for carrying on the Business of the Contract, each should receive a Proportional Share of the Advantage, the Offer was accepted; the President alone had no Share because it was thought necessary that there should be a disinterested Controul, and no reason appeared why the President should not in this Case as well as in every other Branch of Duty be impartial and see that Justice were done to the Service, And here it may not be improper to point out the vast Difference there is between the

The proposals delivered in were by Messrs. Morse

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the Price of every Branch of the Contract as taken by Mr. Call and what it was on the first Establishment, or even when Mr. Mackay first took it — Those who have been Resident on this Coast at the several Periods, must also be conscious of another Difference to the Disadvantage of the present Contractor in the Price of all Articles, and the Difficulties of Conveyance and resque he was exposed to — Expeditions were formerly limited to the Plains of Trichinapoly, or within the Distance of 100 Miles inland from Madras — The late Operations have extended to Hydrabad, throughout the Circars, & near half way across the Peninsula, and Provisions, particularly Arrack have often been transported by Bullocks or Carts thro a Circuit of 500 Miles — From hence it is evident beyond Contradiction that the Troops could not be victualled on the Expedition with Nizam Ally, or in the Mysore Country with a Prospect of any reasonable Advantage to the Contractor, for less than double the Present Price — General Caillaud pointed out the Necessity of an Augmentation of Allowances in every respect when he first gave Notice of the Soubahs desire to have a Body of Troops with him, and the Council were aware of the Insufficiency of the Contract Price to furnish Provisions for the Europeans, but as they supposed the Advantages arising from the hire of Bullocks would more than counterballance the Excess of the Expence in victualling the Europeans, they waved to make no immediate Application for an Increase on that Part of the Contract — The Motive for waving this very just Pretension was because the Contractors were Servants of the Company and Members of the Council. Had they been Servants out of Council or Individuals not in the Service they would doubtless have applied for an increase of Price in victualling the Men; and their Pretensions founded on the Certainty of an Extraordinary Expence arising from the Conveyance of Provisions

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Provisions to such considerable Distances must have been al-
-lowed.

Other Arguments of great Weight might
be here introduced in Vindication of the Conduct of the Pre-
sident & Council respecting the Contract, but as the whole
will be ingenuously & candidly explain'd in the Course
of future Enquiries, the Board will enter no farther at
present into the Motives but proceed to observe That the
Contract has continued to be executed in this Manner &
on the same Conditions under the particular Managment
of Mr. Call since he first took it but for the joint Ac-
count of himself & the Members of the Council at the
Presidency. But as (upon Reference to the Minutes of
Consultation) it does not appear any where that the
Contract has been thus executed; it is thought proper to
make this Candid Declaration here that our Honble
Masters may the readier be induced to believe that
We mean not to conceal any thing from their Knowlege.

The Honble Court will be pleased to
observe the Manner in which the Board has required
the Officers to make their Declarations, they promise to
go thro with the same Candour and shall with great
Deference submit the whole to the Judgment of their
Honble Superiors; in the mean Time they are extremely
willing to decline any further Concern in the Contract, rather
than expose themselves to the Censure of Malicious and
Envious Reports, and the Board has had this Subject for
some Time under their Consideration, but these are the
Difficulties that occur. The Company is at this Time in-
debted to the Contractors a very Considerable Sum, which the
Treasury cannot afford at this Time to pay off and it would
be

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be a very great Hardship & Disadvantage to the Contractors to lend that Sum at 8 p.r Ct. Interest to the Company, great part of which has been raised on the Credit of the Individuals at 10 & 12 p.r Ct. If the Victualling the Army & supplying of Cattle were to be managed for the Company it would be necessary to provide a Stock of Arrack, Carts, and other Articles. These indeed might be taken off the hands of the present Contractors at prime Cost, but a further Sum of ready Money would be requisite for that Purpose. If the Supplying the Army were again to be tried by Contract with Individuals, the Board have no reason to think to think that the Service would be better executed, but the Contrary, altho' they believe it very probable that there would be less Complaint. The Reasons need not be assigned they must be obvious to all Men who have had any Experience in publick Transactions – Upon the whole, notwithstanding the Difficulties above suggested, it is proposed that the present Contract do cease and determine on the first Day of March ensuing.

The Contract to be managed by the Commissary General on behalf of the Company from 1st March next.

That the Victualling and supplying the Army be committed to the Charge of the Commissary General for the Time being on the Company's Account. That the Carts, Utensils, Arrack & Provisions which shall remain on the present Contractors Hands at the Expiration of their Term as above limited be purchased of them, Viz.t The Arrack & Provisions at prime Cost, the Carts &.a at an equitable Valuation.

Order with regard to managing the Contract.

That all the Agents and Servants at present employed by the Contractors be continued in their several Offices as Servants of the Company. That a Set of Books be opened by the Commissary General debiting the proper Heads for the Cattle, Provisions &.a supplied the Army agreeable to the Terms of the present Contract, and crediting for the Sums of the Bills found on the several Vouchers from the Ge-

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Commissary in the field in the usual Manner whereby a Judgment may be formed at the Close of the Books, what Profit or what Loss hath accrued to the Company by this Method, and therupon the Board from that Experience, will be the better enabled to determine what Method to pursue in future — That the Debt which shall appear to be due to the Contractors upon the Close of their Accounts do run at Interest at the Rate of 8 ℔ Ct ℔ Annum until the State of Affairs shall admit of Paying off the Same — That in order as much as possible to forward the Service and prevent Abuses and any reasonable Cause of Complaint it be given in positive Orders to the Officer Commanding in Chief, to require of every Subordinate Officer, in their Several Departments, a Monthly Report of the State and Condition of the Draught & Carriage Bullocks Furnished for the Service of the Army, & of the Manner in which the Troops are victualled and provided, and that the Officer Commanding in Chief do make a Report thereof to the President & Council Monthly, or oftener as Occasion may require, Setting forth the Cause of Complaint (if any) and representing whether they arise from abuse, Neglect mismanagement, or the unavoidable Circumstances of the Time, and Course of Service and pointing out in the Cases according to the best of his Judgment, in what Manners such Defects, from whatever Cause they arise, may be remedied — And whereas the Board is well informed that it has been a Practice with many Officers in the Army, who have become possessed of a Number of Bullocks either by Hire, purchase or plunder, to let them out to the Contractor, whereby it is believed much Envy and Discontent hath arisen, as it is certain that the Contractors could not afford to give them the Same price they receive from the

Allowance to Bullocks to the Corps of the Company's Servants Civil & Military —

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the Company, besides the Probability that whatever may be the State & Condition of such Cattle no Complaints will be made of them, it is proposed that it be in future a positive Injunction to the Commissary General that he do not on any Account or Pretence whatever under pain of the severest Censure, hire or employ, any Bullocks belonging to any of the Company's Servants Civil or Military or in which they may be in any wise interested directly or indirectly, but that all the Cattle employed in the Service be fairly openly and publickly hired from such of the Inhabitants who make it their Business and who are best qualified to provide & furnish from time to time the Number that may be required — And as the due Execution of the Business of this Department will require great Attention, be attended with much Anxiety, and be subject to much Complaint, however unavoidable the Cause, It is agreed, that the Commissary General be allowed as an Encouragement to apply his utmost Attention to the due Execution of this Office a Gratuity of two hundred Pagodas P.r Month more especially as the other Duties of the Commissary General require much attention & are not attended with any Advantage.

Gratuity to be allowed the Commissary General for his Trouble

The Accountant & Commissary General apply for Orders regarding the adjusting the Expences of the Expedition to the Decan, & War with Hyder Naigue

The Accountant & Commissary General apply to the Board to know in what Manner the Expence of the Expedition with Nizam Ally Expedition to the Decan, & War with Hayder Naigue, shall be brought to Account at the Close of the Books for the Year 1768 ending 30th April 1768.

In order to adjust these Accounts, on a reasonable Footing, and to set these Matter in a clear Light to our Honble Employers, it is necessary to recur to the Transactions & Agreements, which have passed relative thereto, that by stating these, We may be led regularly to the Decision of the Subject in quest-

By

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Vide Consult: 8 Dec. 1766.
A Recital of what has passed & the Agreements that have been made on that head.

By the Treaty of Caydroobad concluded between Us & the Nizam, the 12th November 1766; the Northern Circars were ceded to the Company on certain Conditions by one of which in the 2d Article it is Stipulated that for the three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour & Mustaphanagur, the Company shall pay annually 5 Lacks of Rupees; & for the Circars of Chicacole & Mortazanagur each two Lacks of Rupees, when they are reduced to Obedience. The Circar of Chicacole was soon subjected to the Company, & Consequently the Peiscash for four Circars during the Year 1767 stood fixed at 7 Lacks of Rupees, to be paid according to the 8th Article of the said Treaty, in three equal Kists - Viz. the first on the 31st of march; the 2d on the 30th June, and the 3d on the 31st October, in Lieu of Assistance of Troops was required, but as Troops were required and marched in February 1767 with Nizam Ally; the Expence of these Troops was to be taken from the said Peiscash and no Kist paid to the Nizam. In the Course of that Year the Nizam broke the Treaty and the Expedition with Nizam Ally, became changed into a War against Nizam Ally till the End of January 1768 when another Treaty was set on foot & concluded at Madras between the Company & Nizam Ally, on the 23d February; by the 5th Article of which it was stipulated that from the 1st January 1768 the Company should only pay the Nizam two Lacks of Rupees p.r Annum for 6 Years, one Lack on 31st March and the other Lack on the 31st October every Year; the Residue of the Peiscash of 7 Lacks formerly stipulated was by this Treaty stopt for the Expences of the War the Nizam had unjustly obliged Us to enter into, which We computed would amount to 25 Lacks of Rupees.

Vide Military Consult: 21st March 1768.

In Consultation the 16th December 1767

Vide Consultation Military Department

it was deliberated how the Expences of the Expedition with

Nizam

Fort St. George 13th February 1769

Nizam Ally and Expedition to the Decan as well as those of the War then carrying on should be separated from the ordinary Expences of the Carnatic, & resolved that the Pay of 6 Battalions of Sepoys should be charged annually to the Circars, two Battalions to the Jaghier, & 10 Battalions to the Nabob, and finally that the Nabob should in one Sum be debited 6 Lacks of Rupees for the above Sepoys & for the other estimated Charges of Garrisons in the Carnatic, which Sum of four Lacks was computed to be the ordinary Amount Communibus Annis — All the other Expences incurred by the Commissary in the Course of the War were to be equally divided, one half carried to the Debit of the Nabob and the other to Expedition to the Decan.

Subsequent to this the Peace concluded with Nizam Ally at Madras took place, & the War became Solely against Hyder Naigue — It was proposed that the Expences thereof should have been defrayed out of the Conquests made on Hyder or Coun by the Nabob, if the Events of the War left him in Possession of Countries adequate thereto — This the Nabob consented to on certain Conditions, but as it does not appear probable that he can have availed himself much of these Conditions and it may now be concluded with Certainty that he will reap no Equivalent from them, it remains to be determined to what Heads the Expences of the War shall be carried —

Vide Consultations in the Military Department 11th & 15th April —

In Considering this Matter the Board are of Opinions —

Orders in Consequence

That a Head should be created on the General Books from 1st January 1767 under the Denomination of Peiscash for the Circars — and that this Head should be credited annually for the 4 Lacks of Rupees agreed to be paid provided the Circars should not be molested during that time

Fort St. George 13th February 1769

by the Soubah or the Morattas at his Instigation if any Invasion has been made them a Deduction to be made for Loss—

That this Head should be debited for the Peiscash actually paid and also for the Extraordinary Expences of the War, after charging the Pay of the Battalions to the Circars and Jaghier and four Lacks of Pagodas to the Nabob—

That the Nabob shall continue to be charged annually with four Lacks of Pagodas for the Ordinary Expence of Troops & Garrisons in the Carnatic—And that the Duplies of the Expences in the Commissary's and other Books on Account of the War shall be carried to the Head of War against Hyder Naigue which Head is to be clear'd hereafter by a further adjustment between the Nabob & the Company founded on a Basis where the Quota of each shall bear a Proportion to the Revenues of the Carnatic compared with those of the Circars and Jaghier—

The Commissary General acquaints the Board that Mr. Pringle has advised him of his having deliver'd over to Mr. Petrie the Charge of the Grain at Vencatigerry & of the Books, & requested Orders for his further Proceedings—

As Mr. Pringle's Presence at Vencatigerry is no longer necessary

Mr. Pringle ordered to Madras

Agreed that he be directed to repair to Madras—

The Proceedings of the Court Martial held on Cornet Dunning being sent in; It appears to the Board from a perusal of them, all this they are not compleated, that Mr. Dunicad's Conduct, in being much addicted to Drinking & keeping Low Company is very unbecoming the Character of an Officer & a Gentleman, It is therefore resolved he be dismissed the Service

Cornet Dunicad dismissed the Service

Geo. Stratton
Jas. Boucherie
Geo. Morton

P. Bouchier
Jon. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Ardley

Dunic

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Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Laing No. 71 was this Day dispatched pursuant to the Resolutions of Council.

Recd. this Day a letter from the Chief & Council at Mazulipatam No. 152 dated 31st December enclosing a Copy of Captain Madges letter to them with a List of the Military Stores seized at Penticotah.

Mr. Andrews receives a Cowle from Hydre

Received a letter from Peter Andrews Esqr. dated 11th Inst. No. 15 advising of his having received the Cowle from Hydra.

15 Came in a letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Mazulipatam dated 10th Instant No. 153 enclosing a Copy of one received by him from Captain Fletcher; which is exactly to the same Purport as that wrote by Captain Fletcher to the Board under Date the 5th Instant.

Mr. Smith at Mazulipatam transmits a Duplicate Letter from Capt. Fletcher.

16 Received a Letter from Captain Fletcher dated the 9 Instant No. 155 giving an account of the Position of the Enemy & the particulars of his attack on their posts.

Captain Fletcher gives a particular account of his attack on the Enemy's posts.

Delivered the following Instructions to Samuel Ardley Esqr.

To Samuel Ardley Esqr.

Sir

The Disadvantages we have long labour'd under for want of a Body of Horse & the Essential use that might at this time be made of them, either by entering the Enemys Country, or by assisting in driving them out of the Carnatic, have induced us to determine to endeavour to collect as large a Body as We are able — For this End We have thought it expedient to apply to the King of Tanjore, who from a Motive of Duty & Interest, as well as of Gratitude for having enjoyed his Country so long in Peace and Security by our means, with we hope be induced to afford his assistance in expelling an Enemy equally dangerous to his as well as the Nabobs & Companys Government — And as the Presence of a Member

Fort St. George 16th February 1769

Member of the Board at his Court may be a means of engaging him the more readily to comply with our request. We leave appointed You to proceed thither for the Purpose of obtaining from him as considerable a Body of Horse as possible —

On your arrival at His Court, after delivering him the accompanying Letters from the Nabob & the President, (Translates of which are enclosed for your Perusal) and the Present which will be sent by you — You may represent to him how much his Interest is connected with that of the Nabob & the Company, how much the Peace & Security of his Country depends upon the Safety & Welfare of the Carnatic, and of Course how much all Parties are concern'd in reducing and Enemy that threatens Ruin to the whole — You may lay before him the happy Consequences that have resulted to his Government from the Treaty which his Father entered into with the Nabob by means of the Company, the Security and Tranquility which his Country hath enjoyed during all the Troubles in which the Nabob & the Company have been engaged, & the Dangers that threatens him if he does not now exert himself to expel & punish a Man whose Avarice & Ambition know no bounds.

These are only intended as General Hints We must leave it to you to make use of such other Arguments as Your Prudence shall suggest, in order to obtain from him at least 2000 good Horse, though your Demand must be for 5000 and which You will urge every Argument to obtain —

You will also apply to the King to furnish at least Ten Thousand Sheep, and as many Carriage Bullocks as possible, and in case our Army should have occasion to move towards his Country He is to be desired to furnish them with Provisions & every Assistance in his Power — The Cattle and Provisions shall

shall be paid for.

Upon the whole you will urge to him that now is the time, with our united Forces to make a Vigorous & spirited push, to ruin a Man, that threatens ruin to all — That it will be the height of Imprudence for the King to remain a Spectator only, until the Enemy, after having done all the Mischief they can in the Carnatic shall enter his Country, which will then have the same Face of Opposition will be too late when the Enemy are at the Door; for if the Nabob & the English cannot prevent his ravaging & burning the Country; the King of Tanjore can have little hopes to protect his own.

You will please to proceed by Sea from hence to Negore, to which place a Major Flint is directed to send a Jemadar and 50 Sepoys, with four Bivarrahs to serve as your Escort.

You will correspond with us from time to time advising Us of the Success you are likely to meet with in your Negotiation, and of all other material Occurrences for which Purpose you have a Cypher to be made use of Occasionally.

We are

Fort St. George
16th February 1769 —

Sir

Your affectionate Friends
& humble Servants
Chas. Bourchier
&c Council &c

Mr Smith Manuscript
has given his reasons
for detaining the
Sepoys order'd to join
Capn Flatcher —

17th Came in a letter from John Lewis Smith Esqr Chief at Masulipatam dated 12th Instant No. 159 giving his reasons for having detained a part of the Detachment intended to reinforce Captain Flatcher

Lieut. Laing
arrived with the
Stores at Sadut Gur

18th Received a Letter from Lt. Colonel Laing dated 16th Instant No. 100 advising of his arrival at Sadut Gur with the Stores from Calar & purposing to march the next Day for Vellore.

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Fort St. George 19th February 1769

19th

A Letter from Colonel Smith dated at

Colonel Smith advises that 500 of the worst of the Draught Bullocks has been discharged

Athour the 16 Instant No. 161 was this day received advising that about 500 of the worst of the Extra Draught Bullocks has been discharged by Mr. Monkton; of the orders he had taken from the 5th to the 11th to prevent the Enemy from getting to the Northward of him, of Mr. Andrews arrival at Athour Camp the 11th that he had received a letter from Hydros the same Day who objected to the Positions for the Armies proposed by Colonel Smith, & desired that his Army might remain at Pollore and ours at Conjeveram, which Colonel Smith refused acquainting him that Mr. Andrews proceeded to Hydros Camp the 15th in the Evening, which was between Tiagar & Tricolore.

Mr. Andrews arrived at Camp of the Positions for the Armies proposed by Hydros

Mr. Andrews proceeds to Hydros Camp

21 Came in a letter from Colonel Smith dated 18th Instant No. 162 advising that in Consequence of Intelligence he had received of Hydros Intentions to proceed by Trinomalee & Pollour to the Arcott Countries he had moved to Gingee, and purposed marching the next Day to Chittapet, where he should best be able to prevent the Enemys moving to the Northward, that he has received a Letter from Hydro proposing Waldour & Pomacoil for his for his Army to remain at & Conjeveram for ours which he Colonel Smith purposed acquainting him he should not agree to and that he was determined not to alter the Positions he had before proposed unless he has orders from us to the Contrary

Colonel Smith moves to Gingee, in pursuit marching to Chittapet

Further proposals of Hydros for the Position of the armies objected to by Colonel Smith

In Consequence of which a letter was wrote him No. 73 acknowledging the receipt of those abovementioned, approving of the Measures he had taken to prevent the Enemy from getting to the Northward of him; and of his insisting on the Position for the Armies he had proposed advising him of the Orders sent to Lieutenant Colonel Lang for collecting a force at Pollore to be in readiness to march as Occasion should require — and desiring an answer to our Letter of the 21st December relative to the

Purport of a letter wrote to Col. Smith in answer

Desire to send an answer to the letter regarding

Contents

Fort St. George 16th February 1769

shall be paid for.

Upon the whole you will urge to him that now is the time, with our united Forces to make a Vigorous & spirited push, to ruin a Man, that threatens ruin to all — That it will be the height of Imprudence for the King to remain a Spectator only, until the Enemy, after having done all the Mischief they can in the Carnatic shall enter his Country, which will then have the same Face of Opposition will be too late when the Enemy are at the Door; for if the Nabob & the English cannot prevent his ravaging & burning the Country; the King of Tanjore can have little hopes to protect his own.

You will please to proceed by Sea from hence to Negore, to which place Major Flint is directed to send a Jemadar and 50 Sepoys, with four Bircarrahs to serve as your Escort.

You will correspond with us from time to time advising Us of the Success you are likely to meet with in your Negotiation, and of all other material Occurrences for which Purpose you have a Cypher to be made use of Occasionally.

We are
Sir
Your affectionate Friends
& humble Servants
Chas. Bourchier
Wm. Call

Fort St. George
16th February 1769.

17th Came in a letter from John Swan Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam dated 12th Instant No. 159 giving his reasons for having detained a part of the Detachment intended to reinforce Captain Fletcher.

W. Smith Masulipatam gives his reasons for detaining the Sepoys order'd to join Capn. Fletcher

18th Received a Letter from Lt. Colonel Laing dated 16th Instant No. 160 advising of his arrival at Sadras with the Stores from Calr & purposing to march the next Day for Vellore.

Lieut. Col. Laing arrives with the Stores at Sadras

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Fort St. George 19th February 1769

19th

A Letter from Colonel Smith dated at

Colonel Smith advises that 500 of the worst of the Draught Bullocks had been discharged

Allour the 16th Instant No. 161 was this Day received advising that about 500 of the worst of the Extra Draught Bullocks has been discharged by Mr. Monkton, of the route he has taken from the 5th to the 14th to prevent the Enemy from getting to the Northward of him, of Mr. Andrews arrival at Camp of the Positions for the Armies proposed by Hydre

who objected to the Positions for the Armies proposed by Colonel Smith, & desired that his Army might remain at Vellore and not at Conjeveram, which Colonel Smith refused acquainting

Mr. Andrews proceeds to Hydres Camp

& that Mr. Andrews proceeded to Hydres Camp the 15th in the Evening, which was between Tirupat & Tricolore.

21 Came in a Letter from Colonel Smith dated 18th Instant No. 162

advising that in Consequence of Intelligence he had received of Hydres Intention to proceed by Trinomalie & Pollour to the Arcott Countries he had moved to Gingee, and purposed marching

Colonel Smith moves to Gingee, purposes marching to Chittapet

the next Day to Chittapet, where he should best be able to prevent the Enemys moving to the Northward, that he has received a Letter from Hydre proposing Waldour & Pennacoil

Further proposals of Hydre for the Position of the Armies objected to by Colonel Smith

for his for his Army to remain at, & Conjeveram for ours which he Colonel Smith purposed acquainting him he should not agree to and that he was determined not to alter the Positions he had before proposed unless he has orders from us to the Contrary

d

In Consequence of which a Letter was wrote him No. 3

Purport of a Letter wrote to Col. Smith in answer

72 acknowledging the receipt of those abovementioned, approving of the Measures he had taken to prevent the Enemy from getting to the Northward of him; and of his insisting on the Position for the Armies he had proposed advising him of the Orders sent to Lieutenant Colonel Lang for collecting a force at Vellore to be in readiness to march as Occasion should require — and desiring

Desire to send in answer to the Letter regarding

our answer to our Letter of the 21st December relative to the Complaints

Fort St. George 21st February 1769

regarding the Fortifications, and advising that the Contract is to be managed in future for the Company

Complaints against the Contractors & advising of the Contract being in future to be managed for the Company & of the Method proposed for conducting it.

advice of the Detachment going to Kimmedy having obliged Nairn Doss to retire to the Hills —

Came in a Letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam dated 15th Instant No. 163 enclosing one from Colonel Peach to him dated the 8th advising that the Detachment sent into the Kimmedy District had on the 4th taken Possession of that Place & obliged Nairn Doss to retire to the Hills again.

Colonel Smith arrives at Chittapet — Meer Saib marches to the South East.

23 Received a Letter from Colonel Smith dated 19th No. 164 advising of his arrival at Chittapet, that Meer Saib with 2000 Horse had harrassed their Rear for two Days before & had moved off to the South East & desiring that a Supply of Money may be sent for the use of the Army.

advice of Ramchunderanee having fled from his Attachments —

Came in a Letter from Captain Fletcher dated 18 Instant No. 165 advising that Ramchunderanee had on his arrival in the Cuddapah Country deserted in the Night from the few Followers that were with him; and that it was uncertain where he had fled to —

Mr Smith at Masulipatam orders the Troops before directed to join Captain Fletcher —

23 Received a Letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam dated 18th No. 170 advising of his having in Consequence of our Orders of the 11th Ordered five Companies of Sepoys under the Command of a Subaltern Officer to reinforce Captain Fletcher, which with one Company which join'd Captain Lieut. Collins at Nizampatam, makes the six Companies before intended to have been sent. Came in also a Letter from him to the President of the same Date advising the Jamoges Gumastah was unable to make head against Madanarow, who carried every thing before him & was expected to be soon in Possession of Adoyvour, and that Jamoges would be obliged to submit to such Terms as Madanarow should impose;

advices regarding Madanarow & Jamoges &c.

That

Fort St. George 21th February 1769

that Ruccun ud Dowlah seeing this it was thought We would put the Subahs affairs into Madavarows Hands, & solicit his assistance for the recovery of the Circars—

Mr Andrews has an audience with Hydre—

Came in a Letter from John Andrews Esqr. dated 19th Inst. advising of the Audience he had had with Hydre & of the Purport of what passed—

24th Received Advice this Evening that Mr Andrews had left Hydres Camp & arrived at Trimavenallure the 22d that a Cessation of Arms had been agreed on for twelve Day and that Mr Andrews was on his Way to Madras with some Proposals from Hydre.

Mr Andrews has left Hydres Camp with some Proposals of Cessation of Arms for 12 Days—

25th Mr Andrews arrives this Night with a Letter from Hydre & proposals made by him—

Mr Andrews returns with Proposals from Hydre—

Sunday 26th February

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President
Josias Dupré John Call
Alexr Wynch John Andrews—
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Dawson
Richd Brickenden
George Mackay—

Messrs Ardley & Whitehill absent on Service—

The Letter from Hydre Naigue is entered in Country Correspondence No 82 together with the Proposals made by him contained in four Papers received by the Hands of Mr Andrews being translated are now read, and which the Board having duly considered the following Observations & resolutions are made thereon.

Letter from Hydre with his Proposals read

Here enter the Proposals with the Observations & Order thereon.

Proposals

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Proposals
First Paper

Observations & Orders thereon
First Paper

Article 1st Let there be such strength of Engagements for Friendship and Alliance established between the English Company and me that a perpetual peace may be effected — let a Treaty for the same under the Company's Seal & signed by the Governor & Council be drawn out and given me to this purport — that if any one as an Enemy comes upon the Company, a Healthy Sardar with whatever Troops shall be required shall be sent by me, who in Conjunction with the Company shall fight with that Enemy — if on the Contrary any Enemy comes upon me I am to be join'd on the part of the Company with whatever Force, English & Sepoys under a eminent Danger will ever invariably Sardar, that I may requiredness Us to admit any of his which Force is to act in Conjunction Horse into the Province with me in fighting that Enemy which are the only Troops we and if a Peace is established with can stand in need of from him. those Enemys both parties the On the other hand We may conCompany and myself) being Thankfully expect application of one mind and in Conjunction from the Myssore Government are to conclude that peace — for Assistance & it might subject Us to many Inconveniencies as well as Dangers

1st Art. We would willingly have avoided entering either into an Offensive or Defensive Alliance, but rather than not conclude a Peace, We would consent to a Defensive one — that point however regarding the assisting each other with such Troops as may be demanded & must if possible be alter'd or a Clause inserted that the assistance to be afforded by either Party shall only be so far as may be consistent with the Safety of their Respective Possessions — It is most probable we never shall apply for Assistance from Hyder as nothing but very imminent Danger will ever induce Us to admit any of his Horse into the Province & if a Peace is established with those Enemys both parties the Company and myself being of one mind and in Conjunction are to conclude that peace — for Assistance & it might subject Us to many Inconveniencies as well as Dangers

more

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here we obliged to send such a Force as might be demanded — In fact, nothing but the Fear of totally breaking off the present Treaty, if we refused all Alliance could induce Us to engage in one with Hyder on any Conditions and We must trust to the Chance of future times to render it of no Effect — Hyder may therefore be told that this Article may be adjusted with very little Alteration —

2 Article Whenever I send for the Company's People to assist me every Soldier shall be paid by me Four Pagodas fifteen Rupees a month and every Sepoy and a Half — the Sardars & Commandants shall be paid whatever the Company may stipulate — whenever the Company shall send for my Troops to assist them, every Horseman is to be paid by them fifteen Rupees a month & every Sepoy seven and a half, the Sardars and Rissauldars are to be paid whatever I may stipulate —

Article 2 The Stipulation contain'd in this Article regarding the Pay of the Troops which may be sent to the Assistance of either Party is reasonable —

Article 3 The Amuldars of both Countries to remain within their several Limits, and be employed

Article 3 The refusing Protection to the Amuldars flying from their respective Governments and the Establishing

employed in the Cultivation of the Lands - if any domiciliar from my Country flies into Yours, no protection to be given him - the same of any one from your Country flies into mine he shall find no Protection - No Let or Molestation to be given to the Ships belonging to either Circar, or to those belonging to private Merchants who may pass to and fro - Whatever Merchants or Trades people who may have their habitations either in yours or my Country You engage & agree to be given them to go backwards and forwards.

4th Article The Customary Fishcash to be taken from the Tanjore Rajah, but no Molestation to be given him on any account.

Establishing a free Intercourse & Trade between the Carnatic & the Mysore Country are very proper & will be attended with advantage to both Governments.

4th Article The King of Tanjore is Tributary to the Nabob, & hath nothing to do with the Mysore Government. Hyder offering therefore to interfere with regard to him, is not only improper, but an Insult on the Nabobs Government. He must therefore be acquainted that this Article has no Connection with the Subject of the present Treaty, and cannot be admitted.

5th Article - If I attack any place, or go against any Zemindar the Company are not to assist that

5th Article - It is probable that Hyder in this Article has some Designs against the Tanjore

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that Zemindar —

Travancore Rajah, whom, as he is both in Alliance with & Tributary to the Nabob and join Doors and the Nabobs Forces to oppose Hydre in the Coimbatore County this incumbent on Us to protect — We can therefore only agree not to interfere in his Disputes with any Zemindars, unless such Zemindars be in Alliance with or Tributary to the Carnatic &

Second Paper

The Circars Proposals for a Peace with the General and Council of Bombay —

Second Paper

Article 1st The Bombay People to return whatever Ships Sloops Grabs and Guns they took from Mangulore and places, and I will return whatever English Ships, Guns & Stores I may have taken the Presidency of Bombay appear belonging to them — the price of just & reasonable the Sandal Wood and Pepper at the Rate the Company took it at to be paid me, the officers and Soldiers belonging to Bombay who have been taken by me shall be released —

Article 1st — With regard to the Vessels & Stores taken at Mangulore, it is most probable that they have been disposed of for the Benefit of the Captors & therefore cannot be returned; for which reason it will be best to stipulate that each Party shall keep what they have taken — The other Articles relating to

2. The Friendship &

regard

regard between me and the General & Council of Bombay to bear the same Footing as before the English to have their Factory at Onore for Trade as before and whatever was customary relative thereto shall be continued by me — A Treaty for a perpetual peace between me and the general and Council of Bombay to be entered into to the same purport as that between the Governor & Council of Madras and me —

Third Paper

The Circar Proposals relative to Mahomed Ally Cawn as the Conditions (or Rock) of peace between me and the English Company viz.t

Third Paper

Article 1st Mahomet Ally's Amuldar have collected Sums of five Lacks of Star Pagodas from my Country, three years, of which I am ignorant of which I have deducted out of my regard for the Company Hydre can have any just pretensions to the two Lacks of Pagodas he demands, because twenty large Elephants fit for he has himself being Money me to accept of for the part on the Amuldars of the Carnatic; besides the Damage the

Article 1st Whether the Nabob has or has not collected any thing from the late Conquered Country, those treat, of which We are ignorant, We have nothing to do with it, it is not on that Ground that Hydre can have any just pretensions to the two Lacks of Pagodas he demands, because he has himself being Money

the Country has sustained by his Ravages; the Demand is made in Consequence of the Superiority which he thinks he has acquired; and the Consideration with Us, is not how far his Demand is just & reasonable, but whether We can & will comply with it. These Nabob, being in Consequence of our being present on Council, is thereupon applied to, & absolutely refuses to submit to any such Terms, & We are of Opinion that as the Payment of such a Sum would not only be distressing but dishonorable that this Article be refused, as also the twenty Elephants demanded.

Article 2d Ten hunting Elephants belonging to my Circar have been carried from the Coimbattore Country let them be returned &c.

Article 2d With regard to the ten Elephants said to be taken in the Coimbattore Country We see no Impropriety in restoring in restoring such of them as are in being which the Nabob claims to.

Article 3d The Forts that have been taken let them be restored to my Noble Krishnagerry, Colar, Vencatagerry with Peddanaigue[illegible]

Article 3d It may, at first View, appear but reasonable that we should refuse to deliver up the places which remain in our hands of those We have taken

Fort St. George 26th February 1769

taken; or that we should at least demand an Equivalent for them But as the keeping them would rather be prejudicial to us than otherwise unless we had Possession of all Places leading into the Carnatic; and as We may conclude that Hyder in his present Situation will neither consent to our keeping them, or to give up any thing in return, the making the Proposal could be attended with no good Effect, & might probably occasion the breaking off the Treaty, which in our present Circumstances, We could wish to see terminated in Peace on any Terms that are not really dishonorable — If therefore Hyder will be inexorable to the Articles which are unreasonable, & to which we cannot assent, he may be told that we shall make no objection to restoring the several places We have taken —

Article 4th The English have to fit two Ships whenever to Bengal to trade & let them join them up —

Article 4th We have never had any Intimation regarding the Ships mentioned in this Article — We will however write to Bengal concerning them, and if they shall not appear to be Country Built

according

Fort St. George 26th February 1769

according to the Custom of all Nations, we will request that they may be restored, If they are Lawful Prizes they cannot.

Fourth Paper

Article 1st In Case of a Peace be-
ing established with the English
Company they will demand from
the Circar the Officers and Soldiers
who have been taken by me - let them
give up (agreeable to the list
undermentioned) the People be-
longing to the Nawaayet East
with their Families, who are
in Mahomet Aly Cawns Con-
finement, and whose Life (mov-
ing their Property) has been
taken & detaining -

Hussein Dost Cawns Wife who
is at Madras -

Buddereuddeen Hussein Cawn
with his Mother who are at Hy-
dergudda -

Himmaut Cawns Daughter with
the Wife of Nemmereuddeen Cawn
who are at Sautgudda -

Bukte Alle Cawn with Two
Children, a Mother & Sister, who
are at Manhamundel without
Sustenance.

Mortezally Cawns Daughter &
Dowaun Sahebs Wife who are at
Vellore

Fourth Paper

Article 1st This restoring the
Prisoners or Cattle taken
during the War, is customary
with all Nations at the Conclu-
sion of Peace - But with regard
to the general Peoples demands
in this Article, they do not in
any wise appertain to the Hy-
der Government, neither have
they had the least concern in
the (mov) War - This Article must there-
fore be rejected - Indeed there is
too much reason to believe that
their Demand is entirely calcu-
lated to insult the Nabob, if not
known in to prevent the Conclu-
sion of Peace - As Mr Andrews
acquaints Us that he assures
Hyder it would prevent
Mahomet being accommodated.

Fort St. George 26th February 1769

Vellour.

Japher Ally Cawn with his Wifes who are either at Vellour or Pollour.

Ally Jemaun Cawn's Family who are at Madurah.

Mukhis Cawn with his Wife & Shamid Tauker Cawn whose at Vellour.

Hupsein Jemaun Cawn and Sylds Ally Cawn who are at Dindigul.

Cauder Ally Cawn Syed Ally Cawn &c with their Females whose at Arney.

Hupsein Ally Cawn's Family who are in Carnatick Gudda.

Ally Akbar Cawn Cawn who is at Vellour.

Akbar Ally Cawn Bhaudar who is at Vellour.

Exclusive of the abovementioned People whose ever belonging to the Nawaubs Cast are without support, and desirous of coming to me let them be no Molestation given them, in so doing that I may maintain them, and those who are desirous of going to Mecca shall have their Expences paid, and Ships furnish'd by me.

The Son and Wife of Sahder Hupsein Cawn with their Brothers & Families who have no support.

Japher Ally Cawn Killedar of Thirumpoddy alias Perungolam with his Sons who are without support.

Sandubmund Cawn with his Wife & family who have nothing to support them.

Mahomed

Fort St. George 26th. February 1769

Mahomet Caun Cawn with his Sons are without Support. Whoever else belonging to his Cast who are desirous of coming to me let them ~

Article 2 Send me back the Horses belonging to the Troop who deserted, in the Night of Caniambady ~

Article 2 The Horses brought off by the Troopers at the Battle of Caniambady were by Agreement to be their own property and were accordingly disposed of by them ~ they cannot therefore be restored ~

Article 3 Some of your Killedars are in Confinement with me and some of mine with you ~ You will release mine if I will release yours ~

Article 3 The Killedars taken on both sides are Prisoners of War & therefore must be released.

Agreed that the Articles transmitted by Hyder be transcribed and returned to him with our answers to each of them, conformable to the above Resolutions; and the President is desired to write to him representing to him the Impossibility of our complying with such of these Articles as appeared to us unreasonable and dishonorable ~ That if he has any further proposals to make he is desired to communicate the same to us, and if they are reasonable, they will be agreed to; and that We endeavor will if he is desirous of it, return to him to settle all affairs on an amicable footing.

Letters to be wrote to Hyder in Consequence

And as there is too much reason to fear that he will not relinquish the Articles We have objected to as Mr. Andrews acquaints us that he assured him, at the time he made them, they could not be admitted; It becomes necessary that We should take the most expedient measures

Becomes to be taken in Case Hyder then Grants upon to our Proposals ~

at

Fort St. George 26th February 1769

Vellour.

Sapher Alli Cawn with his Wifes who are either at Vellour or Pollour.

Alli Zemaun Cawn's Family who are at Madurah.

Makhis Cawn with his Wife & Ahamed Tauker Cawn who are at Vellour.

Hussein Zemaun Cawn and Cyloo Ally Cawn who are at Oleanda.

Cauder Ally Cawn Syed Ally Cawn &c with their Females who are at Arney.

Hussein Ally Cawn's Family who are in Carnatick Godda.

Alli Akbar Cawn Esqr who is at Vellour.

Akbar Ally Cawn Bahander who is at Vellour.

Exclusive of the abovementioned People whatever belonging to the Nawaubs Cast are without support, and desirous of coming to me let them be no Molestation given them, in so doing that I may maintain them, and those who are desirous of going to Mecca shall have their Expences paid, and Ships furnish'd by me.

The Son and Wife of Subder Hussein Cawn with their Brothers & Families who have no support.

Jaffeir Ally Cawn Killedar of Kurrumpolla alias Carangoly with his Sons who are without support.

Sautabrumund Cawn with his Wife & family who have nothing to support them.

Mahmut

Fort St. George 26th. February 1769

Mahomet Cawr Cawn with his Sons are without Support. Whatever else belonging to his East who are desirous of coming to me let them —

Article 2d Send me back the Horses belonging to the Troop who deserted on the Night of Caniambady —

Article 2d The Horses brought off by the Troopers at the Battle of Caniambady were by Agreement to be their own property and were accordingly disposed of by them — they cannot therefore be restored —

Article 3d Some of your Killedars are in Confinement with me and some of mine with you — You will release mine if I will release yours —

Article 3d The Killedars taken on both sides are Prisoners of War & therefore must be released.

Agreed that the Articles transmitted by Hyder be transcribed and return'd to him with our answers to each of them, conformable to the above Resolutions; and the President is desired to write to him representing to him the Impossibility of our complying with such of these Articles as appeared to us unreasonable and dishonorable — That if he has any further proposals to make he is to be desired to communicate them to us, and if they are reasonable, they will be agreed to; and that Mr. Andrews will if he is desirous of it, return to him to settle all affairs on an amicable footing.

Letters wrote to Hyder in Consequence

And as there is too much reason to fear that he will not relinquish the Articles We have objected to as Mr. Andrews acquaints us that he assured him, at the time he made them, they could not be admitted; It becomes necessary that We should take the most expedient measures

Becomes to be taken in Case Hyder shou'd not agree to our Answers

at

as well to prevent any Designs he may have in View against the Northern parts of the Carnatic which have hitherto escaped his Ravages, as to prosecute the War with a greater probability of Success than has hitherto attended Us — It is therefore Orderd that a Copy of Hydres Proposals with our Answers be sent to Colonel Smith that he be instructed to be very attentive to the Motions of the Enemy & to take every possible Precaution to prevent his getting to the Northward of him; & lest his Horse should find means to slip by Colonel Smith that Lieutenant Colonel Laing be directed to march with all the Force he can collect from Vellore to Conjeveram, where he is to hold himself in readiness to oppose the Enemy should they make any attempts this way, or to march wherever Occasion may require. And as the troubles in the Angole Country are happily terminated by the entire Dispersion of the Troops with which Rum Cheundrance had invaded those Parts; It is resolved that Captain Fletcher be directed to send hither the Detachment which first joined him from the Circars, without their Artillery, to assist in protecting the Black Town; as that is an Object which requires our greatest Care & attention.

Reply of having a Body of Horse again considerd

With regard to the future measures to be taken, long & fatal Experience hath convinced Us that the Ravages of the Enemy cannot be prevented nor any decisive Advantage gained, without a Body of Horse — The Methods lately proposed for obtaining such a Body are so very uncertain that no Dependance can be placed on them; the Nabob being therefore now sensible how much our Affairs have suffered for want of

Fort St. George 26th February 1769

of the assistance of Home, and the little Probability there is of putting an End to the War without such assistance that he hath therefore been considering of every Expedient for procuring it — And upon consulting with Morarirow he assures Us that We may depend upon having the following collected and in readiness to move within 15 Days Viz.t

Proposals made by the Nabob for furnishing them.

There are at Arcott belonging to the Nabob and for whom He will immediately send Money 1500
Morarirow has with Lieutenant Colonel Lang 1500
The Polygars have also about 400
There are at Camp under Major Fitzgerald 300
The European Cavalry amount to about 100
3800

Besides which the Nabob Acquaints the Board that Morarirow has promised to compleat his Number to 3000 Effective, and he has great hopes of obtaining 1000 of other Horse upon payment of two Lacks of Rupees.

The Nabob has undertaken to pay off the Arrears due to his own Horse which will amount to a Lack of Pagodas, to advance the two Lacks of Rupees for obtaining the four thousand Horse abovementioned and to pay what may be necessary to the Poligars for the 400 expected from them —

The Board are well pleased to see the

Opinion of the Board thereon —

Nabob enter so heartily into their Measures; and they doubt not, but if the Sums which the Nabob has engaged for, are collected, that the Enemy will soon be compelled to quit the Carnatic — It is very certain, that the maintaining such a Body will be very expensive; But there is no Alternative — The War, as it has hitherto been carried on might probably be prolonged, till the want of Money to pay our Troops

obliged

obliged Us to put them into Garrison, & leave the Country entirely exposed to the Enemy — Whereas by making a Vigorous Effort he may reasonably hope to bring the Enemy to Terms or at least compell him to retire into his own Country — The Nabob is therefore desired to lose no time in collecting the Horse he has promised, and to prevail on Morarirow to compleat his to 3000 as expeditiously as possible; and to leave nothing unattempted by which any of the Enemy's might be drawn off, as such an Event would not only add to our Strength & weaken the Enemy, but cause such distrust & Jealousy amongst those that remain as must necessarily tend to favor our Operations —

Purport of a letter to be wrote to Bengal on our present Situation

It is also resolved that a Copy of the Articles proposed by Hydre & our Answers be transmitted to the Gentlemen at Bengal, who are to be particularly advised of our Operations since our last Advices, of the Measures We are now pursuing, and of the exact State of our Treasury and a Calculate of the Sums We may expect to receive; and We doubt not but they seeing our Necessities and the Dangerous Consequences which threaten should We be obliged for want of Money to draw our Troops into Garrison will, as they have hitherto done, exert every Means in their Power to supply Us —

Colonel Smith refuses to agree to the Positions proposed by Hyder.

Letters from Colonel Smith read N°s 175 dated 24th advising of his having received a Letter from Mr. Andrews acquainting him of the force agreed on, and that Hydre's army during that time was to remain between Gingee & Caldoor, & ours to retire to Arcot or Conjeveram — Which Positions Colonel Smith had objected to, for the reasons which he very fully & particularly sets forth, and that He proposed acquainting Hydre that he would not consent to his

moving

Fort St. George 26th February 1760

moving to Valdour, but that he might continue where he was & that our Army should remain at Chittepeut.

The President acquaints the Board that he had Last Night wrote to Colonel Smith in answer to the above Letter acquainting him that he much approved of the Resolution he had taken of not assenting to the Position proposed by Hydre, and of his having determined to insist on the Points he before pointed out — Colonel Smith hath so clearly & evidently set forth the Inconveniences to which We should be exposed should he agree to the Positions proposed by Hydre that we are well pleased at his having rejected them; and he is to be desired to take such measures as he may Judge best for frustrating any Designes the Enemy may have in View.

approved

Read a letter from Colonel Smith, N° 176 dated the 24th Instant enclosing his Answer regarding the Complaints made against the Contractors, which is order'd to lie on the Table to be taken into Consideration after the Dispatches.

Sundries in his answer regarding the Contractors —

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
Geo. Mackay

obliged Us to put them into Garrison, & leave the Country entirely exposed to the Enemy — Whereas by making a Vigorous Effort he may reasonably hope to bring the Enemy to Terms or at least compell him to retire into his own Country — The Nabob is therefore desired to lose no time in collecting the Horse he has promised, and to prevail on Morarirow to compleat his to 3000 as expeditiously as possible; and to leave nothing unattempted by which any of the Enemy's might be drawn off, as such an Event would not only add to our Strength & weaken the Enemy, but cause such distrust & Jealousy amongst those that remain as must necessarily tend to favor our Operations —

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Colonel Smith refuses to agree to the Positions proposed by Hyder

Letters from Colonel Smith read N° 175 dated 24th advising of his having received a Letter from Mr. Andrews acquainting him of the Force agreed on, and that Hyder's Army during that time was to remain between Gingee & Caldoar, & ours to retire to Arcot or Conjeveram — Which Positions Colonel Smith had objected to, for the reasons which he very fully & particularly sets forth, and that He proposed acquainting Hyder that he would not consent to his moving

Fort St. George 26th. February 1769

moving to Valdour, but that he might continue where he was & that our Army should remain at Chittepaut.

The President acquaints the Board that he had Last Night wrote to Colonel Smith in answer to the above Letter acquainting him that he much approved of the Resolution he had taken of not assenting to the Position proposed by Hydre, and of his having determined to insist on the same he before pointed out — approved

Colonel Smith hath so clearly & evidently set forth the Inconveniencies to which We should be exposed should he agree to the Positions proposed by Hydre that we are well pleased at his having rejected them; and he is to be desired to take such measures as he may Judge best for frustrating any Designs the Enemy may have in View.

Read a letter from Colonel Smith, N°176 dated the 24th Instant enclosing his answer regarding the Complaints made against the Contractors, which is order'd to lie on the Table to be taken into Consideration after the Dispatches.

Sends in his answer regarding the Contractors —

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
Geo. Mackay

obliged Us to put them into Garrison, & leave the Country entirely exposed to the Enemy — Whereas by making a Vigorous Effort he may reasonably hope to bring the Enemy to Terms or at least compell him to retire into his own Country — The Nabob is therefore desired to lose no time in collecting the Horse he has promised, and to prevail on Morarirow to compleat his to 3000 as expeditiously as possible; and to leave nothing unattempted by which any of the Enemy's might be drawn off, as such an Event would not only add to our Strength & weaken the Enemy, but cause such distrust & Jealousy amongst those that remain as must necessarily tend to favor our Operations —

Purport of a Letter to be wrote to Bengal on our present Situation

It is also resolved that a Copy of the Articles proposed by Hyder & our Answers be transmitted to the Gentlemen at Bengal, who are to be particularly advised of our Operations since our last Advices, of the Measures We are now pursuing, and of the exact State of our Treasury and a Calculate of the Sums We may expect to receive; and We doubt not but they seeing our Necessities and the Dangerous Consequences which threaten should We be obliged for want of Money to draw our Troops into Garrison will, as they have hitherto done, exert every Means in their Power to supply Us —

2.

Letters from Colonel Smith read Nos. 1 & 5 dated 24th. advising of his having received a Letter from Mr. Andrews acquainting him of the force agreed on, and that Hyder's Army during that time was to remain between Gingee & Caldour; Yours to retire to Arcot or Conjeveram — Which Positions Colonel Smith had objected to, for the reasons which he very fully & particularly sets forth, and that He proposed acquainting Hyder that he would not consent to his

Colonel Smith refuses to agree to the Positions proposed by Hyder

time

moving

Fort St. George 26th. February 1760

moving to Valdour, but that he might continue where he was if that our Army should remain at Chittepet.

The President acquaints the Board that he had Last Night wrote to Colonel Smith in answer to the above Letter acquainting him that he much approved of the Resolution he had taken of not assenting to the Position proposed by Hydre, and of his having determined to insist on the one he before pointed out — Colonel Smith hath so clearly & evidently set forth the Inconveniencies to which We should be exposed should he agree to the Positions proposed by Hydre that we are well pleased at his having rejected them; and he is to be desired to take such measures as he may Judge best for frustrating any Designs the Enemy may have in View.

approves

Read a letter from Colonel Smith, N°176 dated the 24th Instant enclosing his answer regarding the Complaints made against the Contractors, which is order'd to lie on the Table to be taken into Consideration after the Dispatches.

Leads in his answer regarding the Contractors

P. Bouchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call

Geo. Stratton,

J. Bouchier

Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 26th. February 1769

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

No. 73 To Colonel Smith.
No. 74 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang.
No. 75 To Captain Fletcher.

28th. Letter was this Day dispatched to Hyder No. 83 with our Answers to his Proposals—

March 1st. A Letter to the Select Committee at Fort William No. 76 was this Day wrote agreeable to the Orders of last Consultation enclosing a Copy of the Proposals made by Hydre and of our Answers thereto, advising of our Operations since our last Letter & of the Measures determined on, & requesting their utmost Efforts for supplying Us with Money—

At a Consultation Present.

Friday 3 March

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President
Josias Du Pré
Alex.r Wynch

George Dawson
Richd. Brickenden

John Call
John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Mackay—

Messrs. Ardley & Whitehill absent on Service—

Letter from Lieutenant Thomas Evelyn No. 174 with a Certificate from the Surgeons read representing that the Voyage he took, with our Permission, to the Eastward hath no Effect in removing his disorder which is rather increased than diminished, that he hath been induced therefore by the advice of the Surgeons to apply for leave to proceed to England by the Dutton, as the only Chance for his recovery, & requesting that, He may be recommended to the Honble the Court of

Lieutenant Evelyn applies for leave to return to England for the recovery of his health—and to be recommended to the Company.

of Directors in such a Manner as may induce them to permit him to return to India with his Rank, should his health be sufficiently reestablished —

As does Captain Geo: Dinnen —

Read also a Letter from Captain George Dinnen N°. 178 setting forth that he found himself so much recovered by his Voyage to China, that he had been induced to take the first Opportunity of returning to his Duty on the Coast; But that on his return & since his Arrival having had a relapse of his Disorder, which renders him incapable of Service, he had therefore been induced by the advice of the Surgeons (whose Certificate he produces) to request Permission to proceed to England by the Dutton, to make Trial of this Native Climate for his recovery; and that it may be recommended to the honble the Court of Directors to permit him to return to India with his Rank whenever his health will admit of its

Agreed that Captain Dinnen & Lieutenant Cheslyn be permitted to take their Passage on the Dutton for England and as they are both Officers whose Behavior has been much to our Satisfaction, and as their present application proceeds really from Necessity, that the honble the Court of Directors be requested to permit them to return with their Ranks, whenever their healths are sufficiently reestablished —

which is granted

Read a Letter from Mr. Walter Maynard, who came out a Lieutenant on the Bengal Establishment N°. 180 representing that he is by no means happy in his Situation in this Climate, & requesting Leave to resign the Service & to return to England by the Dutton —

Lt. Maynard of the Bengal Establishment Desires Leave to resign the Service & to return to England —

As Mr. Maynard is a Lieutenant on the Bengal Establishment, it would be irregular in Us to comply with his request — Of which, he is therefore advised, and that it will be necessary he should make his application to that Presidency —

Orders thereon

Lieutenants

126 Fort St. George 3 March 1769

Lieutenant Andrew Melville of the Artillery having died at Chingleput the 22 Ultimo Second Lieutenant Thomas McCulla is promoted to 1st Lieutenant third Lieut. George Bodler to 2 Lieutenant — and Lieutenant Serjeantson Edward Tanner to 3 Lieutenant

Draught of letter to England p Dutton read & approved —

General Letter to the Honble the Court of Directors to go by the Ship Dutton read & approved, & ordered to be wrote fair —

E. B. Bourchier

Jon. Du Pré

John Call

Geo. Stratton

J. B. Bourchier

Geo: Mackay

1769 Fort St. George 3 March 1769

Wrote this Day a Letter to the President & Council at Fort St. Marlbro, No. 77 – Advising Mr. James Lowe who was dismissed the Service having got on board a Vessel for that Presidency & requesting that he may be sent to Europe by the first Opportunity –

6th " A Letter being received late last night by a Camel Hircarrah from Hydre and translated this morning as entered in Country Correspondence No. 85 wherein He agrees to relinquish his Demand of the 20 Elephants, but insists on the other Articles which we objected to, being complied with – A Letter is therefore prepared to be sent, acquainting him that as the Articles to which we have objected are unreasonable they cannot be admitted – A Letter is also now wrote to Col. Smith No. 78. enclosing a Copy of Hydres Letter and of the Answer intended to be sent thereto & recommending to him to keep a watchful Eye on his Motions –

7th The Letter to Hydre No. 87 in Answer to the one receiving yesterday from him was this Day dispatched –

Wednesday 8th March 1769

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré John Call
Alexr. Wynch John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier
George Dawson
George Mackay

Messrs. Ardley & Whitehill absent on Service –
Mr. Brickenden indisposed –

General Letter to the Honble. Court of

128 Fort St. George 8th March 1769

General Letter &
Dutton Sign'd

of Diredtors as also a seperate one of this Date to go by the Ship Dutton read & Sign'd — Orderd that the packet be closed

E. Boscawen
Jer. Du Pré
John Call

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier
Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 8th March 1769

Came in a Letter from Colonel Smith dated at Keram Canum 6th Instant No. 182 advising that Samroor Nyores Vaquil had acquainted him of his Masters having received an Answer to his Proposals, some of which were agreed to, & others rejected, that he had resolved on writing again to the President before he finally determined — That his Intentions to make a Peace were real & sincere, but he feard the Nabobs Influence would prevent its taking place — that however would admit of the Nabobs acting as Mediator, altho' Hints had been given that if he were allowed to settle affairs, Hydre should want neither Money, Elephants nor any thing Else — Colonel Smith also desires to be made acquainted with our final Resolutions as soon as possible, that he may take his measures accordingly —

Letter from Colonel Smith containing the purport of the Conversation between Him & Samroor —

Desires to be advised of our final resolutions.

In answer to which a Letter was immediately wrote to Col. Smith No. 80 advising him that as We had refused complying with those of the Articles proposed by Hydre of which We had before acquainted him, that We concluded Hostilities would again Commence, & therefore recommending to him to move towards the Enemy & to take such a Position as he may judge best for the purposes mentioned in our former Letters He is also advised of the Orders now sent to Lieutenant Col. Lang No. 81 for marching this way with all Expedition Should he have Intelligence of any considerable Body of the Enemy moving by the Way of Chingleput or Wandewash —

purport of an Answer wrote in Consequence —

Lieut. Col. Lang ordered to march this way should the Enemy move by Wandewash or Chingleput.

With regard to what Samroor had communicated, Colonel Smith is acquainted, that if any such Intimations have been given on the part of the Nabob, (which we much doubt) they were entirely without our knowledge or Consent, of which he is directed to acquaint Samroor, if he is still with him and as it is with us only that

the

Fort St. George 8th March 1769

the Negotiation is carried on, the committing any Dishonorable Articles would be a Reflection on the Company — and as the Company have undertaken the Protection of the Carnatic, We are in honor obliged to make the Interests thereof a principal Object in the Treaty —

Wrote this Day a letter to John Whitehill Esqr. No. 82 in answer to one received from him No. 156 requesting Leave to come to Madras on account of his ill State of Health and there being little prospect of Ruccun Ud Dowlahs returning soon to Hydrobad and which he is permitted to do —

Whitehill permitted to come to Madras.

10th Recd. this Day a Letter from the Nabob, enclosing Letters for their Majesties and the Company, in Consequence of which about a Letter was addressed to the Honble the Court of Directors advising them thereof, and the Nabobs Letters were delivered to Captain Rice of the Dalton, with Orders to deliver them to the Honble the Court of Directors —

The Nabob sends Letters for their Majesties & the Company —

11th Wrote this Day a Letter to Lieutenant Col. Laing No. 84 advising him of our Resolution of keeping up the Foreign Corps and giving him Directions regarding their remaining their time

Orders to Col. Laing regarding the Foreign Corps —

Received a Letter from the President and Council at Bombay dated 30th January No. 188 — containing their reasons for concluding that we should make a peace, on receipt of the Company's Orders dated 13th May, repeating their Inability to cooperate with us, advising of the Captain General of Goa having declined furnishing any assistance; that they think from the Intelligence they have received there is little reason to apprehend any attempts from Madanerow on the Carnatic, as he is too much engaged at home; advising that it is confidently said no treaty has been entered into between the Subah and Madanerow, and that the Moratta Fleet had quitted their Stations off

Letter from Bombay —

Bombay

Fort St. George 8th March 1769

Bombay Harbour, and desiring Information regarding the Allowances made to our Officers -

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Du Pré
Alexr. Wynch
John Calle
John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier

Monday 13th March

George Dawson
Richd. Brickenden
George Mackay -

Messrs. Ardley & Whitehill absent on Service -

The President lays before the Board Letts. from Colonel Smith as follows -

N.o 183 Dated at Murrasoor 7th March advising that Hyder had the day before moved from his Encampment near Villanour towards Villaporum, and of his Intention of remaining where he was 'till he could learn what the Enemys Designs were, since if they were to move North our Army was far enough to the Southward -

Hyder moves from Villanour towards Villaporum

N.o 184 Dated at the same place 9th March, acknowledging the receipt of the Boards Letter of the 6th recommending that the Nabob with all the Cavalry he can collect should join Lt. Colonel Lang as soon as possible, & that the Detachment should then move towards Arnée, or between it and Pollore - desiring also that the Nabob may be prest to remove Guzapher Ally from the command of his Cavalry, as no good can be expected from them while he is at their Head -

Col.: Smith desires that Col. Lang may move to Arnée

The President acquaints the Board that he had conversed with the Nabob on the Subject of his Cavalry who had removed Guzapher Ally from the Command & put Irshed Beg at their head

The Nabob removes Guzapher Ally from the Command of his Horse

Fort St. George 13th March 1769

Sends money to pay off their arrears

2000 Horse on the march from the Balagaut to join us

head, who is reported a good Officer, that he had sent money to pay off their Arrears, and Orders for them to join Lt. Colonel Lang without Delay, that 2000 Horse were actually on their March from the Balagaut to join Us, of which Colonel Smith is to be advised and as Captain Fletcher acquaints Us that the Detachment under Captain Lieutenant Collins are on their march this way, Colonel Smith is to be informed that as soon as they are come so near as to remove our apprehensions for the Black Town, We shall immediately send Lieutenant Col. Lang Directions to follow such Orders he may give him — A letter is therefore ordered to be wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Lang advising him of our Intentions that he may hold himself in readiness to march accordingly —

when the Detach.t from Ingolstadt arrives near this place — Lt. Coll. Lang to be visited to follow Coll. Smiths orders —

Read a letter from Colonel Smith dated 5th. Instant

Letter from Col. Smith regarding the Field Deputies — containing remarks on the minutes of Consultation.

No. 185 in answer to ours of the 28th December and accompanying his remarks on the Minutes of Consultation of the 28th. November and 19th December — which are ordered to lie on the Table, to be taken into Consideration; In the mean time Messrs. Call and Mackay are desired to explain to the Board the Instances Colonel Smith mentions of the Ideas they entertain'd of their Powers by calling him to account for making a Detachment to escort Provisions to Camp without their Permission — And Mr. Call is desired to explain to the Board the Charge against him for taking upon himself in Colonel Smith's Absence, and without his knowledge to recall a Serjeant & a Company of Sepoys from the Fort of Mullamaket & ordering some of the Arabs Recruits to be sent thither in their room, tho Colonel Campbell, more than once, remonstrated to him the Impropriety of so doing —

Letters from Mr Colsford

Purport of Letters to be entered in Consultation

Letters from Mr. Colsford No. 67. 131. & 149 the Purport of which having already been entered on our Proceedings are now again read in Consequence of which Mr. Colsford

is

Fort St. George 13th March 1769

is to be acquainted that We much approve of the manner in which he has settled with the Zemindars, and of the measures he has taken for the Security of Ganjam, and for lodging the Produce of the Country in the several Forts — and as our apprehensions, in Consequence of the Engagements said to have been entered into between the Subah, Madanavaron & Hoydre, and which induced us to direct a Vessel to be kept for transporting the Companys Stores & Effects from Ganjam, are now in some measure removed, and as the keeping a Vessel there is attended with a Considerable Expence, Mr. Cotsford is to be instructed to discharge her, unless, from any Advices he may receive, it shall appear absolutely necessary to detain her sometime longer — We do not conceive that Jannojee is inclined to molest Us, or that he is at present in a Condition to do so — We cannot say what his Officers may be induced to do, Mr. Cotsford must, however, be instructed to take such measures as he may judge necessary to oppose any attempts to the Companys Prejudice —

appear.

With regard to the Offer of Submission made by Narrain Doo, and Mr Cotsfords Proposal of appointing a resident at Chicacole, as the present Farm for which that Circar is let, will expire in July next, It will be necessary soon to take into Consideration such Measures as may appear Expedient for the better regulation of those Districts —

Letters from John Lewin Smith Esqr. Nos. 148, 159, 163 & 170 which have already been read in Consultation, together with No. 179 dated 23 February accompanying a Correspondence said to have been carried on between Jannojee, Gunnis Sambojee & Sitteramrauze for attacking the Circars, with Mr Smiths Opinion thereon; No. 189 dated 28 February enclosing one from Colonel Peach, representing the Necessity of securing the Pahaly

Letters from J Smith Esqr enclosing a Correspondence said to have passed between Jannojee Gunnis Sambojee & Sitteramrauze

Colonel Peach represents the Troubles occasioned by the Tahaly Rajah & some others

and that the whole of his Detachment should move to the Ports of Madavaram, Sakes Nangpore, Jannojee takes towards Nyanbag

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Tahaly Rajah & some others of the Zemindars on account of the little attention they have paid to the Interest of the Company & the assistance they have afforded to Narrain Doo; and recommending that the whole of his Detachment should proceed to settle those Parts, if the Situation of affairs in the Southern Districts will admit of it — Mr. Smith also advises that Madavarow had taken Nangpore, that Jannojee unable to oppose him had left the Barar Country and arrived with 25000 Horse at Bidder about 40 Cs from Hydrobad, that the Subah had order'd all his Jaguedars to assemble, and it was thought he was well inclined towards Jannojee.

Report of Jannojee's designs to retreat to Cuttack thro' the Circars — Mr. Smith desires orders how to act in that case.

No. 190 dated 7th March with Intelligence that Jannojee Designs were to retire thro' the Circars to Cuttack, in Consequence of which Mr. Smith requests Orders how to act should Jannojee take that step & should Madavarow attempt to follow him —

Desires that the Detachment sent to Orgole may be order'd to return.

No. 191 dated 8 March confirming the above Intelligence & desiring that the Detachment sent to reinforce Captain Fletcher in the Orgole Country may be order'd to return.

Purport of an Order to be wrote in Consequence —

From the Account Colonel Peach has given of the Behaviour of the Tahaly Rajah, We must conclude that he has clear & sufficient Grounds to charge him with supporting Narrain Doo, if so We think he should be served, as well as such others as have afforded assistance to Narrain Doo or shewed any Disaffection to the Company's Government, provided it can at this Juncture be attempted without a Risque of embarrassing ourselves too much; and for which purpose We would recommend Colonel Peach to move that way with the whole or a part of his Detachment, if the Situation of affairs in the Southern parts of the Circars will admit of it.

The Tahaly Rajah as well as all the Zemindars to be served, who have assisted Narrain Doo, if it be practicable at this Juncture —

Fort St. George 13th March 1769

Present

As the Force we have in the Circars is very inadequate to oppose either Jannoji or Madavarow should they attempt to pass that way Mr. Smith is to be instructed to let them pass, and to be careful to observe a strict Neutrality; His whole attention must in that case be to secure the Fort

Our force in the Circars insufficient to oppose Jannoji or Madavarow should they pass the Circars, and therefore not to attempt it.

& if either Party be inclined to ravage the Country, it will be impossible to prevent it; Mr. Smith must only endeavor, by friendly remonstrances, to prevail on them not to suffer their Troops to plunder or Molest the Inhabitants; & if Madavarow should remonstrate against our permitting Jannoji to pass thro' our Territories, he must be acquainted that our Troops could not be collected in time to prevent it.

The remainder of the Circar Detach.ts to be sent back from Ongole.—

Agreed that Captain Fletcher be directed to order that part of the Detachment which remains with him to return, if affairs in the Ongole & Palnaud Countrys will admit of it, or in case Mr. Smith should write pressingly for them.

Letters from Captain Fletcher read as follow.

Captain Fletcher's letter with the Inegunda man obliges him to deliver up the Ongole Rajah's Guns.

N.o 192 dated 5.th March advising of his having detain'd Captain Lieutenant Collins with his Detachment one Day after the receipt of our Orders for his marching this Way, on account of his being on the point of settling with the Inegunda Man whom he had obliged to deliver up the Guns belonging to the late Ongole Rajah, and from whom he had procured a written Engagement for his future good Behaviour.

procures from him a written Engagement for his future good Behavior

Lt. Tardaville defeats a party of the Enemy

N.o 193 dated 8.th March enclosing a letter from Lieutenant Tardaville of the Nabobs Troops advising of his having met with and defeated a Party of the

Fort St. George 13th March 1769.

Captain Fletcher desires Orders regarding marching against some Polygars on the other Side the Keitnah —

the Enemy on his march to Palnaud — Desires to be informed whether he may be allowed to proceed against some Polygars on the other Side the Keitnah, who are continually raising Troubles in the Palnaud Country — Giving an Account of the mutinous behaviour of the Sepoys of Captain Lieutenant Collins's Detachment, who had laid down their Arms on being ordered hither, & of the measures he was obliged to take to make them proceed, that many of them had since deserted

Some Deserters taken

some of whom he had taken, & purposed sending some of them hither; some to Masulipatam in order that proper Examples may be made of them.

Agreed that Captain Fletcher be acquainted

purport of a letter to be wrote in answer —

that, for the reasons he has given, We much approve of his not having immediately carried our Orders into Execution for the march of the Detachment to this place, of his having obliged the Imeguda Man to deliver up the Guns & of his having procured from him an Engagement for his future good Behaviour — With regard to his proceeding to attack any of the Polygars on the other side the Keitnah, he is by no means to attempt it, as such a measure might involve Us in future Difficulties —

The resolute conduct of Captain Fletcher in Consequence of the Mutinous Behavior of the Sepoys is very commendable — And as the giving up a point of this Nature would tend to the Subversion of all Discipline & Order, & be productive of the worst of Consequences It is resolved that severe Examples be made of such of the deserters as Captain Fletcher may send hither, and that the Chief at Masulipatam be directed to do the like by those sent to that place —

The Letter from Mr Call Chief Engineer

N° 151 O

Fort St. George 13th March 1769

No. 151 which was read in Consultations the 13 February being now taken into Consideration, together with one from Lieu.t Call dated the 15 December last, and also one from Lieu.t Call dated the 15 December last, and also one from Lieu.t Call dated the 15 December last, and also

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The Works at Mazulipatam to be set about.

be compleated at Mazulipatam appear necessary for the immediate Defence of the Place, the Chief & Council at that Settlement are to be instructed to set about them as soon as possible.

as well as those recommended at Vellore.

Ordered that an Engineer be sent to Vellore to give the necessary Directions for executing the works recommended as immediately necessary at that Garrison, and that a plan of the Barracks proposed to be built there and of the Ground allotted for that purpose be prepared to be laid before Us together with an Estimate of the Expence. We are thoroughly sensible of the Propriety of what Mr. Call urges regarding the allowing more but the Garrison to reside within the Fort, But it is a measure which We are convinced the Nabob will never consent to if he can avoid it and it would not at present be proper to press him on the Subject.

a plan of the Barracks proposed at that plan to be laid before the Board & an Estimate of the Expence.

It would be a very great Hardship upon those Gentlemen who have made Choice of the Engineering Corps to be stopt in their Promotion till We can receive Orders from our Honble Masters regarding the Establishment, particularly as they have already suffered in their Rank from our not having filled up the Vacancies as they happen'd. It is therefore resolved that Mr. William Stevens be appointed a Sub. Director & Captain to rank from 26th January last & that Mr. Thomas Marden be appointed Sub Engineer & Lieutenant to take Rank from the same time, and that their Pay as such do commence from the 26th. January last, when the Answers from the several Gentlemen in the Engineering Corps were read in Council.

Mr William Stevens appointed Sub Director & Captain

Mr Thomas Marden appointed Sub Engineer & Lieut.

Letter from the Chief & Council at Cuddalore read N°. 168 advising of their having repair'd the breast Work on the East side of the Town which was

Letter from Cuddalore advising of their having repair'd the breast Work on the East side of the Town

in

Fort St. George 13th. March 1769

recommending that the bound Hedge be removed

in a very defenceless State. & representing that the Bound Hedge being within 450 yards of the Curtain, & the Sand having blown up against it makes a Bank high enough to cover an Enemy, and proposing therefore that the Hedge be cut down & a new one so planted at such a Distance as to form a proper Esplanade which is approved — enclosing also a List of Stores of no use at Cuddalore — Ordered that they do remain there for the present.

The affair of Capt. Aumont referred to a Court of Enquiry —

Captain Aumont having been furnished with a Copy of Major Fitzgeralds Charge against him & of the Memorial of the Hussars against serving under him and having delivered in his answer thereto, It is ordered that the whole be laid before a Court of Enquiry, who are to examine such Witnesses as are upon the Spot touching the same, from whence they may be able to determine with regard to Captain Aumonts Conduct. And as it will be very improper that he should continue to command the Hussars, if he is even able to clear himself of the Charge alledged against him, as no good can be expected from them while under the Orders of a person who is so obnoxious to them; the President is desired to propose to Captain Kirker to take the Command of them; and to know on what Terms he will undertake to maintain the Men and Horses & to furnish Accoutrements &c. and as all those who are now here have declared their readiness to serve the Company, Colonel Smith is to be directed to send Either or to Pallore the Horses & Accoutrements which were delivered to Captain Cowley.

The President also acquaints the Board

as also a Charge against Lieutenant Chevalier —

that the Hussars had signed a memorial against serving under Lieutenant Chevalier, who they alledged is much addicted to Drunkenness & very unfit to Command them —

Orders

No Fort St. George 13th March 1769

ordered that this matter be also referrd to the said Court of Enquiry.

Lieutenant Woodbine resigns his Commission to be sent home

The President acquaints the Board that some Aspersions being cast on Lieutenant Woodbine he had desire Leave to resign his Commission, which is granted, and ordered that he be sent to England by the first Conveyance. And ordered that Mr. James Connor be appointed a Second Lieutenant & Lieutenant Fireworker Holloway be appointed Third Lieutenant.

Mr James Connor appointed 2d Lieut: & Lieutenant Fireworker Holloway appointed 3d Lieutenant

Captain Capper applies for his pay from the time he left Allahabad

Read a Letter from Captain James Capper No. 187 requesting Permission to draw his Pay & Batta from the time he left Allahabad in Consequence of the Orders he received to repair hither, and as he should have arrived here long before had he not been detained by Sickness at Calcutta.

Orders in Consequence

As it is contrary to the Custom of the Service for any One to receive Pay till he arrives at his Destination — Captain Capper can only be allowed to receive his pay from the Day of his arrival. But as it has been usual to make an Allowance of two Rupees p Day to Officers at Sea Captain Capper may be permitted to receive it during the time he was on Board.

Mr Charles Raitt's Bills for two Horses killed on Service to be paid —

Letter from Mr Charles Raitt read enclosing Bills for two Horses he had killed on Service at the Battle of Mulwagle, valued at 250 Pagodas each which are ordered to be paid.

Read a Letter from Rieuen ud Dowlah as entered in Country Correspondence No. 97 desiring that the Rists in future may be paid as they become due to Nemedass Ujeedull instead of Laldoss.

Rieuen ud Dowlah desires that the Rists may in future be paid to Nemedass Ujeedull —

Agreed that Orders be sent accordingly to the Chief & Council at Masulipatam.

Fort St. George 13th. March 1769

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence No. 92 requesting to be furnished with Copies of his Accounts specifying all Particulars & that in the meantime the Original Books may be sent to him.

The Nabob desires copies of his Accts

Agreed that the Nabob be acquainted that he has already been furnished with a Statement of his Accounts to the End of the Year 1766 and that another shall be drawn out in the like manner from that time to as late a Period as the Accounts are compleated & delivered to him; That with regard to inserting the Particulars, it would be a Work so Voluminous, that it could not be finished within any reasonable time, but that his People may, if it will give him any Satisfaction, compare the Totals in those Statements, with the Particulars entered in our Books, which cannot be sent out of the Office—

Purport of answer to Durga Pant

P. Bouchier
Jos. Du Pre
John Call
Geo. Stratton
J. Bourchier
Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 13th March 1769

Pursuant to the Resolutions of this Day the under-mentioned Letters were dispatched.

No. 85 To Colonel Smith

No. 86 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang

No 87 To Captain Fletcher.

14th Letters were this Day dispatch'd as follow.

No. 88 To John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Mazulipatam.

No. 89 To Mr. Edward Clifford Resident at Ganjam.

15th Wrote this Day a letter to Colonel Smith No. 90 regarding the keeping up the Hussars & putting them under the command of Captain Kirker.

Received this Evening Letters from Mr. Parkinson for Colonel Smith No. 196 dated 11th Instant at 5 P.M. 19 Cos from Conjeveram advising his having wrote four Chitts that Day giving Intelligence that Hyder had on the 12th passed our Army which was in pursuit of him — That on the 13th He crossed it about 8 Miles from Pumacoil & proceeded on the Conjeveram Road, to which place he was marching with all Expedition, that our Army was following him as fast as possible, and would it was hoped arrive in time to prevent his making any attempts on that or any other place — that Colonel Smith sent Orders to Lt. Colonel Lang & Major Bonjour to proceed to defend the Black Town

A view of Hyders having passed our Army & was marching with all Expedition on the Conjeveram Road.

No. 197 dated from near Carangoly the 14th Instant at 12 PM advising of the Armys arrival there, & proposing pushing after the Enemy with all Expedition.

Colonel Smith arrives near Carangoly in pursuit of him.

In Consequence of which Letters were immediately dispatch'd as follow.

proposed

Fort St. George 15th March 1769

Orders wrote in Consequence

No. 91 to Colonel Smith, acquainting him that as We had received no Intelligence of Hydres being near Conjeveram We were inclined to think that he had pushed for Arcott in order to make an attempt on that place & recommending to Colonel Smith to take such measures as might appear to him Expedient for frustrating the Enemys Designs.

Lieutenant Col: Lang ordered to march this way, if he can, without injuring his Detachment

No. 92 To Lieutenant Colonel Lang advising him of the Intelligence received from Colonel Smith, and recommending to him, march this way if he has Intelligence that Hydres Designs are against this place, & if it can be done without Danger of his being intercepted by the Enemy, if not, to take the most prudent measures for the safe & immediate movement

Major Boyse ordered to Call back to the Island

No. 93 To Major Bonjour directed to follow with his Detachment from Mamalong to the Island of Bourbon

The Sepoys at Tripassore to be withdrawn to Pondamallie.

No. 94 To Mr. Barnard. Ordering him to withdraw the Sepoys from Tripassore.

Captain Collins to march with all Expedition

No. 95 To Captain Lieut. Collins commanding the Detachment from Angola, directing him to proceed hither as fast as possible—

A Cafferee arrives with a Letter from Hydre —

Arrived this Night a Cafreel Harcarrah with a letter from Hydre—

At a Consultation Present

Thursday 16th March

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré
Alexr. Wynch
John Call
John Andrews
George Stratton
James Bourchier
George Dawson
George Mackay

Messrs. Ardley and Whitehill absent on Service

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Purport of the Letter from Hydre—

The Letter from Hydre Naigue dated 13th received last night being translated is now read as entered in Country Correspondence No. 105 acknowledging the receipt of the Presidents Letter of the 7th Instant, and setting forth

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South that it is improper either Party should suffer the Country to be laid waste on account of trifles, that it were better matters were accommodated, and the Country in Peace; and desiring Mr. Andrews & Mooncutistnah may be sent to him, when the article of Money, altho it be a heavy one (yet when compared with the Company's friendship, is of little or no Estimation) will be settled, & that every thing will be done that can tend to strengthen the friendship & render the Peace perpetuate and that therefore requesting that Mr. Anorews may be furnished with such full Powers regarding the other Articles, that there may be no necessity for his returning hither, or writing concerning them.

15 M.

Resolution to send Mr. Andrews to our army

Report of the letter to be wrote to Hyder.

Without entering into any Discussion concerning the meaning of Hydres Letter, or his real Inclination for Peace, We think that Mr. Andrews should at all Events proceed to our Army, and that a Letter be wrote to Hyder, acquainting him that We are sensible trifles ought not and we hope will not, prevent the Conclusion of Peace, that the Articles to which we before objected, altho they are of no Consequence to him, are such as We cannot, without sacrifising our Honor, agree to; that if he is inclined to relinquish them, Mr. Anorews will, on the receipt of his Letter, proceed to his Camp, when all Matters may be adjusted.

Resolution not to relax in our operations—

But however the Letter from Hydres should only be meant to amuse, and to induce Us to relax in the measures, he has probably learnt, We are taking, for collecting a Body of Horse to enable Us to act with more Vigor, it is necessary that We should continue to exert every possible means of procuring such a Body; for which purpose the Nabob & Monsieur should be earnestly prest to assemble as many as they are able without loss of time — And Colonel Smith is also to be advised of the receipt of the above letter from Hyder, of the

Letters to be sent to Col. Smith in Consequence

purport

Fort St. George 16th. March 1769

purport of the answer intended to be sent, and of our Resolutions to proceed in every respect with our preparations, as if We had not received that letter, and it is to be recommended to him to act in the same manner he would have done in pursuing, attacking and distressing the Enemy had, not Hyder taken this method of keeping the Negotiation open; and as by a letter received from Captain Lieutenant Collins dated the 13th. Inst. We learn that he was then with the Detachment from Ongole arrived at Nellore We may expect he will be here in a few Days, It is resolved that Lieutenant Colonel Lang be immediately put under the Command of Colonel Smith, & directed to follow such Instructions as he may send him.

Lieut. Col. Lang to be put under Col. Smith's orders –

P. Bouchier
Jos. du Pré
John Call

Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bouchier

Geo: Macaulay

Fort St. George 16th. March 1769

Agreeable to the Resolutions of this Day letters were dispatched as follow.

No. 96 To Colonel Smith.

No. 97 To Lieutenant Colonel Laing.

Letter from Lieut.t Col. Laing purporting remaining at Conjeveram —

Came in a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Laing dated the 15th Instant No. 198 enclosing one he had received from Colonel Smith advising of the Enemys Motions, and as he thought it imprudent to proceed to Madras, he proposed remaining at Conjeveram, & to make the best disposition in his power for the safety of his Detachment.

Letter to Masulipatam with the Engineers Report.

Wrote a letter to the Chief and Council at Masulipatam No. 98 enclosing the Engineers report regarding the Works at that place, and directing the Sack of Rupees which will be due to the Soubah the End of this Month to be paid to Nemo of Ujeoulty

Colonel Smith arrives at Chinglepat.

Received a letter from Colonel Smith dated from near Chinglepat the 15th. Instant at 12 O'Clock, that he purposed marching the next morning according to the Intelligence he might receive of the Enemys motions, who he understood halted the night before at Papaubacum six Cos due South of Conjeveram.

Captain Fletcher at Ongole returns the Detachment with Lieutenant Nixon to Masulipatam — does in the proceedings of Sepoy Court Martial —

Came in a letter from Captain Fletcher at Ongole dated 11 Instant No. 199 advising of his having in Consequence of the Desire of Mr. Smith Chief at Masulipatam ordered the remainder of the Ceicar Detachment under Lieutenant Nixon to return thither, and enclosing the proceedings of a Court Martial on the Sepoys for mutiny & Desertion.

Mr. Ardley arrives at Tanjore.

17th. Received this Day a letter from Samuel Ardley Esqr dated at Tanjour 11th Instant No. 202 advising of his arrival there and that he was to enter upon Business the next Day.

18th

The following letters were this Day received No. 203 from Samuel Ardley Esqr. dated 13th giving an account of

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of the purport of his Conference with the King of Tanjour, which ended in a promise that a Body of horse with Bullocks & Sheep should be in readiness to join our army, so soon as the King was informed of its being in motion in Conjunction with the Auxiliaries who engaged to assist Us; that the King expressd a very earnest desire that these preparations might be kept an entire secret from Hydre, of whose resentment he seemed very apprehensive —

Col: Smith gives an Account of his operations to the 11th Instant.

No. 204 From Col: Smith dated at Ruttelagram on the 11th Instant; giving an account of his operations to that time

Captain Browne at Palamcotah engages the Polygars to act against the Enemy.

No. 205 from Captain George Boonne at Palamcotah dated 8th Instant advising of his having engaged the Shevegurry Polygar & others to join in harrassing the Enemy, which they had promised to do, on Condition of Captain Bonne's having engaged that the Brother of the Codamalee Polygar who is at present a prisoner shall be released that he had sent two Company's of Sepoys to their assistance & which he hopes will be attended with good Consequences.

20th. Received this Day Letters from Tellicherry No. 209 & 210 dated the 27th January & 24th February.

Letter to Select Committee at Bengal advising of our Operations —

Wrote a letter to the Select Committee at Fort William No. 99 advising them of our operations, of the Progress of the Negotiation for Peace & of the State of Treasury & recommending to them to avoid if possible entering into an Offensive & Defensive Alliance with Jannojee.

The following Instructions were this Day delivered to Mr. Andrews.

To John Andrews Esqr.

Instructions to Mr Andrews —

Sir

Hydre Ally Cawn in a Letter of the 11th which he wrote to the President in answer to one of the 6th having in a manner relinquished the Demands he before made of two Lacks of Pagodas, and

engagements under this Article, you may permit them to be inserted as an Act of necessity which we must depend on future Events to release Us from, rather than break off wholly on this point.

Article 3d. Relates to the Presidency of Bombay and is only meant here as a Basis for a future Treaty to be entered into between the President & Council of Bombay and Hyder Ally. They will judge best what particular Concerns they have to settle, which we cannot with Propriety adjust — Hyder has always appeared well disposed towards the Company's Representatives on the Malabar Coast so that we hope no difficulty will arise relative to them. Peace and a mutual release of Prisoners is all we can ask or engage for — Should therefore Hyder Ally (as it is apprehended he will) strenuously urge for the return of all or any particular Vessels taken from him you must represent that such a Restoration is not Customary nor is it practicable between persons who have been at War because with its Vessels & Effects taken in the Course of a War become the entire or part property of the Captors soldiers as possible and the proceeds that they are always divided — Besides as we are not instructed as to the Number or nature of the Vessels taken & entirely unacquainted what has been done with them and even if we were, could not direct or engage any thing as to their disposal, it is in their power to agree to any Article that treats thereof. Should Hyder however persist on this Subject & you perceive that it will be the means of breaking off the Treaty you may promise & let it be so inserted that we will write to the Presidency of Bombay & if any of the Ships still remain undisposed of recommend that they be returned provided Hyder Ally agrees to do the same on his part by all or any of theirs.

Articles 4th We imagine will require no discussion

because

Fort St. George 20th March 1769—

because it is a material Consequence of peace without any reserve between all Powers, tho the Number of Prisoners be ever so unequal—

Article 5th & 6th Are in general the same as they were proposed by Hydre Ally. In case the Subject is touched on, and when any opportunity offers, you must not fail to observe that we regard the Travancore Rajah and Morarirow as our particular Allies and that they be included in this Treaty.

Article 7th Tho' this Article seems to stipulate a mutual restoration of all places taken during the War yet we are apprehensive Hydre will not be prevailed on by way of Treaty to give up Carrour, however you must endeavor to obtain it or at least to have a Cession of Tripatore & Vaniambaddy because they may be the cause of future disputes between the Nabobs and Hydre's Managers on account of their having intermixed with some of the Nabobs Possessions—If you are convinced neither of these Places nor Veneatigerry, nor Coddanaigue Durgum can be retained, or yielded to us by Hydre as matter of favor & freewill after the Conclusion of the Treaty you must relinquish any pretentions thereto, tho' the restoration of Carrour is a considerable object for many reasons yet our Situation is such at present that a peace on any Terms not dishonorable must have the preference to all other Considerations.

The Restoration of the Hunting Elephants is not insisted as an Article but may be made if Hydre desires it, or else he may be promised that they shall be restored without any Stipulation concerning them.

Should Hydre bring up the Subject of the Nowegts & others whom he before demanded the release of, and not seem satisfied with the reasons given him in the Presidents Letters, and replys to his Articles, you must use all the Argu-

ments

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Arguments you can to turn him from so unreasonable a demand and you may assure him that some are dead, others never were under any Confinement, and that in particular the Family of Chunda Saibe was delivered to our protection by General Lally at the Reduction of Pondicherry, and have enjoyd it ever since in our Black Town where they remain in safety, and from whence they are at Liberty to depart should they desire it.

As you have been constantly at the Board heard all the Arguments Upon all the Correspondence it is unnecessary to be more explicit, your own knowledge of our real Intentions & of the real Situation of the Company's Affairs will naturally point out to you what further it may be necessary to urge to Hyder in Case of any new matter, and will also be your guide in admitting or referring it to us. It ought not to be trifles, nor mere matters of form, or opinion, that should keep the Peace open between us, because the continuation of the War even tho it should take a more Successful turn cannot but be ruinous to the Company, and tho we know it must now be expensive, and may also be ruinous to Hyder yet it is no solid Consolation that we ruin our Enemy with us.

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

Fort St. George
20th March 1769.

Agreed

A Treaty of Peace Friendship & Alliance made and concluded between John Andrews Esq. One of the Council of Fort St. George in behalf of the Honble English East India Company for their Possessions in general and for the Carnatic Payen Gatte on the one part, and the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudre for the Country of Mysore, and his other Possessions on the other part on the following Conditions —

Article 1st

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Article 1st. The contracting Parties seeing the ravages and Devastations of War, which have too long prevailed to the great distress of the Inhabitants of the Carnatic Payen Gatte and the Mysore Country and being truly and sincerely disposed to put an end thereto by restoring Peace and tranquillity to both which is undoubtedly for their mutual benefit and happiness, do hereby agree that all Hostilities shall immediately cease, and a friendly intercourse take place and hereafter subsist, between the Honble English East India Company the Ciear of the Carnatic and the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahandre, the Ciear of the Mysore Country and the Friends and allies of both parties in General.

2. Peace & Friendship being thus mutually restored between the contracting Parties and their respective Possessions and Allies, it naturally follows that they are to assist each other in the Protection and defence of their Territories It is therefore hereby agreed that in case any of the Possessions of the Honble the English East India Company or the Carnatic Payen Gatte be attacked, the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahandre shall assist them with Troops to the utmost of his power on Condition that here be paid and allowed for every Horseman at the rate of 15 Rupees ₱ Month and for every Sepoy 7½ Rupees ₱ Month and the Surdars & Resaildars according to what they are usually paid, and in Case the Mysore Country or any of the present Possessions of the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahandre be attacked, the Honble English East India Company from their Presidency of Fort St. George do engage to assist and protect the same to the utmost of their Power provided that they be allowed and paid for every Soldier 15 Rupees ₱ Month and every Sepoy 7½ Rupees besides the usual allowance to Sardars, Commandants and other attendants.

3 The Presidency of Bombay and the Possessions of the Nabob Hyder ally Cawn Bahandre on the Malabar Coast, are to be included in this Treaty, and till all their Concerns can be adjusted

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adjusted by a particular Agreement between the General and Council of Bombay and the said Nabob, which shall be entered into and concluded as soon as possible, It is hereby stipulated that the Honble English East India Company shall enjoy and the Nabob Hydre Ally Cawn will grant all the Factories, Possessions and privileges in Trade which they enjoyed before the beginning of this War. and the Company on their part shall pay for the Sandal Wood according to the rate they took it.

4th " All the English Officers & Soldiers and all those belonging to the Carnatic Payen Gatts, and their Allies made Prisoners in any part during the Course of this War shall immediately or as soon as possible Orders can be sent to the Places where they are, be set at Liberty and have free Leave to pass with all necessary assistance to Madras, Bombay or any of the Company's places, and in like manner the Sardars and People of the Nabob Hydr Ally Cawn Bahaudre and his Allies shall be set at Liberty and have Leave to go to their respective Countries with all necessary assistance.

5th " The Inuildars of both Circars to remain within their respective Limits and to be employed in cultivating the Lands - If any fly and seek protection in the Countries of their Party it shall not be given to them - All Ships and Vessels belonging to both Parties and their Subjects shall have free Liberty to pass to and fro and trade according to the Custom of the parts they enter.

6th " No Ally, Zemindar or other Person engaged in the Late War on either side shall be hereafter molested or attacked on that account, nor shall either Party protect or give assistance to any Zemindar or Tributary belonging to the Circar of the other but each shall be at Liberty to assist and protect their Friends and Allies

7th " The preceding Articles being settled and agreed to it only remains as a further Instance of the Harmony and good faith which

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which is intended shall hereafter subsist between the contracting Parties that the Places, Forts and Districts taken or possessed by either Party from the other or their Allies during the Curse of the present War, be mutually restored evacuated and delivered over in the space of one Month from the ratifying of this Treaty in their present State to such Troops and Persons as may be sent properly authorized to take possession thereof, the Garrison belonging thereto, or therein being permitted to retire peaceably and without molestation with their Arms, Cannon, Stores, Ammunition and Baggage. But with respect to the Guns, Arms, Ammunition and Stores now in each place formerly taken there, or belonging to either party when the Places were taken they shall be left in the Condition they are at present.

21st Came in a Letter from Col: Smith No. 211 dated 19th Instant dir Miles N.W. of Wandewash acknowledging the receipt of four Letters of the 15 & 16 and advising that he had ordered Lieutenant Colonel Laing to Trisplinaveadoo — that Hydre had returned to the Southward leaving Wandewash, Chittapet & Gingee on his right, and was on the 18th in the morning encamped on the red Hills — represented the unhealthfulness of Gingee & Trinomalie; and that as he intends, moving directly towards Hydre, he shall waive all Consideration for the safety of those places as well as of Madras which he hopes is by this time in a State of Security.

Letter from Colonel Smith advising that Hyder had returned to the Southward —

Is encamped on the Red Hills — purposes moving towards him

22 Received this Day a letter from Col: Smith No. 212 dated 20 Instant advising of his being encamped on the S.E. side of Wandewash — that he was putting the Army in a proper Condition to move with the utmost Expedition, that he purposed ordering Lieutenant Col: Laing to proceed with his Detachment on the West side of the hills towards Trinomalie, that he had ordered the Artillery Horse to join the Army, that he had Lieut. Coy in Letter from Nicholl Carron that they were to proceed to Madras

Colonel Smith on Camps near Wandewash to put the army in a proper Condition — purposes ordering Lt Col: Laing to march to Trinomalie & then to Gingee —

22 Wrote this Day Letters to Captain Kelly at Colar & Lieut. Barton at Vencatigery

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Vencatigerry 1800 ℔ 101 desiring to be informd of the State of the Provisions in Colar & advising that a Supply of Rice would immediately be sent to Vencatigerry to be forwarded to Colar.

23 Came in a letter from Colonel Smith N°. 213 dated near Wandewash 21st. advising of the Intelligence he had received from Captain Kelly at Colar under date the 17th. Instant, of the Enemy having made several attempts on the Morgue and Pettah of that Place, and of their having been beat off with Loss; that they were collecting a force of about 8000 foot & 1500 Horse with five Guns.

Advice of Captain Kelly having beat of the Enemy who on the Pettah of Colar

24 Letter from Colonel Smith received this Day N°. 214 dated the 22 near Wandewash advising of his having received Reinforced. Lieutenant Col. Laing with the Grenadiers of the 2d Regiment to had marched that Evening with Orders to proceed to Trinomalee & from thence to Tiagar that he had Intelligence of Hyder's having moved farther to the Westward and was encamped the 23d. in the Evening 5 Miles East of Trinamalee on the Banks of the River; that a large Body of the Enemy had appeared near the Bounds of Cuddalore, and that Mr. Brooke had represented to him his apprehensions of his being unable to protect the Villages unless supported by the Army, that the Army was to march immediately towards the Enemy.

Colonel Smith receives Reinforces Lt. Col. Laing who marches for Trinomalee &c

Hyder moves further to the Westward & encamps near Trinamalee.

25th. Received this Day a letter from Col. Smith N°. 215 dated the 23 at Carambaucum advising of his arrival there, that Hyder was encamped as advised in his Letter of the 22 except that his Army extended along the River within 10 Miles of St. Davids that his Head Quarters were at Ranapporum near Trivaty, that he Col. Smith intended moving in the Evening & hoped to be within eight or ten Miles of Waldour the 24th. in the Morning.

Colonel Smith arrives at Carambaucum Hyder continues in his former Encampment

Ranapporum

26 Came in a letter from Captain George Brown at Palamcotah dated 12 Instant N°. 221 advising of the Polygars having

Polygars

Fort St. George 26th March 1769

Ho Poligars in the Tinnivelli Country in some advance over Meerphaze Ulla Cawn, ho sends his Bagge to Cannour.

having surprized a Foraging Party of the Enemy & killed 27 of them, of their having surrounded Meerphazel Ulla Cawn's Army who had sent all his Baggage to Cannour & intended pressing for Vasheneltour, to which place Captain Browne had sent two Companies of his best Sepoys.

27th Received a letter from Colonel Smith No. 222 dated

Colonel Smith arrives at Mannour

24th Instant advising of his arrival at Mannour, and that Hyder would next Day be under the Necessity of fighting or moving his Ground.

Monday 27th March

At a Consultation Present
Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupre
Alexander Wynch
John Call
George Dawson
George Stratton
James Bourchier
George Mackay

Messrs. Andrews, Ardley & Whitehill absent on Service.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Letters from John Lewin Smith Esqr Chief at Masulipatam read as follow.

Letter from Mr. Smith at Masulipatam with Letter from Col: Peach & Lieut. Col: Tod regarding the measures to be taken Jannoje returns to Nagpour, if followed by part of Madaveroa's Troops --

No. 207 dated 14th Instant, enclosing Letters from Col: Peach & Lieutenant Col: Tod containing their Opinion on the measures necessary to be taken, should the Morattas enter the Circars; advising that Jannoje had return'd to Nagpour & that Madaveroa had detached a part of his Troops after him; and requesting Orders regarding the Sepoy Prisoners sent from Ongole.

Jannoje makes overtures to Madaveroa.

No. 216 dated 19th Instant, advising of Jannoje having made Overtures of accommodation to Madaveroa.

No.

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Mr Smith recommends keeping the Troops in readyness—

Desires Captain Collins's Detachment may be sent back and requests orders regarding the Sepoys sent Prisoners from Pongole.

No. 223 dated 22 Instant, recommending the keeping the Troops collected & in readiness to move at the shortest notice, which he thinks may prevent any attempts on the Circars—desireing that Captain Collin's Detachment may return thither and that We would send our Orders regarding the Poisoners sent from Ongole.

Purport of an answer to be wrote in Consequence—

We have already acquainted Mr. Smith with our Sentiments, should Jaunojee or Madaveroow attempt entering the Circars, We can only repeat, that as the force in those Parts is insufficient to oppose them, he must endeavor, by friendly remonstrances, to prevent, as far as possible the Country from being ravaged—

With regard to the Sepoys sent Prisoners from Ongole, Mr. Smith hath been acquainted that they ought to suffer the severest punishment; He is therefore to be directed to cause the Sentance of the Court Martial held on them to be carried into Execution.

× The following Cowle for Sitteramrauze of his Jaghire is now signed & ordered to be forwarded to the Chief at Mazulipatam.

Cowle for Sitteramrauze's Jaghire—

Whereas, Manna Sultan Rajo Sitteramrauze, hath by a Petition to Us applied for a Grant of the following Villages as his family Jaghire to wit, the Villages of Cafrypatnam, Nandaporum & Maulgul belonging to the Circar of Chicacole of the yearly Value of twenty four thousand Rupees, as also of the Villages of Gotapilly in the Pergunnah of Damahal in the Circar of Rajamundry of the yearly Value of Six hundred Pagodas, and Whereas it appears that he & his family have enjoyed the said Villages as a Jaghire by Virtue of Grants from sundry Subahs &c. formany years — Now be it known

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Known, unto all Men, that We Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor of Fort St. George & of all the Forts, Factories & Places Subordinate thereto President of the Council of Fort St. George & the said Council whose names are hereunto subscribed taking the said Petition into Consideration, together with the long & faithful attachment of the said Manna Juttan Rajah Sitteramrauze & his Family to the Interests of the Honble the English East India Company & the Claim he has to the said Villages by Virtue of the Several Grants presented to Us — Do by these Presents Grant & confirm to the said Manna Juttan Rajah Sitteramrauze & his Family the entire & free Possession & Enjoyment of the said Villages as a Jaghire, so long as he and they shall continue firm in the Interests of the said Company, and shall in all Cases exert their utmost endeavors to support & strengthen the Company's Government in the Circars — In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands & the Seal of the said Company in Fort St. George this 27 Day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty Nine.

Letter from Chief & Council at Masulipatam with the Accounts of Colonel Peach's Detachment & their remarks thereon.

Read a letter from the Chief & Council at Masulipatam No. 21 dated 20th Instant, enclosing the Regulations & Establishment regarding the Bengal Troops, the Accounts of Colonel Peaches Detachment for November, December & January & containing their remarks thereon.

Mr. Colyford settles with the Zemindars of Sourungh, Jellantra & Bauraungh. Transmits an Act. of the Crauns or Charity Grants in the Ishaapour Distrct.

Letter from Mr. Edward Colyford Resident at Ganjam No. 208 dated 2 Instant, advising of his having settled with the Zemindars of Sourunghi Jellantra, and Bauraunghi, and enclosing an Account of the Crauns or Charity Grants in the Ishaapour District, specifying those that ought to continue as such & those that ought to revert to the Government And representing his having been obliged to inspect into the Accounts

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Inspect the Accounts of Accajee Pundit —

Accounts of Accajee Pundit whose Rents are considerably in Arrear.

approved —

We approve of the Manner in which Mr. Colford has settled with the abovementioned Zemindars & of the Measures he purposes taking with regard to the Enaums or Charity Districts, as well as of his Conduct towards Accajee Pundit.

a Detachment under Major Bonjour ordered to convoy Provisions to Colar.

As We much fear that the Garrison of Colar will be distressed for Provisions if not speedily supplied, It is resolved that a Detachment under the Command of Major Bonjour to consist of one of the Nabobs Battalions of Sepoys the Cavalry & Vencatryggerry Poligars, three Companies of the Amboor Battalion, & 50 Europeans from Vellour be formed, for convoying 1500 Bags of Rice & other Provisions to Colar, which are ordered to be got in readiness at Vellour & Arcott — Major Bonjour is therefore ordered to proceed immediately to Vellour, and after equipping the Party with all Expedition to march to Colar with the Provisions, and on his arrival there he is to consult with Captain Kelly regarding the Practicability of undertaking any thing to distress the Enemy in that part of the Country, for which Purpose he is to have discretionary Power for attempting whatever may appear to him Expedient.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Call Chief Engineer.

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

Letter from Mr. Call regarding the Manner of fortifying the Black Town with a Plan of the works proposed to be constructed.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have now the honor to lay before you, a general Survey of the Exterior Line of the Black Town, with a Project for such Works as in my Judgement, will fortify it in the shortest space of Time, and at the least Expence.

It is unnecessary to discuss here the Expediency of having a fortification round the Black Town, that is obvious,

6

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and has already been decided: it remains only for me to point out the principles on which I have proceeded in forming the Plan of the Works the nature of them & the manner & Expence of carrying them on.

The Situation of the Black Town, except on the North, where there is a deep, heavy Sand, may be regarded as strong, and even the Sand is not without its advantages. I therefore have confined myself, as nearly as was practicable, to the Old Hedge & Line, not only that I might derive, all evident advantages from the River on the west Side, but that I might enclose as much space as possible, and leave few Buildings or Inclosures to pull down — These are the Considerations which determine me in the Choice of the Exterior Line, under the few restrictions — with respect to the nature of the works, I have kept in View, the purport of them; the Enemy they are intended to oppose; the advantages & disadvantages of the Ground & the Expence.

The Fortification which I propose, consists of a Simple inclosure, composed of Bastions & Curtains, varying in their Size & Length, according to the nature of the Ground. The Angles made by the Prolongation of the Curtains, being very obtuse, & the West face, being nearly a straight Line the Bastions naturally become flat & very open in the Gorge, my Chief aim therefore, has been to have good Flanks, & they are laid down all round, from 50 to 70 feet Long. The Works D.E.F. are already faced with Brick work, on the Exterior Line, to the height of 12 feet, the Earth filled in, & a Parapet formed. The Curtains between them are also raised in a Bank of Sand. The Works G.H.N. & P. are also formed in Earth, & indeed, as is the greatest part of the Line on the west Town, from G to P tho' of no very great height.

Your

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Your Honor &c. will please to observe that the measures of every Bastion & Curtain, are set down in feet on the Plan, I drew the whole measured myself, with as much Exactness as it could be done. either Pickets or Piers of Brickwork, are fixed at all the angles, and tho I will not pretend to say the opening of each intersection of Lines, is Just to a degree, because I could not possibly use an Instrument without doing great part of the Judge; yet the difference there may be, will occasion no alteration worth attending to in the Estimate.

To be as explicit as is necessary here, without being too tedious, I will follow the Line of the Plan, from the Sea to the N. West Angle, and so on to the West, speaking of each material object as I proceed.

The Work A standing in a most important Situation, & where an Attack will always be most probable I have projected it pretty large and at a such a distance from the Sea, that it will run no risque of being overthrown by a Storm. I have thought it necessary to close this work in the Gorge & to make it a kind of Fortin or Garrison of itself. The Work (e) whose Foundation must be laid deep & strong, is erected chiefly to flank the N. East face of A From hence a Wall of Brickwork & strong Palisadoes fixed therein, must be carried as far as can be done into the Sea, to prevent an Enemy going along the Beach, which often shifts, the breadth of 50 feet. For the same reason, I have laid down in the Plan, two Redans a & b to fire successively along the Beach, and to be raised about 8 feet above the level of the Ground from that at a, another Line of Palisadoes should be fixed. It must be expected, that this work so near the Sea, will frequently want repairs & when the approach of an Enemy is apprehended, it must be particularly attended to. The Height of the rampart of A and of all the Bastions

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Bastions round, is to be 18 feet above the common run of the ground on which they stand, which will bring the exterior height of the Parapet to 14 f. 6 I. The Curtain from a A to B & all along the North front to H is to be 20 feet broad at the upper base, from the the inner to the exterior facing, & 15 feet only on the West line. The reason for this difference is, that on the North, the Ground is entirely a Sand & on the West line, the Situation is not only stronger, but the Curtains, to the top of the Parapet, will be 18 feet & to the level of their Rampart 15 f. 8 I. above the level of the Ground from Bastion to Bastion. There is also another addition to the Curtains of the North front, I mean a projection of 18 feet additional breadth on the interior side & forty feet length, near the middle of each, that there may be room occasionally to make a parapet of 18 feet, & open a Battery of two Guns.

The works B & C have nothing in them worth remarking, nor the Curtain between them except that it goes descending about 8 feet from B to C between C & D there is a considerable hollow thro' a small Rivulet enters the Town & falls into the River near the Fort - In the Monsoon time, there runs a very great Torrent of Water thro' this part, & to give it a free passage, without damaging the Works, there must be turned under the Rampart of the Curtain, & over the Channel, an Arch 10 feet wide fortified with strong doubled Wood Gates, which should be made to open & shut occasionally, & on each side of this Arch, at proper Distances, three other Arches of 3 feet wide and 5 feet high should be turned & strongly ced Wood Grates fixed in the Work - The foundation of this Curtain, must be laid deep and strong within as well as without side, and the Level of it, must vary according to the Ground, descending gradually on each side & running level in the middle.

The

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to flank N & avoid the Tank. The Arrack Distillery, which is marked between O & P, must actually be demolished, at least, one half of it, but may be rebuilt within the Rampart.

The Bastion P is at present formd of Earth & finishes the line on the West Front. In the space from thence to Q it is proposed hereafter to build an Hospital, running up the Descent, where the Company's Garden formerly stood, & I really cannot discover a more Commodious Situation in any respect, I therefore suppose it will be built there, & have formed my Plan accordingly, making a good Bastion at Q & a flank at R, on the spot at present called Hog Hill. From thence the line may be continued a little way towards the Bridge, but as the Fort & River cover all that Front I think a good, strong red wood Palisadoe & Ditch, sufficient from S to the Pettah Bridge, & the line from R need only be a Parapet of 6½ feet high within.

From F on the North, to M on the W.t the ground is low & of a stiff Clay. A great Quantity of Water from the Town, which stands high, naturally falls towards the River; to receive it therefore & convey it off, thro' Drains under the Rampart as at (SSS) & also to set Limits to the Paddy grounds & leave a free Communication, all round within the Rampart, I have traced a small Cuvette, parralel thereto, at the Distance of 40 or 50 feet, nearer than which no Buildings, Hedges or Banks should be allow'd to come.

The Sand or Earth, taken out to fill the Bastions &c. Curtains, will naturally form a Ditch. On the North Front, the Berme is wide because the Soil is entire Sand & will be apt to wash away. The Ditch as shown in the Profile, is to be 50 feet wide. The Surplus Sand, thrown up towards the Field will form a Glacis, where, by planting

Coldera

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Caldera Bushes, Aloes, Thorns & wild Sugar Cane, which grows very well there, an Hedge may be made to support the Sand & keep the Ditch in good Order. Front, If it should be thought of sufficient Consequence, some Years hence, a thin facing of Brickwork may be added, on the Side of the Countrescarp from A to F except in the Cove Ground between C & D. The rest of the Berm from F to Q need not be so wide, & the Ditch will need no Lacing because it is in Stiff Ground & will be always full of Water. On the Berm, all kinds of Thorns & Prickly shrubs should be planted before the Batteries; & before the Curtains, Bamboos may be added; least they grow too high to be placed before the Batteries.

To this General discription, & the Plan & Profile, I shall only add here (tho' I shall be more explicit when the mode of Execution is resolved on) that all the Works are to be faced, within & without, with Bricks laid in Cheviaux. The Exterior facing of the Batteries, is to be 3 feet 6 Inches thick on the upper Base under which, it is to be 3 feet deep at least, & deeper where necessary, with three offsets of 3 Inches each on both sides, the Slope from the upper base, inclining 2 Inches on every foot & reclining within, ½ an Inch. The thickness at the Crown to be 1 ft 3 in & the Parapet facing 1 ft 6 in. The Exterior facing of the Curtains, to be 2 ft 9 in thick, on the upper Case with 2 Inches to the foot inclining & 1 Inch reclining on the inside, so that it may be 1 ft 7 in Thick on the top of the Parapet. The Depth of the Foundation, to be 2 ft 6 in under the Case, with two retreats of 3 Inches each on both Sides. The interior facing of the Curtains to be 1 ft 9 in on the base, which is to be 2 feet above the Foundation, with two offsets of 3 Inches on each side. There are to be Buttresses or Counterforts of different Dimensions, not exceeding 18 feet, nor less than 15 feet from Centre to Centre

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Centre. To the Bastions there are to be two Banquetts, with Platforms of Brick on edge, the rest of the Terrplein, well rammid with Earth. To the Curtains there is to be one Banquette, & the Rampart paved all along with two Bricks, the first in Clay & the upper one flat in Chunam. I have proposed the Execution of these Works, to be with Bricks laid in Chunam, because the wall can be made proportionably thinner they will not require plaistering & they will last much longer exposed to the Sea Air on the North & to be washed by a Salt water River on the West.

If your Honor & are pleased to approve of this General Plan & to have it executed as near as may be in the manner I have described, I think it may be finished by the end of the year 1770 with 200 Brick Layers & 600 Tank Diggers, provided Bricks & Chunam can be got in sufficient quantity's to keep the People employ'd & that no troubles prevent the Works from going on. To this I will add, that when the Bastions & Curtains are compleated & mounted with Cannon & guarded with 2000 Sepoys, no Country Enemy, even with heavy Cannon will be able to force it, & I think, a considerable resistance may be made against an European Enemy, for the Works must be Breached & regular approaches made, otherwise I do not see how an Enemy can enter. But to give the Works all advantages, & remove any inconvenient Cover, it will be necessary, that all Trees, Gardens, Banks, & Buildings, within 300 yards of the Front on the North, should be cut down or Levell'd & the Ground only Cultivated in Grain.

Having thus laid before your Honor & the form of the Works with their reasons given you in general the Reasons for adopting that form & described the Situation & Direction of the several Bastions and Curtains and made such other observations

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Observations as may tend to explain many Considerations that occurr'd to me in projecting the Plan, it remains only for me, to point out the several modes of Execution, that you may fix on that, which appears the most advantageous.

The first general Method, is by Peaple in the Daily pay of the Company, in the usual Manner; but this I am clearly against, because I am convinced it will be the most tedious & in the End the most Expensive, because it is an extensive Work, & unless attended by Men of great Application & Activity & good Management, will be subject to many abuses in the Payments, Workmen & Materials, especially at such a Distance from the Foot. The Second general Method, is by Contract for the whole at once, in one Sum, to be compleated as described, in a limited Time; but this is subject to great uncertainty in determining the Sum, and too precarious to be undertaken by any Individual, without very large Allowances, because his advantage must consist in Dispatch; and troubles in the Country & other accidents may prevent his proceeding, & thereby occasion him, Considerable Loss — Another Method of Contract may be by the Lacks of Bricks, reckoning so much p Lack for Laying, but then the Contractor may encrease the Expence by Laying more Bricks than necessary, & such a Contract cannot be sufficiently definitive because the Bricks may be under Size. The most certain mode of Contract, all Circumstances considered is by the Cubic Yard of Brickwork Layed considering the different thickness of the Walls and nature of the Work by the Plan & Profiles; for there is a great difference in laying Bricks in a thick Wall and a thin one, however, this may be calculated nearly in the Work now under Consideration. For Instance take the exterior facing of a Bastion from the Ditches base to the Crown, the Dimensions are 3 ft 6 Inches, by 1 ft 6 in, on the

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the top, add these together and take the Medium, which produces 2. 6 the height is 14 feet 8 ony that we reckon a yard in length; then we have a Wall 14 feet high, 2. 6 thick 8 feet long, these multiplied into each other produce 105 Cubick feet, to which if 3 feet be allowed for the Groom the whole will be 108 feet, equal to 4 Cubick yards. Now a Cubick yard of Brickwork takes 450 Bricks, and a Lack will give 227 Cubic Yards, to which must be allowed 800 Parahs of Chunam, and 2 Candys of Jaggary and if the Expence of Sand and Water, Bricklayers, Coolys, Barketts, Lines, Pots, Chunam sticks, mashys &c. be added the whole, without accidents, in a Wall of that thickness, will not turn out less than 1 ½ ₰ Cubic yard and if thinner walls are taken of the whole work round Computed a medium one part with another you may be certain the Expence will not be less than 1 ½ Cubic Yard of Brickwork @ 7 ½ fanams ₰ Rod of 64 Cubic feet for filling in the Bastions & Curtains.

If any Person will undertake to complet the Work, agreable to the Plan and general description at this Rate, or even at some thing advance for the trouble and accidents common to all Works, I think it may be contracted for and the Amount will be much less than if the Company had carried it on daily on their own account. According to my Estimate the Exterior & Interior Measurement round will give 48000 Cubic Yards of the Banquettes, Platforms, facing of Embrasures and Parapet amount about 12000 more so that the whole work at 1 ½ makes 90,000 Pagodas. The quantity of Earth in the Bastions Parapets & Curtains will be about 84000 Cubic Rods which at 7 ½ fanams ₰ Rod makes 15000 Pagodas to which if the Expence of Gates & Guard Rooms be added the whole Cost of fortifying the Black Town, will not come

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come out short of 125000 Pagodas even tho' no accidents or Interrup-
tions should happen (which can hardly be supposed) and the Work
should be carried on briskly & with ample supplys — after having
given a Calculate & Estimate under the most favorable Circum-
stances I think it necessary to remark, — that in the Execution
of all Works, some accidents will arise, either from bad Weather
bad foundations, Negligence or dishonesty of Workmen, & for
these I have made no allowance because the proofs I have made have
been in a dry sandy soil, in fair Weather and during a few
days only. It may also be remember'd that the real Expence
of all Works, generally exceed the Estimate, at least one fourth
so that it would not be improper to lay it down in Expectation,
that the whole of the Works round the Black Town, will amount
at least to 150000 Pagodas, even by Contract. If you should
think this too large a Sum, or chuse to reduce the Expence of the
Plan, by omitting the interior facing of the Curtains & the lining of 5
of the largest Bastions in the Gorge, the Expence will not exceed a Lack and
twenty thousand Pagodas, but then the Earth of the Ramparts will be con-
tinually washing down & no Banquettes can be made in Brick-
work consequently the defence will be confined to the Bastions. In
short, should your Honor &ca think the Plan I have form'd
too expensive, it is certain that the Town may be inclosed with Bastions
& a Wall of 10 feet high & 2 feet thick, between them, without a Rampart
at a much less Expence than I have set forth, but then the Defence will
be depend in Proportion, tho' even on this Plan, it will be sufficient
against any Country Enemy, without heavy Cannon.
Submitting the whole to your Consideration, I am most respectfully.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient & faithful
humble Servant
John Call
Chief Engineer

Fort St. George
27th. March 1769 —

Fort St. George 27th March 1769

Opinion of the board thereon — Method of raising a Sum to defray the Expence —

The Board much approve of the Method proposed by Mr. Call for fortifying the Black Town, and with regard to the Manner of raising a Sum for defraying the Expence thereof, they are of Opinion that the most reasonable & equitable way will be by making an assessment on every House Garden & Spot of Ground within the Walls, according to the Value thereof, & which will also enable Us to ascertain with more Certainty the Quit Rent & Scavengers Duty.

The Surplus of the rental & Scavengers Duties & the Sums of those Duties to be applied towards it —

It is therefore resolved that Mr. Marsden & Mr. Macklin, under the Direction of the Committee of Works, be instructed to take a regular Survey of each Street, to Number each House, Garden & Spot of Ground specifying the Name of the Proprietor & the Value thereof, and to affix a Board at the Corner of every Street, with the Name of such Street wrote in English & Malabar — It is also resolved that the Surplus arising from the rental & Scavengers Duties, as well as the Arrears of those Duties, be applied towards defraying the Expence.

To be undertaken by Contract advertisements to be affixed —

And as the most reasonable & Expeditious Method of getting this very useful Work completed, will be by Contract, It is agreed That Advertisements be affixed for receiving Proposals from any Person willing to undertake it, & that such Proposals be Delivered to the Committee of Works, who, will be able to judge of the reasonableness of them, from the Expence which has attended the Works of already finished, & which Proposals are to be laid before Us with the Remarks of the Committee thereon.

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No person to correspond with the Country Powers

The President acquaints the Board that he understands it is become a frequent Custom for Military Officers & others to correspond, with the Country Powers, without his knowledge, or that of the Chief of the Settlement under whose Orders they act; which he conceives to be contrary to

to standing orders of the Company and prosecution of many bad Consequences. It is therefore Resolved that the Company's said standing Orders in the respect be enforced and pursuant thereto it is Ordered that all Correspondence and transactions with the Country Powers, their Ministers or others entrusted with any Department of Government or Revenue be observed as formerly to the President only at the Presidency and to the Chiefs of Subordinates touching the affairs of their respective Chiefships who are to transmit Copies of such Correspondence to the President & Council excepting out of this general prohibition such Cases wherein any of the Company's Servants may be charged with any publick affair, requiring such Correspondence and excepting also all Military Officers in command who are permitted to Correspond touching the necessary affairs of such Command only provided that in both Cases Copies of such Correspondence be transmitted by the first convenient Opportunity to the President & Council or to the Chief and Council under whom such Servant Civil or Military shall act at the time. Resolved that any willfull Deviation therefrom be deemed and Construed a breach of Orders and treated as such. Ordered that a Copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the Commandants at the several Out Garrisons & to the Chiefs of the different Settlements, who are to be directed to cause the same to be made publick.

The President acquaints the Board that he had applied to Captain Kirker regarding the Terms on which he would undertake to pay the Troop of Hussars feed the Horses and find all accoutrements whatever except Arms & Ammunition, who had informed him that as they consisted chiefly of Deserters He could not with Prudence be responsible for the Horses, but provided he were eased of that charge he would contract to pay the other, fed

Captain Kirker answers regarding his Commanding the Hussars, and the Terms on which he will pay the Men &c. &c.

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feed the Horses &c. at the rate of Pagodas 11½ ₰r. Month for each Man & Horse, which is one Quarter of a Pagoda less than was before allowd. The Board being of Opinion that the Objection made by Captain Kirker against being answerable for the Horses is very just, & that the Terms he proposes are reasonable, It is therefore agreed that they be accepted and Captain Kirker having desired to have Mr. Seyffert as his Lieutenant, & Serjeant Khoffman as his Quarter Master they are accordingly appointed.

approvd

Mr. John Ralph Campbell who came out with the Company's License having for a considerable time done Duty as a Volentier with the Army & having been particularly recommended by Colonel Smith to be made an Officer, & omitted at the time Mr. Powell was appointed It is agreed that he be appointed an Ensign to rank next after Ensign Powell.

Mr. John Ralph Campbell appointed an Ensign.

Letter from the King of Tanjour as entered in Country Correspondence No. 103 representing his inability to send the Horse required of him immediately by reason of the Arrears of Pay due to them, and which must be discharged out of the Produce of the Grain now on the Ground; but promising so soon as our Forces with those of the Nabobs, Morari Row's & the Polygars are assembled, he will send a Body of Horse to act with them as well as a Supply of Bullocks & Sheep.

Letter from the King of Tanjour regarding his furnishing a Body of Horse.

Observations of the Board thereon

From the Tenor of the above Letter as well as from the Conversation that Passed between the King & Mr. Dooley it is evident that he is apprehensive of taking any Measures against Hyder, so long as there is any Danger of exposing his Country to the ravages of the Enemy, and indeed we could not expect he would

part

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past with any of his Troops, while Hyder is in a Condition to enter & plunder his Country.

Letters from Moraii Row to the President & the Nabob read as entered in Country Correspondence Nos 110 & 111 representing that he had Borrowed fifty thousand rupees for the purpose of procuring a Body of Horse, which are arrived at Gutty, but that as he now understands We are intent on making Peace, and had dispatched Mr Andrews to Hyder for that purpose, it will be of no Consequence for him & the Nabob to proceed to the Army — that if it was our Intention to make Peace it should have been concluded before, which would have been agreeable to him; that if We are now desirous of making Peace, He requests Leave to depart & that he may be satisfied for the Expence he has been at in procuring the Horse — To which the President acquaints the Board he had returned an answer as entered in Country Correspondence No. 117 which is approved.

Letters from alloraii Row representing the Time advanc'g by him to procure a Body of Horse & desiring in case any Intention to make Peace that he may have Leave to depart & be reimbursed the Expence he has been at.

Letter wrote him in Consequence by the President approv'd.

C. Bourchier
Jos. Dupre
John Call

Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bourchier
Geo. Mackay

170 Fort St. George 28th March 1769

Tuesday 28th March

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré

Alexr. Wynch

George Dawson

George Stratton

James Bourchier

George Mackay

Messrs. Andrews, Ardley and Whitehill absent on Service.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Read a letter from Colonel Joseph Smith No. 185 dated the 5th Instant and received the 7th containing his remarks on our Minutes of Consultation of the 28th November and 19th December, Copies of which were delivered to him with our Letter of the 25th December, in order that he might make such Observations thereon as he should think the Subject required.

And so far as the Letter before Us tends to illustrate any matter, to place it in a new point of View to convey any fresh Information which had not before been communicated to Us, or to justify any transaction, the Board receive it with satisfaction as it is their earnest desire that every point which can be clearly ascertained should be so for the Information of our Superiours, and to that end it is necessary that the Board should deliver their Sentiments on some parts of the foregoing Letter, which they now proceed to do, referring for conciseness to the Paragraphs of the said Letter

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Colonel Smith refers to his Letter of the 8th January 1768 wherein he gave his Opinion of the Measures which he thought would most effectually distress the Enemy, and secure our Possessions against any future attempts, and at the same time objected to the

measures

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measures that were afterwards pursued — The Board in their minutes of the 28th November have made some remarks on the measures recommended by Colonel Smith in his said letter of the 8th January, and from any thing that has happend since the date of that Letter, or that has been said to elucidate or enforce the measures therein proposed, they declare they donot see how those measures could have produced the intended effect that is to say effectually to distress the Enemy and secure our Possessions against any future attempts, the whole spirit of Colonel Smiths Opinion delivered in that Letter lies in this passage — Could the means of "subsisting the Troops be rendered certain and ample you may undertake any thing with almost a certainty of Success; untill "that can be well effected it will in my humble Opinion be "highly imprudent to think of carrying your Arms with "hostile intentions further than the Boundaries of the Carnatic" — It must be granted that it is not possible to establish Magazines in an Enemys Country untill you penetrate into that Country, & secure such Ports as may enable you to convey Provisions to the Army so penetrating, and having secured such Ports, then Stores may be there laid up to which recourse may be had in time of need and how far the events of War may enable you to form such Magazines amply or obstructed it is not possible to ascertain of certainty it must be like all other events of War precarious this being admitted, it follows that since it was impossible from the nature of things that the Board could positively undertake that the Subsistance of the Troops if they entered the Enemys Country should be certain and ample, altho' it was probable, it might be accomplished, the alternative as proposed by Colonel Smith was that We should not think of carrying our Arms with hostile Intentions further than the Boundaries of the Carnatic, it remains then for Colonel Smith to shew, which he

has

has not yet done altho he assents it, how measures so supine inactive and defensive only, tended in any wise to terminate a War against an Enemy whose Resources and resources were known to be far Superior to Ours, and how such measures could possibly distress the Enemy effectually and secure our own possessions against any future attempts. The incursions of the Enemy Horse before the Battle of Trinomalé even to the Gates of Madras, and the Devastations which the Enemy are now committing in the Carnatic are incontrovertible proofs that twice our force in Infantry could not secure our Possessions from such ravages, the hopes of preventing which was one motive that induced the Board to think of transferring the War into the Enemy's Country but as enough has already been said on this Subject to enable the Court of Directors to judge whether active or passive measures were at that time and under those Circumstances most eligible the Board rest the matter here as to the general Plan — The private letter Colonel Smith's reflections to have received from a Member of the Board is improperly quoted if the Sentiments it contained were consonable to the publick Instructions given by the Board it cannot add weight to them nor invalidate them if contradictory as it could not be taken for more than the Opinions of the Individuals.

Paragraphs 6th & 7th "It is most worthy of remark that Colonel Smith's capital Objection against the War into the Mysore Country was the Danger of being distressed in the Article of Provision and unless the means of subsisting the Troops could be rendered certain and ample he advised rather that We should not pass the Boundaries of the Carnatic. But the Board having nevertheless proposed that the War should be carried beyond the Gaults, Colonel Smith in his Letter from Kistnagherry referred to in this Paragraph advises against entering the Mysore Country until the

mon-

were prepared seriously to sit down before the Enemy's Capital.

In that Paragraph of the Deputies Instructions the Board observe that they do not think the attack of Bengaluve or Syringapatam practicable or eligible even if the Stores were at Vellour 'till after the Rains which they had reason to believe from what paped the year before, and from other information concluded would fall very heavy on the West of the Gauts, during June, July and August — Their View at that time was to try what could be done by entering the Mysore Country and pressing Hyder with two Divisions of the Army, the One in the Coimbatture Country South of the Cavery and the other towards Bengaluve — The Nabob undertook to provide the Army with Rice, and to draw off many of Hyders Adherents, by which and the reduction of his places, as well as the Chance of cutting off or dispersing his Troops, and the Operations on the Malabar Coast it was concluded his resources during April May and June would be much reduced, and We should be able to judge with propriety and certainty what further could be undertaken, and prepare for further Operations during those Months which it was apprehended would be unfavorable for Action, Colar was afterwards pointed out as the place proper to Canton at Vellour the month of September when it was more politic, and more conformable to the Spirit of Military Operations, to fix Quarters in and live on an Enemys Country during a Season improper for Action, or during any Preparations then it would be to be posted defensively on the Frontiers at the same Expence, giving the Enemy time to prepare for Opposition without interruption and drawing all resources of Revenue and other Advantages from his Country undisturbed.

Add to these Arguments and Considerations that there was not any Carriages ready for a battering Train at Madras, though Major Eley was preparing them with the utmost

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almost Expedition, nor were there many other Stores requisite
and even if there had, both Draught and Carriage Bullocks were
wanting to transport the apparatus necessary for the Siege of Ban-
galore, till the Army was so situated that great part of it could
be sent back from thence — This was done the Moment they could
be spared, and the Indent of Stores transmitted from Boodicotah
by the Deputy's Order to be provided, and they were forward-
ed with the greatest Diligence. And it is clear from the time
of the whole Train arriving at Colar the latter End of Septem-
ber that the Apparatus was as early there as it was before supposed
it would be wanted — But to return to the motives of entering
the Mysore Country, however Just and solid they might have been
before when it was supposed Hyder was at Bengalure and ready
to oppose Colonel Smith, yet certainly they became more
interesting and Obvious afterwards when the surrender of
Kistnagerry which disengaged Colonel Smith from a most unfor-
tunate and tedious as well as useless undertaking, and the
sudden departure of Hyder for the Biddanore Country left the
Country of Mysore almost unprotected by an Army and fur-
nished the fairest Opportunity that could be for making the
progress intended and prosecuting the first Ideas of the Board;
and most certainly had not Mangalore and Onore been so easily
retaken, and Hyder returned to Bujnapatam the beginning of
July, many good Consequences must have arisen from his absence
These Observations are sufficient to obviate any impropriety or sup-
posed neglect in not previously collecting Stores at Vellore before
the War was carried to the West of the Gauts, and evinces that one
of the most essential preparations and without which all others
could avail nothing, was undoubtedly the establishing such Posts
as might render it practicable to supply the Army with
Provision from the Carnatic in case a sufficiency could not be

procured

procured on the Spot, and to convey the necessary Stores from time to time, Colonel Smith in this and the 15th Paragraphs has taken Occasion to speak with great contempt of the several Forts which were reduced in the Mysore Country, describing them as Mud Forts and always repeating the same Epithets, whereas We are informed that Uneatigherry Colar & Oussour are not merely mud Forts but very defensible Places, and that Mulwagul is a Fort upon a Rock which however contemptible in this and the 15th Paragraph, becomes in the 18th Paragraph the most valuable Acquisition and sure footing We had in the Mysore Country to the Northward — Whether these Forts are thus despised because they were taken by Colonel Campbell and not by the opinion of the Board and contrary to that of Colonel Smith, who proposed (supposing all Preparations of Stores to be ready) the attacking of the Capital immediately is a matter of no Consequence; Now supposing all manner of Stores and Artillery had been ready at Vellour and We know of no other Place where they could have been deposited in safety nearer to Bengalure, We should be glad to know by what means Colonel Smith would have proposed to have brought them to the Army before Bengaloro with the necessary Supplies of Provision; to have carried the whole Army with the Army together with the Provisions necessary for such a Siege was impracticable, ten thousand Bullocks would not have sufficed, nor would the whole Army have been sufficient to such a Convoy, for it must be remarked that at the time Colonel Smith wrote that Letter under date 13th March Hyder was yet at Bengalure with his whole Force, and it was not foreseen that he would shortly after have been called away to the Malabar Coast, on the mean time the Board do not hesitate to declare their Opinion that it could not be done, and therefore in order that the Army

might

might sit down before Bengalure with a prospect of Success, it became absolutely necessary previously to possess such Ports as might render practicable with little hazard to convey the necessary Stores and Provisions to some place near to Bengalore where they might be lodged in safety, and to and from which place there might be a free Communication with the Carnatick, and it was with this intent that Colonel Campbell was detached shortly after the Surrender of Ritnagerry on the 2d May to secure the Pass of Poldanaige Durgam, Moneatigherry, Mulwanakel and Colar, by which chain of Posts a free Communication by the shortest route was opend with Vellour; and Colar a place of sufficient strength within the Distance of forty Miles from Bengalure was proposed to be the Magazine of Stores and Provisions to supply the Army besieging that place, in this Expedition We are informd Colonel Campbell found no want of Provision he maintained strict Discipline, and the People of the Country followed him with a plentiful Bazar, That a Body of Horse might have been of the greatest Service the Board admit, they were always of that Opinion, but as they had them not, and could not command them, the want of such a Corps was a difficulty and disadvantage that occurred equally in every possible Plan that could have been proposed, in the Defensive as well as the active, and We feel it more in the Defensive — To remedy this defect as much as possible, the Board was induced, in August following when the Siege Bengalure was recommended, to take into the Company's pay three thousand of Maraitrous Horse, which together with fifteen hundred of the Nabobs Sive hundred under the Command of Major Fitzgerald, and a Troop of Hussars found so respectable a Body that We had reason to hope

for

for some good effect, We know not however of any, and never heard until the Army returnd into the Payen Ghaut that Morarow insted of 3000 Horse which he ought to have kept up, had not then one thousand.

Paragraph.... 8th The Board do not clearly perceive the Intention of this Paragraph, if it be merely by way of Information they acknowledge it to be a more particular account of that pursuit and Accident than they have before had; if it be meant to exemplify the Cowardice of the draught Bullocks that is a subject now under Examination, and they with Colonel Smith had been more explicit for in order to judge impartially not of the fact but of the cause it would be necessary to know whether these Bullocks had not been with Colonel Wood in constant Service throughout his Southern Expedition, and had not performd the March with Colonel Wood from Dindegul to Boodicotah near 200 Miles, if this were so Colonel Smith would no doubt have had candour enough to express it, since so long a March might account for the Bullocks being in bad Condition, if they were not those Bullocks and that Cattle could have been provided no doubt the Contractor was culpable and if so upon a clear understanding of this point shall receive the proper censure — But Cudas those Bullocks were it appears never the less that they out marched Colonel Smiths Division and indeed it appears from former advices that this accident was occasiond by Colonel Woods great ardour in pursuit of he totally neglecting his Rear pressed forward with his Van as indiscreetly that Colonel Smith sent frequent Messages to advise him not to proceed with so much precipitation for that his, Colonel Smiths Division being fatigued with the march of the preceeding day, and early that Morning could not keep up with him which advice not being attended to, Colonel Smith then sent him positive orders to halt — The Enemy perceived also

might sit down before Bengaluru with a prospect of Success, it became absolutely necessary previously to possess such Ports as might render practicable with little Hazard to convey the necessary Stores and Provisions to some place near to Bengalore where they might be lodged in safety, and to and from which place there might be a free Communication with the Carnatick, and it was with this intent that Colonel Campbell was detached shortly after the Surrender of Kistnagerry on the 2 May to secure the Pass of Poddanaige Durgam, Uneatighurry, Mulwaukel and Colar, by which chain of Ports a free Communication by the shortest route was opend with Vellour, and Colar a place of sufficient strength within the Distance of forty Miles from Bengaluru was proposed to be the Magazine of Stores and Provisions to supply the Army besieging that place, in this Expedition We are informd Colonel Campbell found no want of Provision he maintained strict Discipline, and the People of the Country followed him with a plentiful Bazar, That a Body of Horse might have been of the greatest Service the Board admit, they were always of that Opinion, but as they had them not, and could not command them, the want of such a Corps was a difficulty and disadvantage that occurred equally in every possible Plan that could have been proposed, in the Defensive as well as the active, and We feel it now in the Defensive — To remedy this defect as much as possible, the Board was indeed, in August following when the Siege Bengaluru was recommended, to take into the Company's pay three thousand of Maratta Horse, which together with fifteen hundred of the Nabobs Five hundred under the Command of Major Fitzgerald, and a Troop of Hussars formd so respectable a Body that We had reason to hope

for

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Paragraph .... 8th The Board do not clearly perceive the Intention of this Paragraph, if it be merely by way of Information they acknowledge it to be a more particular account of that pursuit and Accident than they have before had; if it be meant to exemplify the Badness of the draught Bullocks that is a subject now under Examination, and they wish Colonel Smith had been more explicit for in order to judge impartially not of the fact but of the cause it would be necessary to know whether these Bullocks had not been with Colonel Wood in constant Service throughout his Southern Expedition, and had not performed the March with Colonel Wood from Dindegul to Boodicotah near 200 Miles, if this were so Colonel Smith would no doubt have had candour enough to express it; since so long a March might account for the Bullocks being in bad Condition, if they were not those Bullocks and that Cattle could have been provided no doubt the Contractor was culpable and if so upon a Clear understanding of this point shall receive the proper censure — But tho' those Bullocks were it appears nevertheless that they out marched Colonel Smiths Division and indeed it appears from former advices that this accident was occasiond by Colonel Wood's great ardour in pursuit who totally neglecting his Rear pressed forward with his Van as indiscreetly that Colonel Smith sent frequent Messages to advise him not to proceed with so much precipitation for that his, Colonel Smiths Division being fatigued with the march of the preceeding day, and early that morning could not keep up with him which advice not being attended to, Colonel Smith then sent him positive orders to halt — The Enemy perceived also

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also the Danger to which Colonel Wood exposed himself by
wheeling suddenly with a Detachment of Cavalry fell on the
Straggling rear and gained the Advantage mentiond in this
Paragraph, thus "the manner in which by Concurrent ad-
vices it appears to the Board that Accident was occasion'd
but they never before heard it imputed to the Cowardice of the
Bullocks.

7 It was not till after Colonel Smith's Con-
vention to Clan on the 18th September from the pursuit of
Hydre towards Bungalour that the Design of Besieging
Bangalour was relinquished, for the Deputies in a Letter of
that Date say "Col: Smith with his Division of the Army
finding it in Vain to Continue the pursuit of Hydre and
that it would carry him too far from Colar and the grand
Object of our Preparations has left Lieutenant Colonel
Long at Bungamour with his Division and returned
near this place to Day — and add that they were preparing
for the Siege of Bangalour.

10 There is one Circumstance slightly
touched in this Paragraph of which the Board have never
had a Satisfactory Explanation and they remark it
now as it falls in the Course of their Observations that
Colonel Smith may have an Opportunity of explaining
it. When Hydre being pursued retreated towards Bun-
galour and Col: Smith had advanced as far as Rama-
samudrum, he there received from Hydre Overtures for
Peace upon which he (Col Smith) returned to Colar finding
it (as our Advices say) in Vain to continue the pursuit &
that it would carry him too far from Colar and the
Object in View, that is to say the Siege of Bangalore. about
this time a Vakeel was sent to the Deputies by Meer

Ally

ally Saibe of Gurumcondah, to inform them that Hyder was so situated in the midst of Hills by ways of a Strong post and for his own Security that he could not easily get away, especially if he were attacked on two sides, that Meer Saibe therefore proposed that Colonel Smith should attack him on the West; Colonel Laings Divisions on the South; and if he attempted to retreat Meer alli himself with all his Troops and the Polygars would oppose him to the utmost of their Power on the North. This Information and proposal was communicated to the Board in a Letter from the Deputies dated the 26th. September, desiring their Sanction for making the attempt, Upon which two things occur to the Board, The first is that if Meer Ally's Information were true, it seems probable that the Overtures made by Hyder to Col. Smith at Ramasamoodrum was a meer Artifice, to stop the pursuit until he could disengage himself from the dangerous Situation he was in, and which he soon after effected without Difficulty by Col. Smith's return to Colar, and Lieut. Col. Laings towards Mulliangul. The other Observation is, that if any Credit were given to the Information of Meer alli, the enterprize should have been carried into immediate Execution, without waiting for the Opinion of the Board, who could not possibly Judge of the practicability for want of a Local knowledge, and as it was reasonable to expect so it happend, that before an answer from hence could reach Colar the Situation and Circumstances were totally changed.

11 & 12 These Paragraphs containing only a recital of Occurrences require no remark.

13 Shall be taken notice of in when We come to Paragraph 17 to which it plainly alludes.

14 This Paragraph contains matter which falls properly under three Heads. 1st

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Y. Col: Smiths Letter of the appointment of two Councellors as Members of the Field Committee.

2 An Instance of the Idea they entertaind of their Power.

3 An Instance of Mr. Call actually interfering in the Command by withdrawing the Garrison of Attuliawagal and appointing another.

To the 1st Head
1 para 14

It might suffice here to say that the Court of Directors in the 1761 thought proper for many weighty reasons to recommend that a Member of the Council and another Covenant Servant if necessary should always attend the Armies in the field, in Consequence whereof Deputies have since been at times when the Board thought the Service required it, been appointed and accompanied the Army we know it has never been agreeable to the Commanding Officer for few Men willingly admitt a Coadjutor in Power. But surely if ever the Business to be transacted in the field requiring the presence of Deputies it was upon this Occasion and to evince the Propriety of such an appointment We think it sufficient to refer to the Instructions given to Colonel Smith and the Deputies as a Committee dated 7th April 1768. besides the Objects therein recommended, the Board had another also which was not therein Expressd as it was a matter more particularly recommended to Messrs. Call & Mackay We mean the very Important Object of using their Endeavors by all possible means whether by constantly urging the Nabob or otherwise to procure as ample Supplies as possible of Grain and other Provision not only for the present Expence of the Army but to be laid up in Store in such Places as might be most convenient against future Exigencies, these were the Motives for appointing the Deputies and not by any means to divest from Colonel Smith the Power which properly belongd

to

Fort St. George 28th. March 1769

to him as Commanding Officer; and upon reference to and attentively perusing the Instructions above mentioned we do not find one word or the least tendency to take from him that Power. The Committee were to Correspond with the Board to Communicate their Plans and Ideas of Measures and to wait their Orders in all Cases where they could do so without Prejudice to the Service, but where they thought the Service might suffer by such Delay they were empowd to carry into immediate Execution what they judged proper. So that instead of wresting any Power from the Commanding Officer the Committee were in certain Cases to authorize its immediate active Force; and altho' it is not expressed in the Instructions that the several Members of the Committee were at Liberty to dissent from Opinions which they disapproved, it is the Nature of all Committees and must necessarily be implied since it would be the highest absurdity to require or to suppose that it could be required of any Man to subscribe his approbation to Measures which he disapproved but if Col: Smith had entertained any doubt in respect to the powers meant to be given to the Deputies, surely it was a matter of the greatest importance to the Company, to himself & to the Deputies that it should have been explained. Yet he never intimated any such Doubt. But Col: Smith now says "That altho' he seldom differed in Opinion from them yet had he at any time done so perhaps his Voice would have had little weight against their Joint Votes." If Col: Smith means that it would not have availed against any Measure to be immediately executed he is right, the Majority must certain decide but then he would not have been answerable for the Consequence; but if he means, that it would have had little weight with the Board in matters referred to them, he has no grounds to say so, and here we do (each member for himself) aver that had

Colonel

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1st Coll. Smith's Letter of the appointment of two Counsellors as Members of the Field Committee.

2d An Instance of the Idea they entertain'd of their Power.

3d An Instance of Mr. Call's actually interfering in the Command by withdrawing the Garrison of Mallavagal and appointing another.

To the 1st Head
Page 14

It might suffice here to say that the Court of Directors in their 1761 thought proper for many weighty reasons to recommend that a Member of the Council and another Covenant Servant if necessary should always attend the Armies in the field, in Consequence whereof Deputies have since then at times when the Board thought the Service required it, been appointed and accompanied the Army nor know it has never been agreeable to the Commanding Officer for few Men willingly admitt a Coadjutor in Power. But surely if ever the Business to be transacted in the field requires the presence of Deputies it was upon this Occasion and to evince the Propriety of such an appointment We think it sufficient to refer to the Instructions given to Colonel Smith and the Deputies as a Committee dated 9th April 1768. Besides the Objects therein recommended, the Board had another also which was not therein Expressed as it was a matter more particularly recommended to Messrs Call & Mackay We mean the very Important Object of using their Endeavors by all possible means whether by constantly urging the Nabob or otherwise to procure as ample Supplies as possible of Grains and other Provisions not only for the present Expence of the Army but to be laid up in Store in such Places as might be most convenient against future Exigencies, these were the Motives for appointing the Deputies and not by any means to divest from Colonel Smith the Powers which properly belonged

to

Fort St. George 28th. March 1769

to him as Commanding Officer; and upon reference to and attentively perusing the Instructions above mentioned we do not find one word or the least tendency to take from him that Power. The Committee were to Correspond with the Board to Communicate their Plans and Ideas of Measures and to wait their Orders in all Cases where they could do so without Prejudice to the Service, but where they thought the Service might suffer by such Delay they were empowered to carry into immediate Execution what they judged proper, so that instead of wresting any Power from the Commanding Officer the Committee were in certain Cases to authorize its immediate active Force; and altho' it is not expressed in the Instructions that the several Members of the Committee were at Liberty to dissent from Opinions which they disapproved, it is the Nature of all Committees and must necessarily be implied since it would be the highest absurdity to require or to suppose that it could be requisite of any Man to subscribe his approbation to Measures which he disapproved but if Col: Smith had entertained any doubt in respect to the powers meant to be given to the Deputies, surely it was a matter of the greatest importance to the Company, to himself & to the Deputies that it should have been explained. Yet he never intimated any such Doubt. But Col: Smith now says "That altho' he seldom differed in Opinion from them yet had he at any time done so perhaps his Voice would have had little weight against their Joint Votes!" If Col: Smith means that it would not have availed against any Measure to be immediately executed he is right, the Majority must certain decide but then he would not have been answerable for the Consequences; But if he means, that it would have had little weight with the Board in matters referred to them, he has no grounds to say so, and here we do (each member for himself) aver that had

Colonel

Fort St. George 28th March 1769

Colonel Smith dissented from the opinion for undertaking the Siege of Bangalore at the time the Stores were indented for, the Board would have rejected it, which they could not take upon them to do against the Opinion of the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Engineer in Chief, and again when the Siege of Bangalore was by them judged to be unadviseable and that they recommended the dividing the Army and to pursue the Enemy, the Board knew not that the Complaint of the Bullocks was so general, but Col. Smith undoubtedly knew their Condition, and if it appeared to him that they were incapable of performing the proposed Service with Success, surely that was the time to have represented it and not to have concurred in Measures which he thought impracticable. If it should here be asked what other Measures the Board could have adopted had Col. Smith then objected the answer is, most certainly the Measure that they did afterwards adopt, they would have desired Col. Smith's presence at Madras, to consider with him of what might be practicable and best and it is most probable the Plan would have then been concerted which afterwards was concerted when he did come and when it was too late to be carried into Execution concerning which more will be said under paragraph 17.

To the 2d Head of Para. 14.—

Messrs. Call & Mackay having in Consultation the 3d Instant, been desired to explain to the Board the Instance Col. Smith mentions of the Idea they entertain of their power by calling him to account for making a Detachment to escort Provision to Camp without their Permission. They have addressed the following letter to the Board.

To

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Tho it will always give us Concern to be under the necessity of vindicating our own Conduct or to appear in the Character of Individuals censuring that of other Men, yet as Coll. Smith has so publickly mentioned & seems to lay great stress on a most frivolous Circumstance which passed at the Camp near Cuscolah rather as matter of Information than any real Remonstrance; and as the Board have been pleased to call on us to explain this Matter we are necessitated however reluctantly, to relate the substance of what passed as far as we can recollect it.

A Battalion of Sepoys, or some party of Troops having one Day been sent out, Mr. Mackay mentioned it to Mr. Call, and asked if he knew where they were gone and on what Service. Mr. Call answered he believed to escort some Provisions — Mr. Mackay replyed that he thought the intent of all such Detachments should at least be mentioned to the Committee, that they might be advised thereof, and enter it in their Diary; tho the strength & time of sending it depended on the Commander — Next Day when the Committee met to consider of some other business, Mr. Mackay of himself only cursorily mentioned this Circumstance to Colonel Smith who answered he did not think of it, and there the Matter dropt — nor did it ever occur to our Memory till we saw it in Coll. Smith's Letter — This we solemnly declare is all we remember of an Affair trifling in itself, tho here made so Important; on what foundation we leave Your Honor &c. to judge — But since Coll. Smith has intimated that our appointment to assist him with our advice and approve his Plans, was calculated to wrest out of his hands the most material Power annexed to his Command, we beg

leave

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leave to mention some Circumstances which we hope will evince the contrary both in your Nomination & your Dispositions.

In the first place it was so far from our Intent to diminish in the least Col: Smith's Importance, that Mr. James Bourchier whom he was deputed jointly with Col: Smith to the Subah, took precedence (as a Member of the Council of Col: Smith who was not a Member, yet so sensible were We of the disagreeable Situation an Officer commanding an Army must be in, to have a Superior with him on the Spot, that Mr. Call made it an immediate request after his appointment that some Expedient, without seeming to depart from the Rule of the Service, might be adopted to place Col: Smith at the Head of the Committee as well as the Army, that he might take the lead in both Capacitys.

The Propriety of this Measure was very striking, and approved by the Board. And Col: Smith himself in a Letter of the 9th April to Mr. Call expressed his Sense of this attention paid to him, adding that he was very desirous of being speedily join'd by us & the Nabob. We can assert & prove by incontestible Evidence that never Men went on any Duty with fuller Conviction that we might be useful; with better Dispositions to be so; or with more Zeal to contribute every thing in their Power to the Success of the Company's Arms, a speedy Conclusion to the War, and consequently to increase Col: Smith's Honor, than We did — And we are truly unhappy that the Event has not answered our Expectations, but has subjected us to most scandalous and false Imputations, & involved us in Discussions equally disagreeable — All this we might have avoided had we not had prompted by Motives of the most Disinterested kind; for Mr. Call was on the point of going to England on account of a bad State of Health, & Mr. Mackay can safely aver that his

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his Intimacy with Col: Smith, and a sincere desire to promote the good of the Service solely induc'd him to accept a Commission which his particular Situation in the Service exempted him from, & he appeals to the Board if that was not his motive for going, and their for naming him.

Whatever Interpretation is now put on our appointment or whatever may be the Opinion of Our Conduct we cannot be deprived of a secret Satisfaction which we shall constantly feel from the rectitude of our Intentions and actions — We even appeal to Col: Smith himself to declare how often we have jointly and seperately urged him to form and propose all plans, from a Conviction that when the formation and Execution of a Project depended on the same Hand, the greater hopes might be conceived of its Success — but sorry are we to say that during the whole Time of our being with the Army we had not the pleasure of shewing our readiness to support & concur in the Execution of one plausible Scheme for prosecuting the War, because we never could prevail on Colonel Smith to give his Plan on paper, or propose any — Mr. Call more particularly in a letter to Col: Smith of the 27th. October after other Arguments on that Subject, thus urges him — "Let me therefore entreat you my Dr. Colonel to resume & to what you might: Com-
"mander of the army, and President of the Committee, I have told
you before, & I now repeat it, that I had rather you should
dictate to Us, than wait to have measures proposed to you, &
then ordered — Your Military Character, and Station require it —
You should be fruitful in Expedients and never want a resource.
We could add many other Instances to prove what we have advanced, but we hope we have said enough to vindicate our Conduct which we chearfully submit to your Opinion & are. Hble Sir & Sirs

Your mst. Obedt. & faithful Hble. Servants

John Call

George Mackay

Fort St. George
28 March 1769

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Messrs Call & Mackay having withdrawn & the Board having consider'd the foregoing Letters. It appears that the Manner in which this Matter is stated in Col: Smith's Letter & in the foregoing Letter, from Messrs Call & Mackay differ so widely that the Board can give no Opinion upon the Fact. for in the first Case, as stated by Col: Smith, there an Assumption of Power not meant to be given by the Instructions to the Deputies. In the Second Case there appears only a Cursory mention of the Subject, which was not insisted on, & dropt of Course. The making Detachments for Convoys or any other Purpose & in general all Orders respecting the Duties of the Army, undoubtedly belonged solely to the Commander in Chief, the General Plans & Operations to the Committee. As Mr. Mackay appeals to the Board for their Testimony as to their Motives for appointing him, and his for accepting of the Appointment of one of the Deputies, they must do themselves & him the Justice to say, they were as he has set forth.

To the 3 Rees of the 14 Para.

Mr. Call having also been desired on Consult. the 13th Instant to explain to the Board the charge against him for withdrawing the Garrison of Muliawakel &c. has also addressed the Board as follows.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

I am not less surprized than concerned to see imputed to me an Event which Col: Smith supposes to have been productive of so many ill Consequences. And it astonishes me the more that Col: Smith should now urge the Event, as capable of giving Spirits to Hyder Troops, and enabling him to attack that Division of our Army under Colonel Wood,

this

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tho' at the Time it happened & even till this Juncture, Col. Smith never suggested a Syllable to me of his Opinion, nor indeed did I ever hear it from any other Person nor did he ever mention his Disapprobation after his return or when he knew it was done. But now Col. Smith in the 14th. Paragraph of his Letter mentions this and another trifling Circumstance (which really were never designd to encroach on his Authority) as the only proofs of the Deputy's interfering with the Power of the commanding Officer; it would have been but common Justice to acknowledge some of the many Instances in which their Care & Attention was productive of great advantage. However as they did no more on all such Occasions than their Duty a Repetition is needless, I shall therefore confine myself to a simple Relation of the fact, laid to my charge.

Some time in September when Col. Smith was seperated from the Deputies (I cannot recollect the Day of an Event which I never dreamt would be made so material) I order'd two Company's of the Nabobs Sepoys at Colar to be well armed & equipped compleatly — and furnished with some Barrells of Ammunition — These amounting to about 179 Men were sent to garison Muliawakel under a Killadar whom the Nabob had improperly selected & appointed as a trusty Person, & one he could rely on for commanding in that Place My motive for sending these Sepoys & speak in my own name only because I am charged with the Event (which was equally with Mr. Mackay's knowledge) was first to remove the Complaints continually echoing to the Deputies from the Nabob of the Sepoys interfering with the Affairs of the Country and disputing with his Amuldar. Secondly, because the Orders of the Board were to deliver over to the Nabobs Managment & Garrisons all the Places we could, that our

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Our Troops might not be too much dispersed. And lastly because I wanted to draw Captain Calvert's Battalion as much together as possible to Garrison Colar, Tailour, Vencatigherry Two Places of much more Consequence than Mulwagal to our communication with the Carnatick, and I had often trembled for the Fate of the Latter, because there were only a few ill paid Sepoys there of 12 Cobs with some Polygars in the Pettah - The same Motives for assembling the whole of Captain Calvert's Battalion induced the Deputies to desire the three Companys in the Carnatick might join which was granted and the following Disposition made of that Battalion.

Seven Companys were to be left in Colar a Serjeant & 60 men were assembled with 300 Polygar Peons to Garrison Tailour - A Compleat Company under Lt. Barton with a good Company of the 12 Cobs and all Bonnerauzes Polygars were Stationed at Vencatigherry, one compleat Company with the remainder of that at Tailour composed the Garrison of Amboor, and 20 more with a Jemedar of one of the Comps. at Colar, were put into Peddanaigue Durgum. Thus the Battalion was placed in a Chain of posts all in the Road to the Carnatick, and under Captain Calvert who commanded in Colar, with a View that the other Battalions might be all disengaged and at Liberty to act in the field - For the same reason the Deputys order'd Lt. Hudson whom Col. Wood had Caused for the Safety of Vencatigherry so weakly garrison'd, had left there with some Sepoys, to rejoin his Battalion, where Lt. Barton was appointed to succeed him.

I had heard (for I never was at it) that Mulwagal by its Situation a Rock was almost impregnable, that a few People might easily defend it against any Numbers, and therefore I had not the least Idea but that it would be

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be much safer than Vencatighery with two Companys of the Nabobs Sepoys — Add to this Wallone or both Divisions of the Army were then near it at Punganoor or Ramasamoorum that Col: Wood had been there two Days before it was surprized or betrayed, and was at the very time Encamped a few Miles from it.

These were the Motives, these the Considerations which incouraged me to intersperse in withdrawing a Company of Captain Calvert's Battalion from Mulwagal, where I thought they were of little use and might be employed else where to more advantage: and the whole world who knows the Situation of that Place & the others mentioned, as well as the Circumstances of our Affairs at that Time, must allow them to be solid & just. I further declare upon my Honor that I have not the least Recollection of Col: Campbell then sick at Colar, remonstrating to me on the Occasion; or most certainly I should have paid regard to his advice; for what Interest could I have in the Change but endeavoring to correct every measure to the best of my Judgement for the good of the Service, which the Deputies on all such Occasions thought it their Duty to do in the absence of Col: Smith, who never objected thereto; on the contrary referr'd to them many points of the like Nature, and their Instructions authorized them to issue orders.

I cannot concur with Col: Smith in Opinion that Mulwagal was the most valuable Possession we held in the Mysore Country, nor do I imagine many others will be of his Opinion, who know that its Situation was on a Rock from whence it was not convenient to receive Troops Cattle, Stores or Provisions, to protect them or as a Deposit, nor could the Fort either protect the Pettah, or annoy an Enemy posted in it, consequently the Pettah was useless for the purposes we wanted. It was entirely out of the Road to the Passes being

Eight

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eight or nine Miles to the Northward; and after the Enemy regaind Possession of it, we suffer'd little or no Inconvenience in our Communication to & from Veneatighery, while we kept Tailour; and had we even had Mulwaukel till now, of what use would it have been? I must confess I do not see any-but I know it would have distressed us more by deviding our Troops, & putting us to the Expence of keeping a Garison which must have been supply'd with Stores & Provisions,- However this is reasoning e post facto — I only mean to establish the rectitude of my Motive, for Changing the Garison & to obviate Col: Smith's most Extraordinary Imputation, as well as the high value he sets on Mulwaukel — I allow it to be a strong Post that it ought not at that Juncture to have fallen to the Enemy, if it could have been foreseen or prevented, but I remember also that when Col: Campbell was detached against Veneatigeny & Calar, he was order'd by Col: Smith with the Deputies to lose no Time against Mulwaukel as a place not necessary to our Operations. Submitting my Conduct to your Candid Judgment I am very respectfully.

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient

& faithful Hum. Servant

John Call

Fort St. George

the 28th. March 1769

Mess^rs Call and Mackay having withdrawn as before & the Board having considered the said letter are of Opinion that the Instance Col: Smith has given of Mr. Calls interfering in the Command of the Army considered simply as a Fact is acknowledged by Mr. Call and as such must stand Condemned, for altho' Col: Smith was absent at the time yet he should have been wrote to on the Subject which

which could have been done without much delay, that the Disposition recommended might have been carried into Execution by his Order without which it could not with Propriety be done since the Deputies were not invested with any Military Command. This is the Judgment of the Board upon the Fact simply. The Motives and the propriety or the impropriety of the Measure are distinct Subjects. And in this as in all points of Controversy every Act is susceptible of Various and often of opposite Constructions, it would be of little use now were the Board to enter into a discussion of them; two Observations are however so obvious as not to be omitted, the is that Col: Smith returnd to Calar after Mr. Call had changed the Garrison of Mallia-wakel and some time before that place fell into the Enemys hands and if he had thought the Change and Disposition improper surely it was his Duty to have mentiond it and it is amazing that he did not take notice of the irregular manner in which it had been done. The other Observation arises from the Consequences which are deduced, – the Change of the Garrison it is said occasiond the loss of the Fort, the loss of the fort occasioned the battle of Maliawakel which was unsuccessful, therefore the Change of the Garrison was the Cause of that Ill Success. This is Sophisticat reasoning: a battle was what both Divisions of the Army had seperately sought for, the ill Success must be imputed to other Causes, bring the Argument to a closer test, let it be supposed the Battle had proved decisive in our favor, could there have been any Colour to attribute that Success to the Change of the Garrison of Mallia-wakel, rather than to the bravery of the Troops or the Conduct of the Officer who Commanded? if not, neither might the ill Success, to be so imputed.

Messrs. Call & Mackay then resume their Seats.

Auden

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15 Under Paragraph 6 87 The Board have already taken Notice that the Mud Forts so often mentiond were not simply mud Forts of the mean strength that Expression generally conveys, but that if they had been Mud Forts the Possession of them was absolutely necessary in order to form a Chain of Posts which preserved a free and Secure Communication with the Carnatic. And it has since appeard that Colar was of not only importance but of strength sufficient with 500 Sepoys 800 Peons & some Artillery according to Col: Smith own Opinion declared in Council, to stand a Siege against Hydres whole force. Reasons have also been given why the Artillery and Stores necessary for the Reduction of the Places of Strength in the Mysore Country were not, and could not, sooner be transported to the Borders but let it be supposed for a moment that all the Artillery & Stores which were afterwards sent, had been actually lodged at Vellour before our Army entered the Ghauts and then Judge from Circumstances what would have been the Event. This near 100 Miles from Vellour to Colar. The pass of Paddanaigen Durgum, at the time it was occupied about the Middle of June, was impassable by heavy Artillery and Stores and required time and Labour to make it practicable. But Colar distant from Bengalour about 20 Miles, the Place intended for the Magazine of Stores and provision was not taken till the end of June, it would not therefore have been possible supposing all the Stores had been at Vellour to have brought them as far as Colar before the Middle of August. Now it appears by the Correspondence that about the 10th of July Meer Phazel Ulla Cawn ordered to Bengalour from the Malabar Coast with a considerable Force was with in a few Days march and did actually arrive there soon after, at that very time indeed the Siege of Bengalour was recommended (proba-

bly

(probably because Hyders Strength was not known) but since the Last is so that Hyder was actually return'd by the Middle of July with all his Forces to or near Bengalour and consequently might have obstructed the Siege as much towards the latter end of July as in the Latter end of September when the Stores were actually arrived at Colar – The Board do not see upon what Grounds it is supposed that the Operations would have been more Successful had all the Stores been previous to our entering the Balaghaut, Cooged at Velour and this further reason may be added against the practicability of the Seege in July or August that Col. Wood with a Large Detachment of the Army was then in the South and did not join Colonel Smith till the beginning of September and without the assistance of that Detachment the Siege was judged impracticable. The truth of the matter is this. Had not our Army been unfortunately employed in the blockade of Mettnagherry from the 24th February to the 2d May it might have passed into the Balaghaut much earlier than it did which probably would have produced one of these two Events, either that Hyder must have remained with his Forces to protect Bengalore in which Case the Conquests of Mangalour, Anore and fortified Island might have been held and other advantages gain'd on that side or if he had gone to their Protection Bengalour might have fallen in his absence. This is a Deduction that may be well made now from past Events but could not be foreseen at the time.

16th Paragraph. Concerning Bullocks the Board have it in their Intention to go thro an impartial enquiry as soon as time will permit, the Information received in answer to the Letters wrote to many Officers on the Subject

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Subject being in many respects imperfect this Subject therefore shall be treated seperately.

Para. 13 & 17

The plain meaning of Para. 13th as it appears to Us is this. Colonel Smith supposes, when in our Letter of the 2d November after proposing some Alterations. We desire his presence at Madras that We might Concert other measures with him that this was but a pretence and that our true meaning was to give the Command of the Army to Col. Wood.

It is not consistent with the Character of the Board to insinuate any thing, when they are dissatisfied they express it, they did so in their Letter of the 2d November & 2 November, tho they ingeniously declared at the same time that they had not sufficient Materials to form a perfect Judgment whether more might have been done or not or of the true Cause that so little was done. And perhaps those who shall read these Minutes and have a right to judge on the merits may think the Board had sufficient Cause to be dissatisfied when it is remembered that Col. Smith subscribed to every plan and every measure which came recommended to the Board by the Field Committee without reserve and without Objection & add yet whenever they came to the Execution nothing but difficulties and Objections occurred, when it is considerd too that the Accounts the Board received from Col. Smith as Commander & from the two Deputies with respect to Provision were Contradictory, that Col. Smith complained of Desertions and Discontents in the Troops for want of Provision and pay when it did not and does not appear there ever was actual want of Provision and that the Arrears did not exceed one Month and that owing to the Hazard of conveying money thro the Enemys Country to the Army on the march and when at the same time the Board had

much

much more Cause to impute the Desertions and discontent to drunkenness and want of Subordination and Discipline drunkenness occasiond by the Permission granted to distill and vend parriar Arrack in the Bazar which brought in a large profit; when the Board also were informd by concurrent reports that at a time when it had been proposd to equip the Army lightly for pursuit the Bag-gage which accompanied it was such as never before was known in the Company's Armies in the Carnatic, Out of this last Instance the Board do acknowledge they have no other proof than concurrent report, how should they obtain Proof? for where is the Man who will say he has too much Indulgence? these and many others of this Nature were Causes of Dissatisfaction yet such as would not have determined them to recall Col: Smith; their Motives were simply what are expressd in their Letter of the 22d November that is to say if Colonel Smith could not execute any of the Plans that he had joind in recommending nor Suggest any other that bore a probability of Success against the Enemy in that part of the Country, they in that case and that only desired him to come to Madras to Concert with them some new plan of Operation; they did accordingly concert a new plan upon which they consulted him on his Arrival & he approved it as it stands on the Minutes of Consult.s the 3d December, but it was then too late and could not be carried into Execution — The Board acknowledge with much Concern that the Picture Col: Smith has given of the misconduct and ill Success of the Officer who Succeeded him they believe to be true and it was because they saw it in that light that they immediately called him in. But to what purpose is that recital now in-

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inserted in Col: Smith's Letter? The Exultation with which it is introduced points out the Intention which apparently is two fold, first to Charge upon Us the Consequences of that ill Conduct and Secondly to place his own Conduct in a Contrast with Col: Wood's. In respect to the first they have already shewn what their Motives were for desiring Col: Smith to come to Madras, what ill might have happen'd had he remain'd with the Army— They cannot tell, good they expected none, when he himself could not point out any— Col: Wood was not especially chosen to Succeed him in the Command He was the next Officer in Rank in the field (Col: Campbell being sick in Garrison) and as such succeeded of Course since the Board know of no Cause at that time sufficient to set him aside and the Board cannot offer a more sticking proof of their impartiality than that of their calling him in the Moment they saw he was not equal to such a Command, Lieutenant Col: Lang was the next Officer in Rank to him and as such the Charge of the Army — devolved on him, the Board it is true know not his Abilities at the head as he had not been tried but as he always bore, the Character of a good and steady Officer they could have no reason to set him aside, they are sorry now to find that Col: Smith should see Censure in him for marching to Vencatigerry. Lieutenant Col: Langs motives appear thus in his Letter of the 6th. December.

"I find there is but Sheep sufficient for two Days in Case of "only Bullocks and Sheep for one Day in Camp, I shall send "this Night a Detachment to Venkatigerry and shall march "tomorrow morning towards that place so as to cover that Detachment and collect all the Cattle I possibly can I "shall send with the Detachment all the Carriage Bullocks

I am

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"for Rice, by the last Intelligence Hyder was at Oscurthoug
"he erect Batteries against that place or continue there, will
"as soon as I have provided the Army and Colar with provisions
"which I hope soon to accomplish march to its relief." If Col.
Smith sees any thing amiss in this Manœvre considering
the Circumstances and Col. Wood's late Loss of Provisions &
Cattle they should be glad he would point it out, in the
meantime the Board think it but justice to Lieut.t Col. Lang
to say that so far as appears to them they consider that march
as an act of Necessity and in respect to the rest of his Conduct
since he Commanded that part of the Army they are per-
fectly satisfied — As to the second Object Col. Smith seems
to propose viz the Contrasting his Conduct with that of
others, he should have considered that to prove Col. Wood
to be bad does by no means prove her to have been good
which they should not want instances to evince were
they inclined to go into a retrospect of the Advantages he
gained and of those he might have gained over the Enemy
in & after the General Actions to which he appeals.

Paragraphs.... 18 & 19

The Board had no Intention to injure
Col. Smith's Character but to justify their own Conduct & they
are sorry his manner of treating this Subject has obliged
them to say more than they otherwise intended to have
done. In what they said of his Zeal & Attachment and they
meant not to Compliment but to be just, the same motive
now induces them to say that since he has resumed the
Command in the Carnatick they are well satisfied with
his conduct as far as they have materials to Judge and are
well pleased that he has taken every Opportunity to disen-
cumber the army of its Superfluous Baggage.

Majr."

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Messrs. Dupre & Wynch Subscribe to so much of this Consultation as respects the Operations since their Arrival.

Messrs. Call & Mackay subscribe to this Consultation excepting that part thereof in which their Conduct is enquired into.

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier
Geo: Mackay

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28th Wrote this Day a Letter Colonel Smith N.o 102.

The following Instructions to Major Bonjour were this Day sign'd

To Major Bonjour

Instructions to Majr Bonjour.

Sir

Being apprehensive that the Garrison of Velor may soon be in want of Provisions if a supply is not speedily sent, we have ordered to the Number of 1500 Bullocks loaded with Rice (if so many can be got) to be prepared at Arcott & Vellore & to be ready immediately to set forward for Sautgur — To escort this supply & to execute such other Services as we may hereafter direct we have resolved to put under your command 50 Europeans or more if they can be furnished from the Garrison of Vellour the Nabobs Battalion of Sepoys under Captain Alexander the Troops of the Polygars of Kalastry & Vencatighery said to consist of 4000 Peons & 500 Horse, a Company of Ambour Battalion from Ambour, & as many more Sepoys as you shall judge proper to take for a few Days on this Occasion from Vencatagherry & Peddanaigue Durgum — You will therefore please, to set out for Vellore as soon as possible, & on your arrival there assemble & equip your party as compleat as you can — If there is a light Three Pounder at Vellore and a Tumbril you may take it with you compleatly manned and some additional Artillery Men to man another 3 Lr. which we believe is at Vencatighery Guns with the two 2 Lrs belonging to Captain Alexander Battalion.

Besides the Convoy of Provision provided by Mr Stonhouse, you will receive to carry with you for the Disbursements of your own party & part of the Garrison of Velor 4000 Pagodas which you are to employ and account for as you see Occasion.

We have given Directions to Capt.n James Fitzgerald to supply you from the Garrison of Vellore with whatever

whatever you may want & he can possibly spare. And you have our authority to take from Vencatighery or Peddanaigue Durgum such Stores & Troops as you judge proper, onto supply those places with such things as they want.

After your arrival & equipment at Vellore you will march as Expeditiously as possible to Vencatigerry sending advice of your march to Lt Barton who Commands there, & desiring him to furnish you with what Intelligence he can concerning the Enemy, their Situation and Force, & you will also direct him to forward a Letter from you in Duplicate to Captain Kelly advising of your approach, and desiring him to return you an immediate Answer with such Intelligence as may be proper for you to be advised of. You have herewith a Cypher to correspond with him and us as Occasion requires.

On your arrival at Vencatighery & obtaining the best Information you can of the Enemys Force and knowing the Situation of Captain Kelly and his Garrison, you are to consider from these Circumstances whether it will be proper for you to proceed with the whole or part of your Convoy, and you will act as you judge most prudent: or you will leave your convoy and go first and attack the Enemy if you think it necessary & judge you can strike a Blow, and disperse them. In these points we cannot give positive Directions, but must leave the Decision to your Judgment.

If you are able to proceed with the whole Convoy without apprehension we imagine you may march in an afternoon, & at Polar early in the next morning or about early in the morning and by halting at noon each Stage in one Day, however this must also be left to your Discretion

and

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and Circumstances.

After your arrival at Colar and depositing your Convoy, you will consult with Captain Kelly as to the possibly of undertaking any thing against the Enemy or plundering and laying waste the Country, taking from that Garrison any part of the Troops you judge may be spared without endangering its safety for a few days. You may then if you judge it practicable make an Excursion over to Bengalour, attempt the Pettah, or plunder and burn any part of Hydres Possessions driving off the cattle & Sheep &c. to the utmost of your power, and lodging them in Colar or sending them into the Carnatic. You must be careful not to molest or disturb any of the Possessions of Madavarow belonging to Ouscottah or other parts of the Sera Country.

And as it is probable the Faloudar of Peddabattapore has a force in the field acting against Meer Saib's Possessions you may acquaint him of your arrival, propose his joining you or sending a party of 500 Horse to plunder with you the Possessions of Meer Saib & Hydre to whom you may promise 10 Rupees a Man for a Months Service or to take them into the Company's pay for 6 Months certain at 15 Rupees p Month provided they agree to serve wherever they may be ordered. You have herewith a Letter for the said Faloudar Mirmajee Row, & another for Ramchundarow of Ouscottah, which you may forward if you see occasion.

If you are of Opinion that the Force with you is insufficient to attempt any thing by way of Excursion & plundering, or from other Circumstances you judge it proper to return as soon as you can from Colar you will leave what money you have remaining with

Captain

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Captain Kelly for the pay of his Garrison, Load the Bullocks which carried the Rice with such Shot and other Stores as are not necessary for the Defence of the place, and return to Pencatigherry Soon whence you will proceed to Vellore advising us of your return & waiting our further Orders.

You will not fail to write the President Advs of all Occurrences & act on all Emergencys to the best of your Judgment for the good of the Service in such Cases as you are not particularly instructed on.

I Am &c
Sir
Your most Obedient Servants
Charles Bourchier
Jos. Conrad.

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The Enemys Horse appear near Chinglepat

Came in this Evening a letter from Captain Pascal at Chinglepat to the President dated this Day advising of some Parties of the Enemys Horse having appeard near that Place.

The Signal made at the Mount.

About 12 o'Clock at night the Signal appointed to be made on the approach of any Enemys Horse was seen at the Mount.

The Enemys Horse appear near Pondamallie

29th

Received very early this morning a letter from Mr. Barnard at Pondamallie to the President advising of the appearance of the Enemys Horse near that place.

The appear in the Bounds of this Place

About 8 o'Clock this morning several Parties of the Enemys Horse appeard in the Bounds of this Place at St. Thomé & Egmore, from which Latter Place some Guns were fired at them — a Detachment sent out to the Garden House &c.

At eleven o'Clock a fellow was caught plunder-

ing

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Advice of Hydre's being arrived in Person.

plundering at Triplicane, and brought into Town who gave Intelligence that Hydre himself was on the other side of St Thomé with the greatest part of his Horse, but without Guns or Infantry —

At 12 O'Clock wrote a letter to Colonel Smith in Quadruplicate N.o 103 advising him of the above.

In the Afternoon Advice came that the Enemys Horse were moving from St Thomé round to the Northward, with a Design as was supposed to make an attempt on the Black Town, a Detachment under Lt Col. Hart was ordered for its Protection, and Major Bonjour was appointed to the Command of the Detachment sent to the Garden house, with Instructions to remove at Gun Fire to the foot of the new Bridge leaving to the Island & there to take Post and be in readiness to succour any Part of the Black Town that might be attacked.

About 6 O'Clock this Evening came in a Letter from Hydre Ally to the President & another to Mr Dubré N.os 120 & 121 mentioning his reasons for having taken the Resolution of coming into the Neighbourhood of this Place to settle the Terms of Peace, advising of his being arrived at the Mount, where he desired Mr Dubré for whom he had sent a Cowle, might meet him, when every thing would be adjusted.

The Board having assembled It is resolved that Mr Dubré, do proceed to Hydre Ally tomorrow Morning, and he is now accordingly furnished with a Copy of the Instructions delivered to Mr Andrews & of the Correspondence that has passed between the President & Hydre Ally, & Letters are now wrote to Hydre Ally as entered in the Country Correspondence N.os 122 & 123 in answer to those received from him —

Lest the approach of Colonel Smith, who will lose no time in following Hydre, should alarm him and

and induce him to break off the Negotiation, a Letter is now wrote to Colonel Smith N.o 105 advising him of the Letter wrote by Hyder & our Resolution to send Mr. Dupré to him, & directing him to follow the Orders Mr. Dupré may send him to halt at such a place as may appear expedient.

30th This Morning early Mr. Dupré set out for Hyder's Camp where he continued the whole Day & returned about ½ past 8 o'Clock in the Evening when the several Members being assembled Mr. Dupré gives the following account of his Conference with Hyder Ally on the several Articles of the proposed Treaty; a Copy of which conformable to that sent by Mr. Andrews, had been delivered to him.

With regard to the 1st Article Mr. Dupré acquaints the Board that Hyder strenuously insisted on the King of Tanjour being included therein, & notwithstanding all he could urge against it by representing that the King of Tanjour had nothing to do with the present War, that he was in Alliance with & Dependant on the Carnatic Payen Gaut, that therefore it would be more natural for Us to insist on his being made a Party in the Treaty, Hyder persisted in his Demand & declared that if he gave up the King of Tanjour, he should also give up Morari Row & the Travencore Rajah — After much struggling it was at last agreed that the Article should stand as follows Viz.t

That all Hostilities shall immediately cease after the Exchange of the present Treaty & that Peace & Friendship shall take place between the Contracting Parties, particularly including therein the Rajah of Tanjour, Ram Rajah, & Morari Row, who are friends & Allies to the Carnatic Payen Gaut, & also all others the friends & Allies of the Contra-

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Contracting Parties.

With respect to the Second Article Hydre ally long insisted on the Alliance being made both Offensive & Defensive & that each Party should be obliged to furnish the other with whatever Force he should demand; To which Mr. Dupré replied that an Offensive Alliance We never could enter into; and that if he persisted therein the Treaty must break off — Neither could we engage to furnish whatever Troops might be demanded that our Affairs might not admit of our sparing them, that We therefore could not enter into any Engagements the Performance of which might be out of our Power. Mr. Dupré moreover represented to him the difference between his Situation & Ours with respect to the furnishing any Quota of Troops, that he could at all times take into his Service any Number he found necessary & that therefore he would be able without Difficulty to furnish whatever might be demanded — Whereas We only kept up a certain Number of Europeans & Sepoys for the Protection of the Carnatic & the Company's Possessions that the former were sent out annually at an immense Expence, and it required a length of time and great Pains to Discipline & form Sepoys & that therefore it it would be impossible for Us on any sudden Emergency to replace them. at Length the Articles was agreed to in the following Terms.

That in Case either of the Contracting Parties shall be attacked, they shall mutually assist each other to drive the Enemy out. The Stipulation regarding the Quota of the Troops the same as in the proposed Draught.

The

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The 3 Article respecting the Presidency of Bombay Mr. Dupré informs the Board was a Subject of much Altercation; Hyder Ally positively insisted that the Ships & Vessels taken on the other Coast should be restored, alledging that they had been taken from him without any formal Declaration of War, that he has always looked upon & treated the Gentlemen on that Coast as Friends, & that therefore his Honor was concerned in insisting on the Restoration of the Ships so unfairly seized, & declared that unless his Demand were complied with, he would not consent to release the Prisoners taken on that Side — Upon which Mr. Dupré acquainted him that if those were his fixed resolutions no Peace could take Place; since We could not conclude one without stipulating that all Prisoners should be released & it would be impossible for Us to engage for the Performance of the Condition on which alone he was determined to release them; as We were entirely ignorant whether the Ships he demanded were in being or what was become of them, that it is most probable they had been sold for the Benefit of the Captors & therefore We could not possibly take upon Us to promise that they should be restored — After much Altercation & Difficulty he at last consented to the Article being worded in this Manner.

That the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn agrees to release to the General & Council of Bombay all the Prisoners he has taken from them, and to grant to the Company the Factories, Possessions & Privileges they enjoyed on the Malabar Coast before the Commencement of the War — all other matters are left to be settled between the said Nabob & the General & Council at Bombay.

The 4th Article respecting the Prisoners Hyder Ally agreed should stand in this Manner.

Allo

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All the Officers, Soldiers & Sepoys belonging to the English on this Coast, & to the Carnatic that have been taken during the Course of this War, shall be set at Liberty as soon as a proper Officer shall be sent to Bengalure to receive them.

The 5th Article regarding the delivery up of such Amaldars or others as might fly from their respective Countries was agreed to be omitted as unnecessary.

The 6th Article stipulating that no Molestation or Trouble shall be given to any Person for the Part they may have borne in the War, & that neither Party shall assist an Proteot, any Zemindar belonging to the Power of the other, but that both Parties shall be at Liberty to assist their friends & allies, is agreed to as it stands in the proposed Draught.

The 7th Article relative to the Restoration of Places & the withdrawing the Troops from Velar Hyder Ally agrees to without Difficulty; and did not even mention Carroor, but as Mr Dupré imagined that He would not restore that Place, & altho he did not seem desirous of having it inserted in the Treaty, yet that he meant to keep it, Mr Dupré thought it necessary to come to an Explanation with him on that Point; & therefore named Carroor as one of the Places that he meant should be restored to the Carnatick; To which Hyder replied that he looked upon that as his own, that he had bought it formerly from the Carnatic & that he would by no means give it up.

With respect to the Demand of the two Lacks of Pagodas & the twenty Elephants Hyder Ally made no Difficulty in relinquishing them —

The point on which he insisted most strenuously was the Release of the several People he had demanded of the

Nawaughs

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Newaught Cast, declaring that he would not make Peace unless they were set at Liberty — To which Mr. Dupré replied that those People were entirely dependant on the Nabob, that We had nothing to do with them, & therefore could not possibly promise any thing relative to them. Besides as the affairs of the Newaughts had no relation to the Subject of the present War or to the proposed peace it was an improper matter to be now treated of, to which Hyder replyed that he asked it as a matter of Charity, that he did not desire to have it inserted as an Article of the Treaty and that altho they were not actually in our Possession they were in the Power of the Governor of the Carnatic and that he only desired Us to use our Influence over them, to which Mr. Dupré answered that we might certainly request such a favor, but that We would by no means engage for the Success — Hyder not being satisfied on this point and insisting in plain terms that unless they were released there could be no peace and Mr. Dupré refusing to enter into any further engagement on this Subject after it had been dropt and resumed several times in the Course of the Day it remains thus unsettled, and Mr. Dupré further informs the Board that judging from the manner in which this Article was treated, and by other Information, that Hyder is urged to this by many principal Officers in his Army who are Newaughts and whom he is cautious of disobliging, he apprehends it will be a very difficult matter to effect a peace without some Concession on this head.

Mr. Dupré also informs the Board that Hyder had desired him to write to Col. Smith to halt at the Distance of 10 or 12 Cos (25 or 30 Miles) but that he (Dupré) objected to the Distance and offered to write immediately to Col. Smith to halt

shall at Vendalour (about 5 Cos) or to proceed to Poonamalle to which Hyder replyed with seeming indifference, that it would be more convenient to him to move to Trivalour or to the Northward of Madras where he should greater plenty of Forage, that he would be ready to move in an hours time that he would not suffer our Army to approach him nearer then 10 Cos and unless Col: Smith were positively order'd to halt at that Distance, he would march further North, that he (M.r Dupré) not chusing to take upon himself to Order Col: Smith to halt at so great a Distance leaving Hyder between him and Madras, he had promised, that a Letter should be wrote this night from the Governor to Hyder, to inform him of his resolution with respect to Col: Smiths halting, and that he had prevailed on Hyder to promise that he would remain at the Mount until he received it.

The Board being of Opinion that it is much better that Col: Smith should halt at 10 Cos from Hyder then that he (Hyder) should move to Trivalour or to the Northward of Madras where the Countries have not yet received any Damage but which must suffer very greatly from so large a Body of Horse should they march that way, a letter is now wrote to Col: Smith No. 105 directing him not to advance nearer than the plain two Miles on this side of Chinglepat which letter is enclosed in one to Hyder & forwarded.

M.r Dupré acquaints the Board that Hyder Ally had desired a Letter might be wrote to Bengal regarding the Ships said by him to be detained there, which, M.r Dupré acquainted him, had already been done, he then desired that another Letter might be wrote to be delivered to him to forward. He also informs the Board that Hyder promised to send in a Vaquiel tomorrow morning to conclude all Matters &

adjourn'd

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Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'Clock when the Nabob is to be desired to be present.

Friday 31st March

The Board having met according to Adjournment & the Nabob being also present, he is made acquainted with the Purport of the several Articles to which he assents, tho not without evident marks of Reluctance. He is likewise informed that as the Carnatic is included in the Treaty altho his the Nabob's Name is not inserted therein, in Consequence of the Desire he expressed of not being mentioned, it is necessary that he should either by Letter or by some other Power Authorize Us to settle for the Carnatic, upon which he promises to write us a Letter giving Us such Power.

The Nabob is then made acquainted with the Names of the several Persons of the Nawaught Cast whom Hydre has demanded should be set at Liberty, a List of whom with the Nabob's Account of them & his answers respecting each of them is entered as follows.

List of Nawaughts demanded by Hyder Ally with the Nabob's Answers regarding them

List of Nawaughts demanded

Hussain Dost Cawn's Wife (Chinna Saib) who is at Madras.

Horramat Cawns Sister & Daughters who are at Sautgudda.

The Nabobs Answer.

May have Liberty to go, or stay, as they please

Have sent over to the Enemy whom they were desirous towards Ambour as to his Sister, One of them is married to the Son of the Killedar of Carangoly and one to the Killedar of Cawerapauk, the other two are at Sautgud, with their Aunt, the Wife of Mannoer Abdeen Cawn

Then

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Hussein Imaum Cawn & Turbut alli Cawn who are at Voleondahe.

Those have Permission to go when & where they please with Chanda's Mother; if she, however stays at Madras, they are to remain at Sautgur. Were dependant on Gullaum Mastezan Cawn, and are confin'd in the Fort of Arcotteundurg near Chittoor; there to remain, depend on the Nabob's favor.

Hussein alli Cawn's family who are in Carnatic Guddao.

At Sautgudda, if they are desirous of going (leaving the Property they have probably got some where) they may go whenever they please.

Budder uddeen Hussein Cawn with his Mother who are at Rylaur-gudda.

Killedar & Jageerdar of Rylaur Gudda to have permission to go with his Mother & Relations wherever he pleases, of his Relations however, numbers are dead.

Bauker alli Cawn with his Wife Children Mother & Sisters who are Mauhamundel without Sustenance.

Has Permission to go with his Wife. Children & Relations, wherever they please.

Cauder alli Cawn, and Seyd alli Cawn, with their Relations, who are at Arnee.

These People were before at Rauneetmallour and rebelled the first time Hyder came into the Carnatic, afterwards they were taken from Rauneetmallour and confined: which they ought to be still, but if the Governor and Council desire it an Order may be given for their release.

Munhuz alli Cawns Daughter of Dewauns Saibs Wife who are at Vellour.

Dewaun Saibs Mother an old Woman of Eighty, in Vellour Pottah, if she has a mind to go, she may, but she has hardly strength.—

Alli Lemaun Cawns Family who are at Madura.

They were taken at Pondicherry and afterwards released on their entering into some Engagements.— Heeran away to Usoff Cawns (then devoted him, His Family staid at Madura, where they now are, in their own Hou—

ff

Jaffier Ally Cawn with his Wife who are either at Vellore or Pollour

If the Governor and Council are desirous of it, they may go.

He was before Killedar of Cannatie Gudda with his Wife is in Prison if the latter has a mind to it — she may go with her Mother, the Wife of Chunda Saeb.

Muckties Cawn with his Wife & Autummud Tauker Cawn who are at Vellour —

Depend on the Nabobs favor.

Muckties Cawn Killedar of Amboor Gidda with his Wife, & Autummud Tauker Cawn are at Vellour, and confined, for carrying on a Correspondence with the Enemy — This can not be contested — Depends on the Nabobs Favor.

Akbar Ally Cawn Bahadar who is at Vellour.

It is not known, who or where this Man is, if however, he is the same Person that deserted some time ago from Hyder, he cannot be given up if he is desirous of himself to go, he may —

Alley Akbar Cawn Esqr, who is at Vellour.

He was before Killedar of Sagerone & Gajarow is now at Vellour if the Governor & Council are desirous of it he may go.

Exclusive of the abovementioned People whoever belonging to the Nawaughts Est. are without Support, and desirous of coming to Me, Et there be no Molestation given them in so doing, that I may maintain them, & those who are desirous of going to Mocca shall have their Expences paid & Ships furnished by me.

Of the Remaining Nawaughts in general whoever is desirous of going may go.

The Son & Wife of Subdar Hussein Cum with their Brother & Families who have no Sup-

Killedar of Calva, he may go.

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Sapheir Ally Cawn Killedar of Thuncut-
tah alias Carangoly with his Sons whoare
without Support.

He may go.

Seaduk Mund Cawn with his Wife and
Family who have nothing to support them.

Killedar of Coverypauk may go.

Mahomud Caur Cawn with his Sons are
without Support.

May go, if he is desirous of it.

Madeen Ally Cawn, Hydre Ally's Paquit being ar-
rived, with Abdul Gunny Mr. Dupré is deputed to converse with
them & to get the Articles of the Treaty drawn out.

Came in a letter from Col. Smith No. 230 dated
at Madrantacum the 29th. Instant at 4 o'Clock PM advising of his
arrival there after a March of 15 Hours, & that he purposed pro-
secuting his march as soon as the Moon appeard, and would be at
Madras if necessary by the 1st April.

A Message was this afternoon received from
Hydre Ally by his Paquit advising that Col. Smith was advanced
on this Side Chingleput, which is confirmed by a Letter from Col.
Smith dated 30th. No. 231, & desiring that Orders may be immedi-
ately dispatched, directing Colonel Smith to keep at the Distance
of 10 Cs's from him — In Consequence of which a Letter is now
wrote to Col. Smith No. 109 not to advance nearer to Hydre than 10 Cs's.

Received this Evening a letter from Col. Smith by the hands of
Mr. Raitt No. 232 dated this morning near Vendaloor, advising
of his having received there and not till his arrival there the Orders of
Yesterday for halting which he should observe.

Mr. Raitt acquaints the Board that Col. Smith has
desired him to represent the Necessity of the Army's taking such a
Position where it may be supplied, as they are in want of Necessaries
of all kinds — Hydre Ally's Paquit thereupon acquainted that
the Army must either come to Madras, or he must procure a Cowle
from

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from his Master for Provisions & Supplies being sent to the army without Molestation which he promises to obtain – A Letter is therefore now dispatchd to Col. Smith № 110 advising him that Supplies will be forwarded tomorrow & desiring him to send in Bullocks, Bags, &c.

Came in a Letter from Captain George Browne at Palamcotah dated 19th Instant № 233 advising that the Sultaun & Shanoguny Polygar had joind the Enemy, who had march'd against Vasanellour, but which place he hoped would be able to hold out against them, as he had reinforced it with two of his best Company's of Sepoys & had supplied it with Ammunition.

Mr. Dupré who has been engaged this whole Day in Conference with Hydro's Vaquil acquaints the Board that after much Altercation & Difficulty he has procured the Articles to be drawn out in Persian in the Manner agreed to at Hydri Camp & that they were sent to him for his Approbation, that the principal Subject of Dispute has been the Ships taken on the other Coast. That the Vaquil had been informd of the Names whom the Nabob had consented should have a Liberty of which he has advised his Master.

Adjourn'd 'till tomorrow morning at 8 o'Clock.

Saturday 1st April.

The Board met according to Adjournment.

Mr. Hodley being returnd takes his Seat at the Board.

The Arrival of Hydro Ally within the Bounds of the place having prevented Major Bonjours marching with the Escort of Provisions to Col. and as We learn by a Letter received this Day from Lt. Barton at Dindigarry dated 28th March № 235, that the place is closely invested & in great want of Provisions, a Letter is now wrote to Col. Smith, № 111 directing him, to order Lt. Col. Laing, who, we understand from Mr. Raitt is returning towards Chittapet, to proceed to Vellour; & there wait over further

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Orders, either to march with the Rice & Provisions that have been collected to Colar, or to execute such other Service as may be found requisite.

The Hydre Ally's Vacquil having received an answer from his Master to the Articles sent him last night, acquaints the Board that his Master had directed him to represent that the Demand he made of the Ships taken on the other Coast was not on account of the Value of them but that his Honor was concern'd in requiring some acknowledgment on that account, and that he therefore insisted that two Ships & two or three Gallivats should be restored. And that he also demanded the release of Mucclas Cawn the Killedar of Amboor. In reply to which we repeatedly urged to the Vacquil the Impossibility of our being able to make any certain Stipulation with regard to the Ships & Vessels taken on the Malabar Coast for the reasons before given. But still it appeard from the Vacquils Discourse that Hydre would not depart from his Demand & the big reason to apprehend that the Negotiation would break off, if some Means were not devised to satisfy him in this particular. With respect to Mucclas Cawn the Vacquil is informd that his release must depend on the favour of the Nabob, to whom he had acted as a Traitor in the Correspondence he carried on with Hydre ally at Amboor, of which the Nabob had incontestable Proof.

Adjourned till tomorrow morning at 8 o'Clock.

Sunday 2. April.

The Board having met according to adjournment a Letter from Col. Smith dated the 1st Instant at Vendalour N°. 236, & which came open thro' the Hands of Hydre ally is read acknowledging the receipt of the Orders for his keeping at the Distance of 10 C.s from the Enemy & proposing moving to that Distance the next Day.

The Board having waited till near 11 o'Clock in Expectation

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Expectation of Hyder Ally's answer to the Proposals sent him last Night, but none being received of his Vaquil acquainting the Board that his Master had directed him to apply for another Order for Col: Smith's remaining at the Distance of 10 Cos from him as he Exacted that Col: Smith was advancing towards him & that Lt. Col: Lang was also approaching very near, and declared that unless such repeated Orders are sent, that his Master would move from the Ground.

As the above Letter from Col: Smith came thro Hyder's Hands, by which he must perceive that Col: Smith's purposed moving to the Distance he was order'd, the Suspicions entertained by Hyder are without any Foundation & his Demand of another Letter to Col: Smith very unreasonable — And as there is too much reason to apprehend from the groundless Suspicions expressed by Hyder, and his having delayed returning an answer to the Proposals sent him last Night, that he has some latent Designs, a Letter is now wrote to Colonel Smith No. 112 informing him of our Suspicions & directing him to hold the Army in readiness to follow Hyder, should he move to the Northward.

Immediately after the above Letter was dispatch'd which was at 11 o'Clock in the morning, Intelligence came in that Hyder was moving to the Northward, and his Line of March was plainly perceived from the Fort — In Consequence of which a Letter was immediately wrote to Colonel Smith No. 113 advising him thereof, and directing him to march to the Northward, or even to this place if necessary.

Received Intelligence about 1 o'Clock that Lieutenant Col: Lang was advanced near to Col: Smith, whereupon a Letter was wrote No. 114 directing Col: Smith to order Lt. Col: Lang to Conjeveram, or take post between this place &

London Mss

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Pundamallée, or at such place as he might judge proper.

Came in Intelligence about 7 o'Clock this Evening that Hydre Ally was encamped at Trivitore about 6 Miles North of Madras, and the Vacquil advises that the Cause of his moving was the want of Forage — In Consequence of which, and of the Vacquils acquainting us that he had received an Answer from his Master respecting the Article of the Ships, a Letter was wrote to Colonel Smith No. 115, advising him of the above & directing him to keep the Distance before ordered — Immediately after the above Letter was signd Intelligence was received of Hydre Ally's having encamped at Madavaram which lies to the Westward of Trivitore, of which Colonel Smith was informed by a Peon sent by a Peon expd.

Hydre Ally's Vacquil requainted the Board that his Master on Answer to what he had wrote to him last Night respecting the Ships, had consented to relinquish his demand of them & desired that it might be inserted in the Treaty, that the Ships taken on both Sides be mutually forgiven — In Consideration of which he requests that such of the Stores as We can spare may be sent at Colar & Penneatgy.

We are well pleased to find that Hydre Ally has at length relinquished a Demand, which, has already occasioned so much Altercation, and which We had reason to fear, would have proved the Cause of breaking off the Negotiation — and as the bringing away the whole of the Stores remaining at Colar would necessarily require much time & Expence, & as some of them are of no great Consequence & may be spared and indeed as We are very apprehensive that the Place & Stores may already be in the Enemy's hands, Lists of them are now drawn out and delivered to the Vacquil, who is to be acquainted that this is not to be inserted in the Treaty.

Stores

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Stores which are to be left at Clar:

18 Ps. Guns	2
9 Do. Do.	1
Carriages for Do.	4
24 Lbs. Shott	264 in all
18 Do. Do.	1000
9 Do. Do.	1000
Grape Shott for 18 & 9 Pounders	all
Cartridges filld with Powder 18 Lbs. 9 Lbs. & 6 Lbs. or all	
Bottoms for Shott	184
Bowhols	all
Mamoty's	150
Gun Powder	100 Barrels.

Musquet Cartridges all, except what the Troops have, thereare 100,000.

Flints all in Store.

Rammers, Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Pickers, Worms &c. all these are which were some the wants, and many other small Stores.

Stores which are to be left at Vizadigerry and Pedda[illegible]

Dungum.

All the Guns (except one little Gun belonging to the Sepoys of the 18th Battalion) and all the other Stores of Powder, Shott, ammunition, Provisions, &c.

The Vacquil then proceeds to represent that as his Master had relinquish'd his Demands of the Ships & every thing was in a fair way of being adjusted, he hoped that We would consent to a request his Master had desired him to make that the Detachment under Lieut: Col: Laing might assist him in reducing two or three Places which had no Dependance on the Carnatic or the Tributaries or allies of the Nabob or the Company — In answer to which the Vacquil is acquainted, that His Master has already been inform'd

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informd of our Resolution not to enter into an Offensive Alliance, that We can never consent to assist him in any Offensive Measures against his Neighbours, Upon which the Vacanit dropt the Subject.

Orderd that the Treaty of Peace between us in English & Persian conformable to the Articles which have been agreed to, & that it be executed as soon as possible.

Chs Bourchier
Jno. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton

Jas. Bourchier
Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 3. April 1769.

Col: Smith expects the Distressed State of Colar for Provisions

Purposes moving to the Mount agreeable to our Orders of yesterday & to order Captain Matthews Battalion to attack Shiravaserore.

Captain Alexanders Battalion ordered to convoy Rice to Colar.

Col: Smith ordered to halt at the Mount, Signals settled in Case of its being necessary for him to move to Madras.

Colonel Smith requires the orders for his remaining 300 Cos from Hyder.

Came in a Letter from Colonel Smith dated yesterday No. 237 advising of his having received a Letter from Lt. Colonel Lang dated the 28th. March, representing the distressed State of the Garrison of Colar, that the Enemy had entirely cut off all Supplies, going thither, that the Europeans had only Sheep to serve them to the 31st. Instant, and that the Rice would be all expended by the 7th. & that all their other necessaries such as Curry Stuff Tobacco &c. were already expended & recommending that immediate Measures be taken for its relief. Colonel Smith also in a Letter dated this Day at 2 o'Clock in the morning acknowledges the receipt of the Orders for his marching to the Mount & advises that he purposed moving Captain Matthews Battalion of Sepoys to attack Shanavaseron; before the Receipt of the General's for moving agreeable to our Directions — In Consequence of which a Letter was wrote to Lieutenant Baker at Conadigerry No. 118, advising him that Captain Alexanders Battalion of Sepoys was ordered with a Quantity of Rice to Conadigerry & directing him to advise Captain Kelly thereof & if possible to get a part conveyed to Colar. A Letter was also wrote to Col: Smith No. 120 directing him to remain at the Mount, & advising him of the Signals to be made from the Fort should any Motions of Hydrat Ally's make it necessary for him to march to Madras.

Came in a Letter from Colonel Smith dated near the Mount this Day No. 239, acknowledging the receipt of the Orders sent him for his keeping at the Distance of 8 or 10 Cos from Hyder Ally's Army.

Received a Letter from Captain George Brown dated 23 March No. 240 advising the Fort of Vaseinellour had been given up to the Enemy notwithstanding the Reinforcement he had sent for its Defence.

Came

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Came in a letter from Lieut.d Colonel Lang dated 30.th March No.o 245 advising of his arrival at Arnée & that he purposed moving to Arcott to secure the pettah of that place.

Ordered with his Detachment to convoy Provisions to Colar.

It being thought that Captain Alexanders Batt.n will be insufficient to escort the Provisions to Colar, Ordered now sent to Lieutenant Colonel Lang No.o 125 to march with his Detachment for that purpose.

Monday. 3 april 1769 5 o'Clock PM.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqrs Governor President
Josias Dupre'
Alex.r Wynch
Sam.l Ardley
George Dawson
Rich.d Brickenden

George Stratton
James Bourchier
George Mackay.

Mr. Andrews absent on Service.

Hydrs Vaquil makes Representation regarding the attack of Shenavas Party.

Hydrs Vaquil represents to the Board that his Master has received Intelligence that Col. Smith had caused the Detachment under Shinnavas Heroone to be attacked, & that six or seven Men & Horses had been killed —

The Vaquil is thereupon acquainted that upon his Master moving yesterday to the Northward for we were ignorant of his Intentions We had ordered Colonel Smith to move immediately to the Mount & that he had thought it necessary to order a Battalion of our Sepoys to attack the Troops under Shinnavas Heroone to prevent his interrupting the march of our army, that nevere sorry the affair should have happened, but it can only be imputed to the sudden Motion his Master made, which obliged Us to take every Precaution & to his Masters having extended our Letter of the 2.d directing Colonel Smith to halt instead of forwarding it to him.

answer made him.

The Vaquil is further acquainted that Colonel Smith has acknowledg

Fort St. George 3 April 1769

acknowledged the receipt of your Orders for keeping at the Distance of eight or ten Cos. from Hydre Ally.

The Treaty of Peace being drawn out in English and Persian is now executed by the Board in the presence of Hydre Ally's Vaquil, & Mr. Stracey is appointed to proceed with it to Hydre Ally's Camp to get the same executed by him, and the following Instructions are now delivered to Mr. Stracey.

To Mr. Edward Stracey

Instructions to Mr. Stracey.

Sir

The several articles of Peace between the Company & the Nabob Hydre Ally Cawn Bahaudre being adjusted, We have thought proper to appoint you to proceed to his Camp to get the Treaty signed & executed by him, & mutually exchanged.

As soon as the Nabob Hydre Ally Cawn has executed the Treaty, you will request of him a Letter to Meer Hazel Ulla Cawn to forbear all Hostilities and to withdraw his Troops from the Madura & Tinnevelly Countries and deliver up the Forts he may have taken to the Officers who may be sent to take Possession of them, and not to leave them in the hands of the Polygars.

You will also request of the Nabob Letters to the Officers Commanding at Mulanagul & the Troops near Calicut acquainting them of Peace being concluded that Hostilities are to cease, that Calicut will be delivered up to his people as soon as the Garrison & Stores to come with them are withdrawn which he has done without the least delay, & in the mean time the Garrison should be permitted to pass to and fro without Molestations.

The Nabob will also send Directions to his Officers commanding at all Places belonging to the Carnatic Payen

Castle

Fort St. George 3 April 1769

Gatto to retire & leave the places to the Circar Troops. and the Officer at Carour must also be ordered to cease all Hostilities & to abandon all places belonging to the Carnatic Circar.

Hydre Ally Cawn having expressed a desire that some Stores may be left in the Forts of Colar and Venkatigerry for their defence you have herewith a list of such Stores as you may engage shall remain in them.

We are Sir

Your affectionate Friends

Charles Bourchier &c Council.

Fort St. George
3 April 1769.

Purport of Letter to Hydre ally sent by Mr Stracey.—

A Letter is also now wrote to Hydre ally Cawn as entered in Country Correspondence No. 127 to be sent by Mr. Stracey, informing him of the Treaty's being executed by Us & explaining to him the affair relating to the attack of Shimnavas Peons Party.

Letters are also now wrote to Lieutenant Barton at Venkatigerry and Captain Kelly at Colar No. 119 & 120 advising them of the Treaty's being concluded, & directing them not to do any Injury to the Forts which are to be restored to Hydre ally Cawn.

Letter wrote to Lt. Barton at Venkatigerry & Capt. Kelly at Colar advising them of the Peace.

A Letter is also now wrote by the desire of Hydre ally Cawn's Vaequil to be forwarded by his Master to the President & Council of Bombay No. 124 advising them of the Conclusion of the Treaty.

Letter to Bombay to be sent by Hydre ally Cawn.

C. Bourchier
Jon. Du Bré
John Call

Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bourchier

Fort St. George 1th. April 1769

Received a Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William dated 1st March No. 213.

At a Consultation Present

Tuesday 4th. April.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré John Call
* Alexr. Wynch John Andrews
Saml. Ardley George Stratton
George Dawson James Bourchier
George Hackay

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* Mr. Andrews being returnd takes his Seat at the Board

* Mr. Brikenden indisposed.

* Mr. Stracey returns with the Treaty executed by Hyder ally Cawn.

* Mr. Stracey being returnd lays before the Board the Treaty executed on the part of Hyder ally Cawn, which is ordered to be now entered — The Board then proceed to make such Observations on the several Articles of the Treaty, as may be necessary for the Information of our Honble Masters, in doing which it is necessary to consider.

1st The Motives & reasons which induced us to accede to them.

2dly The natural Consequences to be expected therefrom.

With regard to the 1st Point proposed to be considered, We have in the Course of our Proceedings urged the reasons which induced Us to adopt measures for bringing about a Peace, and as it is intended to collect together the several Arguments that have been used to shew the absolute Necessity of that Measure, that our Honble Masters may see at one View the Motives for our Conduct, It will only be necessary to shew that the several Articles of the Treaty are as favorable as in our present Situation could be obtaind, and to recite in a Summary way the Consequences which may naturally be expected therefrom.

A Treaty

231 Fort St. George 1th April 1769

A Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Peace made and concluded between the Governor and Council of Fort St. George in behalf of the Honble English East India Company for all their Possessions and for the Carnatic Payen Gatte on the one Part and the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudre, for the Country of Mysore, Hydre Nagur and His other Possessions on the other Part, on the following Conditions.

Observations

It must appear remarkable, that when the Carnatic is included in the present Treaty, that the Nabob who is the Governor thereof is not made a Party. To illustrate this matter it is necessary to observe that We even desired that the Nabob should be inserted as one of the Contracting Parties. but the Enmity subsisting between Him and Hyder Ally, is so deeply rooted in their Hearts, that We believe nothing can ever induce them to live on fair Terms with each other, much less to enter into any sincere Engagements of Friendship; and altho We have repeatedly represented to the Nabob the absolute Necessity of concluding a Peace, Yet We are convinced he would rather suffer His whole Country to be laid waste, and submit to all the fatal Consequences so justly to be apprehended from prosecuting the War than consent to a Peace with a Man he so much detests. He has it is true given His assent to the several Articles of the Treaty and promised to authorize Us by a writing to settle for the Carnatic, but that proceeded entirely from his seeing Us determined to conclude a Peace and he had no other Alternative to pursue.

Article

Fort St. George Ap.th April 1769

Treaty

Article 1st That all Hostilities shall immediately cease on the Conclusion of this Treaty which is to Continue perpetual or as Long as the Engagements subsisting may exist. That Peace & Friendship shall take place between the Contracting Parties particularly including therein the Rajah of Tanjore, the Mahratta Rajah, and Marai Row, who are Friends and Allies of the Carnatic Payen Gaut) That He as well as the others shall also all others the Friends and Allies be esteemed as Friends and Allies of the Contracting Parties, provided Carnatic, that We might make as they do not become the Aggressors & Merit with them our having against either of them, but if they encluded them in the Treaty. are Aggressors they are not to be assisted by either Party.

Article 2d That in Case either of the Contracting Parties shall be attacked, they shall from thin Nothing for concluding a Peace with respective Countries mutually Ills was that he might, in case of Not obtaining our Assistance, it is not to be wonder'd at that he should so strenuously press that the Alliance should be made both Offensive and defensive as hath in our former Proceedings been set forth — We Offensive were past We absolutely rejected and wished Endeavored to declare the Defensive

Observations.

Art.e 1st The Reason why the King of Tanjore, & the other Conference with the Hoydre Ally the 30th of March at Night. & and as Hoydre Ally so strenuously insisted on the King of Tanjore being particularly mention'd. It appeard necessary in the Account which Mr. Dupre gave Us on his Return from the

Art.e 2d As We have reason to believe that Hoydre Ally principal Aim was that he might, in case of

Pay

Fort St. George 14th April 1769

Bay of the Sardars and Commandants to be as it shall be agreed on at the Time.

Defensive, as far as could be done without absolutely breaking off the Treaty, as We were fully sensible of the Difficulties in which We might be thereby involved. But no Peace could be expected without it - And it was with the utmost Difficulty that Hyder Ally would consent to the Article even in its present form, We are sorry to say it leaves Us but too much Cause to apprehend future Troubles and Embarrassments, and which will require our utmost Care and Attention to obviate; this Article must therefore be considered as arising from Political Necessity not Choice.

Article 3 The Presidency of Bom bay and all the Factories and places which were before or are now under their Government are included in this Treaty of friendship, and the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudr engages out of his Friendship and regard to the Company to grant to them, the Factories Privileges & Exemptions in Trade in the same manner, as they before held them moreover to release all the Sardars Europeans, Sepoys &c. who may have been taken on that

Art. 3 The Difficulty which attended the adjusting this Article appears fully upon the Face of our Proceedings. Upon the whole We have reason to be well Satisfied with the Manner in which it now Stands, which is as favorable as our Situation could possibly allow Us to expect; And We have reason to hope & think from the favorable Disposition which Hyder Ally expressed towards the Company that Matters with regard to the Presidency of

that Side, and that immediately of Bombay will be settled to
on the the Arrival of a proper Person their Satisfaction.
from the Governor and Council of
Bombay for that Purpose and also
to settle the particulars of the Priv-
ledges of Trade and other Matters
relative to the Sandal Wood &
Pepper &c. Articles of Trade
And as there is now establishing
between the Contracting Parties
(the Company and the Nabob Hy-
der Ally Cawn) a perpetual Peace,
there is no Doubt, but the Presidency
of Bombay will exchange with
the said Nabob a Treaty to the
same Purport as this respecting
the Affairs of the said Place &c.
and all the Factories on that Side.
With regard to the Ships &c. on Both
may have been taken on both sides
in the Time of this War. It is
hereby agreed and stipulated that
they shall be mutually forgiven
and no Claim or Demand many
Account made for them here-
after.

Article 8th The above Nabob engages that all the Officers, Europeans and Sepoys, belonging to the Presidency of Madras, shall immediately be released on the

Art. 9th Requires no other Remark than that there be Leave of as many Europeans both on this and the Malabar Coast who had during the War been

Fort St. George 4th April 1769.

on the arrival of a proper person at Leer taken by him, was a very
Bengalure to demand them, also materiall motive for our con-
that all the Sadars and People be-cluding a peace, as those poor peo-
-longing to the Carnatic, Payen- -ple must otherwise have conti-
-Gatte who have been taken in this -nued to languish in Confine-
War shall likewise be released. The -ment, if the War had lasted
English Company engaging on much longer would probably
their Side to release the People be-have perished in Poisons.
-longing to the said Nabob, who
may have been taken also in
this War.

Article 5th The contracting par- Art 5th The mutual Restoration
-ties mutually engage and agree of Places We have reason to think
that the Forts and Places which equally advantageous to the Nabob
may have been taken by either as to Hydre Hydr ally; considering
Party from the other in this War, that the Places We have in the
shall be mutually restored, ex- Balagate could not be maintained
-cept the Fort of Carour & its Dis- without more Expence than they
-tricts. And Whereas, the Eng- would yield advantage, and that
-lish Company have in their Forts of the advices We daily received from
Colar & Vencatigerry (exclusive of the Tinnevellie Country of the Pro-
the former Stores therein) many- gress made by Meer Ghazel Alla
Cannon, Shott, Powder, Ball & Cawn, Hydres Officer, the De-
Musketts the Nabob Hydr ally Section of the Nabobs Troops
Cawn, engages that the said Com- there, and the Combination of the
-pany shall have Permission to Polygars to favor the Enemy, gave
bring away the same without Us just reason to apprehend the
any let or Molestation whatever loss of that Country, as many
being given them therein, and as soon as they principal Forts had already been
are withdrawn the said Forts shall be in- given up to the Enemy, with re-
mediately evacuated & restored to the said spect to Carour it did belong to the
Nabob. Mysore

In

Fort St. George 1th April 1769

Mysore Country &c was taken during the Siege of Pondicherry, and ostaken Latterly by Hydre Ally &c now claimed as an appendage to the Mysore Dominions, We wished and used all possible Endeavors to get it restored to the Carnatic, but finding Hydre Ally inflexible on this Article, we thought it more advisable to yield the point thereto, than the Continuance of the War.

In Witness whereof the said Contracting Parties have interchangeably Signed & sealed the two Instruments of the same Tenor & Date viz.

The said President & Council on behalf of the English East India Company and the Carnatic Payen Gatte in Fort St. George this third Day of April in the Year of the Christian Æra 1769 and the said Nabob Hydre Ally Cawn Bahauder at his Camp at Madura ram the twenty fifth Day of the Moon Leekyd in the Year of Hegerah 1182.

A Letter as now wrote N.o 125 by Desire of Hydre Ally Cawn's Vacquil to be forwarded by his Master to the President & Council of Fort William advising them of the Conclusion of the Treaty & repeating his Application regarding the Ships said to have been detained there.

The

Fort St. George 4th April 1709

The following letters are also now wrote and sent away.

N.o 126 To Colonel Smith advising him of the Conclusion of the Treaty, but as some Points remain to be adjusted, recommending to him to be on his Guard.

N.o 127 & 128 To Captain Kelly at Colar & Lieutenant Barton at Vencatigerry advising them of the Execution of the Treaty of Peace and directing them to cause the same to be made publick & acquainting them of the Convoy of Provisions ordered to Colar under Lieutenant Colonel Lang.

Agreed that Orders be sent to Mr. Brooke at Cuddalore to hold the 4.th Battalion of Sepoys in readiness to march to Tritchinapoly on the shortest notice; & that Major Flint be directed to order the 7.th Battalion compleated to 1000 Effective at least from the 10.th & 11 Battalions to proceed immediately to Madura to enable Lieutenant Colonel De Beck & Captain Browne to place Garrisons in the several Forts in the Tinnavelly Country which have been taken by Meer Phazel Ulla Cawn, until the Nabob can send People to take Possession of them — and Lieutenant Colonel Debeck is to be directed on their Arrival to Detach 1500 Sepoys, with proper Officers & two field Peices to receive the several forts from Meer Phazel Ulla Cawn, and to prevent their falling into the hands of the Poligars and he is also to be instructed to concert measures with Captain Browne & Buchanan Row the Nabobs Manager for settling the Country in the Country in the best manner they can able.

The President is desired to apply to the Nabob for Orders to his Officers at Ristnagurry, Veniambady & Tripattore for the Delivery up of those Places to the Offices We may appoint to receive them, that they may be restored to Hyder ally Cawn, agreeable to the Treaty. Agreed

Fort St. George 4th. April 1769

Agreed that Messrs. Dupre, Ambrose & James Bourchier be appointed a Deputation to proceed to Hyder at[illegible] Cavem, with proper Presents on behalf of the Company.

Chs. Bourchier
Jos. Du Bré
John Call

Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier
Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 5th April 1769.

5th Pursuant to the Resolations of yesterday, the undermentiond Letters were Dispatchd.

No. 132 To Lieutenant Col: DeBeck Commanding at Madura.
No. 133 To Captain George Bonne Commanding at Palamcottah.
No. 134 To Major Flint Commanding at Trichinapoly.
No. 135 To Henry Brooke Esqr. Chief at Cuddalore.

About Noon this Day the Deputation set out with the Presents for Hydre Ally Cawn.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupre — John Call
Alexr. Wynch — John Andrews
Samuel Ardley — George Stratton
George Dawson — James Bourchier
— George Mackay

Thursday 6th April.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

The Deputation being returnd acquaint the Board that notwithstanding the Treaty had been mutually executed & exchanged, Hydre Ally Cawn insisted that all the Nawaults in general should have Liberty to leave the Carnatic, and that he had declared to Chouliapah their Interpreter that he would not release any of our Prisoners, until his Demands were complied with — A Letter from him to Mr. Dupré as entered in Country Correspondence No. 132 just now received is also read, advising that he purposed marching the Distance of four Cos. where he should remain till he receiving the Order for their Release, & that he should send Nizam Ally Deim for the said Order.

The Deputation return.

Hydre ally insists upon the release of the Nawaults in general.

The Nabob being present & made acquainted with the above Demand, and it being also represented to him how much the Country must suffer by Hydre Ally's continuing in it

he

Fort St. George 6th. April 1769

The Board consents to it, desires that a Letter may be wrote him on the Subject. Letter wrote him in Consequence.

he at last consents, tho' with much Reluctance, to the release of the Newaigkis in general, but desires that a Letter may be wrote him making it a request from us — A Letter is thereupon now wrote him No. 135 — & he promises to prepare the necessary Boys.

As it is possible, that Hydre Ally not satisfied with the Terms he has already obtained, may start further Difficulties It is agreed that Colonel Smith's presence be requested at the Board, that we may have his Sentiments with regard to our Ability's to prosecute the War, in case it should become Necessary and the Probability there may be of his gaining any advantage which may put us in a better Situation than at present. A Letter is therefore now wrote him by the President for that purpose.

Chunda Saib's Widow applies for Leave to depart with her family.

Read a Letter from the Widow of Chunda Saib as entered in Country Correspondence No. 135 setting forth the Ease and Satisfaction She, and her family have enjoyed while under the English Protection, & requesting Permission to depart with her family out of the Carnatic.

As by the Capitulation made with Mr. Lally at Pondicherry, we engaged that the Widow & family of Chunda Saib should live unmolested under the Company's Protection, We look upon the above Application to be a full discharge from our said Engagement; a Cowle in the following Terms is therefore now drawn out and ordered to be sent her.

A Cowle granting her

Cowle to Rajah Saibs Widow

The President & Council of Fort St. George having in every respect fulfilled the Engagements they entered into with General Lally at the Surrender of Pondicherry by giving to Kyroon Sahiba the Mother of Raza Saib and her family — the Protection of the English Flag, do hereby at the desire of the said Kyroon Sahiba give full and free Liberty to the said Kyroons Sahiba to withdraw herself with her Family from under their protection and to proceed to any other place the

Fort St. George 6th. April 1769

She may think proper without the hindrance or Molestation, holding themselves from this time forth fully released and discharged from their said obligation to give her further Protection.

Done in Fort St. George, this 6th April 1769

The following Instructions for Major Bonjour appointed to deliver over the places to be given up to Hyder ally Cawn, and to receive from him the Prisoners taken during the Course of the War, are now prepared.

To Major Bonjour.

Sir

Instructions to Major Bonjour for the restoration of the Peace and the receipt of the Prisoners.

A Treaty of Peace, of which you have Extracts of such Articles as are necessary, having been concluded between the Company and the Nabob Hyder ally Cawn Bahauder, by certain Articles of which Treaty it is agreed that the places taken on either Side during the War shall be restored, and Prisoners released, We have chosen you to see the Execution of these Conditions & some other Matters as soon as you shall be hereafter instructed. You will therefore prepare to proceed with the Nabob Hyder ally Cawn Bahauder, who purposes to march from hence to the Valley by Way of Trinomalie, Changama, Syngarpettah, &c.

On your march thro the Carnatic with the said Nabob which we hope will be by Chinglepatt, Wandewash, Chittapatt, because that part of the Country has already suffered and cannot be much more hurt, you will represent if it should be necessary that the Nabob ought to prevent his people from plundering and committing any act of Violence as he marches along, and you will take care to advise any of Forts not to fire, or molest his Army should he march within reach of the Guns.

Inclosed herewith you have a Letter for Abou Rusched Cawn the Nabob Wolau Jah's commanding Officer at Kistnagurry who is directed to deliver up that Place to you &c.

Fort St. George 6th April 1769

are to cause it to be delivered up to the Nabob Hyder Ally or such person as he shall appoint, as also Tripatore & Vaniambady — all the Provisions Stores and Ammunition are to be left in those places except such as are necessary for the Troops in them to march as far as Ambour or Vellore — and tho' it is probable there may be at Kistnagerry one or two small field pieces, belonging to the Nabob yet you may consider if they are worth carrying away and leave them or not as you judge proper. When the places are surrender'd, you must be careful to obtain Positive orders & permission for Abdul Rezeck Cawn, and the Troops under his command to pass unmolested with their Arms some ammunition to defend themselves & Baggage to Ambour or Vellore — Syngarpettah is to be also restored, if it is not already retaken.

From the Valley we suppose the Nabob Hyder Ally will march directly to Bengalore where he has promised to assemble all our Officers and Men belonging to the East Troops now Prisoners with him, and as soon as they are so assembled deliver them to you, to march back into the Carnatic. You will therefore press him on this subject, and get it accomplished as soon as possible. We shall order a Surgeon or Surgeon's Assistant & 15 Dooleys to go to join you at Bengalore from Vellore & also a Paymaster with some money to pay the People & defray the Expences of your return. We also order 500 Pagodas to be taken with you and a Company of Sepoys for your Escort, another Company will go with the Dooleys, and some to keep the Men in order, and prevent irregularities in your return, which we suppose will be by the Route of Colar & Venkatygerry & thro' the Valley according as the Nabob Hyder Ally shall direct, & give people to conduct you.

During your stay at Bangalore, or Residence with the Nabob Hyder Ally you will at all times make such Representa-

Fort St. George 6th April 1769

Representations as you may judge necessary and proper between two Powers at Peace; and you will not fail to assure him on all occasions that if he faithfully observes the Treaty, and seeks the Company's Friendship, he may depend on our strict adherence thereto, and perpetual desire to maintain the best understanding with him, & a free and mutual Intercourse between the Carnatic & Mysore Country's

You are to leave with your 6 Hircars, to send such advices as you judge proper from time to time, to the President or to Us, and you have also a Cypher to write by if necessary.

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servants

Charles Bourchier

&c. Council.

Fort St George
6th April 1769.

Letter to Select Committee at Bengal advising of our operations & the Conclusion of the Treaty —

A Letter to Select Committee at Fort William dt. No. 136 informing them of our operations since our last advices, & of the Conclusion of the Treaty, is now signed to be sent off by Snow Dolphin.

Wrote also a Letter to Lieutenant Col. Laing dt. No. 137 enclosing him lists of the Stores agreed to be left at Colar & Bnealigerry, & directing him after the other Stores & the Garrisons are withdrawn to deliver over those Forts to such People as Hyder Ally Cawn may appoint to receive them.

Lieutt Col. Laing ordered to deliver over the forts Colar & Bnealigerry

Adjourned till 6 o'Clock in the Evening, by which time Colonel Smith may be expected in Town.

6 o'Clock in the Evening —

The Board having met according to adjournment & Colonel Smith being also present, Letters

mags

Fort St. George 6th April 1769

made acquainted with the reason of our having desired he would
comein, and requested to give Us his opinion with regard to the mea-
sures to be taken, should We be obliged to recommence the War; in
doing which, it is recommended to him to consider, the State of the
Troops & Cattle, the Condition of the Country, the Low Ebb to which
our Treasury is reduced (the particulars of which he is informed of)
& Whether he can suggest any means of gaining such advantages
over the Enemy, as may put Us on a better footing to treat of Peace
than we are at present; or if the present Treaty should only prove
Temporary, whether he thinks such a Cessation will be attended,
with any advantage or not? - He thereupon acquaints the
Board that considering the reduced State of the Troops the dis-
tressed Condition of the Country together with our Inability to obtain
any certain Resources of Money for carrying on the War, he does
not see any Probability of our being able to obtain any advantage
over the Enemy, which may enable Us to insist on more advan-
tageous Terms of Peace; and that even if the present Treaty be
only Temporary, such a respite will certainly be of advantage,
as it will give time to the Europeans who are Sick to recover
the Sepoy Battalion may be recruited & every Department of the
Army put upon a proper footing -

Colonel Smith is then desired to give his opinion
his Opinion in writing which he promises to do.

Geo: Mackay Chs Boudoin

P. DuPré

John Call

Sam. Ardley

Geo. Stratton

P. Vansittart

245 Fort St. George 8th. April 1769

8th This morning Mr. Wynch embarked for Mazulipatam.

Saturday 8th. April

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President.

Josias Du Pré — John Call

John Andrews — Sam. Ardley

George Stratton — George Dawson

James Bourchier

George à Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Ally Temaum Cawn being arrived this Day from Hydre Ally Cawn, with the accustomary Present of an Elephant & a Dress to the President is saluted with 13 Guns & the Orders for the release of the Nowaglits are delivered to him.

Mohydeen Ally Cawn, Hydre Ally Cawn's Vaquiel then acquaints the Board that his Master had wrote to him in very strong Terms in respect to the Stores remaining in Colar, expecting that they should be delivered up to him with the place And that his Master had expressed an earnest desire to have an Interview with the President, the Nabob, Mararirow, & Mr. Call.

It is necessary to explain the Matter relative to the Stores at Colar. Hydre Ally Cawn having most strenuously insisted in the Course of the Negotiation on the restitution of the Ships that had been taken from him at Mangalore, which WE as positively rejected — At length he proposed as an alternative to relinquish his Demand of the Ships, if we would give him the Stores in Colar in lieu thereof — This we also refused but at last, to put an End to the Controversy proposed to leave a part of them only at Colar — Matters were in this State when Mr. Strachey went out to see the Treaty executed by Hydre on

Fort St. George 8th April 1769

on the 3 at Night, and Howas charged with a list of such Stores as He purposed to leave there, which he was authorized to propose to Hyder Ally as our Ultimatum — When Mr. Stracey returned he informed Us that Hyder had executed the Treaty in the form it now stands, as an Instance of his real Inclination for peace but nevertheless he by no means relinquished his Claim to all the Stores in Calar, as an Equivalent for the Ships taken from him at Mangalore, and Hyder's Vaquil at the same time persisted in the like Claim on behalf of his Master, which he continues as positively to refuse, but as from a letter this Day received from Captain Kelly dated the 7 Instant at No. 251 representing the distressed State of the Garrison, for want of Pay, Provisions & Ammunition, as well as from former Advices, there is great reason to apprehend that the Fort of Calar with all the Stores are by this time in the Hands of the Enemy; the Board are of Opinion that it is most advisable to make a Merit with Hyder of giving them up to him agreeable to his request —

Stores to be given up

The Vaquil is therefore acquainted that in Consideration of the friendship now established between the Company & his Master, We had consented that all the Stores except a Brass 6 Pr. belonging to the European Troops, a small 6 Pr. belonging to the Sepoy Battalions and some Spades & pick-Axes, which were only used by Europeans should be left at Calar and Onearigerry conformable to his Masters desire.

And a Letter is now wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Lang No. 110 to that Effect.

With respect to the Interview proposed as it would take up time to adjust the Ceremonials & every hour of Hyder Allys stay in the Carnatic is prejudicial to the Country and increases the Distresses of the Inhabitants; the Vaquil is acquainted that it would be more agreeable to defer it to a more

The Interview not agreed to

favorable

Fort St. George 8th April 1769

favorable opportunity.

A Letter from Hydre Ally Cawn to Mr. Dupré as entered in Country Correspondence N.° 141 expressing a Desire that Venajee Pundat, who was formerly his Vequil at Madras, may remain here in that Capacity; & that Mr. Suffrain, who is one of the Surgeons Assistants may accompany him.

Hydre Ally desires Venajee may remain here as his Vequil.

Agreed that Mr. Dupré do write him an answer acquainting him that We have no objection to Venajee Pundits remaining here, as his Vequil — As to Mr. Suffrain, he being a free Man We cannot order him to attend him, but he may have Liberty to do so if he pleases.

Agreed to.

Presents are then made to Ally Zemaun Cawn, Mohydeen Ally Cawn &c. who then take their Leave.

Wrote a Letter to Henry Brooke Esqr. Chief at Cuddalore N.° 141 directing him to order the 4th Battalion of Sepoys to march immediately to Tricliinapoly.

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Bré
John Call

Sam.l Bradley
Geo.: Stratton

Ja.s Bourchier
Geo.: Mackay.

Fort St. George 10th. April 1769.

At a Consultation Present.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Monday 10th April 1769

Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Saml. Ardley
George Stratton — George Dawson
Jas. Bourchier
George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

The Board in their Minutes and Letters

The reasons and Motives of the Board for concluding a Peace.

for a long time past having occasionally mentioned their many Difficulties and distresses, their just apprehensions of worse and therefore the necessity of concluding a peace, have purposely avoided repeating them in the Course of this Negotiation that they might collect them together and place them in one View before our Honble Employers that they may be the better enabled to Judge of our Conduct. And for the greater perspicuity we shall here treat of this Subject under the following heads.

1st. The Sentiments and Orders of the Honble Court of Directors.
2 The State of our Cash and resources.
3 The State of our Army.
4th. The Condition of the Country.
5th. The State of the Enemys forces & Abilities.
1st. The Sentiments and Orders of the Honble Court.

The Constant Tenor of their Orders has Always expressed in the strongest manner their desire of peace, but more particularly their Orders of the 13th. May last which enjoin it in Terms so positive and precise that We should immediately have complied with them had it been in our Power. We do not mean by reciting these Orders to shelter ourselves under them should our

Consent

Fort St. George 10th April 1769

not met with that approbation which we hope for, since Facts
inducees us to declare that our own reasoning and full Conviction of
the necessity of restoring peace so perfectly Coincide with them that
we should have acted in the same manner we have done had we
not received those Orders.

2. The State of our Cash & Resources.

Amongst the many Difficulties which have
arisen in the Course of this War, the apprehension of wanting money
has been a principal one, and prevented those measures which had
they been taken early might have ensured Us Success or at least
have saved this Country from the Cruel Ravages it has lately
suffer'd. It has often been observed in the Course of our proceed-
ings that without a Body of Cavalry it was very clear and evident
that the Enemy might avoid fighting and thus by protracting
the War, Ruin Us by the Expences of it & at the same time
deprive Us of our Ordinary Resources in the Revenues of Cana-
tic by laying waste the Country with Fire & Sword, but how to
obtain such a Body of Cavalry has been an insuperable diffi-
culty. We have never for the last twelve Months, been able at
any one time to Calculate a reasonable Dependance on more
than three or four Months of our Ordinary Expences, on what
Grounds then could we have entered on Measures for obtaining
such a Body of Cavalry since nothing could appear more
certain than that our whole Stock would be exhausted before
we could have any reasonable Hope of bringing them into
the field.

Had We not received very ample assistance
from Bengal it is beyond a doubt that we must long ago
have sunk under the burden of this War. Uncertain as We
were what further assistance we might receive from Bengal
and thinking it also unreasonable that so great a burthen

should

should lie on the Company even could We have been supplied from thence, if the Nabob had any resources for supporting the Charges of the War. We wrote to the field Deputies at Calar in the Month of October to represent our Distresses in the Strongest manner to the Nabob and to desire he would let Us know the utmost that he could undertake to furnish that knowing our means We might proportion our efforts; He promised Us sixty thousand Pagodas a Month as the utmost stretch of his Abilities and that only so long as the Carnatic remaind undisturbed. At that time our Current Expences exclusive of Investment amounted to upwards of a Lack and an half of Pagodas Pr Month, an Expence so disproportioned to our means made us extremely anxious to bring the War to a Conclusion, and it is not easy to conceive our anxiety and disappointment when the Negotiation which had been opend at Calar was abruptly ended by the Battle of Sholinganaket. In the Month of October being then in Possession of all that we then could depend on from Bengal upon a Calculate of our means admitting all our Revenues to come in as usual when the Country is undisturbed and supposing the Nabob to pay regularly the Sixty thousand Pagodas a Month he promised if the Carnatic remaind undisturbed, it appeard that even at that instance we should be in arrear upwards of Sixty thousand Pagodas by the End of February and not a Pagoda left in our Treasury but if the Enemy should enter the Carnatic (and we had great Cause to fear such an Event not only from Hyder but also from the Soubah of Madavaroy) in that Case we could depend on little more than we had actually in our own power (since the Nabobs promise was only Conditional) and which would not carry Us beyond the End of December. The Nabob being returnd from the Balaghaut the Latter End of Novem-

ber

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November came to Madras and there gave Us personally the strongest assurances, that it was utterly out of his Power to assist Us with more than he had already promised so long as the Carnatic remained undisturbed. About the 9th of December we received from Mr. Broome at Poonah certain Advice that the Poobah & Modavaron had combined against the Carnatic and which we have all the reason to believe was true since Mahadaveron actually proceeded several Days march this way when a Change of Circumstances in the North obliged him suddenly to return - tho' we were not relieved from our Apprehensions till some Months after as his motives were unknown to Us; at the same time Hyder with his whole Army abandoning his own Country suddenly marched towards the Valley & thence into the Carnatic as has been related in our Minutes. Upon a View of our desperate Situation (as it then appeard) The President taking to his assistance some of the Members of the Board in a Conference with the Nabob laid before him the State of our Treasury and every resource We had or could Suggest and conjured him as he tendered the preservation of his own Country to inform Us with the same frankness whether he had or could devise any means of raising or supplying Us with any Money and how much, but instead of that openness, which his and our Dangerous Situation required he protested in the most solemn manner that it was not in his Power to give Us any assistance of money if the Enemy entered the Carnatic upon which it was represented to him in the clearest manner that for want of the means of paying our Forces in the field we should be under an absolute necessity to draw them into the Garrisons of Madras, Velour & Trichinapoly and abandoning the rest of the Country endeavor to preserve them as long as our Troops could be subsisted on the Provision in Store and would stand by us without pay.

Upon

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Upon this State of our Case which was indeed what we had reason to expect, he was desired to reflect, and when he had done so to Communicate to Us his Determination, that we might form some Resolution proportiond to the Exigency of the Case, he accordingly met shortly after. When the State of our Cash and Expectancies being again laid before him with every other material Circumstance of our desperate Situation he then informd Us that having treated with the Soucars and monied men and tried his utmost strength he found that the most he could do was to pay us one Lack of Pags. the End of December on account of the Rent of the Jagire Lands and one Lack more the End of January. We then opend a Subscription amongst the Inhabitants by which a Sum of Pagodas was subscribed by way of Loan at 8 ℘ Cent the only Pagodas 67,500 part thereof was paid in. Application was also made to the absent Creditors who agreed to lend Us the Sum of Pags. 51300 — and afterwards Pags. 31200 and these Sums together with the Supplys since received from Bengal and which we then knew not of, have supported Us to this time.

It has been seen in the Course of our proceedings upon what reasons and in what manner We opend a Correspondence with Hyder to introduce a Negotiation for Peace, to these reasons the Nabob was much averse fearing that a Negotiation commenced under such unfavorable Circumstances could not produce an Advantageous Peace, our Apprehensions are the same, but as We could see no alternative, But that, or more we resolved to try the Issue and in the mean time not to relax in the Operations of the Army and to take advantage of a favorable turn if any such should happen seeing Us thus resolved to bring about a Negotiation for Peace if possible, the Nabob as a further Encouragement to Us to prosecute the War promised Us the further Sum of One

P.

 Fort St. George 10th April 1769 —

Lack of Pagodas in March and one Lack more in May. Mr. Andrews having proceeded to Hydre as is related in its place and returnd from him the Latter End of February with the Articles proposd by him as the Terms of Peace several of them appeared so extraordinary and dishonorable that desperate as our Situation then appeard, it was resolved to use every possible means by Negotiation and further tryals in the field to obtain better terms for that purpose several Conferences were held with the Nabob and Mararoon in which they both strongly urged the Continuance of the War, and assured Us they could procure a Body of Cavalry as shall be more fully explaind under the third Head but at the same time the Nabob protested to Us in the strongest Terms that it would not be in his power to accomplish this undertaking unless we would excuse him from the payment of the two Lacks of Pagodas he had promised Us in March and May those Sums he averred being the utmost stretch of his resources which We absolutely refused and exposed to him again the State of our Treasury and means whence it clearly appeard that without the assistance of those Sums it would not be in our power to pay our own Troops. It would be endless to repeat every Argument every effort he made to induce Us to remit the payment of those Sums and to raise money on the Company's Account of Loan or Draughts on Bengal at any premium at length finding Us determined, he then undertook to pay Us the promised Sums and to procure the Cavalry as had before proposed in Conjunction with Mararoon. The Letters which passed between Us and Hydre on the Subject of his Articles may be seen in their proper places. It will be observed that in the beginning of last Month when he suddenly marched this way and passed our Army he wrote a Letter to the President in Terms which

which seem'd to imply that the disputed Articles might be adjusted to mutual Satisfaction if Mr Andrews and Mr Andrews to him, a Conference was held with the Nabob on that occasion, for it has always been deem'd necessary (and accordingly we have never fail'd with openness and without reserve) to communicate to him every occurrence and to consult him upon every material measure. He as before strongly urged the continuance of the War, giving it as his Opinion that Hyder only meant to deceive Us by which however he could gain no advantage if it were so, since our Orders to Col. Smith were to take every measure against him in the same manner as if the Negotiation were not on foot. When in opposition to this Opinion we shew'd again our inability to carry on the War for want of money and the Cavalry he had promised, to Our great Amazement, he advised the Soliciting a Body of Horse from Mahratta rone and proposing if We would desire to bear the whole Charge of the War himself without putting the Company to any Expence. A proposition so inconsistent with his repeated most solemn Declarations of his utter inability to give any other assistance of money to support the War than such as has been before related excited our Amazement & merited little attention more especially when being press'd to shew Us by what Method or means he purposed to perform such an Engagement he could give Us no other Satisfaction than his Word. We therefore resolved to send Mr Andrews again to Hyder. But the Armies being constantly marching and Countermarching, before Mr. Andrews could reach his Camp he again push'd Col. Smith and came to the Mount where the Negotiation was continued, and ended in the Treaty of Peace before entered - at the Conclusion of this Treaty the State of our Treasury and Expectancies was as follows Viz.t

In

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In the Treasury about 84,000

Promised from Bengal p Ship St. Helena not yet arrived CR 4 Lacks or about ... } 86,400

Due from the Nabob on account of his promised January Kist ..... } 50,000

Due from him the whole of his promised march Kist .. 100,000

promised by the Nabob in May 100,000

420,400

In the Sums of 420 Lacs promised to pay are included all the means of Rents of the Jaghire, from whence nothing could be excepted, if the War continued, nor from any of the other Farms, since nothing in our power could prevent the whole from being ravaged and destroyed.

Our Monthly Expence for the army for the Garrisons and necessary Civil Expences may be computed at about 4 Lacks and an half of Pagodas p Month so that supposing the Nabob to make good his promised Payments every resource that We know of or could reasonably Expect would not carry Us to the end of three Months. This Circumstance alone considered will not we imagine leave a doubt whether we were under a necessity or not of concluding a peace almost on any Terms. We have been thus particular in stating the Difficulties We have been under in regard to money and the Nabobs Conduct in that respect because he has not only strenuously opposed the peace but, highly dissatisfied with the Terms (tho' better could not be obtained) has as We have reason to believe in order to prejudice the publick against our Administration caused reports to be circulated about the Town that We were under no necessity of Concluding a Peace since he had engaged to bear all the Charges of the War, true he did so upon Condition of our engaging with Mahadaver Nerow to conquer the Biddanore Country for him at our Expence

Last

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but this undertaking was only in words. But whatever may be his abilities he has brought himself into this inextricable Dilemma — Either he can, or he cannot furnish Sums proportiond to such a War — if he can he is unpardonable for having thus long delayd it, thereby throwing the burthen on the Company, preventing measures that might have procured Success, and driving Us to the necessity of making Peace on almost any Terms — if he cannot, he is equally unpardonable in endeavoring to deceive Us into a Continuance of the War, without the means of supporting it, and thereby exposing the Carnatic and the Company to utter Ruin. It is a grievous to be obliged to justify ourselves for carrying on the War and for putting an end to it, yet such is our case.

6d
3 ..... The State of our Army.

It appears by the Correspondence and in the Course of our proceedings that after all the Stores intended for the Siege of Bengalure were arrived at Colar the Siege of that place was deemd unwarrantable because the Enemys forces were judyd to be too formidable to admit of such an Undertaking with a prospect of Success — It appears nevertheless that half of our Army was at the same time deemed sufficient to defeat all Hyders since it was determined to divide ours into two parts to pursue him by different Roads in order to oblige him to fight. It appears also that the ill Success in pursuit of the Enemy in the Balaghaut was imputed to want of provision and Draught and Carriage Bullocks. Since the operations of the War have been transferrd into the Carnatic, the Army has been furnished with such Bullocks as the Country affords better cannot be procured and in respect to Provision although Officers complain that they do not meet with that assistance from the Nabobs Amildars which they ought to give and might be expected, yet the Army cannot be in the same danger of distress

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distress that is alledged to have been one obstacle to our Success in the Balaghaut, because it might in Case of need supply itself from different Garrisons, altho subjected often thereby to delays for want of timely measures in the Nabobs people who are not under our Command. Thus Circumstanced, what have been the effect of our Operations in the Carnatic? without reciting them particularly which would be unnecessary as they appear in their Course upon our Minutes it may suffice to say that excepting one accidental encontre of a part of our Army with a Detachment of the Enemys in which the latter lost two or three hundred men and Horse we have not gain'd a single advantage. We do not say this by way of imputing blame to our Officers on the Contrary as far as our Information goes it appears to us that both Major Fitz Gerald from the time he was detached from Lieut.t Col: Laing near Vencatigerry on the 7th December 'till Col: Smith resumed the Command the latter End of January & Col: Smith from then 'till now, have used their best Endeavors to attack or distress the Enemy, but without Effect such has been his Vigilance and Activity that our Army has never been able to approach him nearer than a days march. This great advantage which the Enemy has had during the whole Course of the War has been entirely owing to our want of Cavalry. Sensible of this defect we endeavord as far as we were able to remedy it and accordingly upon the recommendation of the Nabob, Col: Smith, and the field Deputies, we consented that Morarow with three thousand good Horse should be retained in the Service and the consideration to be allowed was settled and agreed to be one Lack of Rupees in hand and half a Lack of Rupees P Month, this it is certain would by no means bear the Charges of such a Body of Horse, but as Morarow was himself at Variance with Hyder mutual advantages were expected

but this undertaking was only in words. But whatever may be his abilities he has brought himself into this inextricable Dilemma — Either he can, or he cannot furnish Sums proportiond to such a War — if he can he is unpardonable for having thus long denied it, thereby throwing the burthen on the Company, preventing measures that might have procured Success, and driving All to the necessity of making Peace on almost any Terms — if he cannot, he is equally unpardonable in endeavoring to detain Us into a Continuance of the War, without the means of supporting it, and thereby exposing the Carnatic and the Company to utter Ruin. 'Tis grievous to be obliged to justify ourselves for carrying on the War and for putting an end to it, yet such is our Case.

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expected from this Engagement, he accordingly joind our Army
in August and had then as nearly as I can inform'd his Stipulated
Number, these together with 1500 horse the Nabob had of his
own and the European and Black Cavalry about 500 in Number
belonging to our Army composing together a Body of 5000 Horse
appear'd sufficient to protect the Environs of our Camps and our
Line of March from the Insults of Detachments from the Enemy
however we have not derived that advantage and since the return
of our Forces into the Carnatic we have understood that from
the time the Nabob being Sick was lodged at Colar the begin-
ing of September his 1500 Horse never stirred one Mile from
that place and when these Nabob returnd into the Carnatic they
took up their Quarters at Arcott and refused to act for want of
pay till they joind Lieut.t Col. Laing the latter end of last month
and as to Morarow, his Number gradually decreasd from
the time of his Junction in August, so that upon enquiry in
the Month of January it appeard by his own acknowledge-
ment that his whole Corps did not exceed 1500 but by the
report of Lieut.t Col. Laing they did not amount to 1000 effective
fighting Men, these were employ'd with Lt. Col. Laing in bring-
ing the Stores from Colar to Velour so that Col. Smith has
had with him in the Carnatic no more than the European
Troops & the Black Cavalry in the Company's pay amounting
to between four and five hundred a Body so inconsiderable
could be of little use not daring to expose themselves beyond
the protection of our Infantry in face of the Enemy's much
Superior Detachments, for it has been Hyders constant
practice to keep a Body of two or three thousand of his best
horse to harrass our Army & cut off Intelligence in which
they succeeded so well that Col. Smith could rarely learn any
thing of the Enemy's Measures in time to counteract them

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whereas Hyder had hourly notice by means of these Detachments of every Motion of our Army. It has been observed under the Last Head that when Mr. Andrews returnd from Hyder on the 25th. February with Articles propos'd by him which appear'd inadmissible a Conference was held with the Nabob and Morarow to consider of what Measures should be taken, they were both very urgent for continuing the War, and as it was now admitted beyond a Doubt that We could not drive the Enemy out of the Carnatic or gaine any advantage over him without Cavalry, in order to encourage Us to reject the Terms propos'd and continue the War — Morarirow engaged to compleat his Cavalry to 3000 effective fighting Men within the Space of 20 or at most 25 Days, the Nabob also undertook to pay off the Arrears of his Horse and to bring 1500 compleat into the field, by the same time, and to obtain five hundred more from the Polygars of Kalastry, Vencatygerry and Bomrauze these together with the Cavalry abovementiond in the Company's pay, would form together a body of about 5500 good Horse, besides which the Nabob and Morarow assured Us that they had been secretly tampering with some of Hydres principal Officers and that in consideration of two Lacks of Rupees which the Nabob had agreed to furnish they had the strongest Grounds to promise themselves very shortly to bring off at least Four thousand of Hydres best Horse who were very much discontented; whether there were only false hopes thrown out in order to induce Us to break off the Negotiation, or whether they had really any reasonable Expectations, is a Secret we cannot discover, certain it is that had it been effected, the defection of so large a body must in all probability have caused such Confusion and Diffidence in the Enemy as might have been sufficient to determine him to seek his safety in a

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a precipitate retreat to his own Country & therefore we urged them by every Argument to labour the Accomplishment of that point at any Expence, assuring them that although we would not absolutely break off the Negotiation, yet that we could not consent to dishonorable or disadvantageous Terms whilst the remain'd a Hope of obtaining the Cavalry they had promised to procure, and that no means might be left untried the latter assured Us further that he would immediately remit a Sum of Money to Cidrobad to engage a Body of Horse from thence Morarow gave Hopes that besides his 2000 he would procure 1000 more and We determined to send a Member of the Board to the King of Tanjour to endeavor to prevail on him to assist Us with at least 2000 of his Horse. What has been the Effect of all these promises, Hopes and plans! To this hour not one Man has been added to Morarow's Numbers but We are constantly told they are at Gutti his Capital and may shortly be expected — The Nabobs 1600 Horse after daily urging and pressing him to put them in Motion at Length the joint Lieut Col. Laing the latter end of last Month. We have heard nothing more of the 500 Polygars Horse — nor any thing of the 4000 of the Enemys which were to be brought over to Us — nor any news of those from Cidrobad, and all that could be obtain'd by our Embassy to Tanjour was a promise from the King that as soon as We had assembled all the other Bodys of Horse We expected he would then join Us with his Horse, the meaning of which was no more than this that as soon as We should be in a Condition to ensure Success without him he would then lend his Aid lest our resentment should fall on him. These have been our Difficulties, Hopes and Expectancies in respect to Cavalry, for some time past and at the time of Hydres arrival at the Mount. Let Us now take a View of the Condition of the Infantry

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Long before our Army returnd from the Balaghaut it appears by the Correspondence and returns that the Europeans thro' the fatigues of this Campaign were daily falling Sick and the Sepoys deserted in Numbers. In the Cimbattore Country We Lost at least two hundred Europeans killed or taken Prisoners and the best part of two Battalions of Sepoys. Since the Return of the Army into the Carnatic the Correspondence and returns will also shew that the Numbers have been constantly dwindling by Death, & Sickness amongst the Europeans & Death Sickness and desertions amongst the Sepoys — Occasion'd by the Great fatigue of continued marching and disorderly Effects have been produced in the coolest Season of the Year; which is now past, what might we not expect should the War have continued & it the necessity of keeping the field, now that the Land winds are setting in and the excessive heats commencing? Some Idea may be formed of what might be expected, by what has happend. In our Minutes it appears about the Middle of March that Colo. Smith having advanced towards Hydre who Lay near Waldore he suddenly marched to the Northward and passed our Army. Colo. Smith this time having early Intelligence of his Motion immediately pursued and Hydre finding himself too closely pressed turnd off to the Westward and making a Tour by Wandewash returnd again to the Southward, where he reassembled his several Detachments, which had taken different routs, in order to mislead Colo. Smith in the pursuit, there he remaind unmolested a week or ten Days, before Colo. Smith, who proceeded to Wandewash, could replace his Ammunition damaged in the march, and refresh the Troops, so as to advance towards him again. On his approach towards Villeparum where Hydre Lay he marched as before to the Northward by a different Rout passed our Army and arrived at the Mount two full Days before Colo. Smith who pursued with all diligence reached Pondalour, which is twelve

Miles

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Fort St. George 10th April 1769

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Miles

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Miles short of it, so that by the time Col. Smith with Troops harrassed & fatigued approached within a short march of the Enemy they had had two Days refreshment and were ready to march again. indeed the Accounts we now received of the Condition of our Army were truely alarming, it appears by Col. Smiths Letter from the Mount the 4 April that of two Regiments of European Infantry he had brought with him no more than 379 Men, Officers included, of the Artillery 112. The Battalions of Sepoys, which should each consist of 1000 Men, each were now reduced to half their Number. Of his Cavalry also European and Blacks consisting of upwards of 400 no more than 68 could accompany him the rest worn down with Fatigue being left at the different Garrisons which lay near his rout. Hydre was not ignorant of these Circumstances and by the Account he gave to Mr. Dupre (who went to him at the Mount) it appeard that he was full as well informd of the State of our Army as we were at Madras, It is true that the Force remaining was more than sufficient to defeat Hydres whole Army but what could that avail, repeated Trials had proved that our Army could not come up with him and he frankly declared that his purpose was to avoid and to burn and lay waste the Country if Peace were not made. If the reasons offerd under the 1 & 2 head had been less powerful than they were, yet the Consequences to be apprehended from the Condition of our Army, as it is under this head impartially stated would have been amply sufficient to urge Us by every means to endeavor to bring about an accomodation.

4th. . . . . The Condition of the Country.

It is now probable that Hydres Resolution to enter the Carnatic was taken in Consequence of advices from Poonah of the Combination of the Soubah and Mahrattas to invade the Carnatic not only because we received advice

of

 Fort St. George 10th April 1769

of their March at the same time that Hydre moved down the Valley but because, had not the Motion of the Morattas made it necessary for Us immediately to take our Measures for retransporting the Stores which had been conveyed to Clar for the Siege of Bengalore back to Vellour, and to abandon the Balagaut, the absence of his Army would have left Us at full Liberty to have attacked Bengalour which in all probability must have fallen as well as Syringapatam which is not so strong, it is true he might have ravaged the Carnatic as he has now done but that would have been no Equivalent to him for the loss of his Capital places in the Mysore Country — Whatever may have been his motives his Conduct as well as constant Declarations prove that he thought his army by no means equal to ours and that in Consequence he had taken the wise resolution to avoid fighting and to distress Us by ravaging and plundering the Country and Inhabitants, burning the Villages, destroying the Crops on the Ground and driving away the Cattle, this he has so effectually executed in all that part of the Country lying South of the Companys Jaghire that as We are informed not an Inhabitant or habitable Hut is to be [illegible] Journey, the Houses of the Villages being in general covered with Thatch have been every where reduced to ashes by the plundering parties of horse detached for that purpose. Hydre seems not to have suffered any want of Provision or necessarys, the Crops on the Ground afforded more than sufficient provender for his horse & Cattle accustomed to such Food and the Grain and Provision found in every Village together with the Supplys he has received by the way of Arkour have Subsisted his forces in greater plenty as we are informed than appeared in the Buzar attending our Army because our Army being restrained from plundering have been principally subsisted on such Supplys as it received out of the several Garrisons

Garrisons and carried with it in its various marches from plain to plain. The Southern Country being thus totally reviewed, our Instructions to Col: Smith have been strongly urged and his Endeavors in Consequence, since he last took the field, as far as we know as assiduously exerted to prevent the Enemy from penetrating into the Northern parts, it has been seen that these efforts were in vain and that the Enemy by the Celerity of his marches could pass our Army whenever he pleased. On Hyder's arrival at the Mount nothing in our Power could prevent him from burning ravaging and destroying the Jaghire and the Northern parts of the Carnatic as effectually, as he had done the Southern parts, had not peace been concluded, it has suffered very considerably by what has been necessarily consumed for the Subsistance of his Army and by the licentiousness of his plunderers who could not be restrained and had not the expectation of Peace suspended the rage of destruction, the Villages, the Crops on the Ground, and in Stack, and every thing susceptible of injury would no doubt have been devoted to ruin, distress began already to be felt in Madras (whither great Numbers of the Country People have fled for Protection) and must have daily encreased, they were the seat of Government since on Hydars retreat the quantity of Grain in the black Town would not have sufficed the Inhabitants more than 15 Days. These Considerations strong as they were in urging Us to accept of such Terms as could be obtained were enforced by the Daily Advices of the Transactions in the Madura and Tinnavelly Countrys and by the Circumstances of the Garrison in Elur. After the shameful Surrender of Salem, Attur, Caroor and above all of Erode the Latter end of December as has been related in another place, Hydar detached meer pheal Alla Cawn with a Body of Horse and Sepoys to the Madura and Tinnavelly Countrys. The Garrison of Madura had been

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been extremely weaken'd by Draughts from the Troops in the Companys pays, and by Desertion of the Nabobs Sepoys for want of Pay, we immediately order'd a reinforcement thither which arrived in time to remove our apprehensions for the Safety of that important Place in which Lieutenant Col. DeBeck commanded but it being impossible for us to spare any force to oppose Meerpharel Ulla Cawn, in the field our Hopes rested entirely on the fidelity of the Polygars, and the Nabobs Sepoys who were entrusted with the defence of the several Forts throughout that Extensive Country excepting only at Palamcotah the Capital of Tinnavelly where Captain Browne commanded and had in his Garrison some of the Companys Sepoys — We soon had the Mortification to learn that as Meer pharel Ulla Cawn advanced the Poligars testified their disaffection to the Nabobs Government by joining his Enemy but altho this defection gave Us just Cause of alarm We still hoped that altho the Enemy might by this means possess the open Country the Forts which were in the Nabobs Possession might be preserved as Meerpharel could be but ill prepared for Sieges, in this too we were disappointed when Letter after Letter inform'd Us that the Nabobs Sepoys either thro disaffection to their Master or bribed by the Enemy surrender'd the Forts with little or no Opposition — and Captain Browne adds that these repeated Instances of Infidelety give him Cause to apprehend the same conduct even in Palamcotah where he commands. The saveing of these valuable Countries by a Peace became therefore a Consideration of great Importance since it appeard absolutely impracticable in our very distress'd Circumstances to attempt the recovery of them by Force.

It appears frequently in the Course of our proceedings since the Beginning of December how much we have been

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Coon embarrassed in transporting the Artillery and Stores back to Colour, Lieut.t Col: Lang with a Detachment of the Army, two Battalions of the Nabobs Sepoys (whom in the midst of Service laid down their Arms for want of pay and could not be prevailed upon to march until we undertook to pay them) a Number of Peons belonging to the Poligars of Palastry and Venkatigerry and Morarow's Horse had been employed on this Service and in several trips had brought away the most valuable part. On the last Trip in February he carried with him and left there as much Provision as he could and which we judged might have sufficed until the Negotiations then on foot should terminate either in peace or otherwise, in the first Case We considered that Colar would might as an Equivalent in the Treaty, in the Second it was our Intention to have sent Lieut.t Col: Lang back once more in order to bring away the Garrison with what part We could of the remaining Stores and to have demolished the Fort. The Negotiation being by unforeseen Events protracted We were taking measures for sending a Supply of Provisions thither and had given the Orders for that purpose when Hyders March this way occasioned an Unavoidable delay. We had not for a long time received any Advices from Captain Kelly who commanded in Colar nor any Information of his Situation. Whilst the present Treaty was Negotiating We received advice by a Letter from Captain Kelly wrote to Lieut.t Col: Lang & communicated to Col: Smith, dated the 26th March that the Fort of Colar was closely invested by a large Body of the Enemy's forces so that he could receive no supply's of Provision from the County & that there in the Fort would be all expended by the 7th April. Nevertheless as Letter by various Messengers had been dispatched about the 22d March to Captain Kelly informing him

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him that Supplies were going to him we hoped he would be encouraged to Manage his provision so as to hold out a few Days longer and Orders were immediately dispatched on the 4th to Lieut. Col. Laing to march with all Expedition with what Provision could be hastily collected as a present relief for dreading none of being able in time to collect a sufficient Number of Bullocks to bring away the remaining Stores it remained only to endeavor to save the Garrison and their Arms.

There will appear here an inconsistance the Treaty of peace being dated the 3 and the Orders to Col: Laing the 4th when it should seem that all our apprehensions were at an End. by the restoration of Peace, but it must be observed that all the three Articles were signd on the 3. New Difficulties were started immediately on the Subject of the Nawaughts not mentiond in the Treaty which again brought on discussions & Difficulties with respect to other Articles which We feard might produce a fresh rupture or at least delay the actual Cessation of Hostilities.

5th ..... State of Enemy's Forces.

By the best accounts We have received We judge the Enemy's forces in the Carnatic to consist of about 12000 Horse and 8,000 Foot. The Infantry tho better armed and Disciplined than the Generality of Country Troops are nevertheless so much inferior to our Battalion Sepoys that little account is made of them in the field. Notwithstanding they have hitherto generally out marched Ours, not owing to their Superior strength or Agility, but to their not having observed any order or regularity in their marches, every man making the best of his way, as fast as he would. whereas our Sepoys were obliged to keep in a compact Body; for fear of being broke in upon (if they did not) by the Enemy's Cavalry, that always kept near

Fort St. George 10th. April 1769

near them. Of his Cavalry about 4000 are said to be his own Horse and from a respectable Body the rest are no better than Mercenary Troops and a great many of these receive no pay but live by plunder, the Horses accustomed to this kind of War are enured to hardship & fatigue and live on almost any kind of provender Grass, Shoots, Straw, the Grain on the Ground, paddy &c. nothing can appear more contemptible than Both Men & Horses and in Action it is probable they would prove so, Sensible of this Hydre has studiously avoided fighting, and by this Conduct has proved beyond a Doubt that he can avoid it whenever he pleases. His Troops are no doubt much harrassed indeed we were not so well acquainted with the distresses of his army as we were of those of our own, but they did not seem to feel the fatigues in the same degree as ours, and consequently we could see no reason to flatter ourselves that had the War continued we could have gained any more advantage over him than hitherto but the Contrary.

Upon the whole the more we consider our circumstances under distinct heads the more We see the Necessity We were under to accept of the Terms we have, and the more We are amazed that the Nabob who had every thing at Stake, should have endeavored to prevail on Us to reject them; True it is that the Articles of Agreements for the enlargement of the Prisoners implies a Superiority in the Enemy which We Labourd to avoid almost at the risque of breaking off the Treaty, beyond this we could not go consistently with what we owe to the Company, & We do here deliver it as our firm opinion (such was the inflexibility on this point) that had we not yielded, the peace could not have been concluded.

Geo. Stratton — E. Fitzherbert

Jas. Summers — Jon. Du Pre

Geo. Mackay — John Call

Sam. Ashley

Fort St. George 11th April 1769

Came in a Letter from Captain George Browne Commanding at Palam Cottah dated 21st March No. 252 giving an account of the shameful behaviour of the Nabobs Troops in surrendering Sandravandy, Vipinellour & Verdegerry to the Enemy.

Advice being received that Hydre ally Cawn is on his March towards the Payes, a Letter is wrote to Coll. Smith No. 242 directing him to move with the Army to Conjeveram & to regulate his Motions according to the Rout Hydre ally may take; and to leave behind him all the Carriage Bullocks except what are absolutely necessary for carrying the Baggage of the Army, without any Spare Stores that he may be employed in fetching Grain from the Country for which the Inhabitants are much distressed.

12th Wrote a Letter this Day to the President & Council at Bombay, No. 113 informing them of the Operations since our last advices, & of the Conclusion of the Treaty.

13th Letters were this Day wrote to Tellicherry & Anjengo No. 114 advising them of the Conclusion of the Treaty.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President
Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Saml Ardley
George Stratton — George Danson
James Bourchier

George Mackay.

Mr. Boickendam indisposed.

Thursday 13th April.

The undermentioned Letter from John Lewin Smith Esqr Chief at Mazulipatam are now read

No. 227 dated 25 March advising that a Shaver on the Zemindar of Palavansa having been dispossessed of his Post & Territory by Ibrahim Beg Phoudar of Cummamet, had taken Protection at

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at Peddapour within the Company's limits, & desiring Orders how to act should Ibrahim Beg remonstrate against our affording him Protection.

N. 242 dated 29th March advising that Sitteramurauze has refused sending assistance into the Kimmedy District which is contrary to the Promises made by him in his Petition for his Jaghire, that he is exceeding backward in the Payment of his Kists, he not having discharged the 2 Kist of last year altho the 1st of this is now due.

N. 250 dated 2d April enclosing the proceedings of the General Court Martial on Lieutenant Young by the Sentence of which he is dismissed the Service, representing the Mysterious Conduct of Sitteramurauze, & requesting Orders in what manner to act with regard to him — Advising that the Negotiations between Mudavarow & Jamnagie are still on foot, but that nothing had yet been concluded.

With respect to Sitteramurauze, We cannot consistently with the Treaty entered into with the Subah, afford him our Protection, should Ibrahim Beg on behalf of the Soubah remonstrate against it, He must therefore in that Case be acquainted that we cannot admit of his remaining within the Company's Limits.

The late Behavior of Sitteramurauze is certainly very Mysterious, yet we can scarce think he will so far forget his true Interest as to enter into a quarrel with Us, and while we are of Opinion he will be the more cautious of, when he understands that a Treaty of Peace has been concluded with Hyder Ally Cawn, which will enable Us to turn our Thoughts towards the regulation of the Circars & to afford a force sufficient to keep them in due order & Obedience. Mr Smith is therefore to be instructed to forbear proceeding to Extremities with him

Fort St. George 13th April 1769

him, and only to press him to discharge his Rents & to acquaint him that the Cowle for his Jaghire is not to be delivered to him, until by the Payment of his Rents & his Obedient Behavior to the Company, he convinces Us of his attachment to their Interests.

Ordered that the Proceedings of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Brong, be sent round for the Perusal of the several Members — Agreed also that Mr. Smith be acquainted that We have under Consideration the fixing the Establishment of Troops for the Circars & in the mean time it is resolved that the Detachment receiv'd from thence with the 13th Battalion of Sepoys be order'd to return thither.

Read a Letter from Mr. Edward Colsford resident at Ganjam dated 24th March No. 254 advising of his having receiv'd agreements from the Renters of the several Purgunnahs of the several Inaums & enclosing the particulars of the said agreements — representing that Bomadoo had endeavoured to prevent his obtaining an Account of the Value of the Villages taken from him, but which by the means of Perajee Pundit he had procured — And that he had sent them out to Shamsunder Chowry — Mr. Colsford also advises that Gannia Sambojee was suspected by Jannojee, of holding a Correspondence with Mahadavarow & was order'd to be made Prisoner, & that Sitteramrauze was endeavoring to bring Gannia Sambojee into the Circars — That the Callicote Rajah was very backward in the Payment of his Tribute — But as it is a Hire his Country that the Moratias must pass if they enter the Circars, Mr. Colsford thought it prudent to keep on good Terms with him.

The Board approve of the manner in which Mr. Colsford has settled for the Inaums, and let the Villages belonging to Bomadoo's

Divided

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District, as also of his conduct with regard to the Calliconte Rajahs.

E Boundell
Jon: Du Bre
John Call
Sam Swiney
Geo. Stratton
Jas Bourchier
Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 13th April 1769

Pursuant to the Resolution of this Day a Letter was wrote to John Lewin Smith Esqr Chief at Mazulipatam No. 145.

14th Came in two Letters from Captain Kelly at Colar the one dated the 5th Instant No. 257 advising of his having attacked & driven the Enemy from their Ports & Establishments. The other Dated the 8th No. 258 acknowledging the receipt of our Orders of the 4th Instant relative to the Peace.

Monday 17 April

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President
Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Sam. Ardley.
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Mackay

Messrs Dawson & Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from John Lewin Smith Esq. Chief at Mazulipatam dated the 10 Instant No. 260 enclosing Copies of Letters from Colonel Peach & Mr. Cotsford giving an account of the Intrigues said to be carrying on by Sitteramrauze who was reported to be endeavoring to prevail on Vickeram Doo to give the Morattas a Passage thro' his Country, and that he was at the same time preparing to attack the Fort of Saltore belonging to Vickeram Doo — Mr. Smith at the same time gives his Sentiments on the said Advices, and recites the Purport of a Letter he has wrote to Sitteramrauze on the occasion — He also advises of the Death of Lieutenant Nairne & represents the great want of Officers on the Coast.

Letter from Mr. Smith at Mazulipatam — with further accounts of the Intrigues said to be carrying on by Sitteramrauze.

Lieut. Nairne dies — want of Officers in this Coast.

We are concerned to find that there is fresh Cause for Suspicions with regard to the Intentions of Sitteramrauze; We would nevertheless avoid coming to Extremities with

Opinion of the Board thereon.

Fort St. George 17th April 1692

with him, as We imagine he will be debard from attempting any thing to the Companys Prejudice, when he understands that a Peace is concluded, and that we shall be able to spare a sufficient Force to keep him in Obedience.

We have wrote to Vikeram Doo, as Mr Smith informs Us that he is Tributary to Sillaramauze We would avoid interfering in their Disputes were we convinced that they arose from any other Cause immediately relative to his Zemindary — But as there is some reason to suspect that Sillaramauze's Designs may be to give the Moodliar an Entrance into the Circars, or even if that be not the Case, an Attack may on Vikeram Doo, or any Disturbance raised in the Circars at this time may probably give the Moodliar an Opportunity of pene trating into them, We think that Sillaramauze should be prevented from proceeding to Extremities against Vikeram Doo We therefore approve of the Letter Mr Smith has wrote him, If He may be assured that We shall desist from Encouraging any refractory Behavior in the Zemindar dependant on him, that we shall always be ready, if applied to, to support his Authority & enforce their Obedience to him.

When the Establishment for the Circars & Northern Settlements comes to be fixed, we will consider what Officers can be spared for that Department.

Letter from Tranquebar representing the situation of the Bay.

Resolution thereon.

Read a Letter from the Governor & Council at Tranquebar dated 4th Instant & 25th requesting that the Lead which was fixed at Porticobah may be returned.

Agreed that the Gentlemen at Tranquebar be acquainted that our Motive for causing the Military Stores sent at Porticobah to be detained was not on Account of the Value of them, but to prevent their being disposed of to the Country Powers with whom We were at War. That all the Lead is now

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Article of Merchandize, yet it is well known that the principal Use for which it is purchased by the Country Powers is to make it into Musquet Balls, We had therefore thought proper to detain that likewise; However in Consequence of their request we have consented to its being restored, not doubting but as they are acquainted with our Motive for seizing it, they will take the necessary Precaution to prevent its being disposed of to the Northward.

Agreed that Mr. Smith at Mazulipatam be directed to cause it to be deliver'd to whomsoever the Gentlemen at Tranquebar may appoint to receive it.

Read the following Memorial of Captains Pascal, Airey & Frazer.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council of
Madrass.

The Memorial of Captain Edmund Pascal in behalf of himself, Captain Airey & Captain Frazer, Capt. of Invalids

Sheweth

That the Memorialists humbly conceive they labour under an hardship by the present Distribution of Offreckonings. That the Memorialists being Old Officers, on the Establishment beg they may be put upon the same footing (in regard to their Offreckonings) with the Officers of Infantry.

That the Memorialists humbly conceive the Number of Invalids on the Establishment &c. will afford them the same Offreckonings with the Infantry, without bringing an additional Expence on the Establishment, the Overplus arising from the Stoppages made from the Invalids) having hitherto been added to the Infantry Stoppages.

That

Memorial of Captains Pascal, Airey & Frazer praying Offreckonings

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Shews that a Memorial is to beg leave to mention that in his Majesty's Service the Indian Establishment is so far from being upon a worse footing than the Infantry that it is by far Superior and is worth double the Sum of an Infantry Company.

That the Memorialists beg such redress in the Premises as to your Honour & Council shall seem meet all which is submitted by.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient & very humble Servant

Edm. Pascall

Chingleput April 15th 1769

Opinion of the Board thereon.

Upon referring to the Distribution made of the Buckonings, we find that the Captains of Invalids have Shared 500 Pagodas each for Annum, which is agreeable to the regulations, & which methinks may suffice. ✗

It may be expected that Hyder Ally Cawn will soon Account off the Carnatic, and as it is necessary that no time should be lost in determining the Number of Troops necessary to be kept up for the Security of the Country, as well as the Manner in which they should be stationed, a Letter is now wrote to the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N° 152 representing to him the Necessity of his furnishing five Lacks of Pagodas from the 1st May 1769 to April 1770 towards the Payment of the Troops besides 1½ Lack of what he has already promised by the 15th June to enable Us to clear off the Arrears due the three succeeding Months.

Letter wrote to the Nabob requiring the Sums to be furnished by him for the support of the Troops to be kept in the Carnatic.

The Accountant lays before the Board the Nabobs Account Current to the 31st December. Ordered that the same be brought up to the 30th April & that in future his Account Current be stated annually to correspond with the General Books

The Nabobs account Current laid before the Board with remarks & Orders thereon.

Fort St. George 17th April 1769

ending the 30th April.

The Board observe that the Nabob has been Debited for all the Stores sent to the Army from 1st January 1767 to 31st December 1768 & that on the other hand he has Credit for the same, the account of the whole having been carried to the head of War with Hyder Ally; But as many of these Stores have been brought back from Colar to Vellour. Orderd that Mr. Manoary the Commissary of Stores be called upon to send in an Account of the Stores so brought back specifying, where they are deposited, or how used, that the same may be valued according to their Prices in the Military Storekeepers Books & the Amount charged to the Nabobs Account, as the full for what he ought to be debited.

It is moreover observed that in the Nabobs Account for 1767 the Import Warehousekeeper has charged him with half the Acount of Brandy purchased for the use of the Hospital, on a Supposition that it came under the Denomination of Medicines, but which in reality ought to have been carried to the head of Charges Hospital. Orderd therefore that the mistake be rectified.

The Accountant remarks to the Board that agreeable to the Order of Consultation of 1st January 1768 he has debited the Nabob in 1767 & 1768 each year for four Lacks of Pagodas as the Current Expences of the Troops to be maintained in the Carnatic, & requests their Orders whether or no he shall moreover debit Him for two Lacks of Pagodas the supposed amount of half the Expences of the War to the End of 1767 agreeable to the Resolution of the said Consultation. The Board taking the same into Consideration, as also the subsequent proposal of the Nabob, entered in Consultation the 11th April 1768, to bear the whole Expence of the War from the 1st January of that year, provided all the Places, as well as the Effects taken

Fort St. George 17th April 1769

taken were delivered upto him, do think that altho all the Places taken were delivered to him, yet as they have since been retaken, and the War has been so unfavorable in general, that the whole Charges of the War against Nizam ally as well as that against Hyder ally, should remain under the Heads they at present stand, to be divided hereafter or carried to such other Heads, as our honble Masters, upon Reference to them, and the fullest Information We can give, may think proper to Order.

X

The President acquainted the Board that he had ordered a Court of Enquiry to sit on the following Officers, the Proceedings of which he now lays before the Board. Viz.t

Court of Enquiry on Captain Aumont, Lt Chevalier Brigr Rigg & Lt Ford with orders in Consequence

Captain Aumont of the Hussars for Disobedience of Orders in the face of the Enemy at Chalicotah, being also accused by the Hussars of Cowardice & of Tyranny towards them.

Lieutenant Chevalier of the Hussars for Drunkenness & Incapacity.

Ensign Rigg put under an arrest by Lieut.t Ford for telling a Person to whom Lieut.t Ford was indebted, to be cautious how he trusted him, as he would find it difficult to get his Money.

Lieutenant Ford for behaving unbecoming the Character of an Officer & a Gentleman, by suffering himself to be beat by a Mr Woodbine Cadet of Artillery.

The Board having read the Proceedings are of Opinion that the Charges against Captain Aumont is fully proved, & also that his Backwardness in the Execution of the Orders sent him to advance on the Enemy, implies a Want of Courage of which he is accused by the Hussars — as to the Charge of Tyranny, We are not furnished with sufficient Lights to enable Us to Judge of the Cause there might

be

Fort St. George 17th. April 1769

be for the Treatment which the Hussars complain of, and therefore cannot decide in respect to the Propriety of the said Charge; and until We have reason to think otherwise, we must presume that rigorous Discipline was necessary. Upon the whole we are of Opinion that Captain Dumont by his Conduct has rendered himself unworthy of the Service, If he is accordingly dismissed therefrom — and as a considerable Sum has been advanced him for the Purchase of Horses & Accoutrements, he is to be directed to settle with the Commissary General for the same.

With respect to the Charge against Lieutenant Chevalie, It appears from the Evidence produced that the Paper containing the said Charge was obtained by the means of the Chevalier Destr. Lubin, and that the Charge is by no means supported, He is therefore acquitted.

As to what Ensign Rigg is accused of, it will not bear the name of a Charge, as it does not come under any of the Articles of War — And with regard to the Affair of Baugalore in which Lieut.t Ford has accused Ensign Rigg of ill Behavior the President acquaints the Board that he had by desire of Ensign Rigg made particular Enquiry into it of Captain Alexander & other Officers who were present, who had all spoke very favorable of Ensign Rigg's Behavior.

There appearing to be good Cause for the Charge against Lieutenant Ford, It is Ordered that he be tried by a Court Martial.

In the Course of the Enquiry on Lt. Chevalie, (Vincent in that on Captain Dumont) the Board remark that there is an Insinuation which seems to imply that in the Pay Rolls for the Company of Hussars for November, December, & January delivered by Lieut.t Chevalie on his arrival at Madras to the Commissary General there was a Design to defraud the Company

Fort St. George 17th April 1769

of the feeding of three Horses each Month; the Rolls are therefore called for, for Examination, it is found that the Number of Officers Horses originally charged & certified by the Commissary Comp do appear to be altered by our Command — The Commissary General Mr Call, who is a Member of the Board being desirous to explain this Circumstance says that on receiving & Examining these Rolls, the Alteration not only struck him but appeared extremely irregular & improper, and that he refused to issue the Pay according to them — But as the same Rolls contained Captain Dumont's Name, 1 Lieutenant & 2 Cornets who had been paid separately, he was satisfied with the reason urged by the Chevalier St. Lubin & Lieut. Chevalier that the Horses by these Officers ought with equal reason to be included as they were actually existing & fed by them. This Fact could not be controverted & it moreover appeared that their Horses had been paid for monthly in the preceding Rolls — The Commissary General therefore let the Charge rest, but deducted the Pay of the Officers paid separately before, & retained the Charge of the additional three Horses 'till it should be determined how the Chaplain, Captain Dumont & Cornets Deseny and should be disposed of — The Board observing that the Deductions, as explained by the Commissary General is made in his own Hand writing are satisfied with his Care and attention to prevent any Imposition and are convinced that the Company have not actually been defrauded — But it is equally certain the alteration in Rolls publickly certified was a very imprudent act & liable to great Suspicion & Censure.

for.

Ensign Elliott to be tried by a Court Martial.

The President acquaints the Board that Ensign Elliott had been accused by the Military Paymaster of drawing his Pay more than once for the Month of December.

Order'd

Fort St. George 17th April 1769

Ordered that he be tried by a Court Martial for the same.

The President lays before the Board the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held at Camp regarding the Conduct of Lieutenant Fireworker George Davis, who has been frequently superseded as none of his commanding Officers had thought proper to recommend him for Promotion.

The Board having perused the said proceedings it appears from the Evidence given by the several Officers touching Mr. Davis's Conduct, that there is no real Cause for his being superseded, It is therefore Agreed that he be restored to his Rank which will bring him in to be 1st Lieutenant from the 9th February 1767

Lieutenant Fireworker Davis restored to his rank.

C. Boucherett
Jon. Du Bré
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bouchier
Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 18th April 1769

Pursuant to the resolutions of yesterday the undermentioned Letters were dispatched.

No. 146 To John Lewin Smith Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam

No. 147 To the Governor & Council at Tranquebar.

Came in a Letter from Major Flint at Trichinapoly dated 13th Inst. No. 261 acknowledging the receipt of the Orders sent him the 5th Inst.

Received a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Lang dated at Vencatigurry the 15th Instant No. 262 advising of his having given up the fort of Clear to Hyder Ally's Officers & enclosing a list of Stores left there.

19th Came in a Letter from Lieut.t Col. Lang dated at Sautgud the 17th Inst.t No. 263 advising that he was just arrived at that place.

It appearing by the List of Stores transmitted with the above Letter that Lieutenant Col. Lang has not left at Clear all the Stores intended to have been delivered with the Place, We imagine that the Letter wrote him the 8th Instant in Duplicate & forwarded by Hyder Ally's own People hath not reached him; and as it is probable that Hyder Ally may remonstrate on the Subject, a Letter is now wrote to Lieutenant Col: Lang No. 148 directing him to send back to Vencatigurry all the Stores he has brought with him - which should have been left at Clear; that they may be delivered to Hyder Ally's Officer.

21st Received a Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr. dated 16th No. 266 advising of his having received the Charge of the Settlement of Masulipatam from John Lewin Smith Esqr.

21st Came in a Letter from Lt. Colonel Debuk Commanding at Cuddalore dated the 15th No. 268 acknowledging the receipt of the Orders of the Board of the 15th Instant.

At

Fort St. George 24th. April 1769

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call.

John Andrews — Sam.l Ardley

George Stratton ———

James Bourchier ———

George Mackay

Mess.rs Dawson & Brickenden indisposed.

Tuesday 25th. April

Letter from Colonel Smith dated at Ayangolum the 20th Instant No. 264 read, representing that as a Treaty of Peace hath been mutually executed & exchanged with Hydre Ally Cawn, who is returning to his own Country, it is unnecessary for him to touch on the points, on which we requested his Opinion in Consultation the 6th. Instant. and at the same time giving Us his Sentiments regarding the Necessity of putting the Troops & every Department of the Army on the best footing possible.

At the time we applied to Colonel Smith for his Opinion on the several Matters mentioned in Consultation the 6th. [illegible] in dispute, and which we had reason to fear would not be settled if the many Difficulties started by Hydre induced Us to apprehend that the Negotiation might at last break off; We therefor desired Colonel Smiths Sentiments on the several heads mentioned by him.

As it appears by the Concurrent Advices lately received that Hydre Ally hath passed by Changama into the Valley we may now regard him as out of the Carnatic & turn our thoughts towards a Distribution of the Troops that the Army may break up, & an End put to that Enormous Expence, which the

284 Fort St. George 25th April 1769.

The State of our Treasury is so ill able to support

As a first step to this Distribution of the Troops it will be necessary to consider where, and how we shall be able to provide for their subsistence — The Nabob complains loudly of his Distresses & Poverty, & declares that he cannot pay any Troops and at the same time pay his Debts; but for this we have only his Word — The Company's means and abilities We are better acquainted with; let Us therefore clearly state them and after providing for the Defence of the Circars & Jaghire with a reasonable fund, candidly Expose the whole of our Revenues & Expenses to the Nabob, & endeavor to induce him to act in the same Manner, & at last prevail on him to provide for the Subsistance of the remaining Troops —

The whole Establishment at present consists of four Companies of Artillery, three Regiments of Infantry & 19 Battalions of Sepoys besides near two Battalions more under the name of Independant Companies.

Considering the Situation of the Circars, their great Extent along the Seacoast & the absolute Necessity there will be to have a Battalion of Sepoys at Ganjam & one or more at Chicacole or Jelmoor, We are convinced that 5 Battalions besides the 8 independant Companies belonging to Masulipatam are as small a Number as can be allotted for the defence of all the Polygars Chiefs & Poligary Estates which will be equally necessary, but as we cannot conveniently spare a Regiment and to form a separate Body for the Circars would be increasing our Establishment & consequently Expenses which we must carefully avoid, It is agreed and resolved for the present that only six Companies of one of the Regiments be stationed at Ellore & that the other three Companies compose the Garrison of Fort St. George.

The Circars being thus provided for, the next Consideration is, what force to allott for the Jaghire & Settlement in the Carnatic — The Black Town & Garrison of Fort St. George will require at least one Battalion of Sepoys in standing Guards, and

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

If we think two Battalions more, besides the three Companies to Garrison Chingleput, Conjeveram, Poonamallee & Trepassoor is a necessary & considering all Circumstances of Revenue & Extent a reasonable force for the Defence of the Jagline — The Regiments & Artillery are fixed Corps & must be kept up, let their Destination be where it may, and the Garrison of Cuddalore, besides a Company of Invalids cannot have less than four Company's of Sepoys — We have lately seen the good Effects of having that place enclosed, when Hyder lay near with his whole Army, & it is a Settlement that must not be neglected.

It now only remains to consider, whether any & what Number of European Cavalry shall be kept up; but as that is a point on which we shall be glad to consult Colo. Smith & Campbell, we will defer our Resolution thereon, Nor in the meantime a Provision may be made in our Estimate for the Expence; & resolve to turn over to the Nabob his own Black Cavalry at present commanded by Major Fitzgerald — The Hussars are already reduced & tho' We had thoughts of mounting them again & forming a Company under Captain Kirker had the War continued, yet as We are now less anxious what becomes of the Men & have not the same immediate Service for Cavalry as We imagined We might have, — Agreed that Captain Kirker be ordered to discontinue his Preparations of Accoutrements, that the Men be acquainted they are at Liberty to retire where they please, or to enter into the Legion, & that the Horses lately those of Captain Runnonts Troop be put into the Nabobs Regiment of Black Cavalry & their amount charged to him.

There is still another Corps that lays us under some Embarrassment, We mean the Legion, We could wish to dissolve it entirely; but as many of the Men & Officers

Fort St. George 25th. April 1769

Officers came off from Hyder under the Sanction of particular Engagements on our part, if it would be wanting in good faith not to observe the Capitulation we gave them. We do not see how we can dispose of them better than by sending them into the Circar to join the Coffries & Pyrnaur Corps with them to be employed in the Hill Services there — Agreed therefore that this Corps be ordered to the Northward, but that they be first reviewed, & all such as are unfit for Service of fatigue be discharged.

According to the preceding Disposition there will fall to the Company's share to be provided for.

Artillery —

An Estimate of the Revenues & Expences of the Presidency beginning from 1st.

Revenues

Fort St. George

Farms Dependant on Madrass let for	90080.—.—	
Variable Revenues computed as last year	75050.—.—	
Jaghire Lands let for 324000 Pags but having been plundered cannot be reasonably estimated at more than ...	280.000.—.—	
		445130.—.—

Cuddalore.

Farms and Variable Revenues as per Cist received from thence	33215.—.—	
		33215.—.—
Receipts computed at		478345.—.—

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

Artillery ..... 5 Companies.
Cavalry (we will suppose for the present) 2 Troops
Militarry ..... 3 Regiments
Coffres of Foreigners ..... 3 Companies
Sepoys ..... 8 Battalions.
Independant Sepoys ..... 15 Companies.

The next Point is to State the Amount of our Revenues to support the Expence of this Establishment of Troops & of the standing and unavoidable Civil Charges at the several Settlements, which we think may be taken as follows.

of Fort St. George and its Dependencys computed for one Year May, 1769.

Expences

Fort St. George

Civil Paymaster for Diet, Salary, Charges Hospital
Charges Garrison &c. as pr. General Books for one Year ..... 58469.—.—
Committee of Works 2000 Pagodas pr. month ..... 24,000.—.—
Militarry Charges two compleat Regiments, 4 Companies of Artillery, two Troops of Horse Invalids and Pensioners ... 195959.—.—
Sepoys 3 Battalions compleat their pay ..... 79380.—.— 357808.—.—

Cuddalore.

Civil & Militarry Charges though they have lately run high, by enlisting an extraordinary number of Sepoys, yet reducing the Garrison to 4 Companies & its ordinary charges, the Expence monthly will be 2200 Pagodas Annually ..... 26400.—.— 26400.—.—

Expences carried over 384208.—.—

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

Revenues

	Brought over	478315.--.-
Mazulipatam		
Farms & variable Revenues as p. List &c. from thence	109785.--.-	109785.--.-
Four Circars & Ganjam.		
Ellore, Rajamundry & Mustaphanagur Revenue for this year	300000.--.-	
Chicacole & Cassimcotah Districts	180,000.--.-	
Expence of two Battalions of Sepoys & 200 Europeans annually received from the Renters Hussein ally & Jogee estimated at 6000 Pagodas monthly	72000.--.-	
Etcheapour District was let to Aesajee for three years at above a lack of Rup.s annually, but suppose it produces	75000.--.-	
		627000.--.-
Bandarmalanka		
Farms as p. last year	3630.--.-	
		3630.--.-
Vizagapatam		
Farms as p. last year		4273.--.-
	Pagodas	1223033.--.-

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

Expences

Brought Over ..... 384208 " — " —

Mazulipatam

Civil & Military Charges as ff. account for Last year ..... 41223 " — " — 41223 " — " —

Four Circars & Ganjam.

One Regiment of Europeans ..... 40000 " — " —

One Company of Artillery & Invalids ..... 13500 " — " —

Foreign Party 200 men & Officers with the Cffries ..... 12000 " — " —

Five Battalions of Sepoys ..... 135000 " — " —

Charges Hospital & Garrison Repairs ..... 20000 " — " —

Occasional Batta, Bullocks & Stores ..... 18000 " — " —

Pis cash to the Subah 2 Lacks of Rupees annually at 350 ff % ..... 57143 " — " —

Ganjam Civil Charges monthly 1300 Pagodas ..... 15600 " — " —

311243 " — " —

Bandarmalanka & Ingeram

Factory Charges as ff Last year

Bandermalanka 2100 " — " —

Ingeram .. 1400 " — " —

3500 " — " —

Vizagapatam

Civil & Military as ff account Last year ..... 10400 " — " —

Interest of Bonds outstanding which must be annually discharged
the principal out of the Pagodas 690,690 Pags @ 8 ff Cent ff annum ..... 55255 " — " —

Gratuity allowed annually to Military & Civil Servants out
of the Territorial Revenues ..... 60,000 " — " —

Incidental Charges of Batta & Garrisons in the Circars
where some Troops will always be in the field, & Charges
of Garrisons in Places not before provided for, may be estimated annually at ..... 150,000 " — " —

1015829 " — " —

By Ballance to be applied towards paying off part
of the Company's Bond Debts ..... 207204 " — " —

Pagodas ... 1223033 " — " —

By

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

By the foregoing Statement it appears that if the Countries remain undisturbed & the revenues are regularly collected, We shall have as efficient Power in the Carnatic as ever to defray our Expences & moreover to discharge about two Lacks of Pagodas of the Loans which have been borrowed in the Time of the War. But as those Revenues are so far precarious as to depend on the Country's being undisturbed, there is great Room for apprehensions that we shall not enjoy that State of Tranquility on which our resources so much depend, but which however we shall study with the utmost Caution to maintain.

We observed before that We had 19 Battalions of Sepoys on foot, besides independant Companies, We have now provided for 8 Battalions & 16 Companies there will remain 11 Battalions, & tho' we might reduce them to 10 Battalions, yet we regard the Number as the least that might to be kept up for the Defence of the Carnatic, & so many were heretofore allotted for that Purpose, by the Approbation of Our Honble Masters as well as the Nabob — But as we have not within ourselves the means of subsisting these Sepoys & as it is absolutely requisite that their monthly pay should be provided for & ascertained without any Deficiency, Agreed that the President, Mr. Dupré & Mr. Call be desired to enter into a further Explanation with the Nabob on this Subject, to lay before him the Statement of our Revenues & Expences & to obtain from him a positive Answer to the President's Letter of the 17th and an Agreement to pay a Certain Sum within the Space of one year from 1st May next only sufficient to defray the Expences of the Sepoys & Garrisons to be left on his Account, but also something towards the Discharge of his Debt.

And that no longer time may be delayed in reducing the field Charges It is resolved that the Army

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

under Col: Smith & the Detachment under Lt. Col: Laing shall be ordered to the following Destinations

1st Regiment & a considerable part of the 3d (to be incorporated into the 1st) with a Detachment of Artillery & the 8 Battalion of Sepoys to Trichinapoly.

The rest of the 2d Regiment to Madras, with the 13th Battalion of Sepoys (being chiefly Mahometans) to go to the Circars.

The European Cavalry with the Regiment of Black Horse & the 1st and 2d Battalions of Sepoys to Conjeveram.

The 2d Regiment with a Company of Artillery the 5th, 6th, 14th & 16th Battalions of Sepoys to Vellour.

All the Draught & Carriage Bullocks, the Coolies & Extraordinary Attendants to be discharged & Batta to cease at the End of Septr.

The field Pieces & Tumbrils of Colonel Smiths Army to be ordered to Madras to be surveyed & reported as to their State, by Lt. Col: Butler & the principal Artillery Officers.

Agreed that Letters be wrote to Col: Smith & Lieutenant Col: Laing to the above Purport, & that the Bengal Battalion commanded by Captain Auchmuty be ordered to march hither that it may proceed to the Northward to join the rest of the Bengal Troops.

The proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Lieutenant James Ford & Ensign Elliott pursuant to an Order of Consultation of 17th Instant read; by the Sentence of which Lieut. Ford is acquitted, but recommended to be reprimanded by the Board and Ensign Elliott being found guilty is dismissed the Service

The Board approve the Sentence of the Court Martial & Ordered that they be carried into Execution.

The President Lays before the Board the Proceedings of a Sepoy Court Martial held on Shaick Mein Commandant of the 17th or Madras Battalion for extorting Sundry Sums of Money

Fort St. George 25th April 1769

Money from the Officers & Sepoys of that Battalion, of which he is found Guilty, & dismissed the Service, & the Sentence is approved

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr Chief at Masulipatam, informing him that Lieutenant Col. Fox had recommended that the Deserters sent from Angola may suffer their Punishment at Ellore where the greatest part of the Troops are.

As a Peace has taken place, and there is not an immediate Necessity for the severe Example intended to have been made — It is Agreed that the Prisoners sent to Masulipatam be pardoned as well as those sent hither — but that all the Forms of the Execution be observed, which will probably have a good Effect. And the President is desired to write to Mr Wynch accordingly

The Board observing in the Journal of Colonel Smith's Proceedings for the Month of March transmitted by the Major of Brigade the following Passage under Date the 31st of that Month Viz.t

"This Day the Army marched to Nooloor "on the Masras Road, distance from Chingleput six Long Cos "but the road very good, here the Colonel received positive Orders "Sattle, altho' nothing could have been more acceptable to the "Army than a little Rest, yet every individual was most sensib- "ly afflicted at being obliged to stop just when we had got the "Enemy almost within our Grasp Nyder being only three Cos "from us, & the Road to his Camp exceeding good" — the Assertion void of Truth, which casts such a reflection on Our proceedings, We cannot suffer to pass unnoticed, and which indeed is so contrary to Colonel Smiths, natural Disposition, & if We may judge from the general Tenor of his Letters is so very inconsistant with his own Opinion, that there is great reason to believe it hath been inserted without his observing it — A Letter

Fort St. George 25th. April 1769

is therefore now wrote to Colonel Smith No. 150 on the Subject, & directing him in Case the said Passage was as We suspect introduced into his Diary without his Approbation, to pass a proper Censure on the Person who has thus unjustly & ungenerously presumed to reflect on the Conduct of his Superiors.

The President acquaints the Board that Hydre Ally Cawns Vackeel had represented to him that Colonel Wood has in his Possession two of his Masters hunting Elephants.

Agreed that Col: Wood be directed to deliver them up to such Person as may be sent for them.

It being necessary that some Person should proceed to Bengalore with Tents Doolies & other Necessaries for conveying the Prisoners to be brought from thence, Mr. Price is appointed for this Service; and Mr. Davis, Surgeon, is to be directed to proceed with him.

The Commissary General acquaints the Board that for want of the Accounts from Trichinapoly, which have not been sent in since December, and of those from Madura & Palamcotah, which have not been received since November, he cannot keep up his Books — The Military Paymaster also acquaints the Board that he has not received the Accounts from the Garrisons of Madura & Palamcotah since December last.

Ordered that the paymasters of those Garrisons be wrote to on the Subject & directed to be more regular in sending in their Accounts.

Wm Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call
Jas Sibbald
Geo. Stratton
Jas Bourchier
Eyre Hackay

29th Fort St. George 26th April 1769

Received a letter from Captain George Bromne Commanding at Palamcotah dated 17th Instant No. 270 acknowledging the receipt of Our Orders of the 5th.—

Orders were this Day delivered to Lieutenant Edmonds to march with the Detachment to Ongole.

27th Agreeable to the Orders of the last Consultation the undermentioned Letters were this Day wrote.

No. 151 To Colonel Wood directing him to restore the hunting Elephants belonging to Hyder Ally Cawn.

No. 152 & 153 To Colonel Smith & Lieutenant Colonel Langer giving the Disposition of the Troops & directing the latter to take upon him the Command of the Garrison of Vellore.

No. 154 To Captain James Fitzgerald directing him to deliver over the Command of the Garrison of Velloor to Lt. Col. Lang.

May 2 Instructions were this Day sent to Mr. Petrie No. 155 directing him to proceed with the Doolies &c. to Bangalore.

A Letter was at the same time wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Lang No. 156 ordering him to send with Mr. Petrie a compleat Company of Sepoys.

5th Wrote a Letter to the President & Council at Fort William No. 157 recommending Captain Brooke to their Notice

Orders were this Day delivered to Capt. Brennan to proceed with his Detachment to the Circars.

At a Consultation Present.

Friday 5 May

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Samuel Ardley
John Senrin Smith — George Stratton
George Dawson — James Bourchier
— John Whitehill

George Mackay Majr.

Fort St. George 5th May 1769

Messrs. John Lewin Smith & John Whitehill being arrived take their Seat at the Board.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Read a letter from the Chief and Council at Mazulipatam dated 25th April No. 271 enclosing Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stevens Engineer regarding the Barracks necessary to be built at Ellore, with a Calculate of the Expence that will attend it.

The Board having read and considerd the above Letter & Calculate are of Opinion that as the Rains are now so near at hand, it will be impossible to compleat any part so as to be serviceable before the Rains are at an End — For the present therefore We think it most advisable that Sheds Huts or any Temporary Conveniences be erected with all Expedition by means of Lascars & Coolies, and that the plan proposed by Mr. Stevens be resumed & compleated before the Rains next Year.

Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Mazulipatam dated 22 April No. 272 read advising that Madavaram & Janoges are still treating at Nzemant about 50 Cofs N. W. from Banoolah & that as the Season will shortly be so far advanced as to leave no Apprehensions of Troubles in the Circars till the rains are over recommending that all the Carriage Bullocks be dismissed & all other field Charges struck off; & that the Draught Bullocks be reduced to 50 to be kept by the renters & the like Number by the Company which is approved & Ordered to be carried into immediate Execution.

Read a Letter from Col. Smith dated 29 April No. 276 on the Subject of the Passage in his Journal remarked by the Board the last Consultation, and which he says was inserted by the Brigade Major without his knowledge, and that it is contrary to his sentiments as he is convinced Hyder Ally would have moved off had our Army approached nearer to him. That he is however perswaded that

Fort St. George 5th. May 1769

that the said Passage was introduced by the Brigade Major without any Intention of reflecting on the Board, and proceeded from his not having duly consider'd the Matter — A Letter from Captain Candler the Brigade Major is also read & N°. 279 making an Apology for his having inserted the said Paragraph, which the Board accept

P.S.

Read a Letter from Mr. Hay Paymaster at Trichinapoly dated 27th April & N°. 280 representing that Major Talbot & Mr. Kinchley the Surgeon had recommended that the Hospital at Warriour be repaired & the Sick removed thither; as being much more convenient than that at Trichinapoly. Which is approved and Ord'd that Mr. Hay have Directions accordingly.

Letter from the Chief & Council at Madras read dated the 3 Instant & N°. 284 representing that two Men had deserted from their Garrison & requesting in Case they should arrive at this place that they may be given up agreeable to the Cartel —

In answer to which a Letter is now wrote & N°. 158 acquainting them that the Persons mentioned in their Letter, are not arrived here, that should they come to this Place, we shall not fail to advise them thereof.

The President acquaints the Board that Complaints had been made to him of the following Officers viz.d

Lieutenant Ford for delivering his Pay & Mess for this Month to George & Mr. Gaskill on account of a Debt due to him and afterwards sending for it under Pretence that it was not properly drawn, and leaving it as soon as he received it, and refusing to give another.

Ensign Beardley for demanding from George & Gaskill a Publicans Discharge of a Debt of 55 Pago das which he owed him, as also that he should pay his Debt amounting to 250 more or threatening him with a Prosecution.

Ensign

297 Fort St. George 5th May 1769.

Ensign Dickson for suffering himself to be kicked & beat by Mr. William Fitzgerald.

Ensign Rigg for Challenging Ensign Logan & afterwards declining fighting him.

Lieutenant fireworker West and Ensign Bate for associating with George Mc. Gerkil a Publican.

Ordd that a General Court Martial be assembled for the Tryals of the above Officers — And Lieutenant Chevalier of the Corps of Hussars being accused of discharging Fire Arms in the Night & thereby causing a false Alarm in the Black Town in time of actual War, & when the Enemy were hourly expected at the Gates; Ordd that he be tried at the same time.

C. Bouchier
Jos. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Ardesoif
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bouchier
John Whitehill
Geo: Hackett

Fort St. George 6th May 1769

6th agreable to the resolutions of yesterday wrote a letter to Alexander Wynch Esqr Chief at Mazulipatam N.o 159

10th Wrote a letter to Lieut.t Col. Butler N.o 160 directing him with the assistance of the other Artillery officers to cause a Survey to be made of field Train &c. and to report the Same.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President

Monday 15th May. Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews, — Samuel Ardley
John Lewin Smith — George Stratton
George Dawson, — Ja.s Bourchier.
John Whitehill
George Mackay

M.r Brickenden indisposed.

The President acquaints the Board that, agreeable to their resolution in Council 25.th Ultimo, he had with M.rs Dupré & Call met the Nabob several times, & made him the most serious & pressing Representations concerning the Necessity of providing for the Pay of 10 Battalions of Sepoys, for the Expences of certain Garrisons, & also paying something towards the Discharges of his ancient Debts — that the Nabob in reply had repeatedly represented & urged the distressed State of the Country, the little Expectation he had of drawing any considerable revenue this year, and his Inability to pay any large Sum, or provide for the 10.th Battalions of Sepoys — That he had strenuously opposed this last point & at one of the meetings had gone so far as to declare that he would pay no Sepoys, that he did not want them, that our Garrisons disbanded him, & that on Condition they should be immediately withdrawn he would in eighteen Months pay off his Debt to the Company, provided the Country remained in Peace — It is

fo

Fort St. George 15th May 1769

to be remarked here that the Act on our side was to have been immediate & the Condition on the Nabobs Part at the Distance of eighteen Months; so that if any the least Disturbance had happened in the mean time, the Nabob would have pleaded Inability to fulfill his Engagements — In reply to his extravagant Proposal the President acquainted the Board that he endeavored to reduce the Nabob to a more reasonable way of thinking by proper Arguments & told him that tho he in particular & he doubted not but the whole Council in general, & even the Company would be glad to see the Nabob disencumber'd from the public as well as private Debt yet as the Company had undertaken the Defence & Protection of the Carnatic & formerly fixed the Number of Troops for that purpose to 10 Battalions of Sepoys, and as it would be dangerous as well as Cruel in one Moment to discharge 10 well disciplined Battalions of Sepoys, the President did not doubt but the Nabob on cooler Reflection & considering how defenceless & exposed he would leave his Possessions, would be induced to adopt the Proposal made him & keep up the Troops, at least till the Company's Orders could be received on so important a subject. That the Nabob was at Liberty by a Ship now under dispatch to make what Proposals & Representations he pleased to the Company, and the President wished he would most candidly & without reserve state the Situation of his affairs to the Honble Court of Directors, that their Sentiments & Orders might be receiving thereon and that the President & Council might act conformably thereto, without subjecting themselves to the Imputation of bearing hard on the Nabob, in his distressed Situation, or to be condemned by their Honble Employers for neglecting their Interest.

The Nabob having for some Days coolly reflected on what passed between him, & the President & considering the Arguments which had been urged with more Temper, he at length declared

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declared that he would not consent to subsist more than 7000 Sepoys 'till the Company's Pleasure should be known but that he would pay from the 1st June this year to the 1st July 1770 the Sum of five Lacks of Pagodas, besides 1/2 Lack in further part of the three Lacks which he had promised to pay from the 1st of January to 1st May last the War continued, but of which he had actually paid only half a Lack — the other half Lack in Consideration of the present Peace being concluded the beginning of April was not insisted on.

The President further observed that he never knew the Nabob so intractable, that he had not yet been able to obtain an Answer to the Letter wrote him the 17th Ultimo if that he had the greatest Difficulty to bring the Nabob even to a Verbal assent to the Payment of these Sums and always with a Declaration that he would only subsist 7000 Sepoys, that the Surplus Money should be carried to the Credit of his antient Debt, and that he could not hereafter furnish Sheep & Cattle for the Europeans as he had formerly done, because the Country had been plundered & ruined from the Kistnah to Cape Comorin — that the Complaints of his & our Officers against each other would be endless without any apparent means of preventing them; he therefore desired, as a remedy in some degree that we would withdraw as many Garrisons, as could be withdrawn in Prudence & give the strictest Orders to the Officers Commanding in the rest not to interfere with his Managers or the Country & People, but confine themselves wholly to the Discipline of the Troops & Preservation of the Garrisons committed to their Charge.

The Board taking into Consideration the Substance of the President's report of what has passed between him & the Nabob, and being willing to give him every relief in their Power

from

Fort St. George 15th. May 1769

from Cajenee, do resolve to Reduce the Eleven Battalions to ten, by breaking the 11th. Battalion & to form the Battalions in such a Manner, that they may come as near as possible to the Number the Abovelimits.

It is also resolved that the Companys Troops shall be kept together as much as possible & the following places only be Garrisond by them.

	Artillery Effect.	non Effect.	Military.	Sepoys Batt.	Comp.y	Lascars S.	T.	L.
Palamcottah	6	6	———	—	7	1	2	50
Madurah	12	12	———	1	3	1	3	75
Toichinapoly	The rest of the Comp.y		1st Regiment	3	—	2	8	200
Tiagar	4	4	———	—	1	—	1	15
Permacoil	1	3	———	—	1	—	1	10
Vellore & Ambour	1 Company		2d Regiment	4	—	2	9	220
Ongole	6	4	———	1	—	—	1	20

Agreed that Letters be wrote to the several Commanding Officers & Paymasters of the above Places to regulate their respective Garrisons agreeable to the foregoing Disposition, & to reduce the Sepoys Establishment to the following Numbers in a Battalion.

	Subs.t	Jem.r	Hand.r	Naig	Drum.r	Fife	Cl.n	Pay.t	Sepoys.
1st & 2 Grand.r Comp.ys	2	4	10	10	2	2	2	2	120 —
Commandants Company	1	2	5	5	1	Tomp.r 1	1	1	60 —
7 Comp.ys Battalion	7	14	35	35	7	—	7	7	420
	10	20	50	50	10	3	10	10	600 Sepoys

So that each Battalion including Officers will consist of 763 Men.

Agreed also that the President be desired to acquaint the Nabob with the Disposition we have resolved to make of the Troops in General, & how far we have reduced the Sepoys Battalions conformable to his Views. To acquaint him also that Arcott, Sautgud, Gingee, Wandewash, Toiramalie & Chittapet will be Effectually to his Relidence & Garrisons, & that We shall

Fort St. George 15th May 1769 —

declared that he would not consent to subsist more than 7000 Sepoys 'till the Company's Pleasure should be known but that he would pay from the 1st June this year to the 1st July 1770 the Sum of five Lacks of Pagodas, besides 1½ Lack in further part of the three Lacks which he had promised to pay from the 1st of January to 1st May last the War continued, but of which he had actually paid only half a Lack — the other half Lack in Consideration of the present Peace being concluded the beginning of April was not insisted on.

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Fort St. George 15th. May 1769

from Cajenee, do resolve to reduce the Eleven Battalions to ten, by breaking the 11th. Battalion & to form the Battalions in such a Manner, that they may come as near as possible to the Number the Abobe limits.

It is also resolved that the Companys Troops shall be kept together as much as possible & the following places only be Garrisond by them.

	Artillery Effect.	non Effect.	Military.	Sepoys Subr.	Comp.y	Lascars S.	T.	L.
Palamcottah	6	6	———	—	7	1	2	50
Madurah	12	12	———	1	3	1	3	75
Toichinapoly	Three of the Comp.y		1st Regiment	3	—	2	8	200
Tiagar	4	4	———	—	1	—	1	15
Permacoil	1	3	———	—	1	—	1	10
Vellore & Ambour	1 Company		2d Regiment	4	—	2	9	220
Angole	6	4	———	1	—	—	1	20

Agreed that Letters be wrote to the several Commanding Officers & Paymasters of the above Places to regulate their respective Garrisons agreeable to the foregoing Disposition, & to reduce the Sepoy Establishment to the following Numbers in a Battalion.

	Subr.	Jemr.	Havildr.	Nigr.	Drumr.	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	Sepoys.
1st & 2d Grenad.r Comp.ys	2	4	10	10	2	2	2	120 —
Commandants Company	1	2	5	5	1	1	1	60 —
7 Comp.ys Battalion	7	14	35	35	7	—	7	420
	10	20	50	50	10	3	10	10 . 600 Sepoys

So that each Battalion including Officers will consist of 763 Men.

Agreed also that the President be desired to acquaint the Board with the Disposition we have resolved to make of the Troops in General, & how far we have reduced the Sepoy Battalions conformable to his Views. To acquaint him also that Arcott, Sautgud, Gingee, Wandewash, Tiromalie & Chittapet will be left entirely to his Direction & Garrisons, & that We shall

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Shall give the most express Orders to prevent our Officers from interfering in the least with his People or Government — But as our Garrisons must be exactly & constantly paid every Month, and the State of the Company's Treasury will not enable us to hold out longer than the middle of June, the Nabob must be acquainted at the same time, that it is necessary he should fix the payment of the 6½ Lacks he has promised in Rents, and pay a Sum not less than sixty five thousand Pagodas before the End of June, & so on Monthly, for without the Certainty of such an Income from the Nabobs Rents & Jaghire Rents, we cannot provide for our Expences — As to the rest We shall make no Difficulty in agreeing to such Payments as are Convenient to the Nabobs Affections.

As Colo. Smith & Campbell are now here, the President will be pleased to ask their Opinions as to the Number of European Cavalry to be kept up, & also lay before them & take their Opinion of some additional Sepoy Regulations formerly proposed to be inserted in the Book, & which may with more Propriety be established at this Juncture, when other Alterations are to be made in the Battalions. +

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence № 175 requesting that Captain Matthews may be appointed to command his Troop of Black Cavalry & that the Subalterns & Non Commissioned Officers who have done Duty with them may be permitted to continue with them — Which is agreed to, and Ordd that they do receive their Pay in the Infantry from the Company, which is to be charged to the Nabob, from whom they are to receive the additional Pay as Officers of Cavalry — Letters are therefore now wrote in Consequence to Major Fitzgerald under whose Orders they have hitherto been & to Captain Matthews Nos 161 & 162.

Read the undermentioned Letters from Alexander

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Wynch Esqr. Chief at Mazulipatam.

No 289 dated the 7th Instant, advising of his having paid the Lack of Rupees due to the Soubah the 31st March to the agents of Seemedars Adjeedut; and of Heyder ally & Jague Pundits having paid twenty thousand Pagodas on part of the fifty thousand which Mr. Smith advised the President they had promised to advance on Account of the next September Kist.

No. 290 Dated 9th May enclosing a Letter from Sitteramraauze to Mr. Smith as entered in Country Correspondence No. 181 in answer to one wrote him on the Subject of the reports that had been propagated regarding him, & of his Intention of proceeding to Extremities against Vickramdoo.

While we continue to possess the Circars, it is certainly necessary in order to maintain Peace & Quietness in them to prevent one independant Zemindar from attacking another, but we would as we have before observed avoid interfering in any disputes between the Zemindars & their Renters or Dependants, since we must in that Case either make an entire Change in the System of Government, or we should furnish the Zemindars with good pretexts for withholding their Rents — Our motive for disapproving of Sitteramraauze's proceeding to Extremities with Vikeramdoo, arose from the Suspicions which had been suggested of his having an Intention, by reducing the Fort of Sallore to give the Morattas an opening into the Circars, & that the raising Disturbances in the Country might induce the Morattas to penetrate into them; But as We do not find any real Grounds for such Suspicions, We think that Sitteramraauze should be no longer withheld from taking such measures with regard to Vikeramdoo or any other Zemindar dependant on him, as he may judge necessary of which Mr. Wynch is to be advised.

The proceedings of the General Court Martial held

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order last Consultation to assemble are now laid before the Board, by the Sentence of which Lieutenant Ford, Ensigns Dixon & Beasley are found guilty of the Charge alledged against them, & are dismissed the Service — Lieutenant Fireworker West is acquitted of the Charge, but for his imprudent Behaviour is recommended to be reprimanded by the Board which is accordingly done, Lieutenant Chevalier & Ensigns Bate & Rigg are acquitted.

Lieutenant Fireworker Robert Moland having during the sitting of the Court Martial been put under an arrest by Lieutenant Fireworker Geils for using Language, on the Parade, to Lieutenant Geils unbecoming the Character of an Officer & a Gentleman, for daring Lieut. Geils to put him in Arrest, and leaving afterwards Broke his arrest, was tried by the same Court Martial, & having acknowledged every part of the Charge alledged against him is by the Sentence of the Court dismissed the Service.

The Board approve of the Sentence of the Court Martial & order'd that those Officers who have been dismissed the Service be directed to prepare themselves to return to England by the Thames now under dispatch.

Mr. Richard Annesley Whyte, who came a Cadet on the Bute for this Presidency and was landed at Bombay, being arrived here Ordered that a Commission be made out for him to rank according to his Standing which brings him in the Joint Ensign on the list next to Lieut. Goe.

The President acquaints the Board that Lieut. Col. Laing had represented to him that several of the Sepoys belonging to Captain Baillies Battalion, who had

Court.

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been left Sick at the different Garrisons, and whom on account of their having been long incapable of Duty, Colonel Smith had caused to be struck off the Rolls, in Order that the Battalion might be kept compleat for Service, had returnd to their Battalion & whom Lt. Colonel Lang recommends may be readmitted as they are good Men.

Agreed that Lieut.t Colonel Lang be directed to enquire of Captain Baillie regarding their Characters, and if they are really good Men, and have not remained in Garrison to escape the Duty of the Field, that they be received again into the Battalion.

Read a Letter from Captain Nelson, No. 287 representing that in Consequence of an Order given out by Colonel Wood for Lodging all the Baggage of the Army in Bangalore, he had deposited in the place his Escritore in which were Seventy Pagodas which he had received from the Paymaster for his Company with his other Baggage; that on their return from Oussour they found that the place had been plundered by the Enemy and that his Escritore with all his other Baggage & Necessaries had been carried away, & therefore requesting that he may not be obliged to make good the said Seventy Pagodas.

The Board taking the same into Consideration it appears that the Loss of the above money was owing to an unavoidable accident & not to any Carelessness or Neglect on the part of Captain Nelson — It is therefore agreed that he be not called upon to refund the Money he has lost.

The Secretary lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. D Raith Paymaster to the Army enclosing a Bill of Adjutant Hughes for Pagodas 100 for a Horse he had killed at the Battle of Mulwagal, as also a Bill of Lieutenant Cunningham for the like Sum for a Horse killed at the same time.

agreed

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Agreed that Mr. Hughes's Bill be paid as he was a Publick officer, and is allowed a Room by the Regulations; With regard to Lieutenant Cunningham's Demand, he can have no Pretensions to it, as he did not act in any publick Capacity.

Read a Letter from Abyn ally Cawn as entered in Country Correspondence N°. 180 representing that the Nellicotah Man, had detained four Elephants, which had been purchased for him by means of the King of Tanjore's People & desiring that an Order may be sent to the Nellicotah Man to release them.

Agreed that there be a Cobb be applied to for an Order to the Nellicotah Man to release the said Elephants.

E. Boscawen
Jor. Du Bré
John Call
Jam. Hubley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
John Whitehill
Geo: Macleay

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15 Received a Letter from the President & Council at Bombay dated 21st April No. 291 promising to send round the Stores we applied for and expressing their concern at the Rapid Progress made by Hyder in recovering the places we had taken from him.

Came in at the same time a Letter from the Chief & Factors at Anjango dated 30 April No. 292 acknowledging the receipt of our Letter of the 13th April enclosing the Copy of the Treaty of Peace; and advising that they should pay any Demand that may be made by the Travancore people on account of the Rajahs supplied Lieutenant Boyne's Detachment; that they had supplied the Detachment with Provisions to the Amount of 70 Rupees, and had advanced Lieutenant Boyne Rupees 325 for their Pay, for which they should Debit this Presidency.

17th Maravan being about to set out this Day a Letter is wrote by the President to Captain Harper at Conjeveram No. 163 directing him to send a Subaltern Officer with five Companies of Sepoys to accompany him as far as Digatoipetty & then to return.

Wrote a letter to Lieut. Col. Lange No. 164 advising him of our Intention of withdrawing the Company's Troops from Fort St. David & Arcott & of the number of Lascars to be kept at Vellore & Amboor; & directing him to receive them with the Officer of Artillery, and to see that none but such as are proper for the Service be retained in it.

A Letter was at the same time wrote to Mr. Stonhouse Paymaster at Vellore, No. 165 directing him to send in a list of Provisions necessary for the Garrison of Amboor for six Months, and advising him of the Stores to be withdrawn from Arcott, & of the Number of Lascars to be kept at Vellore & Amboor.

18th Arrived this Day the Honble Company's Ship Lionel with nine Cadets onboard for this Presidency.

Came

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Came in a Letter from the Chief & Council at Masulipatam dated the 12th Instant & No. 291 advising that the Betsy Snow had run ashore & they were apprehensive that great part of the Stores would be lost.

Wrote a Letter to the Chief & Council at Masulipatam No. 166 regarding the Disaster at Ellore, and directing them to transmit Us an exact List of the Stores that may be saved, that We may take the first Opportunity of replacing those that may be lost.

A Letter is also wrote to Lieut. Col. Long No. 167 regarding the Sepoys of Captain Baillies Battalion, who have returned to it.

20th Arrived this Day the Honble Companys Ships Pigot & Hector the former with Seven Cadets two Sergeants & 90 private Soldiers the Latter with Nine Cadets & 82 private on Board for this Presidency.

Monday 22 May.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President.

Josias Dupré
John Andrews
John Lewin Smith
George Dawson

John Call
Samuel Addley
George Stratton
James Bourchier

George Mackay

Messrs Brickenden & Whitehill absent.

Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William read as follow.

No. 274 dated 25th March Expressing their Concern at our distressed & Critical Situation, & their resolution to persevere in affording Us all the assistance in their Power — representing the Impossibility of their being able to

to ascertain the Sums they could furnish Us with, the want of a Knowledge of which prevented our raising a Body of Cavalry — Are of Opinion that they may be able to supply Us with Twenty Four Lacks of Rupees Annually during the War, provided they remain in Peace, and that should our Necessities increase they may possibly be able to make it up Thirty Lacks, and at the same time expressing their Concern for the Distresses the Country must suffer by such an Expectation of Specie — make out an Account of the Sums lately sent Us, and of which We were not apprized at the time We transmitted them a Calculate of Our Expences — Advise that the two Vessels belonging to Merchants of Mysore had been detained at Bengal for some time, but have been released — Decline entering into any Engagements with Jaunojee for the Present, as his Fate must be determined, before any assistance from Bengal could arrive with him. Express their entire approbation of the Plan proposed of reserving a Fund for Emergencies at both Presidencies; & hope that the Joint representations of both Settlements will convince Our Honble Masters of the Necessity of such a Measure — represent their Concern that amidst all the Difficulties & Distresses they labor under for want of Specie, the restrictions laid by the Honble Court on the remittances to Europe should have thrown so large a proportion of the remaining Specie into the Hands of the French.

No. 292 dated 25th April Expressing their apprehensions that the Peace we have concluded will not be permanent from the known Ambition of Hyder Ally, and the Superiority he has acquired, which they fear may induce him to embrace the first favorable opportunity of commencing Hostilities; & therefore recommending our putting our Troops on the most respectable footing, & which they imagine the Supplies of Cash they have remitted will enable Us to do — Desire that the remits

Destin[illegible]

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destined for Bengal the last year & detained here may be sent them and that Colonel Leach's Detachment may also be returned so soon as the Situation of Affairs will admit of it — Advise that Shaw Abdallah who had advanced with a numerous Army towards the Kings Territories, was preparing to return to his own Dominions.

We are truely sensible how much the Gentlemen at Bengal have exerted themselves for our assistance, and we have all along been fully convinced of the impossibility of their being able to ascertain with any Precision the Sums they could supply Us with, by reason of their Precarious Situation with Sheujah Ul Dowlah, on which the collection of their revenues greatly depended — It was from a Sense of this, that we never applied to them to be informed how far we might rely on their assistance which we should otherwise have done, as a knowledge thereof would have been of the utmost Consequence to our Operations, since it would have been a certain Guide in the Measures to be adopted; and the want of such a knowledge made Us daily apprehend a failure in our resources, which was almost an insurmountable obstacle to any Plan could suggest.

We are sensible of the Necessity of putting our Troops on the most respectable Footing; But the Nabob having failed in all the payments, to be made by him, We shall be barely able, with the Sums received by the Thames & Experiment (which were beyond our Expectation) to defray our Current Expences to the End of June, altho' We are using our utmost Endeavors to reduce them as low as possible; and we know not how we shall support them from that time to December.

As soon as our Prisoners are released & We are able to ascertain the Number of Europeans We may have on the

the Coast, we shall not fail to give the Gentlemen at Bengal a true State of our force & shall readily send them such a proportion as their Exigencies may require, and ours will admit of.

The undermentiond Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam are now read.

No. 295 dated 11th Instant advising of his having struck off the Charges occasiond by the Troops at Velore being under Orders for taking the field; that part of the Carriage Bullocks were employd in removing the old Provisions from Rondapillee to Masulipatam, which should be discharged as soon as that Service was performd — That Sitteramrauze's Vaquil had deliverd him a Sircar Bill for Rs. 108019.8. — payable in two Months being in full of his second Kist for Phazley 1177 & which ought to have been paid the 25th May That Pykarone's 2d Kist was not yet paid, that he & Mr. Wynch had ordered Sitteramrauze's Vaquil to write to his Master about it, & that he himself had also wrote to Pykarone.

No. 302 Dated 13th Instant enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Colonel Peach, advising of the Assurances of friendship given him by Sitteramrauze's Vaquil & of his having given Permission to Sitteramrauze to reduce the Fort of Sattore should Vickeram Doo who is tributary to him, continue obstinate, as that Fort is 12 Cos Distant from the Pass & can be of no Service in protecting the Country, from the incursions of the Morattas.

No. 303 Dated 14th enclosing Letters from the Soubah & Jabot Jung (alias Ibrahim Beg) Demanding that Mhavarow the Killedar may be obliged to quit the Company's Limits — Advising that Ibrahim had also wrote to Jague Puntaloo advising him that a Peace had been concluded between Madavarow & Jamojee; that Ruccum Ud Dowlah was

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destined for Bengal the last year & detained here may be sent them and that Colonel Peach's Detachment may also be returned so soon as the Situation of Affairs will admit of it — Advise that Shaw Abdallah who had advanced with a numerous Army towards the Kings Territories, was preparing to return to his own Dominions.

We are truely sensible how much the Gentlemen at Bengal have exerted themselves for our assistance, and we have all along been fully convinced of the impossibility of their being able to ascertain with any Precision the Sums they could supply Us with, by reason of their Precarious Situation with Shujah Ul Dowlah, on which the collection of their revenues greatly depended — It was from a Sense of this, that we never applied to them to be informed how far we might rely on their assistance which we should otherwise have done, as a knowledge thereof would have been of the utmost Consequence to our Operations, since it would have been a certain Guide in the Measures to be adopted; and the want of such a knowledge made Us daily apprehend a failure in our resources, which was almost an insurmountable Obstacle to any Plan could suggest.

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No. 302 Dated 13th Instant enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Colonel Peach, advising of the Assurances of friendship given him by Sitteramrauze's Vaquil & of his having given Permission to Sitteramrauze to reduce the Fort of Sallore should Vickeram Doo who is tributary to him, continue obstinate, as that Fort is 12 Cos Distant from the Pass & can be of no Service in protecting the Country, from the incursions of the Morattas.

No. 303 Dated 14th enclosing Letters from the Soubah & Jabet Jung (alias Ibrahim Beg) Demanding that Shavaron the Killedar may be obliged to quit the Company's Limits — Advising that Ibrahim had also wrote to Jaguo Pantaloo advising him that a Peace had been concluded between Madarayon & Jamojee; that Rucum Ul Dowlah was

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destined for Bengal the Last year & detained here may be sent them and that Colonel Pearce's Detachment may also be returned so soon as the Situation of Affairs will admit of it — Advise that Shaw Abdallah who had advanced with a numerous Army towards the Kings Territories, was preparing to return to his own Dominions.

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№ 295 dated 11th Instant advising of his having struck off the Charges occasiond by the Troops at Colore being under Orders for taking the field; that part of the Carriage Bullocks were employd in removing the old Provisions from Rondapillee to Masulipatam, which should be discharged as soon as that Service was performd — That Sitteramrauze's Vaquil had deliverd him a Lascar Bill for Rs. 108019.8. — payable in two Months being in full of his second List for Phaxley 1177 & which ought to have been paid the 25th May That Pykarone's 2d List was not yet paid, that he & Mr. Wynch had ordered Sitteramrauze's Vaquil to write to his Master about it, & that he himself had also wrote to Pykarone.

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№ 303 Dated 14th enclosing Letters from the Soubah & Jabet Jung (alias Ibrahim Beg) Demanding that Shavaron the Killedar may be obliged to quit the Company's Limits — Advising that Ibrahim has also wrote to Jague Pantalo advising him that a Peace had been concluded between Madavaron & Jamojee; that Ruccum Ud Dowlah was

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was on his return, and that he Ibrahim Beg purposed setting out to meet him, when they should converse together on the Subject of the Proposals made some time since by Ibrahim Begs Vaquil to Mr. Smith, which done, he Ibrahim Beg purposed going to Maculipatam in order to settle that Business. Mr. Wynch therefore requests our Directions on this Subject

Ditto Dated 17th Instant advising of his having received a Letter from Accajee Pundit, informing him of his having dispatched a Soucar Bill for the Payment of his 1st Kist & that he purposed proceeding to Maculipatam, where he would discharge the 2d Kist — Desiring Orders regarding letting out the Havalby or Government Lands of Chicacole Circar, as the time approaches for the new Renters to enter on the Cultivation of the Ground — Advising that the Articles of Agreement had been finally concluded between Malwa-row & Janajee, who were returning to their respective Countries & that Ruccum Ud Dowlah had set out for Ashta.

We have already given our Sentiments with regard to the Disputes between Sitteramrauze & Vickeram Doo.

It is with concern We observe that the Negotiation opend some time ago by Ibrahim Begs Vaquil is likely to be removed; as we may thereby be involved in Difficulties not easyly to be surmounted — Our refusal to enter into any Schemes the Soubah may propose, may induce him to seek Alliances elsewhere, which may be attended with very disagreeable Consequences — Nevertheless We cannot nowthink of entering into new Engagements which must involve Us in fresh Troubles, and be productive of Expenses We are by no means able to bear — By an Article in the Treaty with the Great Mogul upon his application, to furnish him with a Body of Troops, provided the Situation of our affairs

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will admit of it. If Matters are therefore brought to that point, We shall most probably avail ourselves of that saving Clause, and never could it be urged with greater reason & Truth. Agreed therefore that Mr. Wynch be made acquainted with our Sentiments on this Subject. Tho he must be cautiond against making known the real Causes to the Soubah — And as the manner of the Negotiation must greatly depend on the Propositions to be made, and as it may be of Service to protract the Negotiation as much as possible, Mr. Wynch is to be instructed in Case of any further Overtures from Ibrahim Beg, to assure him in general Terms of our attachment to the Soubah, & of our Firm adherence to the Treaty, but that he is not empowerd to enter into any Engagement whatever, that he must advise Us of the Particulars they may have to propose & await our Orders.

When we have conversd with Sitteramrauze's Vaquil, We shall be better able to determine what Directions to give relative to the letting the Chicacole Circar.

Resolved that the Gentlemen at Bengal be made acquainted with the Peace concluded between Madavarow & Jannojee & with the Proposals made by Ibrahim Beg.

Letter from the Chief & Council at Sadras read dated 16th Instant № 305, advising that three more men had deserted from their Garrison, and requesting we will send them Information should they arrive here —

* Read a letter from the Governor & Council at Pondicherry № 298 representing that one Blanchard an Inhabitant of Pondicherry having died at our Camp, whither he had gone with Provisions &c the half of which belonged to one Mr. Claret & that an Inventory of the Effects had been made & which were sold at Publick Outcry by Captain Dormond, on whose Death, Colonel Wood

* In answer to which a Letter was wrote Mr. Law dated the 25th Instant advising him that We should write to him in their Letter of the 3d Instant & were commanded by them to inform him that they may send for them agreable to the Terms of the Cartel, but that We shall not fail to inform them should the Others come hither. —

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Wood had possessed himself of the Account Sale of Them; which he had refused to deliver to Mr. Thevenot, who was empowered by the Attorney of Mr. Claret & the Widow of Blanchard to receive them; and therefore requesting that he may be obliged to restore them — Desiring also that the Money belonging to the Estate of Mr. Crispel St. Martin may be remitted to their Attorney General.

A Letter from the said attorney General N°. 299 is also read demanding the said money.

Agreed that the Gentlemen at Pondicherry be acquainted that it does not appertain to Us to interfere in the Demand made on Colonel Wood, that the Mayors Court is the proper place to which the Parties concerned must apply for redress — With respect to the Money belonging to the Estate of Mr. St. Martin Mr. James Bourchier, who took the Trouble to collect & dispose of his Effects, acquaints the Board that he had paid the Amount to Mr. Rivalt a Relation of the deceased, from whom he has a Discharge; of which the Governor & Council of Pondicherry are to be informed.

The 2d Regiment being stationed at Vellore Agreed that Colonel Campbell be appointed to Command there.

Captain Pedro Manuel, Lieutenant Lays & Cornet Manuelson of the Foreign Corps having quitted the Service & Cornet Dangard having been broke, the following Persons, who have done Duty in that Corps are appointed to the following Stations.

Lavallieres .... appointed Captain.

Antonio Bienvenue .... appointed Ensign.

And the Troop of Hussars having been broke Lieut. Chevalier is appointed to do Duty in the foreign Infantry.

The President acquaints the Board that Colonel

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Captain Gee's killed in the Service) who came out last year in the Military on the Grenville, and Mr. Este who has been in the Country Shipping Service, having join'd the Army in July last, had in November following (in consequence of the great want of Officers after the Battle of Malwagle when several were killed & wounded) been appointed by him to do Duty as Ensigns, in which Station they have acted ever Since — that as they have not yet been confirm'd by the Board, and are both young Men whose behavior entitles them to our Notice he Colonel Smith had requested that Commissions might be made out for them. The President moreover acquaints the Board that upon Mr. Este's applying to him for leave to proceed to Camp in June last he acquainted him, that there was little room for him to expect any Preferment, by reason of the large Number of Cadets sent out by the Company, who must be first provided for, but that as he was well recommended he might join the army, and that after all the other Cadets were appointed, if he behaved himself well, & there should be a real want of Officers he should be recommended to the Board — That Colonel Smith had in a letter dated in November last informd him of his having appointed Messrs. Gee & Este to do Duty as Ensigns till the Pleasure of the Board should be known but that the said Letter thro a Multiplicity of Business had been mislayed & of Course was omitted to be produced.

The Board having taken the above into Consideration are of Opinion that they cannot take upon themselves now several of the Cadets of this Season are arrived and many more are expected, to confirm the appointment of Messrs. Gee and Este — But as they have done Duty as Ensigns during the severest part of the Campaign, and have behaved to the Satisfaction of Colonel Smith, It is Agreed that their

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their Case be referred to our Honble Masters, and until their Pleasure can be known, that they do continue to act as Envoys.

E. Bourchier

Jon. Du Pré

John Call

Sam. Bradley

Geo. Stratton

Jos. Bourchier

Geo: Mackay

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Received a letter from Bombay dated 30th April No. 306.

23 A Letter was this Day wrote to Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Mazulipatam No. 170.

24th Embarked this Day a Detachment of Europeans on board the Lord Anson for Mazulipatam, of which this is advised by Letter No. 171.

Wrote a Letter to Pondicherry No. 172 pursuant to the Order of last Consultation

25th A Letter was this Day wrote to Captain Brown Commanding at Palamcotah No. 173 advising him of the Places to be deliverd over to the Nabob, and of the Establishment of Troops appointed for his Garrison.

Wrote a Letter to Lieut. Col. Laing No. 174 advising him of Lt. Campbell being appointed to the Command of the Garrison of Vellore.

26th Received a Letter from the Chief & Council at Madras dated 24th Inst No. 310 advising of their having sent some Sepoys for the two Deserters, who were declared to them, with an Answer to their Letter Dy. No. 175.

27th Wrote a Letter to Lieut. Col. DeBeck No. 176 advising him of the Places to be deliverd over to the Nabob, & of the Establishment of Troops appointed for the Garrisons of Madura & Palamcotah.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 29th May —

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré — John Calb
John Andrews — Samuel Ardley
John Lewin Smith — George Stratton
George Dawson — Jos. Bourchier.

George Mackay

Messrs. Brackenbury & Whitehill indisposed —

Fort St. George 29th. May 1769.

Read a Letter from the Chief & Council at Masulipatam dated 19th. Instant & No 307 enclosing a Copy of one from Mr. Stevens regarding some Alterations which he thinks necessary to be made in his plan for fortifying Samalcotah, which is referred to the Chief Engineer.

Letter from Captain Harper at Conjeveram read & No. 313 advising that Captain Cowley who Commanded the European Troops died there the 26th. Instant.

Captain Matthews having formerly done Duty with the Cavalry, and being an Officer of great Merit, It is agreed that the Command of the Troop be offered to him, & in case he should prefer continuing with the Nabobs Cavalry, to which he hath been appointed, that the Troop be given to Captain Kirker.

Read a Letter from Mr. David Saunders Surgeons Mate No. 311 representing the Manner of his coming into the Service & the hardships he has suffered in having been superseded by Messrs. Peters & Becket appointed to succeed as Surgeons from England.

We are sensible of the reasonableness of Mr. Saunders's Representation, and that he as well as several others are able & deserving young Men like Messrs. White, Berry, Stoving & Duffin have just Cause for Complaint at seeing all prospect of Promotion cut off by the Arrival of Surgeons from England; since they came into the Service as Mates, when we were in the greatest want of Persons in that Capacity, their Profession, we should have been glad to have appointed Surgeons as Vacancies happened. It is therefore agreed to represent this Matter to our Honble. Masters, and to request they will discontinue the Practice of sending out Surgeons, & recommend it to them to appoint Young Men properly qualified as Mates, who from being some time in the Country & obtained a Knowledge of the Climate & of the Disorders Incident to it, will be much more fit to succeed to the Stations

Fort St. George 29th May 1769

Station of Surgeons, than any one can be, who is but just arrived from England.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Captain Auchmuty of the Bengall Battalion of Sepoys No. 3/4 recommending that one Verapah a Subadar belonging to his Battalion, but who formerly belonged to this Establishment may be permitted to remain on the Coast, as the Climate of Bengal does not agree with him, and as he has been a faithful Servant of the Company's for many Years, and whom Captain Auchmuty has personally known since the Year 1763 to have been a brave and diligent Officer. The President also acquaints the Board that the Man himself brought him a Letter from Mr Verelst containing the like request, and informing him that he was sent to Bengal with Colonel (now Lord) Clive, and that he has always borne an exceeding good Character.

As this it is irregular to remove men from one Establishment to the other, yet in Consideration of the long & faithfull Services of Verapah Subadar & the very favorable Character given of him, It is Agreed that he be admitted on their Establishment as a Supernumerary, to be appointed to the first Vacancy.

The following Additional Sepoy Regulations having been read and approved by Colonel's Smith & Campbell are ordered to be sent to the several Paymasters & inserted in the Book of Regulations.

Additional Sepoy Regulations

The Establishment as follows.

	Lieu.	Jem.	Havl.	Majr.	Drum.	Fifer	Corp.	Pvt.	
1. and 2 Grenadier Companies	2	4	10	10	2	2	2	2	120
Commandant's Company	1	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	60
7 Battalion Companies	7	14	35	35	7	7	7	7	420

So that the Battalion including officers will consist of 760 Men.

The

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The Vacquils have long been thought by many of the Principal Officers, whose Integrity cannot be doubted, the Source of great Abuses, which it is impossible to discover or remedy while they remain and particularly to prevent the Sepoys running in Debt at exorbitant Interest, It is therefore Resolved to remove them, and in their Place to appoint one Head Conicoply or Writer with an Assistant to each Battalion, to be entered by name in the Rolls and deemed a Constant Servant of the Company's not of the Officer Commanding the Battalion, and as it is absolutely necessary these Conicoplies or at least the head One should speak English and be a Man of some Character, so it is necessary that they should be able to Cave, and that the Pay of their Employ, should be worth their attention, for which Reason it is proposed to give the Head Conicoply 6 Pagodas pr Month, and his Assistant 4 Pagodas in Garrison, and in the Field three 10 Pagodas & the other 6 Pagodas.

These Conicoplies to be appointed by the Commissary General or his Deputy in the field or the Paymasters of out Garrisons, and on a Representation of their Character, Services, and Places of Abode, to be approved of by the President & Council and no one to be displaced without their Orders, on a Conviction of a Misconduct. Their Duty is always to attend the Battalion or any Division of it in Garrison or in field, to be present at Roll Calling to keep an Account of all Casualties, to attend the Commissary or Paymaster whenever called for, to assist in the Payments and in general to keep every Account relative to the Battalion, whether of Money, Provisions, Stoppages for Arms Cloathing &c. And no Captain or other Officer is to advance any Money to the Sepoys, or cause Stoppages to be made for Turbans, Sashes or Accoutrements lost, but with the Knowledge of, & by the Accounts kept by the Battalion Conicoply's who are to be answerable for such and to give Information thereof when called upon &

The

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The Number of Serjeants to continue as before but as it has been remarked that the Greatness of the Serjeants Pay contributes frequently to make them Idle and furnish the means of Debauchery rather than Decency of Cloathing and Diet, It is Ordered that of all Serjeants in future, only two of the five shall have 9 Pagodas each, one to act as Serjeants Major to the Battalion, and the other as Quarter Master Serjeant, who are to be chosen for their Sobriety and Abilities — The three other Serjeants, to have only 7 Pagodas each and to be promoted to Serjeant Major or Quarter Master Serjeant, as they deserve it by their Sobriety and good Conduct

When three or more Battalions are doing Duty together, One of the most capable European Subalterns, shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer on the Spott with the Approbation of the President & Council to act as Adjutant and receive Pay as such, during the Time of acting, and not otherwise, but he is not to draw the Additional 10 Pagodas pr Month, that Allowance is to go to another Subaltern, who must be appointed to do Duty in the Battalion to which the Adjutant belonged — Tho' a Quarter Master has lately been lately appointed to the Battalions in the Field, yet as such an Officer does not appear necessary as the Battalions have no General Stores, no Allowance to be drawn for that Office. The Quarter Master Serjeants are to receive Orders from the acting Quarter Master General, where each Battalion is to encamp.

It is found by Experience that two Carriage Bullocks to Company are not sufficient One is requisite for the Tent of the Company, another for Bells of Arms, Poles and Pins; and one for Tools which make three pr Company, or 30 to a Battalion, then the Serjeants and Artillery Men will require One Bullock to carry two private Tents; The Officers who have three

Fort St. George 29th May 1769.

three Marques will require 6 Bullocks which make 37 ℔ Battalion, &c. and if three spare ones are allowed which are the least that can be, 10 Carriage Bullocks will be found barely sufficient for a Battalion of Sepoys.

As it does not often happen in the field that there is Money enough in the Paymaster's hands to make two Payments ℔ Month, and as it may also be inconvenient to do it, the Rolls and Returns are therefore to be made up at the End of every Month & Sent to the Paymaster or Commissary, the daily Casualties being carefully noted, not only by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Battalion in a Book kept for that Purpose, but also by the Battalion Conicopoly — and the Captain or Commanding Officer, to prevent Abuses is to make weekly Returns of his Battalion to the Commanding Officer on the Spott; who is to deliver them after Inspection and seeing no Cause to the Contrary, to the Commissary to serve as Cheques on the Monthly returns, besides which, the Commissary is to muster the whole Battalion or such Part as can conveniently be got together by applying to the Commanding Officer for that Purpose as often as may be judged necessary, but in Garrisons where it can conveniently be done, the Paymaster is to pay the Regulations for Sepoys Payments.

If any Man dies or is killed during the Month, his Pay and Batta are to be drawn to the Day of his Death, but if any Man deserts before the 15th he is not to be drawn for in any Part of that Month, if he deserts after the 20th his Pay only (not Batta) is to be drawn to the 15th for no Batta is to be allowed to be drawn for any Deserter that goes off before the Pay and Batta is issued let it be at what Time it will.

Ordered that in future the Military Paymaster do issue the Pay of the Sepoys stationed in the different Forts within the Jaghire.

H.

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The Military Paymaster desires to be inform'd whether Captain Lieutenants are to receive the Additional Pay as Captains or as Lieutenants - An the President reports to the Board that Major Donaldson had applied for his Gratuity as Major.

Ordered that all Brevet Officers do receive the Additional Pay or Gratuity according to the Rank for which they receive Pay.

Read a Letter from Captain Allen, Lieutenant Brule & Ensign Rozet of the Foreign Corps No. 315 requesting to be allowed the Additional Pay, the same as our own Troops.

As the Pay and Allowances of the Officers of the Foreign Corps are fixed by Agreement with them, they can have no Title to the Additional Pay they require; since had the Pay of our own officers been reduced instead of augmented, their's must in Consequence of the said Agreement, have continued the same.

Ordered that the Tappals to Cuddalore Ma-Zulipatam and within the Company's Jaghire be charged to the Company, & those to Vellore from Conjeveram & those to Trichinapoly from Cuddalore to the Nabob, and as there are Tappals kept by the Nabob from Trichinapoly to Madura and from thence to Palam-cotah Ordered that those Stationed by the Company be discharged, and our Letters forwarded by the Nabob's Tappals.

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence No. 193 enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Lieut.t Col.: DeBeck to him advising him of the Troops stationed in the several Forts in the Tinnevilly Country Viz.a as also a Copy of a Letter from Aschenapuat complaining against Lt. Col. Laing for having beat and ill treated the Dassoga appointed to procure Sheep for the Garrison of Vellour.

Weare surprised that Lieutenant Col. DeBeck should write to the Nabob after the Orders that have been published forbidding

Fort St. George 29th May 1769

forbidding any Commanding Officer from Corresponding with the Country Powers — He is therefore to be directed to give his reason for so doing —

With regard to the Complaint against Lieutenant Colonel Lang, It is Ordered that a Copy thereof be transmitted to Colonel Campbell who is to be directed to make Enquiry concerning it, and to inform Us of the result thereof

As Colonel Wood's Presence is required at Madras to enable the Committee to proceed in their Enquiry regarding the Provisions left in the Coimbatture Country, as also that his Conduct while in the Command of the Army may be examined into by a Board of Officers — It is resolved that he be ordered to repair hither immediately.

The President acquaints the Board that having consulted Brigadier General Smith and Colonel Donald Campbell, as to the Utility or Necessity of keeping up some, and what a Number of European Cavalry — They were clearly of Opinion that more than 30 ought to be kept up, and that less than 75 or even 100 would not answer the several Purposes for which it was most probable they would be wanted — and they supported their Opinion by these Arguments — That to their Knowledge the European Cavalry had been augmented and reduced three or four times which always occasioned every Extraordinary Expence in Augmentation, and the Horses sold for little, and the Accoutrements were Lost or destroyed on a Reduction — That Cavalry required much Time to render fit for Service, and ought to be formed in Time of Peace for War, because Men and Horses must be equally raised and either being suddenly formed, little Service could be expected from them — That in Case of an European War and the French making any Effort in this Part of the World, it is probable Lephyre's Body of 80 European Horse now in Bazalet Jung's Service

Service, will be immediately engaged to return, and serve their Nation — That if a Tolerable good Body is kept up in our Troops, it will not be so difficult to form two Troops in a short Time should occasion require — That should the Troops in the Circars take the Field at the Same Time, those in the Carnatic do, European Cavalry for Patroles, Orderly Men, and Grand Guards, will be equally wanted with both, and a Body less than 50 allowing for Sickness will not be sufficient for such Service and allow of a relief — That they were very sensible the Expence of European Cavalry was great, but yet as they were equally sensible that their Service was essential, they could not avoid recommending the keeping up the present Troops & taking this Opportunity of Peace to perfect the Men and Horses in their Discipline.

The Board taking these Arguments into Consideration, do agree, That the Troop be kept up but not recruited in Case of Accidents, unless reduced below 75, and there appears a Probability of Service for them.

The Board having thought proper to order that 50 Garce of Coarse & 50 Garce of fine Paddy should be laid in for the Store of the Garrison, and to be delivered for that Purpose to the Charge of the Garrison Storekeeper and the Nabob engaged to furnish the same — The Garrison Storekeeper in Consequence thereof begs leave to acquaint the Board that to this Time he has received all together only 57 Garce & 168 Mercals of Coarse Paddy, and therefore desires the further Orders of the Board on that Head — As there is at this time a great Scarcity and an Appearance of Famine, the President is desired to request of the Nabob to order the Quantity to be compleated from Jaumbah Coop as soon as possible —

Geo. Stratton
P. Bouchier
Jas. Bouchier
Jno. Call
Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 30th May 1769

Wrote a Letter to Captain Matthews N.177 offering him the Command of the European Troop.

Arrived this Day our Honble Masters Ship Blaney with four Cadets and 83 Military on Board

31st Dispatched the undermentioned Letters.

N.178 To Colonel Campbell enclosing the Copy of Atchenapunts Complaint against Lieutenant Colonel Lang.

N.179 To Lt Colonel DeBeck concerning his Correspondence with the Nabob, notwithstanding the Orders of the Board.

N.180 To Colonel Wood ordering him to Madras.

Arrived this Day the Honble Company's Ships Earl of Ashburnham, Triton, and Nottingham the first with one Cadet & 62 Military and the Triton with 3 Cadets and 70 Military, and the Nottingham with 91 Military on Board.

June 1st Came in this Day the Honble Company's Ship Earl of Lincoln having on board one Cadet and 56 Military.

C2 Received a Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr Chief at Mazulipatam dated 28th May N.317 advising of the Detachment having been landed there from the Anson.

C3 Came in a Letter from Major Bonjour dated at Clar 28th May N.319 advising of his having received all the Prisoners from Hyder Ally.

5th Pursuant to the Resolutions regarding the Establishment of the several Garrisons Letters were this Day dispatched as follow

N.181 To Mr. Archdale Palmer Paymaster at Madura & Palamcottah.

N.182 To Mr. Bering Paymaster at Angola.

6th Wrote a Letter to Colonel Campbell Commanding at

Fort St. George 6th June 1769

at Vellore N°183 regarding the reduction to be made in the Sepoy Battalions &c.

7th Dispatched the undermentioned Letters.

N°184 & 185 To Major Flint Commandant and Mr. Way Paymaster at Trichinapoly regarding the Establishment of Troops & Lascars for that Garrison, and the reduction of the Sepoy Battalions.

N°186 To Mr. Palmer at Madura directing him to discharge the Company's Tappals between Trichinapoly Madura & Palamcotah and to employ the Naiks.

N°187 To Captain Harper at Conjeveram regarding the reduction of the Sepoy Battalions.

8th Wrote a Letter to Captain Auchmuty N°189 directing him to march with the Bengal Sepoys & join Colonel Peach at Vizagapatam.

Came in a Letter from the President & Council at Bombay dated 9th May N°327

9th Arrived the Honble Company's Ships Havannah with two Cadets and 76 Military on Board.

Friday 6 June

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré
John Andrews
John Lewin Smith
George Dawson

John Call
Samuel Ardley
George Stratton
James Bourchier
John Whitehill
George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from Nazulipatam dated 4th June N°328 enclosing a List of Stores saved from the Betsy Snow

Fort St. George 16th June 1769.

From advising of such as have been sent to Vizagapatam for Colonel Lascelles Detachment and of what remain to Carry thither and that they fear it will be impossible to save some of the Guns Purpose charging Aeagies Pundut 25 Rupees p.r Garce for the Salt remaining at Nizpatam at the time he took the same.

Ordered that the List of Stores saved from the Betsy be delivered to the Military Storekeeper, that those which are lost may be replaced by the first Conveyance.

As the Price which the Gentlemen at Mazulipatam purpose charging Aeagies Pundut for the Salt appears reasonable, it is approved.

The President acquaints the Board that Mr. De Souza one of the Owners of the Snow Betsy had applied to him for the Bill of Exchange on the President & Council at Fort William for Current Rupees 1000 which by Agreement he was to receive for the Freight of the said Vessel.

As part of the Stores sent on the Betsy were by the Agreement to have been transported by her to Vizagapatam & Ganjam. It is agreed that the Chief & Council at Masulipatam be directed to acquaint Us with the Charge they may have been at in transporting the said Stores to their Places, which must be deducted from the Sum agreed to be given for the Freight of the Betsy and a Bill granted on the Presidency of Bengal for the Balance.

Letters from Mr. Colyford at Ganjam read as follow.

N.o 313 dated 16th May advising of his having settled with the Rajah of Calliente for his Tribute for 1768, of his being obliged to march against Pratapugheri, a Fort belonging to Bemmadoo, in order to make him submit to the Company's Government which he had got Possession of; & of his having settled with the Naulgar

329 Fort St. George 16th June 1769.

Hautgar Zemindar.

No. 334 dated 27th May advising of the Manner in which he has settled for the Zemindary of Courla-conah or Bemar-gur — Giving an Account of the Loss of the Friendship Snow with Stores on Board from Bengal, and representing the great Want he is in of the Sepoy Cloathing, Gunpowder & Small Arms, which were sent by the Betsy Snow, and particularly the latter.

The Board approve of Mr. Cotsford's Conduct with regard to Bemadoo, and of their Manner in which he has settled for the several Zemindaries — Ordered that the Stores intended for Ganjam, which were lost by the Betsy be replaced by the first Conveyance.

Read a letter from Mr. Stonhouse Paymaster at Vellore No. 322 enclosing a list of Provisions remaining in Ambour, an Account of what are required for the Garrison for six Months, and a Calculate of what they will cost amounting to Pagodas 6195.30.5 —

As it is impossible for us at this time to furnish Money for Laying in Provisions at Ambour, the President is desired to represent to the Nabob the Necessity of its being done & to request he will take measures for that Purpose.

Letter from Captain Mathews read No. 323, expressing his Inclination to remain with the Nabobs Cavalry, so long as he continues to pay them regularly, and his resolution to quit them whenever the Nabob fails therein, or throws any Obsticles in his way to prevent their being rendered of that Use which is expected from them.

Agreed that the Command of the European Troop be offerd to Captain Kirkee, who has long served in the Cavalry & that the President be desired to apply to him for the Terms on which he is willing to contract for defraying the Expence of them.

Fort St. George 16th June 1769

Read a letter from Mr. Pering Paymaster at Ongole No. 342 enclosing an Account of the fixed Charges necessary at that Garrison amounting to Pagodas 91.29.32 p. Month.

The Board observe among the said Charges that the Paymasters Batta and Allowance to his Conicoply &c. amount to Pagodas 58 — which will be struck off as there will be no Necessity for a Paymaster at Ongole, there being only one Battalion of Sepoys stationd there, the Rolls of which may be sent hither and the Pay transmitted from Mazulipatam as has been usual it being most convenient so to do; which is Ordered accordingly — As to the other Charges they appear necessary & reasonable.

In order the better to distinguish the Battalions of Sepoys it is resolved that they be numbered as follows.

The five Battalions in the Circars to be numbered progressively beginning with No. 1 & to be distinguished by the Addition of Circar Battalion, as.

1 Circar Battalion

2 Circar Battalion, and so on.

The 13 Battalions in the Carnatic & Jagire are also to be numbered progressively beginning with No. 1, and to be distinguished by the Appellation of Carnatic Battalion — and the three Battalions kept for Madras & the Company's Jaghire are to stand first.

Read a Letter from Lieut. Col. DeBeck Commanding at Madura No. 336 containing an apology for his having wrote to the Nabob, contrary to the Order of the Board, which is Satisfactory.

Letter from Hyder ally Cawn as entered in Country Correspondence No. 210 read, advising of his having sent to his Vequil a Letter from Jannojee to him, which he desires may

Fort St. George 16th June 1769

may be returnd, after We have taken a Copy thereof; which by the Tenor thereof appears to have been wrote before Matters were accommodated between Madavarow & Jannojee, as the latter represents the Manner in which Madavarow had attacked his Country, and proposes that Hyder Ally should join him against Madavarow — Hyder Ally therein sets forth that in Consequence of the peace and Alliance lately concluded between Us, We ought to be in the Strictest Union, and to act in Conjunction against our Enemies. Purposes an Alliance with Jannojee against Madavarow and recommends our sending a Vaequil to the former — He also desires that We will out of our Friendship to him, and to convince the World thereof, send Major Bonjour with a Battalion of Sepoys and two field Pieces to assist him in recovering three or four Places, which Madavarow had taken from him, & still keeps Possession of.

In answer to which a Letter is now wrote him as entered in Country Correspondence N°. 216 representing that our sending the Force he desires would be a direct Declaration of War against Madavarow, for which we have no just Grounds; and as to the sending a Vaequil to Jannojee it could answer no purpose, since if it were necessary to enter into such an Alliance, the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay must be consulted, and the united Efforts of all three Settlements exerted in such an Undertaking — that We shall be glad to give him every Proof of our Friendship, as far as is consistant with the Interest of the Company and what we owe to our other Friends & Allies.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. Richard Latham at Cuddalore, advising that Captain Airey died there the 14th. Instant —

The following Promotions are thereupon ordered to take place.

Captain Lieut. Paulk. Geo. Collins ... appointed Captain 14. June 1769 — Rank d°

Lieutenant Charles Rumley ..... D°. ..... Capt. Lieut. D° D°

Ensign

Fort St. George 16th. June 1769

Ensign Richd. Annesley White ... appointed a Lieutenant Rank 14 June 1769

Read a Letter from Mr. William Holloway Lieutenant in the Artillery requesting Leave to resign the Service and to continue in the Country in the Sea faring way.

Agreed that his Resignation be accepted, and with respect to his application to remain in the Country, it must depend on the pleasure of our Honble Masters to whom his request is to be made known; And until we can receive their Orders he may be permitted to continue in India.

In Consequence of the above Resignation Lieut. Jno. Walker Hislop is appointed 3 Lieutenant of Artillery.

Read the undermentiond Letters. No. 331 from Mr. William St. John Foster who came out a Cadet this Season requesting Leave to resign the Service & to return to England on the Thames.

No. 334 from Mr. William Hickey Cadet requesting Permission to resign the Service & to return to England in the Playfair the Ship he came out on.

No. 335 from Mr. Robert Barry Cadet desiring Leave to resign the Service and to return to England on the Thames

Agreed that the above Persons be permitted to resign the Service & to return to England according to their request.

Captain Richardson of the Ship Pigot applies to the Board for Head Money for 80 Recruits landed at this place from that Ship in the Year 1766 – his Surgeon having died in the Passage from England, and the Demand omitted to be made at that time; and which upon application to the Gentlemen at Bengal they had refused Payment of.

Ordered that the Military Paymasters Books be searched, and if it appears that the Head money for the Militia

Fort St. George 16th. June 1769.

Military Landed from the Pigot in the Year 1769 has not been discharged, that it be paid to Captain Richardson.

The Chief Engineer acquaints the Board that Mr. Henry Montresor has reported himself fit for Duty; It is therefore Agreed that he be appointed to superintend the Works of this Place — The Board at the same time think it necessary to observe, that Mr. Stevens who is the Senior Engineer, ought according to the Rules of the Service to be appointed to that Employ; But he being engaged in carrying on the Works at Mazulipatam, being entirely removed from thence must necessarily retard their Progress.

P. Bouchier
Jos: Du Pré.
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Boucher
John Whitehill.

331 Fort St. George 20th June 1769

Arrived this Day our Honble Masters Ship Osterley with six Cadets and 63 Military onboard.

At a Consultation Present.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Samuel Ardley
John Senior Smith — George Stratton
George Dawsone — Jas. Bourchier
— John Whitehill
— George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Friday 23 June.

Report of the Committee of Stores read representing that upon examining the Invoices of Military Stores already received from England by the Ships of this Season, they are of Opinion that many of those indented for to be sent out in the Year 1770 may be omitted, provided the Indents for the Years 1768 & 1769 be fully complied with and specifying such Articles as they think may be omitted.

Ordered that a Copy thereof be transmitted a Number in the Packet, that our Honble Masters may, if it arrives in time, take thereupon any Measures for preventing such Stores as are judged superfluous from being sent.

Draught of the General Letter as also of a Seperate General Letter to go by Ship Thames read & approved and ordered to be wrote fair.

E. Bourchier

John Call

John Whitehill

Geo. Stratton

335 Fort St. George 23d June 1769

Arrived this Day the Honble Compangs Ship &
Devonshire with 5 Cadets and 71 Military on Board.

At a Consultation Present.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call.

Tuesday 27th June. — John Andrews — Samuel Ardley

John Levin Smith — George Stratton

George Dawson — James Bourchier

John Whitehill

Messrs. Brickenden and Mackay indisposed.

General, and Separate General Letter of this Date to the Honble the Court of Directors read signd — Ordered that the Packet be closed.

Chs. Bourchier

Jos. Du Pré

John Call

Sam. Ardley

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier

John Whitehill

Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George 28.th June 1769.

Letter from Select Committee at Fort William advising of the works carrying on at Chandernagore, which they imagine they shall be obliged to demolish.

Received this Day a letter from the Select Committee at Fort William dated 9 Instant N.o 360 advising that the Directeur and Council of Chandernagore, had begun a Work round their Town, which they deemed an Infraction of the Treaty, and which they apprehended they should be under the Necessity of demolishing themselves as the Gentlemen at Chandernagore were deaf to all their remonstrances Recommending that the affair may be kept as Secret as possible, lest the French should avail themselves of the force which is reported to be coming to India, sooner than they otherwise would do.

A Copy transmitted to the Company ——

In Consequence of which an Additional Letter was addressed to our Honble Masters to go by the Thames, enclosing a Copy of the Select Committee's Letter, and advising them that We imagine the french force said to be coming to India is the same with that mentioned in our advices of yesterday.

Mess.rs Wynch & Cosford acquainted of the Troops & Stores embarked on the Britannia

Wrote Letters to Mess.rs Wynch Esq.r Chief at Mazulipatam and to M.r Cosford Resident at Ganjam N.os 192 and 193 Enclosing a return of Military, and Lists & Bills of Lading of the Military Stores put on board the Britannia for those Settlements.

29.th

Ships Lord Holland and Norfolk arrive. Recruits for Norfolk sent to Bengal ——

Arrived this Day the Honble Companys Ships Lord Holland and Norfolk the former with three Cadets and the latter with 8 Cadets & 58 Military for this Place — All the Military on board the Norfolk except Six that were sick were ordered to be embarked on the Lord Holland for Bengal.

30.th

Agreement with the Owners of the Ship Essex, for the Freight of Troops &c.a from Vizagapatam to Bengal ——

The following agreement was this Day made with Captain David Tait on behalf of himself and the other Owners of the Ship Essex for the Freight of the Officers, Europeans & Stores of Colonel Peaches Detachment from Vizagapatam to Bengal.

Be it known to all Men that I David Tait on behalf of myself and the other Owners of the Ship Essex for and in Consideration of the Sum of five thousand Arcot Rupees the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have Let the said Ship to Freight to the Persons

Fort St. George 30th June 1769

President and Council of Fort St. George, to transport the Officers Europeans and Stores of the Detachment under Colonel Joseph Peach from Vizagapatam to Bengal or such part of the Europeans as she can take on board which shall be at least 200 Non Commissiond Rank and file - provided Colonel Peach consents to that Number being embarked, the said President & Council agreeing to furnish Provisions for the Europeans. And that the said Ship shall not be detain'd more than 20 Days to receive the said Troops and Stores on board - and in case the said Ship should be detain'd longer than twenty Days over and above the Days of her Arrival and Departure the said President & Council do promise and agree to allow the said David Fell, at the rate of one hundred Rupees p Day as Demurage for the time she shall be so detain'd - And should the said Ship by Stress of Weather or any other Accident be obliged to quit the Port of Vizagapatam before the whole of the Troops and Stores are embarked, or such part of them as it may be judged Expedient to send on board her, the said David Fell engages in that case to pay back to the President & Council at Fort William a proportion of the Freight received according to the Number of Troops and Quantity of Stores left behind of those that the Vessel might otherwise have received on board - In Witness whereof the said President & Council and the said David Fell have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands in Fort St. George this 30th Day of June 1769 -

Letters to the Chief & Col: Peach advising them thereof

Letters were also wrote to John Smith Esqr Chief at Vizagapatam, and to Colonel Peach of 194 and 195 - directing the most speedy Embarkation of the Troops & Stores.

July 1st

Wrote this Day a Letter to the Select Committee at Fort William.

At

Fort St. George 3. July 1769 —

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Calle
John Andrews — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton — George Dawson
James Bourcheir
John Whitehill

Messrs. Brickenden & Mackay indisposed.

Monday 3 July —

The Proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Vellore on the following Persons having been transmitted by Colonel Campbell with his letters dated 18th and 28th June N°s 347 and 353 are now read & taken into Consideration.

On Captain Mathias Calvert of the 11th Battalion of Sepoys put under an Arrest by Order of Colonel Smith the 22 Day of September last, in Consequence of a Charge delivered in against him by Mr Anthony Sadlier Paymaster to a Detachment of the Army under Colonel Campbell the 27th June 1768 — for having born Sepoys on the Rolls of his Battalion which were never entertained nor forthcoming and having for the preceding eight Months constantly drawn the Pay & Batta of such Sepoys & other Abuses of a similar Nature. By the Sentence of the Court Martial he is found guilty of a Breach of the 5th Article of the 4th Section of the Articles of War in making false returns, and is sentenced With the Board approve, and Ordered that he do repair to Madras; & that the Commissary General do draw out an Acct as near as can be of the over Charges made by Captain Calvert, that the amount thereof may be demanded from him.

Captain Calvert Retiring —

On Evan Williams Private for Desertion, of which he is found guilty by the Court, but in Consideration of his former good Character & long Confinement, he is only

Sentenced

Account

Fort St. George 3 July 1769

Sentenced to receive seven hundred Lashes, which is approved.

Captain Faizan acquitted.

On Captain Abraham Faizan tried for not withdrawing the Garrison under his Command at Covyporam to Wombenellour, Salemar Coroad, conformable to the Orders sent him by Lieutenant Colonel Fischman for that purpose dated the 11th December 1768, in case he judged it not Tenable; and if he judged it tenable for surrending it to the Enemy; and for behaving unbecoming the Character of an Officer & a Gentleman, by plundering the Inhabitants of their Effects & otherways ill treating them. Of the whole of which Charge he is honorably acquitted by the Court — which is approved.

On Serjeant Daniel Arbuthnott tried for having found fault with the Conduct of the Officers in the Action of the 22d December near Colanelly, of which he is acquitted — Which is approved.

On Serjeant John Ripley for giving false Evidence in the Trial of Captain Calvert, of which he is found Guilty & Sentenced to be reduced to the Ranks & to receive one thousand Lashes — which is approved.

Lieutenant Verrong Cashiered.

The proceedings of a Court Martial held at Walkier near Visagapatam on Lieutenant Jacob Verrong for Cowardice are also read; Whereby he is found Guilty and Sentenced incapable of ever serving the Company again in any Military Capacity Whatever.

The Board approve the Sentence, and resolved that Mr. Verrong be ordered to Madras.

A Court of enquiry on Captain Nixon &c.

The President acquaints the Board that he had thought it necessary to order a Court of Enquiry to be held at Vellour to examine into the Conduct of Captain Nixon and the other Officers with him in the Action of the 22d December last near Colanelly, as also to make Enquiry regarding some Reports

Fort St. George 3 July 1769

Reports which had been propagated to the prejudice of Lieutenant Gorham; The proceedings of which being now read, the Board are thereby perfectly satisfied with the Behavior of Captain Nixon and the other Officers with him, and that he and they did as much as men in their Situation could do — And that the the Reports regarding Lieutenant Gorham were entirely without Foundation

Their Conduct approvd

Letters from Colonel Campbell read as follow.

N°. 348 advising of his having levelled the Battalions of Sepoys dependant on Vellore to the new Establishment, and that by discharging those that were unfit for Service there are no Supernumerary Sepoys remaining — Enclosing a List of Black Officers & Sepoys represented as fit Objects to be put on the Invalid List — Desiring Orders regarding the Disposal of the Supernumerary Black Officers, a return of whom he sends in. and Recommending that those Sepoys who have had Stoppages made from them, and been discharged, should be allowed such Stoppages —

Col: Campbell sends a List of Invalid Sepoys.

Desires orders regarding the Supernumerary Black Officers.

N°. 349. Representing the great Distress the Officers at Vellore suffer for want of Quarters.

Represents the great want of Officers Quarters at Vellore.

Ordered that the Persons recommended by Ct. Campbell as proper Objects to be put on the Invalid List, be admitted accordingly: and that such of them as are capable of doing Garrison Duty as standing Guards or otherways be employed as Colonel Campbell shall judge proper. and as particular Battalions are now fixed for the Circars, Jagier and Carnatic, It is resolved that the Pay of the Invalid Sepoys, which has accrued to this time be changed to the Whole; and that in future the Invalids of the Circar & Jagier Battalions be charged to the Company; and those of the Carnatic Battalions to the Whole

Order thereon

Ordered that Colonel Campbell do transmit Lists of the Subadars and Jemadars of each Battalion specifying

specifying those that have and those that have not Commissions with the Dates and Numbers of such Commissions, as also by whom and when those were appointed who have no Commissions — and Ordered that all Officers Commanding Battalions of Sepoys be particularly careful to see that the Names of the Black Officers and Sepoys be always spelt in the same Manner on the Rolls, and that the Sepoys of each Company be numbered, and always distinguished by such Number; and whenever a Vacancy happens by Death Desertion or otherways the Person entertained to fill up such Vacancy is to succeed to the Number of the Person who occasioned it.

Agreed that the Sepoys who have had Stoppages made from them and been discharged, be allowed to receive such Stoppages as recommended by Colonel Campbell.

We have long been sensible of the great Want of Officers Quarters at Vellore and have had the Building them frequently under Consideration, but various Causes have hitherto prevented their being set about. But as so considerable a Body of Troops are now stationed at Vellore, it becomes Necessary that they should be built without Loss of time — The Chief Engineer is therefore desired to prepare a Sketch of the Manner in which they may be soonest erected and at the least Expence which is to be transmitted to Colonel Campbell, who is to be directed to procure the best Information he can with regard to the Expence and time that will be required to compleat them.

Letter from Chief & Factors at Tellichery Their Demand on ally Rajah for the Restoration of the Places taken from the Prince of Chericul

Letter from the Chief & Factors at Tellichery read dated the 10th June No. 351 advising in Consequence of the Article of the Treaty made with Hyder Ally Cawn, applied to ally Rajah of Cannanore to restore to the Prince of Chericul all the County he has been deprived of by Hyder ally Cawn, or ally Rajahs; to which they had received a very Evasive & Contemptuous Answer, and concluded that all further Application would be in vain; & that

that they should be unable to reestablish the Prince in his Government, unless a point be made of it with Hyder ally, or Recourse had to force of arms.

Observations of the Board thereon.

As by the 6th 3 article of the Treaty we have left all Matters relative to the Malabar Coast, except the general release of Prisoners, and the mutual Relinquishing of all Demands of Ships taken on either Side, to be settled between Hyder ally Cawn and the President & Council at Bombay, We cannot interfere in the Demand made by the Gentlemen at Tellicherry in favor of the Prince of Cherekul, which must be adjusted between Hyder ally Cawn & the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. Wynch represents the weak State of the Sepoy Battalions in the Circars —

Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr Chief at Masulipatam read Nº 364 dated 28th June representing the weak State of the Sepoy Battalions in the Circars, and requesting Orders regarding recruiting them Nº 365 dated 29th June, advising of his having sent Orders to Colonel Peach regarding the Embarkation of the Troops and Stores on board the Expedition.

Orders thereon

As it is our Intention that the Sepoy Battalions in the Circars should be kept compleat as to the Number of Men, Mr Wynch is to be instructed to give Orders for their being recruited to the full Establishment. But as we imagine there will be many Supernumerary officers in the Southern Battalions, who may be sent to fill up any Vacancies in the Circar Battalions Mr Wynch is to be acquainted that no Officers are to be appointed till further Orders.

The President acquaints the Board that Mr Wynch had applied to him for an Answer to Lieut. Col. Todd's Representation transmitted with their Gen.l Letter of the 25th April last regarding the Sepoy Cloathing.

Order regarding the Sepoy Cloathing to be given to the Sepoys &c.

The Board taking the same into Consideration, It is resolved that the Cloathing be sent to Ellore where the

Fort St. George 3 July 1769.—

who have not had sufficient Stoppages made.

the Battalion is that it be issued to the Sepoys — But as the Cloathing will always in future be sent to the Chief & Council, the Person who has Charge thereof must be particularly careful that it be issued for no Sepoys, but such as have had full Stoppages made from them to enable them to it.

Report of the Committee of Stores read as follows.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Report of the Committee of Stores.

On examining the Invoices of the Ships already arrived and the latest returns of the Military Stores at the out Garrisons and also the Indents sent home for Stores to be sent out in 1769 & 1770. We presume, that if the Honble Court of Directors comply with the Indents of 1768 & 1769 in their full extent, it will be highly proper to moderate or omit entirely some Articles for the Year 1770, and as We imagine advices by these Ships may arrive in time to save that Expence; The following Stores we judge not material to be remarked on.

Brass 18 Prs to be omitted entirely for 1770.

Short 3 Prs brass, if the Indent for this article for the years 1768 & 1769 be this year fully complied with, 10, of the 50 Indented for to come out in 1770 may be omitted.

Iron, 24, 18, 6, 4 & 3 Prs if the Indent of these Articles for 1768, should arrive in 1769 or 1770 the Guns of these Calibers indented for to come out in 1770 viz. 20 Prs 12 Prs 12 Prs / 20 — 60 — 50 may be entirely omitted.

Brass Mortars 13 Inch if former Indents are complied with only 4 need be sent out in 1770.

10 Inch Brass Mortars only 6 to be sent out in 1770.

8 Do Do Do — 10 — Do

5½ Do Do Do — 15 — Do Brass

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Brass Howitzers 8 Inch ..... 7 to be sent in 1770.
Do. ... Do. ... 5½ ..... 8 ... Do. ... Do.
Shott 32 Pds ..... to be entirely omitted.
24 Do. ..... only 20,000 to be sent in 1770.
18 Do. ..... 30,000 ..... Do.
12 Do. ..... 10,000 ..... Do.
6 Do. ..... omitted.
3 Do. ..... only 20,000.
Shells 13 Inch ..... 1000 ..... in 1770
10 Do. ..... 2000 ..... Do.
8 Do. ..... 8000 ..... Do.
5½ Do. ..... 20,000 ..... Do.
4½ Do. ..... 5000 ..... Do.

Grape Shott 8 & 6 ℔ balls to be entirely omitted.
3½ ℔ only 150,000, The rest to be sent.
Musquets ..... only 12,000 for ..... 1770.
Store Rammers to be diminished in proportion.
Carbines & Iron hilted Swords for Cavalry to be entirely omitted if the additional Indent for the year 1768 be complied with.

P 2 A Survey of the field Artillery in Garison and at Villore having been made and reported We find it requisite that 6/4 Prs to complete the Regiment and 6 Eight & Prs to compleat the Sepoys should be sent to Villore which are ordered accordingly. with 4 Eight & Prs and two Tumbrils for the two Battalions of Sepoys at Conjeveram who have at present no Guns or Ammunition.

3 We cannot forbear taking the Liberty of remarking to the Honble President & Council that on our examining the returns received from the different Garisons, We can no return or account remains of Stores from Madurah and Palamcotta

Fort St. George 3 July 1769

Palamcottah for the seven Months past, and the last return from Trichinapoly is for December, from whence it is impossible for us to judge with propriety of the State or quantity of Stores in the several Garrisons and to this remark we can with as much Justice add, that We conceive the Gentlemen acting as Storekeepers and who have charge of the Stores at Vellore and Trichinapoly (where there are very large Quantities) neither can be judges sufficient of the State, more, of the Stores in general or attend to their preservation If therefore we think it incumbent on Us to suggest to the Honble the President & Council that Deputy Storekeepers from among the Officers of Artillery be appointed at those places under whose immediate Inspection the Stores shall be and who shall be answerable for their State, Expence, and receipts tho' the Company's Civil Servants are to keep the Accounts as before.

4th. It would be equally useful if some person was appointed to the like charge in Madrass under the Military Storekeeper for tho' there is a Conductor constantly attending the Park, yet he is far from being a Judge of any Demands, how to arrange the Stores or examine their State; We therefore humbly propose that the late Commissary of Stores in Camp be appointed to act under the Military Storekeeper in Garrison and to attend all receipts and deliveries as well as pay constant attention to the state in which the Stores are kept

We are with Due respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient and
most humble Servants
John Call
Simon Hart } Committee of Stores
J. Bubler
H. Montresor

Fort St. George
the 23 June 1769.

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A Copy of 1st Paragraph of the above report hath been transmitted to our Honble Masters by the Thames.

Order thereon. Ordered that a Copy of the 4th Part of the 3d Paragraph be transmitted to the Storekeepers at Madura, Palamcotah & Trichinapoly, who are to be instructed to be more regular in forwarding their Accounts of receipts, Issues & Remains of Stores.

We are sensible that the appointment of proper Persons to assist in the Charge of the Stores would be a very considerable saving to the Company, as and will greatly over ballance the Expence that will attend such an appointment; It is therefore resolved that an Artillery Officer at Vellore & Trichinapoly be appointed under the Denomination of Deputy Commissary of Stores whose allowance is to be five Shillings pr Day and that Mr. Mahoney be appointed at this place with the like Allowance — And Ordered that the Committee of Stores do frame such Instructions for the Persons acting in such Employ as that may Judge proper.

Read a report of the Committee of accounts, on which the following Orders are made.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs.

We have examined the accounts of the out Garrisons and Army &c.

Madura	from 7bor	to 31 Decemr	1768
Palamcotah	Do	Do	
Trichinapoly	Do	31 March	1769
Vellore	Do	Do	
Angole & Tymericotah	Do	Do	
Chingleput Wandewash &c	Do	30th April	
Mr. Sadlier Camp Accounts	1st August	to 30 Sept.	1768
Mr. Raitts. Do Do	Do	to 31 Jany	1769
Mr. Patriot Do Do	for January & February		
Sepoy Paymaster's Do	7 October	to 31 March.	

The

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The following remarks having occurred to Us We beg leave to lay them before your Honor &c.

Madura.

1st Para: In November a Conicoply is charged to 40 Lascars at Tindal.

2d We think that at this Place the Number of Monthly Artificers at Madura & Palamcottah, as the Pay be regulated and all Extraordinary Workmaster is allowed a Conicoply, who contracted for.

Palamcotah.

3d In November 1 Syrang and 1 Conicoply are charged to 50 Lascars, which is not allowed by the Regulations.

Trichinapoly.

4th The Committee submit it to the Board whether any other Tappals are necessary to be kept up at this Place except from Cuddalore, and those to Madura & Palamcotah.

5th In December is charged Pagodas 146 30 A paid Lieutenant able considering Captain Johnson's Andrew Johnson's Bills for Dis- Situation, surrounded as he was by bursements at Daramporam, from the Enemy; & without good In- 7th August to 31st December, being in- telligence he never could have direly for Batta to Hircars, ex- made his retreat good, as he did cept a monthly Charge of Pags to Trichinapoly.

3,57. paid 1 Puckally &c.

6th There is charged for Dis- bursements in the Coimbettour Country

1, 2 & 3 Paras. We see no Necessity for a Conicoply to the Number of Lascars appointed to the Garrisons of Ma- dura & Palamcottah, as the Pay- master is allowed a Conicoply, who may assist him in mustering & paying them — The Lascar Conicoply are therefore to be discharged.

4th Orders have already been issued for discharging the Tappals Stations from Trichinapoly to Madura and from thence to Palamcotah.

5th This Charge appears reason- able considering Captain Johnson's Situation, surrounded as he was by the Enemy; & without good In- telligence he never could have made his retreat good, as he did

6th These Charges appear high, but we cannot dispute them. They are

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Country Vizt.

are however now at an Exp.

3 Persian Writers for a Yr. D°. 60.—

1 Linguist for D°. D°. 15.—

9 Hircars for D°. D°. 100.28.

Private Intelligence ..... 135.—

Pagt 140.28

4th. Agreat Change is made for Stores laid in this Month for the use of the Garrison; We suppose these Stores are necessary by We recommend that a return be sent in for the Inspection of what are expended Monthly.

5th. The Abuses complained of in this Article will now be remedied by the Appointment of a Deputy Commissary of Stores.

8th. In February Charges Extra ordinary are very considerable, occasioned by additional Carpenters, Smiths, Armourers, Chunkadam & for making up sundries in the Carpenters Yard.

8th. & 9th. These Paragraphs to be transmitted to the Storekeeper at Trichinapoly, who is to be directed to explain the several Charges. And also and that the several Storekeepers at the several Out Garrisons be acquainted that no Stores are to be made up without Orders from the Board.

9th. On making a Calculation We find that Military Stores of all kinds made up at Trichinapoly, cost three times as much as the same Articles made at the Presidency

10th. 1 Lindal and 53 Additional Lascars employed—1 Syrang 1 Lindal. & 100 Lascars charged. exclusive of the above.

10th. The Commissary General acquaints the Board that immediately after the Conclusion of the Treaty, three Additional Lascars were discharged.

Fort St. George 3 July 1769

11th The Charges of Hospital a Constant heavy charge - The Medicines, Vetuals, and Cloathing amount in February to Pags. 297. 27.

11th The Extraordinary Hospital Charge mentioned in this Para arose from the Sick of Major Fitzgeralds Detachment having been sent into Trichinapoly.

12th The pay of the Tappals to Vellore, Chillapet, and Tyagar amounts to Pags. 112. 30. - this month.

12th This Charge has been struck off.

13th Some Abstracts of the Sepoys pay not certified as ordered by the Regulations.

13th This is rectified by the New Regulations.

14th In the Month of March under the Head of Charges Extraordinary there is a Charge of 136 Bundles of large Country Paper amounting to Pat. 5100. It is not mentioned for what use this quantity of Paper was purchased.

14th Ordered that this Paragraph be transmitted to the Paymaster explaining the Charge.

Vellore.

15th At this Place and Trichinapoly proposed by the Committee be observed where Stores are often purchased and that all Storekeepers be made the Paymaster charges them under acquainted therewith.

15th & 16th Ordered that the Method

Charges Extraordinary - for Instance at Vellore for November.

Making 25 Candies of Power

@ Contract a 11 Pags. 4 Cas. 201. -

Bought 149 Maunds 33. 4. 72 -

By which method it never appears how many Stores are purchased Monthly or what the Expence may be.

16th We therefore think it would

Fort St George 3 July 1769

be proper in all Garrisons where any such considerable Expence arises to have a distinct head of Purchase of Stores.

Ongole.

17th In February Mr Lewing charges for Captain Fletchers Bill for Intelligence Pags 325, 25, 16. in the Preceeding and succeeding Months the charges on the same account are also high tho not to so great an excess as that here remarked this is a Charge which cannot admit of Regulation, as it depends on the Circumstances of the times, the Enemy was then in the Country: We cannot however omit remarking that this Charge appears large.

17th At this time Captain Fletcher was surrounded by the Enemy — These Charges cannot admit of Regulations — they are however for the present at an End —

Cringleputt and Wandewash — Ditto

18th From November to april there is a Charge in the Wandewash accounts for Bil Pags 8. — — for Scavengers Coolies Pags 5. — — for Water Coolies Pagodas 3 — — for Month — for the same months in the Garrisons of Gingee and Permacoil, the Monthly Charge for Bil is only Pagodas 1. — — for Scavgrs Coolies, fal 30, and for Water Coolies fal 30. the Garrisons of the two Castplaces

18th The Garrisons of Wandewash being now withdrawn these Charges are at an End.

Fort St. George 3 July 1769

places consist of more in Number
than the former.

Camp. Accounts.

19th In these Accounts the Charges Hospital are every Month high particularly in September.

Pags.	2473	544	4
October	1687	293	76
Novem.r	2767	506	15
Pags.	6927	1344	15
Medium p.Mo.	2309	488	5

And this Charge on referring to other accounts arises when the Medium number of Men including Cavalry, Artillery, Military, and Serjeants of Sepoys was

for September 1250
October 1100
November 1100
Medium p.Month 1150

So that the Charge for every Man in the Army is full 2 Pags. p Man, including the Ill with the Sick; and supposing 1/4 Part sick not less than 8 Pags. p Man, without reckoning first Cost of Doolies, Surgeons and attendes Batta or Europe Medicines and Instruments.

19th The very Extraordinary Charges of the Hospital in the field have been repeatedly taken Notice of and We have frequently endeavord but without Effect, to fall upon some Method of reducing them. Whenever there is a likelyhood of the Troops taking the field agin some Means must, if possible, be devised to settle them on a more reasonable footing.

20th In Mr. Raitts Camp Bymts for January and February a Palam

20th Bowen Surg having join'd his Battalion, his Allowance of 20 Pagodas

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Palanquin is paid for to Sowrin Sing and Shake Godown both Commandants of Sepoys — This appears to Us an Extraordinary and a New Charge.

Palanquin to Shake Godown must be discontinued.—

21 The Number of Hircars both in Camp and Out Garrisons, and Secret Intelligence Bills amount to a very considerable and unlimited Expence Monthly which (as We have observed in several of our reports cannot be checked or ascertained — in February a Major Fitzgerald was paid Pagodas 653. for Intelligence and no Vouchers for it — and a Major James Pag. 92. in marching from Vellour or Arcott to Chittapet.

21 The Hircars are now ordered to be discharged.—

22. We are of Opinion that it is of little or no use to examine Accounts in May for Disbursements made in December when Circumstances are very Different We therefore request that Orders may be sent to all the Out Garrisons and Subordinacies except Masulepatam to send away as early as possible every Months Account to not to exceed the 25th. of the succeeding Months — if there is any obstructions Cause it is to be pointed out.

22 Ordered accordingly.

Fort St. George 3 July 1769 —

23. We likewise recommend that the Paymaster of Out Garrisons write their Accounts Current and Accounts of Disbursements at least, if not all the Accounts, with their own hand —

23 Ordered Accordingly —

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient Servants

Fort St. George
7 June 1769 —

Geo. Dawson — Josias Dupré
John Hollang — Chas. Smith — John Call
Ch. Dent — John Andrews — Saml. Ardley
Frans. Jourdane. — Alex. Davidson — George Shatton

Orders regarding the Allowances to officers taken Prisoners —

The Commissary General applies to the Board for Orders regarding the Allowance to be made the Officers &c. taken Prisoners by Hyder Ally Cawn — Ordered that they be allowed the Full Pay Due to them as also the Batta due to the time they were taken Prisoners, and from the time they left the several places where they were confined to their arrival at Madras.

Captain Lieut. Murphy appointed a Captain. Lieutenant Powell appointed Captain Lieutenant

There being a Vacancy for a Captain by the Dismission of Captain Calvert, Captain Lieutenant Murphy is appointed a Captain, and Lieutenant James Powell Captain Lieutenant to rank from this Day —

The Vacancy for a Lieutenant occasioned by the Promotion of Lieutenant Powell, is filled up by the arrival of Lieutenant Genes Cooper, who is returned from England with his Rank, by the Company's Permission.

Commanding Officer of Pondamalee to have Staff Rank —

It being necessary to have a Commissioned Officer at Pondamalee to take Care of the Recruits stationed there, resolved in Consideration of its being only a temporary Command

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Command, and as the Officer will be obliged to pay his Servants Batta.
to allow him half Battas.

C. E. Bourchier

Jon. Du Bré

John Call

Sam. Hadley

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier

John Whitehill

Fort St. George 11th July 1769

Arrived this Day the Hon^ble Company's Ship Neptune having on board two Cadets and 103 Military for this place.

6th Pursuant to the Resolution of last Consultation a Letter was wrote to Col. Campbell Commanding at Vellour & N. 197.

7th Wrote this Day Letters to Bombay & Tellicherry & N. 198 & 199.

8th Dispatched this Day the following Letters.

N. 200 to Alexander Wynch Esq^r Chief at Masulipatam

N. 201 to Captain Fletcher Commanding at Angole.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esq^r Governor President.

Josias Dupré — John Call

John Andrews — Samuel Ardley

George Stratton, — George Dawson

James Bourchier

John Whitehill

Mess^rs Brickenden and Mackay indisposed.

Monday 10th July

Letters from Captain Fletcher Commanding at Angole read.

N. 357 dated 2d Instant, enclosing a Letter from Vincat Row Renter of Angole, advising that a Vessel had landed at Mootapilly some Men and a Quantity of Settlement Stores which he Captain Fletcher concluded were intended for Lepburys Party, that He had deferd taking any Measures for intercepting them, as they were landed within the Districts of Basalet Jung and were to pass thro' his Country, and desiring Orders regarding them.

Letter from Captain Fletcher advising of Stores Vr landed at Mootapilly intended for Lepburys Party —

Defers attempting to intercept them. —

N. 359 To the President dated 4th Instant advising of his having levelled the Battalion of Sepoys agreable to the new Establishment, that there are two Supernumerary Jemadars at Angole one of whom had requested permission to come to Madras for his Discharge, and the other was appointed to forward the Letters from Allore to Angole — Recommending that

Places a Serjeant at Allore to forward Letters —

come

Fort St. George 10th July 1769 —

recommends three Havildars for Jemidars

That three Havildars whom he had appointed to fill up the Vacancies of Jemadars may be confirmed — Desiring that some Artillery Man for the Garrison of Sepoy Guns — with a Corporal or Serjeant to have Charge of the Stores may be sent him — Representing the Necessity of Employing Havildars at Angole.

Desires one artillery man may be sent him — represents the Necessity of employing Havildars

Orders in Consequence.

As the Stores mentioned by Captain Fletcher were not landed either within the Roads or Company's Limits, nor intended to pass thro' them, We are glad to find Captain Fletcher did not attempt to intercept them.

It appearing unnecessary to keep a Serjeant at Allore merely for the purpose of forwarding Letters to Angole since as they are made up seperate from the Masulipatam Packet, a Sepoy may receive them from the Tappals and carry them to Angole, Captain Fletcher is to be ordered to send the Serjeant to Masulipatam to be appointed to any Vacancy that may happen to the Sepoys, advising Mr. Wynch thereof.

We are sorry to observe that Captain Fletcher has appointed the Havildars to act as Jemadars, since their must return to their former Station, as there will be many Sepoys one of Black Officers to be provided for from the other Battalions, of which Captain Fletcher is to be acquainted, and that he must not in future appoint any Officers without our express Permission.

Agreed that the President be desired to order Lieutenant Colonel Butler to send a proportion of Artillery men for the Garrison of Angole and the Sepoy Guns, as also a corporal Serjeant or Corporal to assist in taking Care of the Stores.

The President is also desired to acquaint the Nabob to order his Killedars, Amildars & Renters in the Angole, Palnaud & Vellore Districts to advise Captain Fletcher

Fort St. George 10th July 1769

Fletcher of any Material Intelligence they may receive, in which Case it will be unnecessary to keep any Peircars at Argole who are therefore to order to be discharged.

Letter from Major Flint relates the Battalions at Trichinapoly to the new Establishment

Read a letter from Major Flint Commanding at Trichinapoly dated 20 June et No. 358 - advising of his having levelled the Battalions stationd there to the new Establishment, and enclosing a State of them as also a List of the Subadars and Jemadars of the 11th Battalion which has been reduced, and re-

reduced

among

advises that several of the Subadars & Jemadars are suspected of defrauding the Company —

presenting that several of them amongst whom is the acting Commandant are suspected of having been guilty of defrauding the Company; together with a list of Sepoys recommended as proper Objects to be put on the Invalid List.

Orders thereon

Agreed that the Subadars & Jemadars accused of having defrauded the Company be tried by a Court Martial; and that the Sepoys recommended by Major Flint to be put on the Invalid List be admitted accordingly.

The President acquaints the Board that having heard it reported, that notwithstanding the Accounts given by Captain Kelly of the Distressed State of the Garrison of Calar for Provisions and Ammunition, at the time he agreed to deliver the Stores to Hyder Ally, that the place was sufficiently Stored to have enabled it to have held out a considerable time longer; that he the President had therefore wrote to Col. Campbell & to Lieutenant Colonel Lang to give him all the Information they were able on the Subject, on how Answers are now laid before the Board from which it appears that the Garrison of Calar suffered no Distress from the want of Provisions during the time Captain Kelly Commanded there, and that when Lt. Col. Lang arrived there to withdraw the Garrison, there was a Sufficiency of Grain in the place to subsist the Garrison for three Weeks, and meat in

The president acquaints the Board with the reports he has heard regarding the Quantity of Provisions in Calar when it was delivered up and of his having wrote to Col. Campbell & Lt. Col. Lang on the subject

Purport of their answer

Fort St. George 10th July 1769 —

in abundance for the Europeans; that the Polligars brought Rice out of the Fort of Colar and sold it to Lieutenant Col. Langs Buear while he was there at 18 & 19 Measures for a Rupee — They likewise refer to Mr Brie whose accounts will Shew the State of the Grain in the Fort, and to Lieutenant Eagles and Ensign Blacker who were in the place with Captain Kelly & are able to give a more Circumstantial Account of the State of the Garrison.

Orders in Consequence

Ordered that the Commissary General do examine Mr Brie's Accounts and form a Calculate of the Grain Remaining in Colar at the time it was given up — and that Lieut Eagles and Ensign Blacker be directed to give Us the most Circumstantial Account they are able of the State of the Garrison of Colar, from the 20th March (the Day Captain Kelly wrote to Lieutenant Col. Lang representing the Distress of the Garrison) to the time it was withdrawn, with respect to provisions and Ammunition, as also of the Enemys force which appeared before the place, or they had reason to expect, and also to inform Us as near as they can how long they imagine the Place might have held out, having regard to the Quantity of Provisions & Ammunition and strength of the Garrison in it.

Letter from Bombay Expressing their disapprobation of the Article of the Treaty respecting that providency

Read a Letter from the Board of Council at Bombay dated 18th June No. 365 advising the receipt of our Letters of the 3d and 12th April with a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, expressing their Desire that the Article relative to that Providency had been more determinate, as they allledge that they are now left in a much more Situation than before they commenced Hostilities in our Favor; being very apprehensive they shall find great difficulty in obtaining from Hyder Ally Cawn the Terms on which they then carried on their Trade, much less the Privileges we have by the 17th Article of the

Fort St. George 10th July 1769.

Interest on that Coast — Defer sending a person to receive the Prisoners and for other purposes 'till they receive from him our Letter of the 2d April — advising that some Sepoys belonging to this Presidency had arrived on the Luconia from Fort Marlbro' & had taken Service at Bombay, who demanded Five Months pay, that they had advanced them 30 Rupees each till they could be informed what was due to them.

Sepoys brought thither from Fort Marlbro' by the Luconia demand arrears of pay.

From the repeated Accounts We gave the Gentlemen at Bombay of our Situation, and the Success of the Enemy, they must, We imagined have been convinced of the Necessity We were under of concluding a peace at all Events and that the Terms were as good as We could possibly obtain — Hyder Ally Cawn has engaged to grant the Company the Factories Priviledges & Exemptions in Trade on the Malabar Coast, which they enjoyed before the War; and with regard to other Priviledges or Grants which the Gentlemen at Bombay obtain for them, such as the Cession of Salsette Island &c. &c. as they desired me would, have no reason from the distressed State We were in to expect a Compliance therewith; In short the President & Council at Bombay must be informed, that the Terms of the Treaty are as Advantageous as We could possibly obtain; and if We are under the Necessity some time hence of again taking up Arms we shall be better prepared for it than We were at the Conclusion of the Peace, for we never can be in a worse Condition than we were at that time.

Observations of the Board on the above Letter. —

arm
conclus
conditio

With respect to the Sepoys arrived from Fort Marlbro' the Gentlemen at that Presidency have given Us no Information concerning them we cannot therefore ascertain what Arrears may be due to them; but the Advance made them by the President & Council at Bombay of 30 Rupees each is exactly equal to Five Months pay on this Establishment

300

Fort St. George 10th July 1769

Mr Barnard complains of his being unable to obtain an acct of the Value of the Jaguir Lands.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. Thomas Barnard No 360 representing the Difficulty he finds in obtaining an Account of the Value of the Jaguir Lands, owing to the Neglect and Inattention of the Amuldars & other People belonging to the Circar who studiously endeavour to prevent his procuring any Information on that Subject; and that unless some speedy and effectual remedy be applied, it will be out of his power in a great measure to execute that part of his Instructions.

The Nabob to be applied to order his amuldars &c. to give Mr. Barnard all the assistance in their power.

Ordered that a Copy of the said Letter in Persian be delivered to the Nabob who is to be informed of the Necessity we are under, in Conformity to our Honble Masters Orders, of obtaining the most exact account of the Value of the Jaguir Districts, and that he be requested to give his Amuldars, Renters and others the most positive Orders to assist Mr. Barnard therein all in their Power.

Major Bonjour applies to be reimbursed for some presents made by him to Hyder ally's officers which is agreed to.

Letter from Major Bonjour read No 363 representing that he had been under an indispensible Necessity, when he went to receive the Peishcash from Hyder ally Cawn, of making presents to his Officers to the amount of Pagodas 320 — and which he requests may be reimbursed — which Ordered accordingly

The President acquaints the Board that he has been under the Necessity since he came to the Government, & particularly during the late War of Disbursing sundry Sums for procuring Intelligence, amounting to Pags 2325.5.05, which it would be improper for him to particularize.

Ordered that the said be referred the same

And as it is of the greatest Importance to procure every pos-

361

Fort St. George 10th July 1769.

European Powers, It is left to the Discretion of the President to employ whatever means and to expend such Sums as he may judge necessary for that purpose. making the Board acquainted from time to time whenever the Sum amounts to one thousand Pagodas.

P. Z. Bourchier
Jno. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
John Whitehill

Fort St. George 12th. July 1769.

Conformable to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters were dispatched.

No. 202 To Capt.n Tolletber commanding at Ongole.

No. 203 To Major Flint Commanding at Seichinapolo.

& No. 204 To Lieutenant Eagles and Ensign Blacker.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 15th July

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call

John Andrews — Samel Ardley

George Stratton — George Dawsons

Jab. Bourchier

John Whitehill

Messrs. Brickenden & Mackay indisposed.

Letter from Colonel Campbell with Lists of Sepoys and plan of the officers Quarters to be built.

Read a Letter from Colonel Campbell Commanding at Vellore dated 14th. Instant No. 369 accompanying Lists of the Subadars & Jemadars of the Battalions dependant on that Garrison, as also a plan of the Barracks for Officers.

Ordered that the Lists of the Subadars and Jemadars do lie on the Table till Lists of the other Battalions be arrived when the necessary appointments will be made.

With respect to the Officers Quarters, as it appears that a House belonging to Meer Saul will prevent their being built with regularity, the President is desired to apply to the Nabob for leave to remove it, and in the Mean time Colonel Campbell is to be directed to order the Master Bricklayer to set about providing Bricks Chunam & Timber.

Letters from Lieut Eagles & Ensign Blacker on Leaving the State of Velore

Letters from Lieutenant Eagles & Ensign Blacker No. 366 & 367 read in answer to the Letter wrote them regarding the State of the Garrison of Velore.

363 Fort St. George 17th July 1769

The Letter from Lt Col: Laing and Captain Kelly to be referred to.

Ordered that the Letters from Lieut: Col: Laing & Capt. Kelly be referred to and Extracts made of such parts of them as relate to the Provisions laid in the Fort, that We may be able to ascertain the Quantity of Provisions in the place at the time it was given up, and how far the accounts given by Captain Kelly of the Distressed State of the Garrison were just.

application of Lt Col: Butler regarding the Rank of 2d Lieutenants in the Artillery —

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Lieutenant Col: Butler to General Smith, representing that the Lieutenants in the Infantry insist on taking Rank of the 2d Lieutenants of Artillery altho their Commissions are of later Date.

Orders thereon.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having thought proper, in fixing the Artillery Establishment to appoint 1st & 2d Lieutenants, in order that they may be distinguished in their own Corps; It must be intended, whenever a Lieutenant Fireworker is appointed a 2d Lieutenant, that he should take Rank as Lieutenant from the date of his Commission — It is therefore to be given out in publick Orders at this and all other Garrisons that 2d Lieutenants of Artillery are on all Occasions to Rank with Lieutenants in the Infantry according to the Dates of their Commissions.

Letter from Colonel Wood in Justification of his Conduct.

Read a Letter from Col: Wood dated 14th Inst. N 368 being in Justification of his Conduct in his Operations to the Southward.

To lie on the Table

In consequence of some Queries circulated by the Committee appointed to examine regarding the Grain & other Matters relative to the Army, and as the Committee have not made their report on the Matter referred to them; It is Ordered that the abovementioned Letter do lie on the Table, 'till the report of the Committee is delivered in.

report

Fort St. George 12th July 1769.

Conformable to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters were dispatched.

No 202 To Capt.n Fletcher commanding at Engolo.

No 203 To Major Flint Commanding at Vizianapole.

No 204 To Lieutenant Eagles and Ensign Blacker.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 15th July

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré
John Andrews
George Stratton
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill

John Call
Sam.l Ardley
George Dawsons

Mess.rs Brickenden & Mackay indisposed.

Letter from Colonel Campbell with Lists of Sepoys and plan of the Officers Quarters to be built.

Read a Letter from Colonel Campbell Commanding at Vellore dated 14th Instant No 369 accompanying Lists of the Subadars & Jemadars of the Battalions dependent on that Garrison, as also a plan of the Barracks for Officers.

Ordered that the Lists of Subadars and Jemadars do lie on the Table till Lists of the other Battalions be arrived when the necessary appointments will be made.

With respect to the Officers Quarters, as it appears that a House belonging to Meer Saul will prevent their being built with regularity, the President is desired to apply to the Nabob for leave to remove it, and in the Mean time Colonel Campbell is to be directed to order the Master Bricklayer to set about providing Bricks Chunam & Timber.

Letters from Lieut.t Eagles & Ensign Blacker on Garbing the State of Vellore

Letters from Lieutenant Eagles & Ensign Blacker No 366 & 367 read in answer to the Letter wrote them regarding the State of the Garrison of Vellore.

Fort St. George 17th July 1769

The Letters from Lt Col: Long and Captain Kelly to lie referred to.

Ordered that the Letters from Lieut. Col: Long & Capt. Kelly be referred to and Extracts made of such parts of them as relate to the Provisions Laid in the Fort, that We may be able to ascertain the Quantity of Provisions in the place at the time it was given up, and how far the Accounts given by Captain Kelly of the Distressed State of the Garrison were just.

application of Lt Col: Butler re = garding the Rank of 2 Lieutenants in the Artillery —

The President Lays before the Board a Letter from Lieutenant Col: Butler to General Smith, representing that the Lieutenants in the Infantry insist on taking Rank of the 2 Lieutenants of Artillery altho' their Commissions are of a later Date.

Orders thereon.

The Honble the Court of Directors having thought proper, in fixing the Artillery Establishment to appoint 1st 2d & 3d Lieutenants, in order that they may be distinguished in their own Corps; It must be intended, whenever a Lieutenant Fireworker is appointed a 2d Lieutenant, that he should take Rank as Lieutenant from the Date of his Commission. It is therefore to be given out in publick Orders at this and all other Garrisons that 2d Lieutenants of Artillery are on all Occasions to Rank with Lieutenants in the Infantry according to the Dates of their Commissions.

Letter from Colonel Wood in Justification of his Conduct.

Read a Letter from Col: Wood dated 14th Inst. N°368 being in Justification of his Conduct in his Operations to the Southward.

To lie on the Table

As the said Letter appears to have been wrote in Consequence of some Queries circulated by the Committee appointed to examine regarding the Grain & other Matters relative to the Army, and as the Committee have not made their report on the Matter referred to them; It is Ordered that the aforementioned Letter do lie on the Table, 'till the report of the Committee is delivered in.

report

Fort St. George 17 July 1769.

The Commissary General & Military paymaster apply to the Board for Instructions in what Manner the Batta is to be issued to Officers ordered from one Garrison to another is to be changed.

Order regarding the manner of Changing the Batta paid to officers on going from place to place.

Ordered that the Batta of all Officers, as well as of any Detachments moving from one place to another on Service which relates to the Troops & Lascars be paid by the Paymaster & Charged to the Company, and when the Service they are ordered on regards the Civil, the Batta is to be issued by the Commissary General and charged to the Nabob.

Application of Mr. Depolier employed by the Deputies on Secret Service.

The President acquaints the Board that one Mr. Depolier, who was sent by the Deputies in June 1768 to Bengalore on Secret Service, and was promised the allowance of Consign in the Foreign Corps and to be appointed to a Commission when a Vacancy should happen, if he succeeded in the Business he was employed on, of which Mr. Call advised the President in a letter dated the 22 June, was returned with our prisoners and had applied to him for some Gratification, for his trouble & had represented that he was immediately on his arrival with Hyder Ally Cawn, made Prisoner & kept in close Confinement till our Prisoners were released and that he had suffered very great Hardships during that time.

Order thereon

Agreed that he be allowed the pay and Batta of an Consign in the Foreign Corps from the time he was employed to the time he returned, agreeable to the promise made him.

Co Recruits sent to Bengall on the Britannia.

The President acquaints the Board that Captain Rous of the Britannia had informed him that he could receive on board Co Recruits, besides those he has already on board for Bengall. Ordered that that Number be

embarked

364 Fort St. George 17 July 1769

embarked accordingly and a letter is now wrote to the president
& Council at Fort William & Co. 205 advising them thereof.

E. Bourchier
Por. du Pré
John Call
Sam. Dolley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bouchier
John Whiteshill

366 Fort St. George 19th July 1769: —

Wrote this Day a Letter to Colonel Campbell Commanding at Vellore, N°. 206.

20th A Letter to Bombay was this Day dispatched N°. 207. —

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor Presidt

Josias Dupré — John Call

John Andrews — Saml. Sadley

George Stratton — Geo. Dawsons

Jas. Bourchier

Jo. Whitehill

Messrs Brickenden & Mackay indisposed

Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam read.

Bengal Sepoys march to Vizagapatam.

N°. 371 dated 15th Instant advising that Captain Duckworth marched the 8th from Masulipatam for Vizagapatam, and of his having put the Foreign Legion under the orders of Mr. Cotsford, in the Ishcapour District where he thinks they may be most usefully employed — Enclosing an Account of the Freight paid for part of the Stores sent from the Bobry to Vizagapatam and Ganjam, the remainder of which he purposes sending on the Britannia. Transmits an Extract of a Letter from Col. Peach advising that many of Narrain Doo's Adherents had deserted him and recommends the supporting Ram Jogee Pandoo as the means of securing Narrain Doo.

The Foreign Legion put under the Orders of Mr. Cotsford.

Mr. Wynch remarks accounts of Freight paid for Stores sent from the Bobry.

Many of Narrain Doo's Adherents deserting him. —

N°. 372 dated 17th Instant representing the Necessity of augmenting the Sepoys kept for the Service at Masulipatam to twelve Companies — and advising of his Intention of sending 80 Barrells of Gunpowder to Ganjam by the Britannia.

Mr. Wynch represents the Necessity of augmenting the Sepoys at Masulipatam to 12 Compys.

Fort St. George 24th. July 1769.

Observations thereon

We much approve of the Orders given by Mr. Wynch respecting the Foreign Corps.

Necessity of reducing Nawain Doo.

With regard to Nawain Doo, the Situation of our Affairs for some time past, has made us dubious what measures to take. The Account now given by Mr. Wynch and Coll. Peach of the Defection of his adherents seems to afford a favorable opportunity of reducing his power entirely. Every means therefore, consistent with Prudence, should be used to draw off his followers & by giving all necessary Encouragement to Ram Jague patuloo, to bring him to Subjection. The Letter to effect which, as well as to protect the Chicacole Circar now the Bengal Troops are withdrawn Mr. Wynch is to be directed to order the 1st & 3d Circar Battalions into that Circar to be stationed where they may best answer our Views.

1st & 3d Battalions ordered into the Chicacole Circar in the room of the Bengal Troops & to support Ram Jague patuloo

The President acquaints the Board that Lieut. Adair & Ensign Roberts had been sent to relieve the Bengal Officers at Jelmore and in the Chicacole Circar who are too young and unexperienced for such a Charge; Mr. Wynch is therefore to be directed to order thither two others more capable, and who are to be instructed not to admit any of Nawain Doos followers into the Forts under their Command, lest they may have some treacherous Designs, but to treat him with proper attention, without placing any Confidence in them.

Capable Officers to be sent to the Chicacole Circar in room of them belonging to the Bengal Troops.

As the Bengal Sepoys may on their return be assisting to Mr. Cotsford in reducing the Chigatta, Mollinoor Mattee and other refractory Zemindars the Officer Commanding them is to be instructed to follow such Orders as he may receive from Mr. Cotsford. And it is to be particularly recommended to Mr. Cotsford to demolish such of their Forts or strong Holds as he may secure, as well to prevent them giving future trouble as to deter others from opposing the Company's Authority in future.

The Bengal Sepoys on their return to assist Mr. Cotsford.

The

Fort St. George 21th. July 1769.—

The Board taking into Consideration the representation made M.r Wynch of the Necessity of augmenting the Number of Sepoys appointed for the Garrison of Mazulipatam, It is resolved that the eight Companys be compleated to a full Battalion with the proper Establishment of Officers which we imagine will be sufficient.

The Sepoys at Mazulipatam to be augmented to a Battalion.

The President acquaints the Board that he has reason to doubt whether the Information, We have had respecting the Jaguire which Sittanamauna solicits of Rup.s 24000 ℔ 600 Pag.s has been so fully & clearly explained as it ought to have been—It is therefore resolved that M.r Wynch be directed to obtain the Cowle before sent for him and that another to be drawn out to be delivered in its room, granting to him the Amount of the said Sums out of the Revenues of the Villages he claims.

Sittanamauna's Cowle to be made for the Value at which he extends his Jaguire.

The President Lays before the Board the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Ellore from the 10th. to the 14th July for the Tryal of Edward Harris private Centinal for the Murder of a Sepoy of whom he found Guilty & sentenced to suffer Death, which sentence is approved, and ordered to be carried into Execution.

Edward Harris private sentenced to die for the murder of a Sepoy

approved

The Board having thought it Expedient in the Month of November last, for reasons which appear in their proper places, to desire Colonel Smith's Presence at Madras Colonel Donald Campbell the next Officer on this Establishment being then Sick in Garrison, the Command of the Army devolved to Colonel John Wood on or about the 11th. Nov.r Hyder Ally being with his Army near Oussoor, and making no Dispositions to attack that place, Colonel Wood moved on or about the 16th. from Olar to Bangluru & from thence marched at 10 O'Clock at Night to attack Hyder Ally in his Camp before

Reasons for ordering a Court of Enquiry to sit on the Conduct of Col.o Wood

Fort St. George 24th July 1769

Ouseour leaving his Stores, Baggage and two Brass 18 Drs be-
hind with Orders to lodge them in the Fort and Pettah, Hyder
ally as it is presumed having timely Intelligence of Colonel Woods
Motion ordered a Body of Horse to amuse him whilst he
(Hydre) with his Infantry and the rest of his Cavalry
moved round by another Road to Banglore, the Pettah of which
he entered without Difficulty and possessed himself of all the
Stores left there by Col: Wood with the two Brass 18Prs which were
without the Gate, and a Great Number of Dooly and
Carriage Bullocks belonging to the Army Colonel Wood upon
the News of what had happend returnd with the Army to
Banglore, but too late to recover his Loss, which induced
him to march towards Colar to get a fresh supply of
Provisions — Hyder attacked him in his March on the
22 and a Cannonade ensued — Colonel Wood marched again
in the Night, and was pursued and harrassed by the Enemy
till Morning when they again cannonaded him at his
continued his Retreat, till he was joind by Major Fitz-
Gerald on the 23 in the Evening — The Board upon the
Information they received of the Transactions aforemen-
tioned, and of the State of the Army thought proper for
reasons which appear in their proper Place to recall

Vide Cons: 29th March 1768 } Col: Wood.

As the Board is in Possession of Letters which
impute much Blame to Colonel Wood for the Disgrace &
Loss sustained in the Instances before briefly related — As it
was in Consequence of the advices they received on that Oc-
casion supported by concurrent Reports, that they were in-
duced to recall Col: Wood ——— as some Imputations
do thereby rest on Col: Woods Conduct — As Col: Wood in a late
Letter to the Board insinuates that the misfortunes which
happend

Vide Col: Woods Letter N. 068 ... }

350 Fort St. George 24th July 1769

happend shortly after were owing to his being recalled. As there Misfortunes on the other hand by another Letter on our Records are imputed to Col: Wood's taking the Command of the Army. As Colonel Wood is the third Officer in Rank on this Establishment and in Case of Service in the field must of Course be entrusted with the Command if at any time Brigadier General Smith or Col. Campbell should not be able thro Sickness or otherwise to act. For all these reasons the Board is of Opinion that Colonel Woods Military Conduct should undergo a strict Enquiry that if it be found such as became the Character he was invested with, he may receive that Honor and be further entrusted with the Command to which his Rank entitles him; If otherwise that the Safety of the publick may not be exposed to the Dangers consequent to such Incapacity.

(Vide Col. Smith's Letter No. 185. Par. 4th.)

It is therefore Resolved, that a Court of Enquiry be appointed to examine, trace and ascertain with as much precision as possible the true State of the Operations of the Army from the Time Colonel Wood took the Command on or about the 14th. of November until he resigned the same to Lieutenant Col. Lang on or about the 5th December and to enquire into the Propriety of Col: Woods Conduct during that Period. This is the principal Object, But at the same Time the Board think it necessary to remark that there are other Instances of Colonel Woods Military Conduct which have suffered indirect Censure, and particularly on the pursuit of the Enemy on the 6th September when the Rear of Col: Woods Division was cut off — and in the Battle of Multanabad on the 4th October — Resolved therefore that it be given in Charge to the same Court so to be appointed to enquire whether the Loss which the Rear of Col: Wood's Division sustained on the 6th September was or was not owing to his Default

Fort St. George 24th. July 1769

And also whether Colonel Wood had not any Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions on or shortly before the 4th. October previous to the Battle of Mulwagal, and whether the Manner in which that Action was brought on and conducted was or was not judicious and proper. And it is Ordered that all Letters and Papers in our Possession relative to the said Transactions be laid before the said Court for their Information, or so much thereof, as shall be called for on either Part.

Col. Smith having been desired to attend the above Minute is read to him, which he approves—

Captain Lt. Powell at Poonamallee applies for full Batta.

Read a letter from Captain Lieutenant Powell at Poonamallee No. 373 requesting to be allowed full Batta while he Commands there—

Orders thereon.

Agreed that Captain Lieutenant Powell be acquainted that the allowance of half Batta already paid for the Officer Commanding at Poonamallee appears sufficient & therefore cannot be increased.

Letter from Captain Fletcher Colony Company at Pongole very useful— Sepoy Barracks wanted.

Read a letter from Captain Fletcher Commanding at Pongole dated 20th. Instant No. 374 representing the Necessity of keeping up the Colony Company, and the Want of Barracks for the Sepoys & Shed for the Guns & Carriages.

Resolution in Consequence—

As the Colonies are represented to be very useful & their pay is so small, It is resolved that 50 of them be kept up.

With regard to the Sepoy Barracks and Shed for Guns & Carriages, Captain Fletcher is to be directed to acquaint Us whether there is sufficient room in the fort to build them, if not, he is to fix on the most convenient Spot in the Pettah, and inform Us of the Expence that will attend building them in the most frugal Manner.

Letter

372 Fort St. George 24th. July 1769.

Mr. Orton Surgeon applies to be reimbursed the Expences incurred by Sepoys admitted into the Hospital.

Orders thereon.

Letter from Mr. Orton Surgeon at Vellore read N.375 accompanying sundry Bills for Charges incurd by Sepoys sent into that Hospital from 1st February to 31st December 1768 amounting to Pags. 643 „ 37 „ 4 which he requests may be paid —

As the above Bills are not accompanied by any Vouchers and as it is usual for the Surgeons to receive Orders for admitting Persons into the Hospital — Mr. Orton is to be directed to acquaint Us by whose Orders the Sepoys were received into the Hospital to what Battalions they belonged and to lay before Us the Vouchers he may have in support of his Demands.

Mr. Gordon Surgeon applies for Payment of the Charges of the Hospital at Carroor.

Read a Letter from Mr. Gordon Surgeon N.376 accompanying Bills for the Expences of diet in the Hospital at Carroor for June & part of July 1768 amounting to Pags. which being examined & formed to be drawn out agreable to the Contract made with him for providing the Sick in the Hospital It is Ordered that they be paid.

...rdered to be paid.

Lieut. Donald Campbell requests to be paid for a Horse which he lost when he was taken —

Letter from Lieut. Donald Campbell Quarter Master to the 2d Regiment read N. 377 enclosing a Bill for a Horse belonging to him which he represents was taken by the Enemy on Service, amounting to Pags. 250.

Orders thereon

As We understand that Lieutenant Campbell was on his return to the Army when he was taken Prisoner after Leave of absence on his private Concerns, and was not acting in his public Character of Quarter Master, He is to be acquainted that we cannot admit his being paid for the Horse.

Captain Kirker accepts of the Command of the Troop, but will not be answerable for the Horses

Read a Letter from Captain Kirker N. 378 setting forth his readiness to accept of the Command of the European Troop, but that he cannot take upon him to be answerable for the Horses, in Lieu of which he is willing to make such an Abatement in the Contract as the Board may judge reasonable

Fort St. George 21th July 1769.

Resolution of the Board regarding the allowance to be made for each Man & Horse &c.

Agreed that an Abatement be made in the Contract of one Pagoda & Month which will reduce it to thirteen Pagodas & an half & Month for each Man and Horse out of which Captains Kirker is to pay the Men feed the Horses & to find Cloathing and Accoutrements & to be at every other Expence except the purchase of Horses, and for Arms & Ammunition — and it is Ordered that the usual Stoppages for Cloathing out of the said 13½ Pagodas & Month be not issued Monthly as before but retained in the paymasters Hands till the End of the year when they are to be paid to Captains Kirker: And ordered that the said Contract do Commence from the 1st Instant.

The Horses in the Troops to be valued & the accounts with Captain Cowleys Estate to be settled

As Captain Cowley was advanced a Sum of Money for the Purchase of the Horses, It is Ordered that Captains Kirker & Matthews, with Captain Lieutenant Rumley be appointed to Value them, that the Estate of Captain Cowley may have Credit for the Amount & that the Accounts with the said Estate may be adjusted by the Commissary General.

Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn to the President

Mr. Dupré and his Bequil asserted in Country Correspondence. No. 237, 238 & 239 advising that as we had judged it improper to assist him with the Battalion of Sepoys he requested in recovering the places which had been taken from him as such a Step would cause a rupture with the Morattas which we had no just cause for, he had acquiesced & would lay aside for the present his Intentions against those Places; Representing that the Morattas purpose entering both his Country & the Carnatic to collect Money, that in case the Morattas have any Designs against the Carnatic he would be ready to assist Us with a large Force, and that on the other hand should they attack his Country, he expects we should assist him against them. Representing that no time should be lost in

coming

coming to a resolution and taking measures accordingly and that after the Enemy have entered the Country it will be needless to say we must consult with the Presidencies of Bengal & Bombay, desiring that We would acquaint him immediately with our Determination and send a Moosa Kistnarow him, to whom he has some Matters to communicate.

There is not the least doubt but that Hyder ally will employ every means to induce Us to join him against the Morattas, the late proposal he made of our assisting him with a Battalion of Sepoys & two Guns could only be intended to surprize Us into a rupture with Mahadavarow well knowing that were We once to take up Arms, We could not lay them down at pleasure; It is therefore necessary that We should use every possible precaution to avoid engaging in any dispute whatever Should Hyder Ally by any unjustifiable measures draw the Morattas upon him, We may with great reason refuse him any assistance, as being the Aggressor. Resolved therefore that a Letter be wrote thanking him for his caution he has given Us to be upon our guard against the Designs of the Morattas, but which We hope will not be directed against the Carnatic, & We shall on our part studiously avoid giving them any just cause to attack Us, that he is the best Judge how far the Operations he is now employed in against the Cuddapah, Carnoul &c. Districts may excite a Jealousy of his Intentions, and produce the effect We apprehended from the attack he proposed against the places taken by the Morattas. As to his Desire that a Moosa Kistna may be sent to him here to be informed that a Moosa Kistna though Sickness is unable is unable to undertake such a Journey, which indeed is unnecessary as his Vaquil Vobajee resides here, through whose means all matters may be transacted. Receive the Dowlah having in a Letter dated the 30th Ultimo & No. 253 represented that the

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Cuddapah and other Countries against which Hydre Ally has directed his late Operations, and is now employed in one dependant on & tributary to the Soubah of the Decan, and desired We will write to him on the Subject — It is resolved that he be acquainted that his Proceedings against those Districts are contrary to the 1st Article of the Treaty, the Soubah being in firm alliance & Friendship with the Company.

Read a letter from the Nabob as enter'd in Country Correspondence No. 252 representing that Ally Zaman Cawn one of Hydre's Sardars had wrote a letter to Baraga Yachem Naigue Polygar of Vencatigeree advising him to settled between them, which is contrary to the Custom of all Nations & inconsistent with the Treaty lately concluded — Advising also that although near four Months are expired since the Conclusion of the Treaty, yet that he retained in his hands Cuttaloor & Cautputtoor belonging to the Circar of Trichinapoly — Agreed that these matters be represented to Hydre Ally, and that he be informd We are induced to believe that their Proceedings, so contrary to the Treaty of Friendship, lately established, are without his orders but which it is necessary he should be advised of

E. Bourchier

Jno. Du Pré

John Call

Sam. Strettell

Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bourchier

John Whitehill

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Pursuant to the Resolutions of the last Consultation the under-mentiond Letters were dispatched—

N.208 To Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam.

N.209 To Mr. Colsford resident at Ganjam.

N.210 To the Officer commanding the Bengal Sepoys on the March from Bragapatam to the Northward.

28th Dispatchd this Day a Letter to Captain Tolcher N.211.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Monday 31st July.

Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton — George Dawson
James Bourchier
John Whitehill

Messrs. Brickenden & Mackay indisposed.

Letter from Select Committee at Fort William giving an account of the Works at Chandernagore and of their daily Steps to demolish them.

Read a letter from the Select Committee at Fort William dated 27th June N.373 giving an Account of the Works erected by the French at Chandernagore, which they have received, or application to them, to take any Measures for that Purpose; representing their Apprehensions that the French are meditating some Blow against the Company's Possessions, and the Necessity of keeping a watchful Eye on their Conduct and requesting that we will give them the earliest advices of any material Intelligence we may receive.

Advices thereon

Resolved that the Gentlemen at Fort William be made acquainted with the Advices we have received regarding the French Ships arrived in India & at this Island this Season, and such other Intelligence as hath come to our Knowledge; and that they be assured, we shall use every means in our power to procure the best Information [illegible]

Fort St. George 31st July 1769

Designs of the French, which we shall immediately communicate to them.

The President acquaints the Board that Captain Clements of the Royal Charlotte had acquainted him that he could receive on board 20 Recruits in addition to those he has already for Bengal.

20 Recruits to be sent on the Royal Charlotte to Bengal.

Ordered that that Number be embarked & that the President & Council at Fort William be advised thereof.

Letter from Col. Donald Campbell Commanding at Vellour dated 27 Instant No. 380 accompanying the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Lieutenant Benjamin Tristram for having defrauded the Company he belonged to of part of their Pay, and for borrowing Money from a Serjeant; of which he is found Guilty & Sentenced to be dismissed the Service

Letter from Col. Campbell with the Proceedings of a Court Martial on Lieutenant Tristram who is dismissed the Service.

requesting Orders by whom the Pay of the Company which was deficient is to be made good; and representing the Necessity of allowing a Drill Serjeant & Corporal at Vellour, on Account of the Number of Recruits to be disciplined, & for Teaching the Troops the new Exercise.

Orders given by whom the pay deficient is to be made good

represents the Necessity of allowing a Drill Serjeant & Corporal at Vellour

The Board approve of the Sentence of the Court Martial passed on Lieutenant Benjamin Tristram, who is to be ordered to Manora that he may be sent to England by the way of China if he arrives before the Departure of all the Ships bound thither.

Orders in Consequence

As it appears that Captain Evans received the Pay of the Company he became responsible for it & it was his Duty when he quitted the Company to have applied to Colonel Campbell for Orders to whom he should deliver what remained in his hands pursuant to the Orders in the Regulations contained in the 11th Article of the Section regarding Military Payments, and as he omitting to do so, Col: Campbell is to be acquainted that Captain Evans must

must be answerable for any Deficiency arising from the Default of the person to whom he delivered the remaining Subsistance without Order — And to prevent the like in future, It is ordered that whenever a Captain or other Officer Commanding a Company or part of a Company shall quit such Company or part of a Company he shall apply to the Commanding officer on the Spot for Directions to whom he is to issue the Pay of such Company or part of a Company remaining in his hands.

Letter from Mr. Hay with his answer to the reports of the Committees of Accounts & Stores —

Read a Letter from Mr. Hay Paymaster at Trichinapoly dated 25th. Instant No. 081 Containing his Answer to the remarks of the Committee of Accounts & Committee of Stores and the Orders in Consequence, and accompanying an Account Particulars of the Works done in the Month of February by the additional Carpenters & Smiths and representing the Necessity of employing them at that time — Setting forth that the reasons of the extraordinary Expences attending the making up of Military Stores at Trichinapoly is that they are not made up till wanted & the Merchants having the Necessity there is for them, insist upon an Extraordinary Price for any Articles purchased of them — Explaining the Article of Country Paper purchased in the Month of March by representing the Demand there was for it at that time for making up of Musquet Ammunition and the Necessity there is for its purchasing a Quantity of it at a time as it cannot always be procured —

Observations thereon —

The Necessity there was, and the Orders we gave, for providing Military Stores at Trichinapoly in the Month of December last made it necessary that the Storekeeper should procure them without Loss of time, and it is probable that the Merchants might insist upon an extraordinary Price for them The Arrangement by Mr. Hay regarding Country Paper is Satisfactory.

Capt. Wm. Duncan Morgan appointed Deputy Commissary of Stores at Vellore —

It having been determined that a Deputy Commissary of Stores shall be appointed at the Garrison of

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Trichinapoly & Vellour — Captain Lieutenant De Morgan is appointed at the latter place, for whom the Committee of Stores are to prepare necessary Instructions.

The Commissary General lays before the Board the following account of Overcharges which appear from the Pay abstracts & Vouchers of the Vacquits and the proceedings of the Court Martial on Captain Calvert to have been made by him in his Battalion.

Statement of the Overcharges made from false returns in the Tambour or 14th Battalion of Sepoys for the Months specified hereunder according to the Vacquits Abstracts.—

	The amount by Muster Roll—	The amount by Pay Rolls	The Difference overcharged.
Commandants Company for January			
Febreuary March april & May 1768	833.33.—	957.9.—	123.18.—
Venkatachellum for January & February	290.28.—	358.36.—	68.8.—
Do. Do.	294.26.—	354.6.—	59.22.—
Satchasams for Do. Do.	312.36.—	366.30.—	53.36.—
Cavan Jaibs Company for Do. Do.	286.33.40.	338.30.—	51.39.40
Ramen Dibs Company for Do. Do.	276.15.—	358.36.—	82.21.—
Shaik Bapi Company for Do. Do.			
Pagodas..	2295.3.40	2734.21.—	439.18.40

Statement of the Overcharges made by Captain Calvert delivered in.

Fort St. George
25th July 1769.—

Errors Excepted

John Calls.
Com.y Gen.l

Fort St. George 31st July 1769

The amount to be demanded from him

Ordered that a Copy of the said Statement be sent to Captain Calvert of the amount of the Overcharges demanded from him.

The following Promotions are ordered to take place.

Ensign 1st Lt. appd. Lieut.

Ensign Thos. Trent appointed Lieutenant 27th July 1769 in the room of Robt. Lisher dismissed.

Ensign Dl. Mc Leod appd. Lieutenant.

Ensign Don. Mc Leod Do. Do. 28 Do. in the room of Robt. Call deceased.

Ensign Danl. Mc Leod appointed Lieutenant.

Ensign Danl. Mc Leod Do. Do. 29 Do. to compleat the Nominal Batalion.

And Ordered that Commissions be made out accordingly. There are three Vacancies for Ensigns, which cannot be filled up until we receive the General List of Cadets appointed by our Honble Masters, with the Orders regarding their Rank.

C. Boudrian

Jos. Du Pré

John Call

Sam. Ashby

Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bouchier

John Whitehill.