34

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

9/10—3—1943.

only one 34

381

Fort St. George 1st August 1769.

Wrote a Letter to Colonel Campbell N.° 252.

Dispatched the undermentioned Letters.

N.° 213 To Select Committee at Fort William.

N.° 214 To the President & Council at Fort William.

A Letter was this Day wrote to Captain Calvert N.° 215.

The following Cowle for Vizeeramrauze in the room of the one before sent for him was this Day signd —

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us by Meeyah Sultan Bybaudre Rajah Vizeeramrauze Manna that by Sunory Grants and other good Titles derived from the Acknowledged Government in times Antecedent to the Grants made to the Honble Company of the Circars of Cicacole Rajamundry &.ca by Shaw Allum pandshaw of Indostan in the year of the Hegyra 1179 the Ancestors of the said Rajah Vizeeramrauze as wellas himself did enjoy a Revenue of twenty four thousand Rupees yearly Issuing out of the Districts of Cajypatnam Naudapooram and Maulgot in the Circar of Chicacole. and also a Revenue of Six hundred Pagodas yearly Issuing out of the Village of Gotapilly in the perguna of Damaraul in the Circar of Rajamundry as a Jaghire and Whereas the said Rajah Vizeeramraeze hath requested that the said Revenue may now be confirmed to him as a Jaghire of Inheritance. Now therefore Be it known unto all whom it may Concern that, due Information having been taken of the Premisses and in Consideration of the long and faithful Attachment of the said Rajah Vizeeramraeze and his Family to the Interests of the Honble Company We Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor of Fort St George and of all the Forts, Factories and places Subordinate thereto — President of the Council of Fort St. George and also the said Council whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, Do by these presents

382 Fort St. George 3 August 1769.

Grant an confirm unto the said Moorjah Rajah Vizeramraauze Sultan Behauder Mamma, and his Heirs the said Revenue of Twenty four thousand Rupees Issuing out of the said Districts of Cossypatnam, Naudaporam and Maulgut That is to say out of the District of Naudaporam Ten thousand Rupees, out of the District of Cossypatnam nine thousand Rupees, and out of the District of Morgul five thousand Rupees yearly, and also the said Revenue of six hundred Pagodas Issuing out of the Village of Colapilly as a Jaghire so long as the said Rajah Vizeramraauze and his Heirs shall continue stedfast in the Interest of the said Company and shall at all times exert their utmost Endeavors to support and Strengthen the Company's Government in the said Circars. In Wittness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands and the Seal of the said Company in Fort St. George this 27th Day of March in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Sixty Nine.

5th Letters were this Day dispatched to Ruccun ul Dowlah & Rajah Ram Chunder Rauze No 260 & 261 in Answer to their desiring to be informed of the particulars of the late Treaty with Hyder Ally and informing them that the principal object thereof was to restore peace, and that nothing has been agreed on inconsistent with the Friendship subsisting between the Soubah & the Company.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 7th August

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President
Josias Dupré — John Call
John Andrews — Samel Ardley
George Stratton — George Dawson
Jas Bourchier
John Whitehill

Messrs Brickenden & Mackay in the Service

Fort St. George 7th August 1769

Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief Mazulipatam read as follow.

Letters from Mr. Wynch Esqr. Bengal Troops embark

Incloses a list of the Stores left at Vizagapatam

N.o 382 dated 27th July enclosing a Copy of Letter from Colonel Peach advising of the Embarkation of the Troops & Stores on board the Essex, and accompanying a List of the Stores left at Vizagapatam, and a Copy of the Agreement made with the Tekaly Rajah: who Mr. Wynch represents has not discharged any of his Rists for the present year, altho the third becomes payable the 25th Instant.

The Tekaly Rajah very backward in his Payments.

Orders the two Battalions to Chicacole

N.o 390 advising that he should order the Circar Battalion to march to Samalcotah where they already is when they would both proceed to Chicacole which he thinks the most convenient place for stationing them— Enclosing Copies of his Letters to Ram Jague Patuloo & Mr. Barclay regarding the Troops ordered into the Chicacole Circar, and advising them of our Intentions with respect to Narrain Doss.

advises Ram Jague Patyloo & Mr. Barclay of our Intentions regarding Narrain Doss.

We are sorry to find that the Tekaly Raja is so very backward in the Payment of his Tribute: Mr. Wynch is however to be acquainted that We think it advisable to defer taking any Measures to compel him, till the Troops are collected at Chicacole & if we have it in our power to enforce his Obedience—

Resolutions in Consequence.

Ordered that the Copy of the Agreement with the Tekaly Rajah with an Extract of Mr. Wynch's Letter regarding him, be delivered to the Secretary in the Civil Department, in which all matters relative to the revenues of the Circars are now transacted.

Mr. Smith at Vizagapatam advises of the Embarkation of the Bengal Troops & Troops—

Read a Letter from John Smith Esqr. Chief of Vizagapatam dated 24th Ultimo N.o 386, advising of the Embarkation of 200 Europeans & 40 Artillery Lascars of the Detachment with that Story on board the Ships

Fort St. George 7th August 1769

Taken up the Snow Industry to transport part of the remainder.

and of her having taken up the Snow Industry to transport the remaining Europeans who are Sick with the Lascars and as many of the Stores as She can carry, and enclosing a Copy of the Agreement made with the Owners. And advising that there still remain some Officers & Stores, which he proposes taking the first Opportunity of getting conveyed to Bengal. Which the Board approve.

Resident

Mr. Colsford at Ganjam represents the Inconveniency of stationing the foreigners in the Etchapour District

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. Colsford Resident at Ganjam dated 7th July No. 338 representing the Inconvenience he apprehends from the Foreign Corps being stationed in the Etchapour District, as he fears that no Dependance can be placed in them, and that they may prejudice our affairs in those parts.

Orders thereon.

Agreed that Mr. Colsford be acquainted that We do not see any cause for his Apprehensions, as the foreign Corps consists chiefly of Topasses & Coffrees, & there are very few French men among them, which is a Circumstance we imagine Mr. Colsford was not acquainted with — However as We have ordered two of the European Battalions to be stationed at Chicacole the Foreigners may attend to remain there till there be occasion to employ them.

The foreign Corps to remain at Chicacole

Capt. Calvert agrees to pay the Amount of the Overcharges demanded of him. desires they may be deducted out of the Bond due to him.

Orders thereon

Read a Letter from Captain Calvert No. 384, setting forth that he is willing to pay the amount of the Overcharges demanded of him, and requests that the Amount of the Bond due to Captain Calvert be discharged by deducting therefrom the Overcharges made by him, and paying him the Ballance.

Agreed that the same be complied with.

Lt. Col. Hart applies to continue in the Service.

Letter from Lieutenant Col. Hart No. 385 Read representing that having in Consequence of his

Fort St. George 7th. August 1809

October last many of his Effects & Papers, He must ob-
Accident has happend to the said Ship be a very great disad-
and therefore requesting permission to Continue in the Ser-

The Board taking the above request into
Consideration, and being sensible of the Loss Lieutenant Hore
Hart must sustain should the Chatham be Lost, they are
Granted
thereby induced as well as from his general good Character
as an Officer to comply with his request and to permit him
to continue with his Rank in the Service.

Read a letter from Colonel Wood N.o 387

Col: Wood desires a Court Martial.—

Expressing his Surprize to find that a Court of Enquiry was
held on him, when he had requested of the President to have
a General Court Martial, and which he now desires may
be ordered; and that Major Donaldson, Captain Nelson &
Murphy & Lieutenants George Smith, Hughes & Cleaving
may be summoned to attend.

The President acquaints the Board that in
Consequence of the Resolution of the 24th Ultimo, he had
informed Col: Wood that a Court of Enquiry was ordered on his
who requested that he might be allowed a Court Martial
but as the Board had resolved that a Court of Enquiry
should be assembled, he the President gave it out in public
Orders accordingly.

Agreed that Col: Wood be acquainted that

Observations & resolutions thereon.

it was not our Intention to have had his Conduct tried
by a General Court Martial unless the result of the Court
of Enquiry made it necessary; but as he now requires a
Court Martial and seems surprized that it was not before or-
dered, It shall now be ordered in Consequence of his appli-
cation and the Witnesses he has desired shall be sum-

Fort St. George 7th August 1769

Read The following Memorial of the Officers taken Prisoners by Hydre ally Cawn.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Memorial of the Officers taken Prisoners by Hydre ally desiring they may be allowed Batta.

The Memorial of the Officers who were taken Prisoners by the Enemy in the late War humbly represenith.

That your Memorialists having sustaind many & great Loses at the time of their being taken, and suffer'd extreme misery during a long Confinement humbly request that your Honors will be pleased to grant them Batta for the time of their Imprisonment which will at this time greatly relieve the wants of your Memorialists and confer a great Obligation on.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Dutiful and most Obedt. humle. Servants.

Fort St. George
the 6th of August 1769

Walter Ghorham — Abram Saizan
Will. Gordon — John Fortune
W. R. Moriarty — Thos. Rowne
Don. Campbell — Eeeles Nixon

Observations & Resolution thereon.

We are sensible that the Officers made Prisoners by Hydre ally Cawn must have been considerable Sufferers and have sustaind great hairships during their Confinement, and We wish we would consistently with the Rules of the Service make them some Gratification — But as Misfortunes of this kind must in the Course of Service be expected and the complying with the above request would be a precedent for other applications of the like nature, we cannot consent to the making the Officers taken Prisoners any other Allowance than that before ordered.

Fort St. George 1st. August 1769.

The following is a Statement of the Expence & the Regulations to be observed in the Payment of the European Troops Cavalry.

Regulations to be observed, and Statement of the Expence of the European Troop of Cavalry.

			Pr. Month	Pr. Month
Statement of the Expence and regulations to be observed in the Payment of the European Troop.	1 Captain	a £. 9 pr Day	55. 10. 10	57. 6. 40
	2 Lieutenants	a 9. Do.	Do.	69. 21. —	69. 31. 40
	1 Cornet	a 8. Do.	Do.	30. —. —	31. —. —
	1 Quarter Master	a 5. 9 Do.	Do.	21. 23. 50	22. 11. 65
	1 Quarter Master Serjeants Extra allowance			4. —. —	4. —. —
	1 Serjeant Majors	Do.	Do.	1. —. —	1. —. —
	1 Rough Riders	Do.	Do.	6. 10. 10	6. 10. 10
	1 Armourer and Bellows Boy			4. —. —	4. —. —
	5 Serjeants 5 Corporals 5 Drummers 90 Private	a 13½ Pagodas pr Month for each Man & Horse with Accoutrements as pr Contract		1890. 21. —	1890. 21. —
	While the Troop excedes 75. Six Serjeants & 6 Corporals are to be allowed.				
	Extra Allowances to 5 Serjeants above privates	a 3½		17. 21. —	17. 21. —
	Do. Do. to 5 Corporals	Do. a 1½	Do.	7. 21. —	7. 21. —
	Do. Do. to 3 Drummers	Do. a 1½	Do.	4. 21. —	4. 21. —
	Feed of 7 Horses allowed to the Officers Staff	a 8 Pags pr Month		56. —. —	56. —. —
	3 Puckallies a 3. 8. 0 each pr Month			9 24. —	9. 24. —
	6 Lascars while in Garrison. & Comp.ys Lascars cannot be procured —			12. —. —	12. —. —

Fort St. George 7th. August 1769:—

4 Coolies to clean the Barracks.

The above is the Statement of Expence.

The Captain is to find Accoutrements, feed the Horses Cloath the Men by Stoppages, agreeable to the general Regulations to be left in the pay-masters hands, and supply every article for them except Arms and ammunition, and as it is intended that this Corps shall be always ready to move with Quickness at the shortest Notice, it will be best to fix all the other Camp Allowances, which may be deemed reasonable for them in time of War and for this reason it will be proper the Officers should find their own Tents &c. as follows.

Captain for a Tent to draw at all Times } D° 3 Pag.s p Month ..... }	3.—.—	3.—.—
3 Subalterns, Quarter Master & Surgeon or Mate for D°. 5 Persons a 2 Pags ea p Month }	10.—.—	10.—.—

The following Articles are only to be allowed Monthly when the Corps are in the field or under Orders to be ready to take the field otherwise in removing from Cantonments, the Paymaster or Commissary is to supply Bullocks, Coolies, Lascars agreeable to these Regulations.

6 Bullocks to carry the above Tents D° 1½ p Month	9.—.—	9.—.—
5 Coolies for the poles a ..... 1½ p D°	7.21.—	7.21.—
1 Tindal & 12 Lascars to attend the Quarter Master to pitch Officers and Mens Tents 13 p Month }	2.—.—	2.—.—

Fort St. George 7th. August 1760

14 Bullocks to carry 16 private Tents for the Men Ammunition & Stores @ 1½ ea ₰ Month } 21.—.— 21.—.—

2 Puckallies Batta @ 1.36 ₰ Day 2.39.60 2.1.—

8 Coolies to carry private Tent Poles @ 1½ 12.—.— 1.—.—

1 Doolies only in Case any Men are badly wounded or every sick Men may ride in Dooly to have four Boys @ 2 Pags each . . . . } 32.—.— 32.—.—

1 Maitre at 2½ ₰ Month . . . . 2.24.— 2.24.—

Pagodas

Copy to be delivered to Captain Kirkpatrick — —

Order'd that a Copy thereof signed by the Secretary be deliver'd to Captain Kirkpatrick.

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N.° setting forth that Pagodas 65,000 being due the 5 Instant he had sent the following in part Payment Viz.d

In Cash . . . . 27112.—.—

One Bill on Cox's Bankers payable in 7 Days for 20000.—.—

One D.° on Govindsen dass payable in 8 Days . . 2888.—.—

Pag.s . . 50,000.—.—

And promising to discharge the remaining 15000 Pagodas in short time, when he requests the receipt thereof be acknowledged in a Letter

Which is agreed to.

Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N.° 258 read, representing that the Paymaster at Sevelinapoly delivers daily to the Europeans in that Garrison a large Quantity of Rice out of the Stores there and which he requests may be put a Stop to.

The Board observe that it has been Customary for a Number of years to issue to the Military at Trichinopoly a Seer of Rice a Man each day in Lieu of Batta; and as the Nabob by his Cobrenive to the Nabob to deliver it out of

Fort St. George 7th August 1769:—

4 Coolies to clean the Barracks.

The above is the Statement of Expence.

The Captain is to find Accoutrements, feed the Horses Cloath the Men by Stoppages, agreeable to the general Regulations to be left in the Pay-masters hands, and supply every article for them except Arms and ammunition, and as it is intended that this Corps shall be always ready to move with Quickness at the shortest Notice, it will be best to fix all the other Camp Allowances, which may be deemed reasonable for them in time of War and for this reason it will be proper the Officers should find their own Tents &c. as follows.

Captain for a Tent to draw at all Times & 3 Pags. P Month ...	3.—.—	3.—.—
3 Subalterns, Quarter Master & Surgeon or Mate for 2 5 Persons a 2 Pags ea P Month	10.—.—	10.—.—

The following Articles are only to be allowed Monthly when the Corps are in the field or under Orders to be ready to take the field otherwise in removing from Cantonments, the Paymaster or Commissary is to supply Bullocks, Coolies, Lascars & Doolies agreeable to these Regulations.

6 Bullocks to carry the above Tents @ 1½ P Month	9.—.—	9.—.—
5 Coolies for the poles a ..... 1½ P Do	7.21.—	7.21.—
1 Tindal & 12 Lascars to attend the Quarter Master to pitch Officers and Mens Tents Cary & Pitt.	29	

Fort St. George 7th. August 1760

14 Bullocks to carry 16 private Tents for the Men Ammunition & Stores @ 1½ ea ₰ Month } 21.—.— 21.—.—

2 Puckallies Batta @ 1.36 ₰ Day 2.39.60 2.39.60

8 Coolies to carry private Tent Poles @ 1½ 12.—.— 12.—.—

4 Doolies only in Case any Men are sick by wounded or every sick Man may have a Dooly to have four Boys @ 2 Pags each . . . . } 32.—.— 32.—.—

1 Maitre @ 2½ ₰ Month . . . . . 2.21.— 2.21.—

Pagodas

Order'd that a Copy thereof signed by the Secretary be deliver'd to Captain Kirker.

Copy to be delivered to Captain Kirker.—

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N.° setting forth that Pagodas 65,000 being due the 5 Instant he had sent the following in part Payment Viz.ª

In Cash . . . . . 27112.—.—

One Bill on Cox's Buckenjee payable in 9 Days for . 20000.—.—

One D.° on Greenwood & Co.° payable in 9 Days . . 2888.—.—

Pag.ª . . 50,000.—.—

And promising to discharge the remaining 15000 Pagodas in a short time, when he requests the receipt thereof be acknowledged in a Letter

Which is agreed to.

Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N.° 258 read, representing that the Paymaster at Tricheno-polly delivers daily to the Europeans in that Garrison a large Quantity of Rice out of the Stores there and which he requests may be put a Stop to.

The Board observe that it has been customary for a Number of years to issue to the Military at Tricheno-poly a Seer of Rice a Man each day in Lieu of Batta; and as the issuing it is left Discretionary to the Nabob to deliver it out of

390 Fort St. George 7th. August 1769.

the Store, than to purchase it in the Bazar — however if the Nabob will consent to be at the Monthly Expence of providing it in the Bazar, the Paymaster shall be instructed to desist from taking it out of the Store — But this allowance must be made to the Men, & We cannot incur any other Charges than those mentioned in the Calculate of our Expences delivered to the Nabob.

C. Bourchier

Jos. Dupré

John Call

Sam. Bradley

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Brohier

John Whitehill

Fort St. George 9th. August 1760

Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters are dispatch'd.

No. 217 To Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Tellicherry

No. 218 To Mr. Colsford Resident at Gheriah

At a Consultation Present

Monday 11th. August

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupre — John Call
John Andrews — Sam.l Ardley
George Stratton — George Dawson
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill — George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from Lieut.t Col. Freschman read &

L.t Col. Freschman applies to be reimburs'd for provisions purchased by him for Carnac &.

391 accompanying an account of Provisions purchased by him for the Garrison of Carnac amounting to Pag.s 1070 ⅝ 40 which he represents he was prevented delivering in before by reason of his Servants having been made Prisoners when that Fort Surrendered and which he prays he may be reimbursed.

Agreed that Lieut.t Col. Freschman be called upon for such Vouchers as he may have in support of his Demand.

Orders thereon

Captain Faizan applies to be reimburs'd the Moneys advanced by him for the several Garrisons under his Command.

The Commissary General lays before the Board an account of Sums disbursed by Captain Faizan at the Garrisons of Covery poram, Allumbady and Aggyporam amounting to Pagodas 937.38.40 and of which he acquaints the Board Captain Faizan had applied to him for payment

Resolution in Consequence.

As the Charges made by Captain Faizan are of such a Nature as not to admit of his having Vouchers for them, and as they do not appear unreasonable; they are to

290 Fort St. George 7th. August 1769.

the Store, than to purchase it in the Bazar — However if the Nabob will consent to let at the Monthly Expence of providing it in the Bazar, the Paymaster shall be instructed to desist from taking it out of the Store — But this Allowance must be made to the Men, & we cannot incur any other Charges than those mentioned in the Calculate of our Expence delivered to the Nabob.

X

Chas Bourchier
Jon. Du Bré
John Call
Sam. Ardesly
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
John Kaye

395 Fort St. George 9th August 1769

Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters are dispatched.

No. 217 To Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam

No. 218 To Mr. Cotsford Resident at Gingee.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 14th August

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupre — John Call
John Andrews — Sam.l Ardley
George Stratton — George Dawson
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill — George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Lt. Col. Freschman applies to be reimbursed for provisions purchased by him for Cavaly.

Letter from Lieut.t Col. Freschman with Bill accompanying an account of Provisions purchased by him for the Garrison of Carvad amounting to Pags. 1070.7.40 which he represents he was prevented delivering in before by reason of the Servants having been made prisoners when that Fort surrendered and which he prays he may be reimbursed.

Order thereon

Agreed that Lieut.t Col. Freschman be called upon for such Vouchers as he may have in support of his Demand.

Captain Faizan applies to be reimbursed the Moneys expended by him in the several Garrisons under his Command.

The Commissary General lays before the Board an account of Sums disbursed by Captain Faizan at the Garrisons of Covery poreum, Allumbady and Aggyporam amounting to Pagodas 937.38.40 and of which he acquaints the Board Captain Faizan had applied to him for payment

Resolution in Consequence.

As the Charges made by Captain Faizan are of such a Nature as not to admit of his having Vouchers for them, and as they do not appear unreasonable; they are ord

392 Fort St. George 11th. August 1769.

Mr Orton Surgeon his answer relative to the Sepoys sent into Vellour Hospital.

Letter from Mr. Orton Surgeon read. N.o 392 stating forth that he had no Orders for receiving the Sepoys into the Hospital at Vellour, but as they came in the Company's Doolies with Escorts & Assistants, and the Commanding Officer of the Garrison appropriated a place for them, he thought it his Duty to receive them that they belonged to different Battalions; that he can not Vouch but as they were sent in by the Commanding Officer of the Troops where they were wounded, he thought it Incumbent on him to take them under the Care.

Captain James Fitzgerald and Mr Stonhouse to be applied to thereon.

Agreed that Captain James Fitzgerald who then Commanded at Vellore, and Mr. Stonhouse the Paymaster be wrote to, to give Us all the Information they are able with respect to the Sepoys sent into Vellour Hospital from the month of February to December inclusive.

The President Lays before the Board the Proceedings of a Sepoy Court Martial held at Trichinopoly on the Commandant, 1 Subadar 1 one Jemadar of the 11th. Battalion & Sepoys for defrauding the Company by drawing for the Pay of more men than had actually been paid by them, for which they are sentenced to be dismissed the Service and to refund the over Charges made by them.

The Commandant & some of the Subadars & Jemadars of that Battalion dismissed for having defrauded the Company.

refund

Orders thereon.

Agreed that Major Flint be acquainted that We approve of the Sentence, and direct he give it out in publick Orders that they are for ever rendered incapable of serving the Honble Company in any Capacity whatever — It is also ordered that they be kept in Confinement until they have repaid the over Charges made by them.

The Paymaster to give his reasons for paying the Money without Vouchers.

The Board observing that the Sums demanded by the above Sepoy Officers appear by the Proceedings of the Court Martial to have been found to them by the Paymaster on their own accounts, without

Fort St. George 18th August 1780

proceed many Enquiry having been made into the Justness
Rem. The Paymaster is therefore to be directed to give his reason
why the said Accounts were paid in so irregular a Manner.

an additional Conicoply allowed to assist the paymaster at Cuddalore

There being four Independent Companies
of Sepoys allotted for the Garrison of Cuddalore, an additional
Conicoply is judged necessary to assist the Paymaster in making
his Disbursments Who is accordingly to be allowed.

Ensign Hugh Campbell dies at Vellore.

The President acquaints the Board that
Ensign Hugh Campbell Died at Vellore the 10th Instant.

a Court of Enquiry held on Messrs Nicholson & Cleave Cadets.

The President Lays before the Board the
Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held on Messrs Nicholson &
Cleave two of the Cadets arrived this Season, which he had thought
proper to order and account of a Journal between them, in
which, by the above Proceedings they appear to have behaved
very unbecoming their Stations — The President moreover ac-
quaints the Board that he had referred the Proceedings of the Court
of Enquiry to General Smith, who was of Opinion that their
Conduct was very Culpable yet as they are young often, he recom-
mended that they should be placed Last on the List of Cadets, for
the present, until by their Behavior they may merit the Rank
they may be appointed to by the Company which he hoped would
make them more Circumspect in future — which is approved

To be placed last on the List of Cadets

Read a Letter from Rezeem ud Dowlah as en-
tered in Country Correspondence No. 26 repeating his Desire to be
informed of the Particulars of the late Treaty and of the Terms
on which the Circars affairs have been adjusted in the Negotiation
setting forth the Confidence he has on the Friendship subsisting
between the Soubah and the Company but that the Encroachments
of Hydre Ally aresaid by some to be owing to the assistance afforded
them by the English, but to which neither the Soubah nor Rezeem ud Dowlah pay any regard to, That one principal Ca-

Rezeem ud Dowlah requests his Desire to be informed of the particulars of the Treaty with Hydre Ally — represents the Encroachments committed by Hydre in which it is reported he is assisted by us.

392 Fort St. George 11th. August 1769.—

Mr Orton Surgeon his answer relative to the Sepoys sent into Hospital.

Letter from Mr. Orton Surgeon read. No. 392 setting forth that he had no Orders for receiving the Sepoys into the Hospital at Vellour, but as they came in the Company's Doolies with Escorts & Assistants, and the Commanding Officer of the Garrison appropriated a place for them, he thought it his Duty to receive them that they belonged to different Battalions, that he has not touched but as they were sent in by the Commanding Officer of the Sepoys where they were wounded, he thought it Incumbent on him to take them under his Care.

Captain James Fitzgerald and Mr. Stonhouse to be applied to thereon.

Agreed that Captain James Fitzgerald who then Commanded at Vellore, and Mr. Stonhouse the Paymaster be wrote to, to give Us all the Information they are able with respect to the Sepoys sent into Vellour Hospital from the month of February to December inclusive.

The President Lays before the Board the Proceedings of a Sepoy Court Martial held at Trichinapoly on the Commandant, 1 Subadar 1 Jemadar of the 11th. Battalion & Sepoys for defrauding the Company by drawing for the Pay of more men than had actually been joined by them, for which they are sentenced to be dismissed the Service and to refund the over Charges made by them.

The Commandant & some of the Subadars & Jemadars of that Battalion dismissed for having defrauded the Company.

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Orders thereon.

Agreed that Major Flint be acquainted that We approve of the Sentence, and directed to give it out in public Orders that they are for ever rendered incapable of serving the Honble Company in any Capacity whatever — It is also ordered that they be kept in Confinement until they have repaid the over Charges made by them.

The paymaster to give his reasons for paying the Money without Vouchers.

The Board observing that the Sums demanded by the above Sepoy Officers appear by the Proceedings of the Court Martial to have been ordered to them

Fort St. George 11th. August 1769

proceed in any Enquiry having been made into the Justice of them. The Paymaster is therefore to be directed to give his reasons why the said accounts were paid in so irregular a Manner.

an additional Conicoply allowed to assist the paymaster at Cuddalore —

There being four Independent Companies of Sepoys allotted for the Garrison of Cuddalore, an additional Conicoply is judged necessary to assist the paymaster in making his Disbursements & who is accordingly to be allowed.

Ensign Hugh Campbell dies at Vellore.

The president acquaints the Board that Ensign Hugh Campbell Died at Vellore the 10th. Instant.

a Court of Enquiry held on Messrs. Nicholson & Cleve Cadets. —

The President Lays before the Board the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held on Messrs. Nicholson & Cleve two of the Cadets arrived this Season, which he had thought proper to order and account of a Journal between them, in which, by the above Proceedings they appear to have behaved very unbecoming their Stations — The President moreover acquaints the board that he had referred the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry to General Smith, who was of Opinion that their Conduct was very Culpable yet as they are young often, he recommended that they should be placed Last on the List of Cadets for the present, until by their Behavior they may merit the Rank they may be appointed to by the Company which he hoped would make them more Circumspect in future — which is approved

The Last on the list of Cadets —

Read a letter from Rauzun ul Dowlah as entered in Country Correspondence No. 264 repeating his Desire to be informed of the Particulars of the late Treaty and of the Terms on which the Circars affairs have been adjusted in the Negotiation setting forth the Confidence he has on the Friendship subsisting between the Soubah and the Company but that the Encroachments of Hydre Ally are said by some to be owing to the assistance afforded him by the English, but to which neither the Soubah nor Rauzun ul Dowlah pay any regard to — That one principal Ca

Rauzun ul Dowlah reports his Desire to be informed of the particulars of the Treaty with Hydre Ally — represents the Encroachments committed by Hydre in which it is reported he is assisted by us.

Fort St. George 11th August 1769

Intimates his Suspicions about assembling troops at Ellore.

of the above Report is the assembling our Troops at Ellore, which makes him doubtful as to our Designs & therefore desiring that We will clear up these matters by giving him a particular Account of our Situation — That it was become necessary to take Revenge on Hyder after the Rains in which Madavarow is to join, of which he had thought proper to advise Us.

Purport of our answer to be wrote him.

Agreed that the receipt thereof be acknowledged and that Ruccun ad Dowlah be again assured that the Treaty with Hyder ally contains nothing in the least derogatory to our Engagements with the Soubah, since the said Treaty seems to be the Cause of so much Jealousy to Ruccun ad Dowlah he is to be acquainted that altho' We have paid therein so much attention to our Engagements with the Soubah, yet it was in a great Measure owing to him that We were obliged to enter into it, as he not only failed in his Promise of affording Us assistance of Bunjarce Bullocks & Horse. But tho' confirmed Reports of Madavarow's fixed Resolutions (settled at Poonah) to proceed against the Carnatic obliged Us to bring our Army back from the Balaghaut into the Carnatic, which enabled Hyder to penetrate into & ravage this Country: to put a Stop to which & restore Tranquility to the Inhabitants was the principal Object of our making Peace — With Regard to the Reports that have been propagated of our assisting Hyder ally in his Encroachments Ruccun ad Dowlah is to be assured that they are entirely without Foundation, That Hyder ally did apply for assistance to proceed against a power with whom the Company have no such Engagements as they have with the Soubah, but that our Desire to live in Peace with all our Neighbours prevented our assisting him in that assistance — altho' it was but trifling — as to our assembling Troops at Ellour, Ruccun ad D

Fort St. George 11th August 1769

to be acquainted that they are only intended for the Security of the Circars that We shall probably send more thither for the same Purpose, Ellore being as he has been before informed, pitched upon for the Grand Quarters of the Troops allotted for the Service of the Circars but that not a Man of them shall set a foot in the Soubah's Territories without an absolute Infringement of the Treaty on the Part of the Soubah - which We next assure will never happen - Ordered also that Letters be wrote to Rajah Ram Chunda Pauze & Rajah Bere Bahandre desiring of them to assure the Soubah of our sincere Attachment to him and of our steady Adherance to our Engagements

G. Bourchier

Jos. Du Pre

John Call

Saml. Ardley

Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bourchier

John Whitehill

Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 16th. August 1769

Conformable to the resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters were dispatched.

No. 219 To Captain James Fitzgerald at Vellour.

No. 220 To Mr. Neal Stonhouse Paymaster at Vellour

No. 221 To Major Flint Commanding at Trichinapoly

No. 222 To Mr. Jas. Hay Paymaster at Trichinapoly.

18th. Wrote this Day a Letter to Bengal No. 223 by Hampshire advising of 60 Recruits sent by that Ship.

20th. Came in a Letter from Captains Auchmuty Commanding the Bengal Sepoys, dated at Nagapatam the 7th. Instant No. 395 acknowledging the receipt of the Boards Orders for his assisting Mr. Offley against the Zemindars and advising that he marching the 10 Instant.

Monday 21st. Augt. 1769.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call

John Andrews — Jamr. Ardley

George Stratton — George Dawson

Jas. Bourchier

John Whitehill

Mr. Brohnden indisposed.

Georger Mackay.

Captain Fletcher sends in a Calculation of the Expence of building Barracks &c at Angole.

Read a Letter from Captain Fletcher Commanding at Angole dated 8th. Instant No. 393 inclosing a Calculation of the Expence of building Sepoys Barracks and Sheds for Gun Carriages.

As the Calculation accompanying the above Letter is by no means sufficiently explicit to enable the Board to come to any Determination, It is thought most eligible that the Barracks & Shed should be built by Contract by Captain Fletcher if he can be dispensed

Ordered to be built by Contract.

Fort St. George 21st August 1760

undertake building them by Contract in the Manner he proposes and to advise Us of the Terms on which they may be undertaken. And as it is necessary that there should be some Barracks for the Sepoys within the Fort, Captain Fletcher is to be ordered to cause Barracks for four Companies, if it can be done, to be built in the Fort.

Letter from Mr. Wynch with Copies of his Letters to Capt. Allé & Mr. Cotsford, and of his orders to Captain Billingham.

Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief of Mazulipatam dated 14 Instant N.394 read, enclosing Copies of Letters to Captain Allé & Mr. Cotsford and of his Orders to Captain Billingham appointed to the Command of the Troops to be stationed at Chicacole, which the Board approve.

The Maistry Bricklayer at Vellore makes proposals for building the Officers Quarters there by Contract.

The President Lays before the Board a letter from Col: Campbell Commanding at Vellore dated 19th Inst. N.396 setting forth the Terms on which the Maistre Bricklayer is willing to contract for building the Officers Quarters at that Garrison; which appearing to the Board to be very reasonable, are approved, and Colo. Campbell is to be directed to get a Written Agreement from the Maistry Bricklayer, and to order the Quarters to be immediately set about, on the most convenient Spot. Mr. Stonhouse is also to be ordered to advance the Maistry Bricklayer Pags. 1000 ... in part (if it shall be thought adviseable to entrust him with that Sum) and to see that the Quarters are built according to Agreement.

which are accepted.

Letter from Captain Jas. Fitzgerald in answer to that from the Board relative to the Sepoys sent into Vellour Hospital.

Read a Letter from Captain James Fitzgerald at Vellour dated 18th. Instant N.397 in answer to the Letter from the Board relative to Mr. Orton's Charge for Sepoys sent into that Hospital, and setting forth that whenever wounded Sepoys were sent from the Army they were delivered to the Care of Mr. Orton; but he is entirely unacquainted with the Number of them, or the Battalions they belonging to, as he never received a return with them from any Officer Commanding the Sepoys neither has he any return of them from Mr. Orton.

Fort St. George 21st. August 1769—

The Consideration thereof deferrd—

Agreed to defer coming to any resolution thereon until we receive Mr. Stonhouse's Answer to the letter wrote him on the Subject. And as it appears by the Account of Sepoys sent to the Hospital for the Month of May, that 64 were received from Col: Woods Division the 2 of that Month: Col: Wood is to be applied to to give us all the Information Their able regarding them.

Lieut. Col. Frischman gives his reasons why he has no Vouchers to produce of the Provisions purchased by him.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Frischman dated the 19th Instant N°. 398 read, giving an Account of the Measures he took for procuring Provisions in the Coimbatore Country and the reasons why he is unable to produce any Vouchers Containing also some Account of the Payments made to the Sepoys under the Command of Captain Fraizer, and setting forth that he had sent 10,000 Pagodas to Carood, which were delivered to Mr. Gordon to pay the Troops with, and referring to Captains Orton & Nixon for an Account how that Money was disposed of.

Gives some account of the payments made the Sepoys with Captain Fraizer — and of Money sent to Carood—

Orders in Consequence.

The Board are satisfied with the reasons given by Lieut. Col. Frischman, why he has no Vouchers to produce of the Provisions purchased by him and as it will be impossible for him to procure them at this time, It is agreed that His Account be discharged.

Ordered that Captain Fraizer be applied to for a particular Account of the Payments made to the Sepoys under his Command in the Coimbatore Country — and that Captains Orton & Nixon, and Mr. Gordon be called upon to give an account in What manner the Ten thousand Pagodas sent him by Lieut. Col. Frischman to Carood were disposed of.

d

Report of the Committee of accounts read, on which the following Orders are passed.

399 Fort St. George 25th. August 1769

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.

President & Governor &ca Council of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have examined the Accounts of the Out Garrisons and Army Viz.t

Madura	from 31st Decr. 1768	to 30 June	1769.
Palamcotah	Do.	to	Do.
Trichinapoly	Do. 31st March 1769	to	Do.
Vellore	Do.	to 31st	May
Chinglepaut &ca	30th April	to	30th June
Ongole &ca	30 March	to	ditto

Paymaster of the Army for the Month of April.

The following are the remarks that have occurred to us.

Report	Orders thereon
Madura.	
1st. In June the Paymaster charges 13 Puckallies — As a number of Bullocks & Totchies charged appears unnecessary to the Fort, and there are more than necessary, as the Garrison consists chiefly of Sepoys, the Paymaster is to be directed to inform us particularly what Number of Puckal Bullocks & Totchies are absolutely required.	1st. As the Number of Puckal Bullocks & Totchies charged appears unnecessary to the Fort, and there are no European Military in Garrison 13 appear too many and we think should be reduced to a more reasonable fixed Number — Nine Totchies are also charged, which cannot be necessary where there are no Regular Barracks or Military.
2 Candles for the Garrison are charged three Pagodas Monthly — Whereas the allowance	2 We think this Charge ought to be reduced, the Paymaster is therefore to acquaint us

Fort St. George 25th. August 1769

Candles p Month: We think this Expence may be reduced.

Expence of this as well as of every other Article, which is a Constant Charge in the Garrison.

Palamcotah

3 A Cooper is charged 5 Pags. p Month at this place, as well as at Madura, who we apprehend that one Cooper will serve both & that one of them may be dismissed. The 6 Carpenters We also conceive may at present be reduced to 3, or 4 at most; the 6 Puckals to 3; the 10 Tottys to 4 if not 6 p. The Laboratory Charges both here and at Madura are considerable monthly: We imagine it will hereafter be reduced, as the same reason cannot now subsist.

3 Ordered that a Cooper be allowed at Madura, who may be sent occasionally to Palamcotah, and as 3 Carpenters, 4 Puckals and four Tottys appear sufficient for the Garrison of Palamcotah, only that number is to be allowed in future.

Trichinapoly

4th In May & June 1768 4th As the Provost to the Army Clement Povero, who was Provost was ordered to be discharged on Reduction of the Army, is paid Captains ½ Batta as Provost; The Staff of the Army was ordered struck off the 30th April. The Pay of the Army was struck off by Order & Batta ceased to Clement Povero from that time exceeding his month of Council the 27th April, but had it not been so, he could not as by Pension of 15 Pagodas p Month in the Station of Provost in Garrison which is paid here must be refunded receive the Pay.

5th

Fort St. George 25th August 1769

charged for Cooly hire for making do assign his reasons, why the
a Butt to exercise the Guns at, altho' cant on whose business it was
there are a considerable Number not employed in erecting the
of Lascars at Trichinapoly, who should Butt, instead of hiring Coolies.
have been employed on such a Business
being properly their Department.

Vellore.

6th A number of Coolies said to be employed at Colar for April are very improperly paid their Allowance of Rice in the May Accounts — without Vouchers or apparent Reason. Pags. 6 — Ordered that the Paymaster do explain this charge, and the reason of its having been passed without Vouchers.

7th In the Account Curt. the Commissary General is debited the 30th April for a Ballance of Pags. 15,327.11.9 whereas on the Credit side of his Account for that day there is an Entry of Pags. 20,000 received by Goklahs the 28th April which ought most certainly to have been credited in the April Account Current, and then the Paymaster would have been a Debtor for near Pags. 4,700. — Ordered that Mr. Hanbury be called upon to explain this matter, which has the appearance of very great Irregularity

8th In May there is a Charge of Pags. 888.1.40 for Cows Bullocks — for what purpose employed or why kept We cannot conceive. 8th The Bullocks here mentioned are those which the Nabob hath frequently been desired to over his Nabob to receive back, which he has hitherto declined doing; But

102 Fort St. George 25th August 1769

Monthly Expences Mr. Stonhouse
is to be provisionally ordered to offer them
to the Natives Paid at Arcott or
Vellour, wherever they are, before
Witnesses, and in Case of a refusal
he is to sell them at Outcry for the
most they will fetch, after giving
three Days Notice of the Sale.

9th Ordered that Mr. Stonhouse
do explain the Charge of Sepoy
-pal Men, why they were paid
by him, and without Voucher.

9th In the Amboor Ac-
counts for May there is a Charge
of 4 Sappal Men employed at
Peddanaigenderygum for Novemr
1768. Besides that there is no Voucher
for them, the payment is im-
properly made by the Paymaster
of Vellore & Amboor, as it
belonged to the paymaster of the
Army then in the Balaghaut.

Paymaster of the Army.

10th In his Accounts
for April the Pay & Batta of
the 11th Battalion for Octr Novr
& Decr are brought to account
the same being settled by Mr
Hay at Trichinapoly for Mr
Raitt. In the Rolls of each
Company a Sum of Money is
charged as having been ad-
vanced during the three
months to Sepoys that deserted
before the settling of Accounts

10th Mr. Hay the Paymaster
at Trichinapoly Cathalan
Cuen order to regarding the Money
advanced the Sepoys of the
11th Battalion.

Fort St. George 21st August 1769

with them; as the Amount of the Schole advanced is not less than Pags. 1217. 23. — We think it incumbent on us to remark thereon, that altho it is certain some money must have been advanced, we have no Check on this Part of the Account.

11th We observe that Mr. Clement Povero who acted as Provost is not only charged for April, but also for May. we have already remarked that the Staff of the Army was struck off the end of April.

11th Order that the Pay-master be called upon to refund the pay of Clement Povero as Provost for the Month of May

12th There is a Charge of Pags. 10/. 30. — for Repairs to the Fort of Vencatigerry for which there is no Voucher.

12th Order that this Charge be refunded unless Vouchers can be produced or other Proofs brought of the work done at Vencatigerry.

13th There is also a Charge of Pags 111. 2. — for Bolts & Rice issued to Comaties at Edar, without any Voucher: and Pags 1180. 33 for Cloth, thread, & Needles for the use of the Artillery Vizt. for which there is likewise no Voucher, or Indent signd by any of the Officers. We are with respect

13th Order also that these Charges be refunded, unless Vouchers are produced, or other Proofs brought of the Justness of them. —

Your most Obed.t Humble Servants

Fort St. George
1st. Augst. 1769. —

Chs. Smith —
Thos. Yourdans
Alex.r Davidson
C. B. Dent

Jos. Dupre
John Calls.
Sam.l Ardley
Geo.e Stratton

204 Fort St. George 25th August 1769

The Commissary General acquaints the Board that it is high time the Cloathing for the Sepoys should be begun, and requests their Orders relative to any Changes which they may judge necessary as to the Form, Color, and facing thereof.

Orders to be observed regarding the Sepoy Cloathing and Stoppages.

The Board taking this Subject into Consideration, and reflecting that the Sepoy Establishment since the first of May 1769 is put on a footing different somewhat it was before, think it necessary to make some alterations in the Manner of making Stoppages, and providing the Cloathing conformable to the Change of the Establishment. Hitherto the Stoppages made for all the Sepoys on the Coast, have been remitted to the Commissary General; but as the Sepoys kept on account of the Nabob, and those entertained for the Defence of the Company's Possessions, are quite seperate and Destinct, it appears inconsistent that the Commissary General, who is to keep solely the accounts of the Nabob should interfere with any Charges relative to the Company — Orderd therefore that in future the Sepoys full Pay be drawn at every Settlement & the Stoppages be monthly brought to a Credit in the Paymasters account Current under the Head of Sepoy Stoppages, from whence they will come into the Books of the Settlement under the same Head, and at the Close of the Books yearly, they are to be wrote off to account Current Fort St. George; — The same is to be done in the Military Paymasters Accounts at this Presidency; and by this method there will arise in the General Books an Head of Sepoy Stoppages, from whence will be defrayed the Expence of the Cloathing, & Reckonings to be paid the Captains for advances out of Cash which will balance the Sepoy Stoppages

Fort St. George 25th August 1769

And as there will have been made, or ought to have been made at the several Out Settlements Stoppages for Cloathing from the 1st Jany. to the 30th April of this year, It is also ordered that the amount be paid into Cash at the respective places & credited as before so that the Stoppages may be compleat for the whole Year.

With respect to the Sepoys kept up on account of the Nabobs the Stoppages and Cloathing are to be managed as directed in the General Regulations, and the same Agent is to make up Cloathing for the Company's as well as Nabobs Sepoys but to receive his Directions relating to the Companys from the President, to whom he is to apply annually at the End of July to know the Form, Color & Facings of the Succeeding year and his accounts of the Expence are annually to be laid before the Board that an Order may be passed for the amount to be issued out of Cash.

As the Items for Cloathing the Company's & Nabobs Sepoys will thus arise from distinct Heads, It will be necessary that the Agent in future do keep the Accounts & the Expence distinct, and that he Indent seperately for Cloth from the Import Warehouse, expressing in his Indents very clearly for what Purpose the Cloth is, and the Import Warehouse-keeper is in future to raise two distinct Heads in his Books Viz.t Sepoy Cloathing for all Cloth delivered on account of the Company's Sepoys and Commissary General for all Cloth delivered on account of the Nabobs Sepoys.

These Regulations we think will sufficiently seperate the Accounts of the different Cloathing, and that the Sepoys may also be distinguished, it is agreed and ordered that for the Succeeding year, the Companys Sepoys shall have facings & Lace and the Nabobs Sepoys facings of Green, but the Turbans

changes

1st Fort St. George 25th August 1769

Orders to be observed regarding the Sepoy Clothing and Stoppages.

The Commissary General acquaints the Board that it is high time the Clothing for the Sepoys should be begun, and requests their Orders relative to any Changes which they may judge necessary as to the Form, Color, and Facing thereof.

That Board taking this Subject into Consideration, and reflecting that the Sepoy Establishment since the first of May 1769 is put on a footing different from what it was before, think it necessary to make some Alterations in the Manner of making Stoppages, and providing the Clothing conformable to the Change of the Establishment. Hitherto the Stoppages made for all the Sepoys on the Coast, have been remitted to the Commissary General, but as the Sepoys kept on account of the Nabob, and those entertained for the Defence of the Company's Possessions, are quite seperate and Distinct, it appears inconsistent that the Commissary General, who is to keep solely the accounts of the Nabob should interfere in any Charges relative to the Company — Orderd therefore that in future the Sepoys full Pay be drawn at every Settlement & the Stoppages be monthly brought to a Credit in the Paymasters account Current under the Head of Sepoy Stoppages, from whence they will come into the Books of the Settlement under the same Head, and at the Close of the Books yearly, they are to be wrote off to account Current Fort St. George. The same is to be done in the Military Paymasters Accounts at this Presidency: and by this method there will arise in the General Books an Head of Sepoy Stoppages, from whence will be defrayed the Expence of the Clothing, & all Reckonings to be paid the Captains for advances out of Cash which will ballance the Credit of Sepoy Stoppages on the General Books.

Aug

Fort St. George 25th August 1769

And as there will have been made, or must have been made at the several Out Settlements Stoppages for Cloathing from the 1st Jany. to the 30th. April of this year, It is ordered that the amount be paid into Cash at the respective places & credited as before so that the Stoppages may be compleat for the whole Year.

With respect to the Sepoys kept up on account of the Nabob the Stoppages and Cloathing are to be managed as directed in the General Regulations, and the same Agent to make up Cloathing for the Company's as well as Nabobs Sepoys but to receive his Directions relative to the Company's from the President, to whom he is to apply annually at the End of July to know the Town, Color & Facings of the Succeeding year and his Accounts of the Expence are annually to be laid before the Board that an Order may be passed for the Amount to be issued out of Cash.

As the Funds for Cloathing the Company's & Nabobs Sepoys will thus arise from distinct Heads, It will be necessary that the Agent in future do keep the Accounts of the Expence distinct, and that he Indent seperately for Cloth from the Import Warehouse, expressing in his Indents very clearly for what Purpose the Cloth is, and the Import Warehouse-keeper is in future to raise two distinct Heads in his Books Viz.t Sepoy Cloathing for all Cloth delivered on account of the Company's Sepoys and Commissary General for all Cloth delivered on account of the Nabobs Sepoys.

These Regulations we think will sufficiently seperate the Accounts of the different Cloathing, and that the Sepoys may also be distinguished, it is agreed and ordered that for the Succeeding year, the Company's Sepoys shall have facings of Blue, and the Nabobs Sepoys facing of Green, but the Turbans

Sashes

106 Fort St. George 21st. August 1769.

Sashes or Cummerbands are to be all blue, and the Drawers lined with that Clor; which regulation is to be immediately communicated to the Officers Commanding the several Corps that the Sepoys may be provided accordingly at the End of the Year.

Rucconi ad Doulah represents that a Person family still remains within the Company's limits of the Disturbances raised by him.

Letter from Ruccun ad Doulah as entered in Country Correspondence N.° 270 read setting forth that although he had been obliged to leave Poddapour, he had crossed the river Gunga and placed his family in the Districts of Apparoon, and had taken up his residence in the Districts of Goomsaul and Palcurranon from whence he committed Disturbances in the Pachumba District & therefore requesting that he and his family may be obliged to quit the Company's Districts conformable to the Terms of the Treaty —

Orders in Consequence

Agreed that a Copy of the above Letter be sent to Mr. Wynch who is to be directed to order the family of the Aforesaid to depart from the Company's Districts, and by no means to afford them, or them any Protection; and Ordered that a Copy of our Letter to Mr. Wynch be forwarded to Ruccun ad Doulah, who is to be assured of our strict adherence to the Treaty concluded with the Soubah.

Geo: Mackay

P. Bouchier

Jos. DuPré

John Call

Sam. Ardley

Geo. Stratton

Ja. Bourchier

John Whitehill

107 Fort St. George 22 August 1769

Consonable to the Resolutions of yesterday the following Letters were wrote.

N.o 221 To Col.o Campbell Commanding at Vellore

N.o 225 To Mr. Stonhouse Paymaster at Vellore

N.o 226 To Captain Fletcher Commanding at Trichy

Friday 25th August

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call

John Andrews — Sam.l Ardley

George Stratton — George Dawson

Ja.s Bourchier

John Whitehill — George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

The Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at this place on Wednesday the 20 Instant, on Lieutenant Fireworker William Price Watt and Mr. William Watkins Gent on the Bengal Establishment for Desertion, are now laid before the Board, of which they are found guilty and Sentenced; Lieutenant Fireworker Watt to be Cashiered in the most Ignominious manner by having his sword broke and his Sash cut to pieces at the Head of the Troops, and Mr. Watkins to be drummed thro' the ranks with a Halter about his Neck and that they both be kept confined 'till an opportunity offers of sending them from hence to England.

The Board approve the Sentence, and order that the same be carried into Execution.

The President acquaints the Board that Hyder Ally Cawn's Vaquil had informed him that no measures had yet been taken by the President & Council at Bombay for the release of their Prisoners, & settling their other Claims of Privileges & Trade.

No measures yet taken by the Gentlemen at Bombay for settling with Hyder Ally.

H

Aug 8 Fort St. George 25th August 1769.

Some Donations regarding the Consequences to be apprehended from this Delay:—

It is with real Concern we observe that the Gentlemen at Bombay should so long delay settling those very essential Matters notwithstanding the repeated representations we have made them of the necessity there is that no time should be lost in getting them adjusted. The reasons for our Anxiety on this Head become daily more urgent, since there is too much Cause to apprehend, that Hyder Ally by the Measures he is taking will draw down the Monattas upon him, in which Case he will undoubtedly demand our aid, which we are in no Condition to grant, and which if we do not grant, he will most probably make that a pretence to retain the Prisoners and to defer settling affairs relative to the Company's Possessions on the Malabar Coast charging Us with a Breach of the Treaty in not assisting him, altho by his present Conduct he is only the Aggressor and therefore not entitled to assistance from Us. Moreover the advices received from Poonah & Hyderabad give us all cause to believe that those Powers intend to attack Hyder Ally so soon as the Season will permit. We cannot say whether their present Designs may be Hostile against the Carnatic, but this we may be assured that whenever favorable Opportunity offers they will not neglect it. We have therefore told the President and Council of Bombay be advised of our Suspicions & Apprehensions and that it be again recommended to them in the most earnest Manner to compromise matters in settling with Hyder Ally all Matters relative to that Country.

a Letter to be wrote to Bombay in Consequence.

I. Bouchier
Jon. Du Bré.
John Whitehill
John Call
Geo. Halliday
Jon. Lindley
Geo. Stratton

Fort St. George 26th. August 1769

Pursuant to the Resolution of yesterday a Letter was dis-
patched to the President & Council of Bombay, N. 22

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — John Call

Sam.l Ardley

Monday — George Stratton — George Dawson

28th. August. — J.s Bourchier

John Whitehill — George Mackay

Mr. Andrews absent

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

The President acquaints the Board that

Lieutenant Colonel Frischmann had reported to him, the very indecent and disrespectful Behavior of Mr. William Peirce West when he was ordered out yesterday morning to undergo the Sentence of the Genl. Court Martial; who appeard dressed in a Huzar Cloak, with a Hatt the Brim of which was cut round except a part like the peake of a Jockey Cap, with a white Cockade on it, and a Cheroot sticking in his Mouth — That Coll. Frischmann desired him to take the Cheroot out of his mouth, which he refusing to do, Coll. Frischmann struck it out, and ordered a Drummer to take the white Cockade out of his hatt — That as soon as the Sentence was executed by breaking his Sword & Cutting his Sash to Pieces, he in a most insolent manner pulled off his Hatt and Huzzaid — The President also Cays before the Board sundry insolent Letters which he has received from Mr. West & Mr. Watkins, with one from the former to Lieut.t Coll. Frischmann.

Ordered that the Proceedings of the Court Martial on Messrs. West & Watkins be sent seperate in the Packet

to

410 Fort St. George 28th August 1769

to Our Honble Masters, and that the above Letter be ordered to be entered after the said Proceedings, that they may be informed of the very turbulent & factious Dispositions of those persons. The Board moreover think it necessary to observe with respect to Mr. Watkins that a short time before he deserted a Subscription amounting to about four hundred Pagodas was made for him, in consequence of the Distress which he represented he labored under.

The President acquaints the Board that Mr. Charles Benjamin Bearsley and Mr. William Farmer [illegible] Dickson who were broke by the Sentence of a General Court Martial had absconded from the place, that it is reported they went to Pondicherry to solicit Employment there, but being unable to obtain it & having contracted some Debts they had left that place, that on the 11th Ultimo the President receives a letter from Major Flint at Trichinapoly acquainting him that they were arrived within a Mile or two of that place and had wrote to him regarding that he would use his Interest with the Nabob to get them into his Service, but Major Flint knowing they had been dismissed the Company's Service, and had been running about the Country for some time about the Country for sometime seeking for Service unbecoming persons that had been in the Character of Gentlemen, he sent a Guard of Sepoys who had brought them to Trichinapoly — Upon the receipt of which letter the President wrote to Major Flint directing him to send them under a Guard to this place, that they were accordingly arrived here, and that he had ordered them to be confined till the Board should determine what to do with them — The President also lays before the Board a letter he has received from Mr. Bearsley wrote in a most insolent Style & threatening him with a prosecution for false Imprisonment.

As the suffering Persons of such bad Character

Fort St. George 28th August 1769

Characters to ramble about the Country, is a reflection upon the Nation in General, and of very great Detriment to the Service, and as an Opportunity will not offer to send them to England from hence 'till the month of January — It is resolved that they be sent to Bengal & the Gentlemen there requested to send them to England by the first Conveyance And ordered that a Copy of Mr. Beanley's Letter to the President be transmitted to our Honble Masters.

Read a letter from Captain James Capper repeating his application for the allowance of Pay & for his Rank from the time he had notice of his appointment, alledging that had there been a War in Bengal he should most probably have been ordered to do duty there, as the officers belonging to that Establishment were in this Coast.

Agreed that Captain Capper be acquainted that We cannot make him any allowance of Pay till his arrival at this place, as it is contrary to the established rule of the Service, and would be a precedent that might lead just us to frequent applications of the like Nature. The reason why the Officers belonging to Bengal have been allowed to draw their Subsistance here, was that they were ordered for Duty. With regard to his rank, it has been given him from the time the Establishment ordered by the Company for the Artillery Corps at this Presidency took place.

Letter from Col: Wood read N°. 400 in answer to the one wrote him regarding the Sepoys said to have been sent from his Detachment to Vellore Hospital.

Ordered that the same do lie on the Table 'till Mr. Stonhouses answer on this Subject is received.

Letter from Mr. Bay Paymaster at Tritchinapoly dated 23 Instant N°. 401 read containing an Estimate

Fort St. George 28th. August 1769.

Explanation of the Money advanced the Black officers of the 11 Battalion, which appears to be very Satisfactory and the Hon.ble Boy's attention in detecting the Fraud merits our Commendation, of which he is to be advised.

Letters from Mr. William Gordon Surgeon & Capt.n Orton N.os 102 and 103 read in answer to those we wrote them regarding the Sum 10,000 Pagodas said by Lieutenant Ch.s Frischmann to have been sent by him to Europe.

Ordered that the said Letters do lie on the Table till the Answer from Captain Nixon who has been wrote to on this Subject, arrives, when the Accounts are to be referred to the Commissary General.

Read Letters from the Officers of the Freight Legion & from Mr. Martin the Surgeon N.o 104 & 105 complaining of the Behaviour of Captain Allé and requesting that he may be moved from the Command, or that they may be suffered to retire where they please.

Ordered that Copies of the said Letters of Complaints be transmitted to Mr. Wynch Chief of Mazulipatam who is to be directed to order Captain Billingham now Officer Commanding the Troops where the Foreign Corps to cause a Court of Enquiry to be held to examine into the affair; that He may be enabled to judge what Grounds there are for the Complaint.

It having been resolved in the other Department that the Circaole Circar should be put under the Directions of the Chief and Council of Vizagapatam It is necessary that the Troops stationed for its protection should be under the Orders of the Chief of that Settlement; of which Mr. Wynch and the Officer Commanding them are to be advised — and the Honorable Having

Col.

103

Fort St. George 28th. August 1760

been appointed Chief of Cuzagapatam Letters are to be
wrote to Sitteramraude Pykarow and accaja Pundatee
forming them thereof.

C. Bourchier
Jor. Du Pré
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bouchier
John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

414

Fort St. George 30th. August 1769

Dispatched a Letter to Mr. Wynch Chief at Manulipatam No. 228.

September 1st. Wrote this Day a Letter to Mr. Wynch Chief at Manulipatam No. 229 directing him not to permit Aftheroon nor any of his Family to continue within the Company's Limits.

2 In Consequence of the Chicacole Circar being put under the Management of the Chief and Council at Vizagapatam the following Letters were wrote.

No. 231 To Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Manulipatam.

No. 232 To Johnstones Esqr.

No. 233 To Captain Billingham or the Officer Commanding at Chicacole.

Monday 4th. September

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré
John Call
Samel. Ardley
Geo. Dawson
Warren Hastings
John Andrews
George Stratton
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill
Geo. Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed—

Warren Hastings Esqr. having arrived yesterday on the Ship Duke of Grafton takes his Seat at the Board & the Oath of Secrecy is administered to him.

The President lays before the Board Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Manulipatam as follow

No. 210 dated 29th. August advising that Capt. Bowman having been prevented by the overflowing of the Gaudavery from joining Captain Billingham, the Detachment did not march till the 23 August from Samalcotah towards Chicacole

415 Fort St. George 11th September 1769

That four Companies of the 1st Battalion were detached the 20th to relieve the two Companies of the 4 Battalion at Jelmore who were ordered to Ganjam, enclosing a Copy of a letter from Mr. Barclay at Chicacole representing the bad State of the Quarters there, which he was repairing with all Expedition and was also about building temporary Sheds, for the accommodations of the Troops - Giving an account of his Conference with Ram Jogue Pakuloo, who hoped soon to be able to reconcile the adherents of Narrainoo most of the principal Members having promised to come over to him, but was fearful there would be great Difficulty in getting the Son of Narrainoo out of the Hands of his Father - That Ram Jogue Pakuloo had promised to defray the field Expences of the Troops employed on that Service, had represented that it would be necessary to send a Detachment immediately to Kimmedy to prevent Narrain Doo from collecting any of the Revenues - Mr. Barclay also advises that the Tekaly Rajah had privately since his Engagements with Colonel Peach assisted Narrain Doo from time to time with Men & Money - Mr. Wynch also informs us that the Tekaly Rajah is Son-in-Law to Narrain Doo.

N.B. Enclosing two Letters from Mr. Cotsford representing the Difficulty he apprehends he shall find in furnishing Money for the Bengal Detachment, which he therefore recommends may be ordered to proceed directly to that Port Dewy since he is of opinion that if five Companies of Sepoys from Chicacole were stationed at Itcheapour, they would be at hand to act against Narrain Doo & would be very assisting to him in settling with the Zemindars and enable him to prevent their affording Narrain Doo any assistance, which they did the last year - That provided Narrain Doo could be brought to surrender himself into our Hands on Condition

of

Fort St. George 4th. September 1769

of having his life spared which he is of opinion may by address be brought about, he thinks it would be the most prudent Measure, but which he imagines Ram Jogue Patulloo will impede as much as possible, dreading the Consequences of the Possibility of his coming into Power again.

Although We are of Opinion that the most vigorous Measures should be taken to reduce the Adherents of Nair Dooty for that Purpose a Detachment should immediately on the Arrival of the Troops at Chicacole, be ordered to Rimmedy as recommended by Ramjogue Patulloo; yet should Narrain Doo on seeing the force We are collecting at Chicacole be induced to surrender himself into our hands, it would certainly be the most Expeditious Method of terminating our Disputes with him; He may therefore in that Case be assured that his Life & Honor shall be safe, but no further Promises must be made him, as he cannot be depended on, and every Precaution must be taken to prevent his giving Us further Trouble.

With Regard to the Bengal Sepoys considering the great Difficulty We shall find in supplying them with money & Mr. Cotsford being of Opinion that a Detachment from Chicacole will enable him to execute the Service proposed by their Detention; It is resolved that they do proceed directly to Bengal of which Mr. Wynch & Mr. Cotsford are to be advised; and that a Detachment be ordered from Chicacole for the Purposes mentioned by Mr. Cotsford.

Read a letter from Captain Fletcher Commanding at Ongole dated 27th. August N.S. advising that he has been unable to procure any Person to contract for building the Sepoy Barracks & Sheds, but that he will undertake them in the Manner proposed for four hundred Pagodas Pay. which Terms appearing to the Board to be very reasonable

are

Fort St. George 4th September 1760

are agreed to. Y. Captain Fletcher is to be instructed to Cause them to be immediately set about.

Letters from Mr. Stenhouse Paymaster at Vellore read as follow:

No. 106 acknowledging the receipt of the Orders of the Board regarding the Circar Bullocks; and inclosing a List of Conicoplies proposed to be appointed to the Sepoy Battalions stationed at Vellore.

No. 108 containing his answers regarding the Charges made by Mr. Orton for Sick & wounded Sepoys sent into the Hospital at Vellore, enclosing an account of those paid by him and representing that there were many others in the Hospital whom he did not pay, as they came into the Garrison without any return being sent with them to signify to what Battalion they belonged.

No. 109 in answer to the remarks of the Committee of Accounts & the Orders of the Board in Consequence ordered that the List of Conicoplies proposed for the Battalions stationed at Vellore be referd to the Commissary General that he may enquire into their Characters.

Having now procured all the Information We are able regarding the Charges made by Mr. Orton for Sick & wounded Sepoys sent into the Hospital at Vellore and it appearing that many were sent thither altho' there are no Vouchers for the exact Number — It is ordered that the Bills be discharged — and to prevent the like Irregularity in future, It is ordered that no Sick or wounded Sepoys be received into any Hospital without an Order from the Commanding Officer of the Garrison — And whenever any sick or wounded Sepoys are sent into Garrison the Commanding Officer of the Detachment from whence they

are

418 Fort St. George 14th. September 1769

are sent is to send a Return with them, specifying the Battalions they belong to.

The answer given by Mr. Stonhouse to the report of the Committee of accounts appear Satisfactory except the Article relative to the Pay issued to the Coxswains employed at Calar; as Mr. Stonhouse should have signified in his accounts what they belonged to Mr. Petries Department, and the reason why they were introduced into his accounts. It being a General Order that whenever any extraordinary Charges occur thereon forthem are to be remarked in the accounts.

The Commissary General acquaints the Board that he has not yet received Mr. Stonhouses accounts for the months of July.

Ordered that Mr. Stonhouse be directed to acquaint him with the reasons why they are not forwarded regularly agreable to the Directions laid down for that purpose.

The Board observing that by the Military Regulations Sepoy Generals Courts Martial are composed partly of Non commissioned & private Sepoys, which is contrary to the Act of Parliament; which directs that non under the Degree of a Commissioned Officer be permitted to be a Member of any general Court Martial. It is therefore Ordered that in future no one under the Rank of a Jemadar be appointed to sit on Courts Martial; and resolved that the Military Regulations be altered accordingly.

The Select Committee report to the Board that having read the letter from the Honble the Court of Directors addressed to them, they find they cannot proceed to take any Measures in Consequence, and which indeed is not immediately necessary — until Mr. Hastings and Brigadier General Smith have made themselves acquainted with the Proceedings

119 Fort St. George 4th Sept. 1769

Proceedings of the Board relative thereto; that the Committee do not therefore think it immediately necessary to come to any resolution regarding calling Mr Wynch from Mazulipatam With which the board acquiesce.

The Examination of the Manner in which the Contract hath been conducted being one of those Points refered to the Select Committee the Board do resolve to proceed with their promised Enquiry into that Matter as soon as possible and when they have gone thro the whole of the Complaints and heard what the Contractor has to alledge in his justification, they will then submit the final Consideration thereof to the Select Committee.—

C. Boundell

Jos. Du Pré

Warren Hastings

John Call

Sam. Bradley

Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bourchier

John Whitehill

Ged. Mackay

420 Fort St. George 5th September 1763

Pursuant to the Orders of yesterday the following Letters are wrote.

No. 235 To Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam

No. 236 To Mr. Cotsford Resident at Ganjam

No. 237 To Captain Fletcher Commanding at Pongole

6th Wrote this Day a Letter to the President & Council at Fort Marlbro' No. 238 advising of the Sepoys sent on the Royal Admiral for the Service of that Presidency

Monday 11th September

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings

John Call — Sam.l Ardley

George Stratton — George Dawson

Js Bourchier

Jo Whitehill

George Mackay.

Mr. Brickendon indisposed.

The Board taking into Consideration the Purposes for which it appears, from the Hon.ble Court's Orders, the Select Committee were appointed, and how far their Powers are to extend, are of Opinion that as all Matters relative to the Government, and the Company's Political Concerns are more or less connected with the several objects particularly referred by the Company's said Orders to the Committee, that all such Matters which require Secrecy be conducted by the Committee, until it may be expedient to communicate them to the Board and which is agreable to the Directions contained in the 95 & 96 Paragraphs of our Hon.ble Masters Commands of the 13th March 1761, which are as follow.

Para. 95 In your before mentioned Consultations of the 25th Dec.r we observe that for the better conducting the Business of the Secret

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"Secret Department you appointed Messrs. Bourchier, Sykes
"& Vansittart a Committee of Correspondence to consider of and prepare
"the Answers and Advices proper to be given to all Parts and to report
What is this but your appointing a Select Committee instead of
That We have order'd? for this is a Business most certainly proper
for the Select Committee, and must in future fall under their
Cognizance where all matters of Moment should take their Rise
and be digested in order to be laid before the Board in the Secret
Department.

96. In all Matters of Moment in the Secret Department
will thus in the first Instance fall under the Notice of the Select
Committee We shall leave such as are really and evidently of a Secret
Nature and not otherwise to be negotiated by them, without commu-
nicating the same to the Board until there is no occasion to keep
them longer a Secret, and in such Cases the said Committee are to
address our Secret Committee only.

Rucrun Ma Doulah having returned to
Hydrabad the latter End of July We purposed taking immediate
measures for investigating the Enquiry directed in the 13 & 14
Para.s of the Letter from our Honble Masters of the 13th May 1768
But our Critical Situation and the apprehensions We were
under lest such an Enquiry might produce an Explanation
with the Soubah regarding the State of Affairs and give him
an opening to renew his application for our joining him, We
judged it expedient to defer it to this time, and indeed We could
wish that it might, consistently with the Honble Courts orders
be postponed, until We see what measures the Soubah, Marattas
& Hyder Ally will take, but as the Directions of our Honble
Masters on this Subject are very positive, It is agreed to refer
it to the Committee, under whose Cognizance it seems natural-
ly to fall, that they may pursue such measures in carrying

the

Fort St. George 11th September 1769

the Company's Orders into Execution as may appear to them most expedient.

Read a Letter from the President & Council at Bombay dated 11th July No. 113 advising that the Honble Company had directed them to form a Settlement on the Island of Balambangan on the North East of Borneo, they were dispatching the Success & Viper Ketches & Tyger Schooner for that purpose, all under the Command of Captain Savage Trotter, who is also to take Possession of some other Places included in a Grant from the Sultan of Solo That in Case of failure in the Expedition Captain Trotter has Instructions to touch at this place to give us an account of his Proceedings, and requesting that we will transmit to our Honble Masters as well as to them all the Information we may be able to obtain relative to the Success of the Expedition.

Ordered that all possible Enquiry be made as requested by the Gentlemen at Bombay and the result thereof communicated to them from time to time as well as to our Honble Masters.

A Letter from Mazulipatam read dated 2 Instant No. 114 accompanying a Report of the Committee of Stores at that Settlement, and a List of such Stores as we judge necessary to be sent thither.

Ordered that the said report & List be referred to the Committee of Stores, who are to report what may conveniently be sent & that one Brass 6 Dr & three Brass 3 Drs be put on board the Dake of Grafton with such a Number of Artillery & Military as will compleat the Establishment for the Troops.

Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr's Chief at Mazulipatam read as follow

No. 115 dated 5th Instant acknowledging the receipt of the Orders relative to the Officers of the Foreign Corps

Fort St. George 11th September 1769

No 16 dated 6 Instant giving an account of the measures taken by him for obliging a Person to guard Company's Districts pursuant to our Commands, in Consequence of the request of Ruccun Ul Dowlah, which are approved

Read a Letter from Mr. Hay Paymaster at Trichinapoly No 17 in answer to the remarks of the Committee of Accounts & setting forth the reasons of his having paid Comer Poverio's Bill as a Captain in that Garrison, and for employing Coolies in erecting the Batt.

Ordered that the Paymaster do examine Mr. Poverio's Bills & if they are countersigned by the Commanding Officer as alledged by Mr. Hay, Mr. Hay is justified in having paid them, & the Commanding Officer must in that Case be obliged to refund the Amount, as he must be sensible that Mr. Poverio is not on the List of Officers. With regard to the Batt as the Expence thereof appears very considerable, and as a further Charge of the like Nature is remarked in the report of the Committee now before the Board Mr. Hay is to cause a Survey thereof to be taken expressing the Length, Heigth, & thickness & to transmit the same to us that we may be able to judge of the reasonableness of the Charge.

Report of the Committee of Accounts read, 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 Viz.t

Vellore .... from 31st May to 30th June 1769

Madura

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Madura
Palamcotah
Trichinapoly
Chinglepiut &c
Angole &c

} 1st June to 31st July

The following are the only Remarks that have occurred to Us.

Vellore for June

3 By the Regulations the Batta's to Lascars not employed with the Army in Camp is limited to 1 fanam P.r Day in the Accounts for this Month, they are charged as paid 1½ fanams.

The over Charge here remarked being expressly contrary to the Regulations the Paymaster is to be directed upon to refund the same.

1 Notwithstanding the orders sent to all the out Garrisons that the Accounts shall be fairly drawn out and sent to the Commissary General on or before the 25th Day of the next succeeding Month yet the Accounts of Vellore, for the Month of July have not yet been receiving.

1 The Paymaster has already been directed to explain the reason why his accounts are not forwarded within the time limited.

Madura for July

5 Hircarra is still mass for 6 Hircarrahs By.s 12 the same Reason which induces your Honor &c.a to order the Hircarr at Angole, Vellore &c.a to be discharged, may, We conceive, be equally applied to this Garrison.

5 & 6 Ordered that these Pend.s be transmitted to the Paymaster at Madura & Palamcotah, who is to be ordered to discharge the Hircarr immediately.

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Palamcotah for July.

6 A Charges is made in this Garrison also for 6 Harcarrahs Pagt. 12 which is Subject to the same Remark as We have made in respect to Madura.

Trichinapoly for July.

7 In this Month Survey Stores made up are placed under the head of Charges Extraordinary. We have before remarked that all Stores made up and delivered under the Charge of the Storekeeper should be carried to the head of purchase of Stores.

7 Order that this Paragraph be sent to Mr. Hay the Paymaster who is to be directed to conform thereto.

8th In our Report of the 9th of August We remarked a Charge of Pagt. 27.25.10. - for erecting a Bath, which we thought might have been done by the Lascars of the Garrison kept in Constant pay. In this Month We find a further Charge on the same account of Pagt. 4,136,50. -.

8th An Order has already passed that a survey be made of the Bath erected at Trichinapoly & an account sent in of its length, breath & thickness, when we shall be able to judge of the reasonableness of this Charge.

Ongole for July

9th We observe a Charge of Pagt. 16.12. - for 10 Puckally Bullocks, notwithstanding that there is Cavidies a Charge of 1 Puckally or Bushy to each Company of Sepoys, which was allowed

9th Order that all the Puckally Bullocks at Ongole except one for the Service of the Garrison be immediately discharged. —

Fort St. George 11th September 1769

allowed at the first Establishment of the Battalions — We recommend that the additional Number of Puckallies be discontinued. —

We are

Your most Obedient Servants

Josias Du Pré
John Call
Saml. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Geo. Dawson
Alex. Davidson.

Fort St. George
the 6th September 1769. —

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Col. Campbell Commanding at Vellore accompanying the following Account of Repairs necessary to be made to the Brks & Quarters at that Garrison, and of the Expence for which the Mastry Bricklayer offers to finish them — which appearing to the Board to be very reasonable, the necessary Orders are to be sent to Colonel Campbell & Mr. Stanhouse for their being immediately set about.

An Estimate

To Repairing the Soldiers Barracks ..... 55 Pags
Building an Privy & making a Drain 80 feet long 46
Repairing the Train Barracks, and building a Cookroom .. 45
Repairing the Seapoy Barracks 88
Repairing the Rampart on the East front 82
Pags 316

To plaistering the Soldiers New Barracks 87
To finishing the Rampart on the North angle of the East face 92
Pags 179

Letter from Mr. Stanhouse Paymaster at Vellore dated 6 Instant No. 118 advising that the Nabobs Managers having refused receiving the Covar Bullocks, advertisements had been affixed

Fort St. George 11th September 1769

affixed & they were to be sold the next Day pursuant to an Order

Read a letter Captain Nixon dated 2 Instant N.

419 in answer to the one wrote him relative to the Money sent to Bengal

by Lieutenant Col: Frischman.

Ordered that the said Letter together with the other

papers on this Subject be referred to the Commissary General that he may exa-

mine & adjust the said Accounts.

Letter from Captains Kirker & M.Matthews, Captain

Lieutenant Rumley & Mr. Saunders read dated 5th Instant N. 420

accompanying a list of the Troop Horses belonging to the Estate of

Captain Cowley, conformable to the Directions sent them.

The Secretary also lays before the Board a letter

from Captains Kirker enclosing a list of Troop Horses belonging to the

Company.

Ordered that the list of Horses belonging to the Estate

of Captain Cowley be referred to the Commissary General that he

may adjust the Accounts with the said Estate; and that the un-

serviceable Horses be delivered to his Executor to be disposed of as they

may think proper for the Benefit of the Estate — Ordered that the

unserviceable Horses belonging to the Company be immediately

sold off, and that the Necessary Directions be sent to Captain

Kirker & to Mr. Saunders Paymaster at Chingleput for that purpose

And as the Number of Men in the Troop will then exceed that

of the Horses Captain Kirker is to be directed to transmit to us a

list of such Men as are unfit for the Cavalry, that they may be

removed to some other Corps.

Read a letter from Captain Calvert dated

5th Instant N. 423 representing the uneasiness he labors under

on account of his having been dismissed the Service & the

Distressed State of his Circumstances, and expressing his hope that

his former good Services will induce Us to recommend him to

the

Fort St. George 11th September 1769

the Honble Company to be admitted again into their Service

Alla's we can say nothing in Extenuation of the Crime for which Captain Calvert has been dismissed the Service, yet his general good Conduct in other respects as an Officer justly entitled him to every mark of our Approbation, and We cannot but express our Concern at being deprived of his Services - It is therefore agreed that his Abilities & merits as an Officer be represented to our honble Masters & that his request be referred to them.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Captain Auchmuty representing that altho Colonel Peach has embarked for Bengal he still retains the Contract for the Detachment order'd overland & requesting that he Captain Auchmuty may be indulged with the Contract as Commanding the Detachment

When the Board consented at Colonel Peach's request to permit him to have the Contract for the Bengal Troops it was on Account of his having the Command of them; but as he has embarked for Bengal, the Contract for the Detachment left behind of Course for the same reason devolves to the Person Commanding it - Mr. Higginson the Paymaster is therefore to be acquainted that Captain Auchmuty is to have the Contract from the time he took the Command of the Detachment.

Read a Letter from Mr. Favré Surgeon's Assistant to the Foreign Corps representing that he had been prevented by Sickness from proceeding with it to the Northward that he is at present confined to his bed, & requesting that his Pay may be continued to him.

Agreed that Mr. Favré be removed to the Hospital, that his Pay be continued to him until he recover when he is to be discharged the Service.

Letter from Mr. Depolier read representing some Gratification may be made him for his Services.

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Agreed that he be acquainted that the Allowance before ordered him appears full sufficient and neither will be made him.

The President acquaints the Board that the Term for which the Men from His Majestys Regiments entertained, as well as that of the Recruits arrived on the Pitt & other Ships in the year 1764 being expired, great Numbers of them had applied for their Discharges.

The Board taking into Consideration how much the Service will suffer by the loss of so many Old Soldiers and who by being inured to the Climate are consequently valuable as also the very great Expence the Company are at in sending out recruits together with the recommendations of the Honble Court expressed in the 47th Paragraph of their Commands of the 17th March last for the our using our Endeavors to prevail on the Military when contracted Terms are expired to continue in the Country — It is agreed as an Inducement for them to enlist that they be allowed 25 Pagodas Bounty Money for five years.

A Surgeon with two assistants being now attached to each of the Regiments & Corps of Artillery their Pay is to be charged to the Company and those stationed in the Out Garrisons are to be charged to the Nabob.

Read a letter from Mr William Price West couched in the most scandalous and Insolent Terms and accusing the President of having refused to permit him to go to the Hospital, notwithstanding his frequent applications for that purpose.

The President acquaints the Board that on Mr Wests application to him to be removed to the Hospital he had directed the Surgeon to visit him who had reported that Mr Wests State of Health by no means required his

being

Fort St. George 11 September 1769

being removed to the Hospital; and it appears from Mr. Watson's account of the Place of his Confinement, that it is not so Close and Dark as to prejudice his health.

Ordered that the said Letter & this Minute be entered after the others annexed to his Court Martial to be transmitted to the Honble the Court of Directors by the Bay of Bengale.

Letters from the Nabob read as entered in Country Correspondence.

No. 279 advising that in part of his Engagements for this Month he had sent the following Sums.

In Money 20,000

By Bills on Cos Buckenjee payables in 8 days 26,000

Inall Pags 46,000

and that the remainder will be discharged in a short Time.

No. 283 advising that Ruccun Ud Dowlah is desirous that the future Kists for the Circars be paid to the House of Cos Buckenjee instead of that of Nuncoss Ujeeant.

Agreed that the Nabob be acquainted that as We have received no Intimation from Ruccun Ud Dowlah to pay the Kists to the House of Cos Buckenjee, We must when the Kist becomes Due, pay it as before to the House of Nuncoss Ujeeant, unless we receive Instructions to the Contrary from Ruccun Ud Dowlah before that time, as we cannot defer the payment of it without Subjecting Us to the Imputation of failing in our Engagements.

Letters from Ruccun Ud Dowlah read as entered in Country Correspondence No. 284 & 286 expressing himself perfectly satisfied with the Explanation we have given him of the Treaty concluded with Hyder ally Cawn.

Geo. Stratton C. Bourchier

Jno. Du. Pré

J. Z. Bourchier Warren Hastings

John Whitehill John Call

Geo. Mackay

131 Fort St. George 13th September 1769

Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters were dispatched.

No. 239 To Col. Campbell Commanding at Vellore.

No. 240 To Mr. Stonhouse Paymaster at Vellore.

No. 241 To Captain Kirker.

No. 242 To Mr. Ed. Saunders Paymaster at Chingleput.

No. 243 To Captain Auchmuty

No. 244. To Mr. Alexander Wynch.

14th Wrote this Day a letter to Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam No. 245 advising him of the Troops & Stores put on Board the Duke of Grafton for that Settlement.

16 A Letter was this Day wrote to the Select Committee at Fort William No. 246 to go by the Anson advising them of the State of our European force &c.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings
Josias Dupre
John Call
George Stratton
Js. Bourchier
John Whitehill
Sam.l Ardley
George Dawson
George Mackay.

Monday 18th September

Mr. Brightman indisposed.

Letter from Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam dated 10th Instant No. 426 enclosing Copy of his Instructions to Captain Billingham for assisting Mr. Colsford with a Detachment from Chicacole, & recommending that it be left to Captain Billingham to station a party at Kimmedy or not, as he shall judge proper — Since if the Service proposed from having a Detachment at Kimmedy can be effected by the party stationed at Jelmore, it will be more adviseable by reason

Mr Wynch transmits Copy of his Instructions to Captain Billingham

recommends that it be left to Captain Billingham to station a Detachment at Kimmedy or not as he shall judge necessary. —

rece

Fort St. George 18th September 1769.

Orders thereon.

Reason of the unhealthyness of the Hommey Districtduring the Rains.

As Captain Bellingham, by being on the Spot must be the best Judge of the most convenient Station for the Troops, for effecting our Views against Bonsin Dow, We approve of its being left to him to send a Detachment to Hommey or not as he shall judge proper.

The Commissary Gen.ls account of Provisions in Colar.

Letter from Johnstall Esqr Commissary General №22 containing an account of the Provisions remaining in Colar at the time it was restored to Hyder Ally Cawn.

Observations thereon.

The Board taking the above Letter as well as those received from Lieutenant Eagles & Ensign Blacker into Consideration, they cannot but observe how much they differ from the Account given by Captain Kelly regarding the State of the Garrison of Colar in his Letters of the 28th March to Lieutenant Col. Lang & Captain James Fitzgerald & in that to the President of the 1st April in which he represented the Distresses of the Garrison to have been such, as induced Us at the time mentioned sitting Matters with Hyder Ally, to be under the greatest Anxiety for the safety of the Troops and that they might not fall into the Enemys Hands, to consent to the giving Up the whole of the Stores remaining there, which we should not have done could we have conceived that the Place might have held out until Assistance could be sent them. And as the utmost ill Consequences may arise, if We cannot depend on our officers for a true & just account of the State of the Garrisons under their Command, It is Agreed that the Secretary do apply to Captain Kelly to be informed of the reasons why the Accounts he gave of the State & Condition of the Garrison of Colar differ so Widely from those given by the Commissary General Lieut.n Eagles & Ensign Blacker.

Purport of Letter to be wrote to Captain Kelly.

Major Donaldson applies for his Gratuity as Major.

Read a letter from Major Pryce Donaldson №123 requesting that he may be allowed the Gratuity of Major

&

Fort St. George 18th September 1769

and setting forth the reasons which induce them to make the request.

Observations thereon

Upon reference to Our Honble Masters Commands as containd in the 56 Paragraph of their Seperate letter of the 25th March 1768 relative to the appointment of Majors Wheler & Donaldson it is evident that the Honble Court meant to appoint them Captains with the Pay & Emoluments as such but to rank and roll in Duty as Majors. We are therefore of Opinion that we cannot consistently with the said Orders take upon Us to comply with Major Donaldsons request and which indeed was the Motive for our Resolution the 29th May on the like Occasion - Considering however the Expence Major Donaldson was at immediately on his arrival in the Country to fit himself out for the field and as he must, from his Rank necessarily be at the same Expence with the other Majors on the Establishment, to which we may also add his very great Merit as an Officer, we cannot avoid saying that we wish it were in our power to comply with his request - It is therefore agreed that his Case be represented to our Honble Masters, and that they be requested to permit us to make him the Gratuity as Major from the time of his arrivale.

To be recommended home.

We cannot while we are on this Subject avoid mentioning the Situation of the Captain Lieutenants, who are much in the same Predicament with Major Donaldson inasthey will in Duty as Captains, and are obliged to be at the same Expence, and only receive the Pay of Lieutenants, and some of those in the Artillery have been in that Station upwards of three years. It is therefore resolved to recommend their Case also to the Honble Court, and to request that they may be allowed the Gratuity as Captains, and which we hope will be complied with particularly as the additional Expence both for Major Donaldson's and their Gratuity will not exceed Pags. 920 p annum.

As also the Case of the Captain Lieuts

Beaz.

Fort St. George 18th. September 1769

Mr. Stanhouse sends in an apology for not transmitting his accounts regularly.

Read a letter from Mr. Neal Stanhouse Paymaster at Bellore N.124 containing his Excuse for not having sent in his Accounts regularly & promising to be more carefull in future which the Board admit of.

Captain Kirkman sends in an account of Payments at Everypooram.

Letter from Captain Kirkman read N.127 containing an account of the Payments made to the Sepoys under his Command at Everypooram &c. which is referred to the Commissary General.

Bills of Clement Pouvoye laid before the Board.

The Military Paymaster lays before the Board the Bills of Clement Pouvoye, for the Months of June & July the latter of which appears to be countersigned by Major Flint but the former is not signed by him

Orders thereon.

Orders that Major Flint do refund the amount of the Bill for July and the Paymaster that for June.

Hydre Ally's answer Order for the release of Meer Abdel Cawn & his family - repeats his application regarding the Elephants stopped by the Nabob.

Read a letter from Hydre Ally Cawn as entered in Country Correspondence N.288 containing his answer to those wrote him the 10th & 27th July advising that he had sent an Order to his Vaquil for the Release of Meer Abdel Cawn and his Family and desiring that the Nabobs man may be ordered to deliver up the Elephants seized by him at Paupong, and adding further that no Person from Bombay had yet arrived to receive the Prisoners and settle other Matters with him, and requesting we will again write to the Gentlemen there on the Subject.

advices that no person had yet been sent from Bombay to him.

Resolution in Consequence.

Agreed that the President be desired to apply to the Nabob regarding the Elephants said to have been stopped by the Nabobs Zemindar - And that an Extract of his Letter relative to Bombay be transmitted to the Gentlemen at that Presidency.

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob had requested that the Company's Letter may be presented to him tomorrow morning.

The Company's Letter to be presented to the Nabob.

Agreed that the Company's Servants & Inhabitants be desired to attend at the Fort House tomorrow morning

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Fort St. George 18th. Sept.r 1769

& to accompany the Board from thence to the Garden House, where the Letter is to be presented to the Nabob with the usual Ceremony.

List of Stores necessary to be kept at Trichinapoly laid before the Board.

The Military Storekeeper lays before the Board a List of Stores necessary to be kept in the Garrison of Trichinapoly

Ordered that they be compleated and that such of them as can be made up at Trichinapoly as Cheap as at this place, be provided there.

Account of Disbursements near the Bengal officers to be sent to that Presidency.

The Military Paymaster lays before the Board an Account of Disbursements made to the Officers &c. of the Bengal Establishment which is Ordered to be transmitted to that Presidency.

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam.l Eyre Lindley
Geo. Stratton

J. A. Bourchier
John Whatley
Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 19th. September 1769.

The Company's letter presented to the Nabob.

The President & Council having assembled at the Fort House this Morning at 8 o'Clock proceeded from thence to the Garden House accompanied by most of the Company's Servants and Inhabitants and presented to the Nabob the Letter from the Company with the usual Ceremony.

21st. Pursuant to the Resolution of last Consultation the undermentioned Letters were wrote.

No. 247 To Doctor Wynch Chief at Masulipatam.

No. 248 To Bombay.

No. 249 To Captain Kelly.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 25th. Sept.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré
John Call
George Stratton
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill
Warren Hastings
Samel. Ardley
George Mackay.

Mr. Dawson absent on Service.
Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Mr. Stanhouse acknowledges the receipt of the orders for repairing the Works &c. at Vellore.

Letter from Mr. Neal Stanhouse Paymaster at Vellour No. 128 read acknowledging the receipt of the orders of the Board relative to the Repairs directed to be made to the works of Barracks at that Garrison.

Mr. Wynch advises of Affaranons having fled to the Districts of Opporon from whence he has ordered him to depart.

Letter from Mr. Alexr. Wynch Chief at Masulipatam read.

No. 129 dated 14th. Instant advising of his having learnt from Opparon's Vaquil that Affaranon had fled from Palavansa & was arrived at Nojida, belonging to Affaranon to whom he had wrote directing him to oblige Affaranon to depart immediately the Company's Districts — Which the Board approve

ordering

Fort St. George 25th Sept. 1769

Ordered that Mr. Wynch do acquaint Rucum Ud Doulah with what he has done.

Ord. Ad. Lt Dunley having taken Charge of Jelmore.

No. 430 dated 18th Instant, enclosing Copy of Letter from Lieutenant Dunley at Jelmore, advising of his having taken Charge of that Place from Ensign Roberts who had proceeded with two Companies of the 1st Circar Battalion for Ganjam; & representing that as he judged it would be imprudent to make any attempts upon Narrain Doo (who was strongly encamped near the Village of Kellinge about 16 Cos from Jelmore) with less than five Companies of Sepoys in addition to the Force belonging to Ram Jogue Patulso and which could not be spared from Jelmore he had deferred pursuing any Plan against him until Captain Bellingham's arrival at Chicacole.

and of his having deferred taking any Measures against Narrain Doo till the Troops arrive at Chicacole.

Read a Letter Captain Seale No. 431, representing that having been obliged to proceed from China to England for the recovery of his health, he had returned with the Company's Permission to his Station with his Rank, and requesting that the usual Allowance of Pay in such Cases may be made him.

Captain Seale applies for pay while absent.

Agreed that Captain Seale be acquainted that had he returned to India from China without proceeding to England he would, as is usual, have received his Pay, as his Absence would in that Case have been looked upon in the same light as being on Sick Quarters — But as by his going to England he gave up his Service & could only be reinstated by the Honble Court we do not think him entitled to any Allowance during his absence, particularly as he might while in England to have applied to the Honble the Court of Directors for any Allowance he might think he had a right to.

Resolution thereon.

The President lays before the Board a letter from Mr. Cotsford at Ganjam enclosing the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held on Dodebaher Commandant of the 1st Circar Battalion, for having aborted Sundry Sums of Money &c. from the Officers & Sepoys of the Battalion, and setting forth that he not being

Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry on Dodebaher Commandant of the 1st Circar Battalion laid before the Board.

Fort St. George 25 September 1769

being officers sufficient to compose a Court Martial, he had been obliged to order the abovementioned Court of Enquiry.

Orders in Consequence.

The Board having read and considered the said Proceedings it plainly appears from the Evidence produced, as well as from the Commandants own Confession, that he has been guilty of the most flagrant acts of Extortion — It is therefore Ordered that he be dismissed the Service & obliged to refund the Sums extorted by him & that he be kept confined 'till he does so. It is also Ordered that his Crimes and Sentence be published at the Head of the Battalion.

Gen.l Smith to be present at the making & considering the Charge against Ct. Wood.

The Charge proposed to be exhibited against Colonel John Wood in his Court Martial being prepared, It is Agreed to meet again to morrow morning to read and consider the same when Brigadier General Smith is also to be desired to be present.

Observations of the Board on the Letter from Col: Wood wrote in Consequence of the Enquiry made by the Committee appointed to examine into the Grain business.

The Board proceed to take into consideration the Letter from Col: John Wood dated 14th July 1768 which was mentioned to have been received in our Consultation of the 17th of the same Month & Ordered to lie on the Table until the Committee appointed to Examine into the receipts & Issues of Grain at Camp & other Matters relative to the army should deliver in their report which they have done this Day, and which with the proceedings relative thereto are kept seperate.

As the Charges from which Colonel Wood endeavours in the abovementioned Letter to vindicate himself will be referred to the Decision of a Court Martial it is unnecessary to make any animadversions thereon — But as he has in the latter part thereof expressed himself as follows Viz.t

"One reason more indeed I have heard hinted with regard "to what past since my leaving the Coromandel Country, but "I hope your Honor &c.a will at least refrain from causing

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Fort St. George 25th Sept. 1769

"me on that head, which must of Course produce a Disqui-
"sition Little to your Credit or advantage, and that you must
"be so unjust as to lay at my Door the actions of any Set of
"Servants (I can prove what I say) while absent from Bombay,
"which when present I had shewn the utmost assiduity as well
"in acquiring as preserving when acquired — I say I flatter
"myself your Honors will let this alone".

From which Col: Wood seems to hint at something which we would refrain from accusing him of, lest a Disquisition might tend to reflect on our Conduct — The Secretary is therefore directed to require from Col: Wood a full & Clear Explanation of his meaning by the above Passage, and to acquaint him that we expect he will openly declare on what head it is that he hopes we will not make an Enquiry, which he says must of Course produce a Disquisition Little to our Credit or advantage.

P. Z. Boscawen
Jos. Dulbre
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
J. A. Bourchier
John Whitehill
Gra: Mackay

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At a Consultation. Present

Tuesday 26th. Sept.r

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President
Josias Dupré Warren Hastings
John Call Sam.l Ardley
George Stratton
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill George Mackay

M.r Dunlop absent on Service.

M.r Brickenden indisposed.

The Charge against Col. John Wood exd

The Board having met agreeable to the Resolution of yesterday & General Smith being also present the Charges proposed to be exhibited against Colonel John Wood on his Court Martial, are read and approved; but as the answer we may receive from Col. Wood to the Letter wrote him yesterday by the Secretary, may render it necessary to make some addition to them, a Letter is now wrote by the Secretary acquainting him that we only wait for his answer, before we compleat the Charges to be exhibited against him, desiring he will inform us when we may expect such answer and that so soon as the Charges are compleated he shall be furnished with a Copy of them.

Read a Letter from Captain Kelloy N.o 432. on answer to the one wrote to him demanding his reasons for the very great Difference in the account given him of the State & Donation of the Garrison of Calar, and that contained in the Letter from the Commissary General, Lieut.t Eagles & Ensign Blacker, which appearing to the Board to be by no means Satisfactory, It is resolved that Captain Kelly's Conduct in the affair be referred to the Decision of a General Court Martial.

Captain Orton having on the appearance of the

Fort St. George 26th Sept. 1709

the Appearance of the Enemy before Carodd when he Commandg quitted the Fort & going to the Enemy's Camp, and having also at his Desire wrote to Captain Robinson the next Officer, ordering him to deliver up the place, which was accordingly done. It is Ordered that Captain Orton be tried by a General Court Martial for behaving in a Manner so unbecoming the Character of an Officer & the Station he was in.

Read the following report of the Committee of Stores.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Report of the Committee of Stores regarding the regulations to be fixed for the Conduct of the Inspectors of Stores at the several Garrisons.

As you have been pleased in Consequence of our Recommendation to appoint Inspectors of the Stores at the Garrisons of Trichinapoly and Vellore and to refer to us the drawing the Outline of Instructions for their Duty, We now beg leave to offer our Sentiments on the occasion.

We are aware that the best intended Regulations are often render'd abortive by the clashing of private Interest, & the Ceremonial of Duty in the Execution; and we fear some difficulty may arise in this appointment, but we shall endeavor to prevent any cause by by confining the Duty of the Inspector to the few general points which follow, premising however that the charge of all the Stores is ultimately as before to be vested in Storekeeper, and all Expences are to be defrayd by him.

The Inspector notwithstanding ought to have (as we conceive) the immediate Inspection of all Military & Artillery Stores, & he is to see that proper places are fitted up for keeping and arranging them in such a manner that they may be well preserved & readily come at when wanted.

The

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Fort St. George 26th. September 1769

4 The Inspector ought to Survey all Stores received or sent out, to see, that they are in a serviceable State & properly packed, and he is particularly to examine such as are made up or provided on the spot by the Storekeeper, for which he is to sign a monthly certificate to be transmitted as a Voucher by the Paymaster to the Commissary General with his accounts.

5 When Stores are damaged by age or otherwise the Inspector is to acquaint the Storekeeper, who is to report the same to the Board, and receive their orders;

6th " The monthly returns of Stores which is transmitting the Governor ought to be signed by the left hand side by the inspector after inserting the following words — "I do certify that the above Account of Stores is a true and just as to their Condition & State."

The Chief & Council of Maxulipatam having by the Report of the Committee of Stores there, which you have been pleased to refer to our Consideration, desired a further supply of field pieces & mentioned 12 & 6 Ds which are not in the Garrison to send, we think it our Duty to observe that there are two 12 Ds. complete float brought to Cuddalore from Tiagar, and some Tumbrils left there by General Smith which may be order'd hither, and the Guns sent to Maxulipatam.

Recommend that the two 12 Ds. at Cuddalore be order'd hither to be sent to Maxulipatam.

Col. Butler having lately proved the nine & Ds & one 6 Ds received by the Duke of Grafton in order to send some of them to Maxulipatam he has made us the report hereto annexed, in which we must observe with concern that Guns composed of such metal may on actual Service be productive of the most destructive and irreparable Consequences and we doubt not but your Honor &ca will represent this affair in such a light to the Honble Court of Directors as may prevent any Impositions in future, not only by employing the most approved

Their remarks on the proof of the brass field pieces.

founders

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founders but by having the Guns proved at Woolwich and a certified report of the Proof made to them— We are very respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient &
faithfull humble Servants

John Calder Actg Chf
D.o Fischman 2d Co
F. Butler 2d Col Artz
Hy. Montresor Engineer

Fort St. George
25th September 1769

Report of Proof Brass Field Pieces Lately come from Europe. Fort St George 25th Sept.r 1769

Nature of Ordnance	Weight Qrs.	Lbs.	Makers Name	Wt. of Powder Lbs. Oz	Remarks
6 Pounders	5	15		5 —	Stood the first but burst the second round— The large piece marked N.o 1 being part of charging Cylinder, which the Powder only filled, was thrown many yards. The Metal is very unequal in thickness, being on one side almost Double what it is on the other— and appears little better than Dross, cannot therefore be depended on for Quick firing the chief use these Guns are designed for.
3 Pounders	2	2	Gilpin	2 8	Burst the 1st fire— the Metal full as irregular and of worse Consistance than the 6 Pounder the Pieces flew about more than very bad Iron Guns generally do— a Circumstance that never happens to real Brass Guns— which only split, or burst without the Pieces flying off.
	2	1			
	2	0		3 8 1/2	Stood proof and have no Defects that can be perceived—
	2	0		2 8 1/2 for firing.	but as it may be suspected the metal is not much
	2	0		"	better— I intend to try them with 30 or 40 Rounds fird quick.
	2	0		"	
	2	0		"	
	2	0		"	a Small flaw upwards in the Vacant Cylinder, but
	2	0		"	of no Consequence.

F. Butler
Lt Col. Artly.

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Orders in Consequence.

The Board approve of the Regulations proposed by the Committee of Stores for the Encrease of the Inspectors of Stores and order that Instructions be drawn out accordingly. and the following Persons are appointed Inspectors.

Captain Lieut. Kennedy at Trichinapoly
Captain Lieut. Dee Morgan at Vellore
Captain Lieut. Donald Mackay at Masulipatam.

Resolved that the two 12 Lb. with their Gumstocks at Cuddalore be order'd hither to be sent to Masulipatam.

A Report of the Proof of the Guns which hath already been transmitted to the Honble. Directors, and as it is proposed to send by the first Conveyance some of the Pieces of the Guns, which will be necessary at the same time to represent to our Honble. Masters that We have before had frequent Cause to Complain of the Guns made by Mr. Gilspin on account of the Coarseness of their metal.

Chas. Brownhill
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Lt. Colonel Wedderburn
John Whitehill
Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 28th. Sept.r 1769

Wrote this Day a Letter to Select Committee at Fort William
No. 252 advising of the receive Sepoys of Captain Cuthcombe's Battalion
embarked on the Success Galley.

29th Pursuant to the resolutions of Consultation the undermentioned
Letters were dispatched.

No. 253 To Henry Brooke Esqr. Chief at Cuddalore
No. 254 To Alex.r Wynch Chief at Manulipatam
No. 255 To Captain Lieutenants Kennedy Dr. & Mackay Morgan

containing their Instructions as Inspectors of Stores.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré Warren Hastings
John Call Sam.l Ardley
Geo.e Stratton
Ja.s Bourchier
John Whitehill George Mackay.

Mr. Dawson absent on Service.
Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Monday 2 October

Letter from Col. Wood read No. 233

Letter from Col. Wood his Explanation of the Passage of his Letter

containing his answer to the one wrote him demanding an Explanation of a Passage in his letter of the 14th. July last and which being found to contain nothing material nor to require any animadversions the Board see no Cause to make any addition to, or alteration in the Charge agreed last Consultation to be exhibited against him; and which is now ordered to be entered & a Copy thereof delivered to him.

opinion of the Board thereon.

The President & Council having received various Intimations written & verbal, tending to impeach in many Instances the Conduct of Colonel John Wood, did in Consequence thereof judge it expedient to appoint a Court of

The Charge to be exhibited against him on his Court Martial

Enquiry

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Enquiry in order to ascertain Facts But the said Col. John Wood having desired that a General Court Martial might be appointed to try and determine the Matters which may be exhibited against him a General Court Martial is hereby appointed accordingly — and the President & Council do upon the Grounds of the Intimations as given to them, exhibit the following Charges against him that is to say.

1st

For appropriating to his own use or causing to be sold and appropriating to his own use the Produce of Sundry Stores & Provisions taken in one or more of the Enemys Forts or Magazines by the Detachment under his Command between the 1st February 1768 & the 5th December 1768.

2

For appropriating to his own use or causing to be Sold and appropriating to his own use the Produce of Various Articles or Quantities of Plunder & Booty consisting of Money, Goods Wares, Merchandize, Jewels, Utensils, Provisions, Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Horses Elephants, and other Things, which were seized and taken in the Enemys Camp, Towns, Forts, Magazines, Pettahs Villages or Country by the United Companys Forces under his Command or by means thereof between the 1 Day of February and 5th Day of December 1768 contrary to his Majestys Patent bearing Date at Westminster the 14 January in the 31st year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second whereby all such Plunder & Booty is granted to the Company.

3

For wilfull & Neglect of Duty in not laying up or causing to be laid up in Store in the several Forts & Garrisons which were taken from the Enemy by the Detachment under his Command a proper and sufficient Quantity of Grain & Provisions which he might have done — which he himself did recommend as proper and necessary to be done — which the President and Council enjoined him to do, and by the

Fort St. George 2 October 1769

the Neglect whereof many of the said Forts were obliged to sur-
render on the Enemy's approach.

4th For being interested in the Grain and Necessaries
of Life brought into the Bazar which accompanied the
Detachment, and sold for the use of the Soldiers or Sepoys

5th For doing, causing, or permitting Violence to be
done to Persons who brought Provisions to the Camp for Sale
for the Use of the Army or Detachment under his Command

6 For permitting or licencing pernicious Spirits called
Parriar Arrack to be publickly distilled and sold in the Camp
and receiving a large Consideration for such Permission,
thereby encouraging or conniving at Drunkenness contrary
to good order and Military Discipline.

7th For Neglecting to act in Conformity to the
advice and Opinion of his Commanding Officer, signified to
him by repeated Messages on the 6th Day of September 1768
when in Pursuit of the Enemy, thereby exposing his Detach-
ment contrary to good Order and military Discipline by which
Neglect the Rear of his Division sustained considerable Loss.

8 For unadvisedly, indiscreetly, and contrary
to the Custom of War, exposing the Detachment or part of the
Detachment under his Command to be overpowered by the
Enemy on the 4th October 1768, and giving the Enemy a ma-
nifest Advantage by engaging on Ground disadvantageous to
well Disciplined Forces and equally advantageous to irrega-
lars such as the Enemys.

9th For having in many Instances and at sundry
times, whilst he had the Charge and Command of the Army from
the 11 November 1768 to the 5th Day of December 1768 by his
Measures and Conduct, unadvisedly, indiscreetly, unlike an Officer
against the Maxims and Customs of War in India, and

Contrary

115. Fort St. George 2 October 1769

Contrary to good Order & Military Discipline suffered the Enemy to gain many & signal advantages of the Enemy and Night coming on to take their the Nature and Circumstances of the two Armies enabled him to have done — and particularly for that between the 16 & 25th Days of November, the Enemy being then before or near to Oussoor and making Dispositions as if intending to attack that place, he did march with the Company's Forces under his Command towards the Enemy leaving the principal Part of the Stores Baggage and attendants of the Army at or near Bangalore distant from Oussoor the Place where the Enemy then lay 90 or 10 Miles without previously taking the proper precaution to secure the same, by which neglect the Enemy did surprize, seize, and possess himself of the whole to the great Loss and Detriment of the Service — For that whilst on the March towards Oussoor from the Enemys Motions and appearances there being all Reason to conclude that the Enemy had moved from thence towards Bangalore, he nevertheless continued his march towards Oussoor and remained in the Pettah all Day, tho informed that firing was heard, supposed to beat Bangalore, instead of returning immediately to the Protection of his Baggage at Bangalore. For that being attacked by the Enemy on or about the 22 Day of November, he did neglect to avail himself of the superior alacrity, Courage, Spirit & Discipline of the Troops he commanded, passively sustaining and returning a Distant Cannonade, instead of advancing upon & engaging the Enemy in close Action — For that he did retreat after the said Cannonade in the Night Time, in such a manner as that his retreat having the appearance of Flight the Enemy was thereby encouraged to pursue, attack, and harrass his Rear which they did continually until the next Day, when he took post among some Rock near Colar by which Means the Troops under his

too

Fort St. George 2 October 1759

his Command became disheartned, and particularly the Black Troops, who were seized with a general Dispondency & timmy For that after he had been joined by Major Fitzgerald's Division, and marching again in Quest of the Enemy he did one Night near Banglore neglect to take such advantage of the Enemy by marching towards and attacking them, as it was suggested he might have done with great advantage.

Letters from the Select Committee at Fort William read as follow.

Select Committee at Bengal apply for the recruits we can spare.

N°. 436 dated 11 August advising of the arrival there of the Recruits by the Lord Holland and the Europeans of Colonel Peach's Detachment and representing the Necessity of our sending them all the Recruits We are able.

Desire the Bengal Sepoys may return.

N°. 437. dat'd 16th. August expressing their Concern at our having been under the Necessity of detaining the Bengal Sepoys in the Chicacole District to assist Mr. Lushington

We have already transmitted to the Gentlemen at Bengal an exact State of our European force, as

pumpt of our Answer to be wrote thereto

also an account of the precarious Situation we are in with respect to the Soubah, the Morattas and Hydre Ally Cawn, to which we may shortly expect their Answer. and altho' the Season is one fear two far advanced for advanced for transporting Troops to Bengal and we might hope by the Month to obtain a more certain knowledge of the Designs of the Soubah, Morattas & Hydre Ally, when the Passage to Bengal would also be less Tedious, yet as the Gentlemen at Bengal write so very pressingly It is agreed to send by the Lord Holland or any other Conveyance that may offer as many as they can conveniently carry, and when we receive an Answer to our Letter, to determine what further Number shall be sent

Bengal

d of Jan

150

Fort St. George 2 October 1799

The Bengal Ships have Orders to proceed directly thither, of which the Gentlemen at that Presidency are advised.

Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr Chief of Mauvelipatam read as follow.

Mr Wynch advises that the new Stores for Duke of Grafton were landed

No. 434 dated 21 September advising of the Troops & Stores by the Duke of Grafton having been landed, of Appearances having retired from Appaurs Seminary & crossed the

of the Situation of Narrain Doo.

Kistnah, and enclosing Copies of Letters from Captain Bellingham regarding the Situation of Narrain Doo; advising of 26 Pieces

Desires orders regarding Musquets landed at Yanaum.

of Musquets having been landed at the French Factory at Yanaum, and desiring our Orders should they be sent up the Country.

No. 438 dated 24 September advising of the pur-

Transmits the purport of his orders to Capn Bellingham who advised of the overtures made by Narrain Doo.

port of his Orders to Captain Bellingham relative to the foreign Corps & his assisting Mr Cotsford & enclosing Copy of a Letter from Captain Bellingham advising of the Overtures made by Narrain Doo for an accommodation.

Opinion of the Board thereon

We approve of the Orders given by Mr Wynch to Captain Bellingham for his assisting Mr Cotsford and regarding the Foreign Corps.

With respect to the Arms Landed at Yanaum we do not think we have any Power to prevent their being sent up the Country, unless they are intended to supply any Power with whom we are at War

We have already acquainted Mr Wynch with our Sentiments and Resolutions regarding Narrain Doo & We see no Cause for altering them.

Chief & Council at Masulipatam advise of the Flag Staff Bastion at Sarhaleabah having fallen.

Read a letter from the Chief and Council at Masulipatam dated 25th September No. 436 advising of the Flag Staff bastion at Samaleabah having fallen into the Ditch and enclosing Copy of a Letter from Mr Stevens

the

A51 Fort St. George 2 October 1769

...close Copy of a Letter from the Engineer ...ceiving the Works there.

...Letter from the Nabob complaining of the Depredations committed by Hy dris People and of sundry Villages detained by them.

...Letter from the Mysore Vaquil ...ter informing them of

...of the pay of Invalid Sepoys to be charged ...to that head.

...Answers thereon.

Read the Engineer containing his Opinion thereon and recommending that nothing material be undertaken with respect to the Works at Samalcotah until after the Raines — Which is approved, and ordered in the mean time that can exact Estimate be made of and transmitted to us of the Repairs necessary for putting that Fort in a proper State of Defence.

Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence No. 292 read enclosing Copy of one from Wallaw Mahomed giving an account of the Depredations committed by the Inhabitants of Pinatyggery, Mutuagle &c. and setting forth that the Bare Mahaal Amuldar had seized sundry Villages belonging to Ambour and other Jaghiers.

Agreed that the President do inform Hydr Ally's Vaquil of the above Complaints.

That We may be able to ascertain the annual Expence of Invalid Sepoys. It is Ordered that they be drawn for seperate on the Rolls, as directed by the Regulations & charged to the Head of Invalid Sepoys.

C. D. Boureau
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Boucherau
John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

452

257

Fort St. George 7th October 1769

Wrote a Letter this Day to Alexander Wynch Esqr. Chief at Masulipatam.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 9th October

Charles Boarchier Esqrs Governor President
Josias Dupré
John Call
George Stratton
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill
Warren Hastings
Samuel Ardley

George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent on Service.
Mr Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from the President & Council at Bombay dated the 8th September No. 140 read accompanying an Extract of our Honble Masters Commands to that Presidency of the 31 March last, regarding our assisting them with Recruits, & representing the very small Number arrivd & excepted & requesting we will send them all we can spare, after compleating our own Establishment, by the Way of Palamcotah & Anjango. And setting forth that the President Rd towards the End of July wrote to Hyder ally Cawn, requesting of him to send the Person with our Original Letter of the 3d April & to release the Prisoners now with him, that no answer had yet been received to the said letter, that when it arrived, no time should be lost in settling Matters with him.

It is with Concern We observe the very small Number of Recruits arrived and expected at Bombay this Season The Commands of our Honble Masters for making Bengal the first Object of our Attention are so very plain and positive that We do not think Ourselves authorized to deviate in the least therefrom; and the applications made to us from them for

Fort St. George 9th October 1769

for all the Recruits we can Spare to compleat their Establishment, are so very pressing, that We fear it will be out of our Power to afford any Assistance to Bombay, especially when we reflect on the precarious Situation We are in with respect to the Soubah, Morattas & Hyder Ally and our Uncertainty of their Views in the hostile Preparations they are making. We have already transmitted to the Gentlemen at Bengal an exact State of our European Force; and it is resolved that an Extract of the abovementioned Letter from Bombay be also sent them and that they be requested, in Case their Situation will admit of our sending to Bombay any part of the Europeans exceeding our Establishment, to engage Conveyances for transporting them thither — Ordered also that the Gentlemen at Bombay be advised of the above Circumstances, & of our Resolution in Consequence.

Read a Letter from the Chief & Factors at Anjango dated 19th September No. 441, which gave cover to the abovementioned Letter from Bombay, & in which they advise that a Letter from Bombay to them under Date 8th September is not come to hand and request, should it be in the Packet addressed to us that we will return it by the first Opportunity — They also advise that they had made Lieutenant David Dewar a further advance of Rupees 350, for which they had debited this Presidency.

Ordered that the Receipt of the above Letter from the Gentlemen at Anjango be acknowledged, and that they be informed the Letter from Bombay which they mention hath not been received here.

It is agreed to give them Credit for the rupees advanced Lieut.t Dewar, & to desire the Gentlemen will order him round hither by the first Conveyance.

Letters

454 Fort St. George 9th October 1769

Letters from Alexander Wynch Esqr Chief at Masulipatam read as follow.

No. 439 dated 29th September enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Captain Bellingham advising that Narrain Doo having begun to raise Disturbances in the Kimmedy District, he had ordered Captain Bowman with his Battalion of Sepoys to march against him, a Copy of whose Instructions are also enclosed — Mr. Wynch also transmits Lists of Persons recommended for Subadars and Jemadars in the Circar Battalions & represents his having been obliged to fill up the Vacancies of Havildars & Naigues in the 1st & 3d Circar Battalions, the latter being ordered on Service & the former likely to be employed — He also advises that Mr. Andrews having set out from Masulipatam he had advised Captain Bellingham of our Orders for putting the Chicacole Circar under the Directions of the Chief & Council at Vizagapatam.

No. 442 Dated 3 Instant enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Captain Bellingham accompanying the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry held on the Officers of the Foreign Corps.

We approve of the Instructions given by Captain Bellingham to Captain Bowman for his proceeding against Narrain Doo — as the 3d Circar Battalion is gone on actual Service, and that 1st is likely to be soon employed, We approve of the appointments of Havildars & Naigues in those Battalions and the Secretary reporting to the Board that he has received Lists of the Subadars & Jemadars of the Carnatic & Jaghire Battalions, and only waits for those of the Circar Battalion to enable him to ascertain the Number of Supernumeraries Mr Wynch is to be informed that so soon as the Lists are compleated the Vacancies shall be filled up.

The Board having read and considered the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry on the Officers of the Foreign Corps

Fort St. George 9th October 1769

Corps who signd the Memorial against Captain Alle, It plainly appears that they had not the least foundation for their Complaint against him but on the Contrary his Behavior seems to have been entirely consistent with a prudent & Good officer; And as their Conduct tends to cause discontent & Mutiny in that Corps; It is resolved that they together with Mr. Martin the Surgeon who seems to have been very active on this Occasion be kept in arrest & orderd to Madras under a proper Escort, for which purpose a letter is to be wrote to Mr. Wynch.

Captain Bellingham having in his letters to Mr. Wynch represented that five European Serjeants & a Corporal Having deserted from the Foreign Corps on their March to Vizagapatam had gone to Setteramrauze, who before he would give them up had insisted on a promise of their being pardond. We cannot but greatly disapprove of Setteramrauze's Conduct, who being Dependant on the Company had no right to insist on any Conditions, but ought immediately on their arrival with him to have delivered them up However, as a promise has been made him it cannot now be helped, he ought nevertheless to be informed, that on any future Occasion we expect that he immediately sends back all Deserters who may resort to him.

The President Lays before the Board a letter from Mr. Cotsford dated 20th September No. 413 advising of his having orderd the Bengal Detachment to attack the Pollam belonging to the Chiguitty Leminder, which had been carried with some loss on our side, and which he purposes destroying with all Expedition.

The President acquaints the Board that he has wrote to Mr. Cotsford desiring to be informd of the reason of his attacking the Chiguitta Rajah as he has not in any of his letters given any intimation of his Intention to take such a Step

&

Fort St. George 9th October 1769

and in his Letter of the 25 January last he transmitted an Account of the Agreement he had made with him for his Tribute for the years 1767 & 1768 since which he has made no particular mention of him which is approved.

Letters from Mr. James Hay Paymaster at Trichinapoly read as follow.

No. 115 dated 2d Instant, in answer to those wrote him relative to the Butt erected at Trichinapoly, and referring to Major James under whose Direction it was built & who is now here for further particulars.

No. 116 dated 4th Instant representing the Necessity that an exact Survey of the Stores at Trichinapoly be taken, & which he represents may be done Annually.

Ordered that Major James be applied to for such Information as he can give Us relative to the Butt

It being intended by the appointment of an Inspector of Stores, that their State & Condition should at all times be known — It is ordered that an exact Survey be taken by the Commandant, the Commanding officer of Artillery the Storekeeper & Inspector of Stores, which is to be transmitting to us, and it is resolved that in future an Annual Survey shall be taken in the like manner in the Month of January

Read a letter from Captain Lieutenant De Morgan at Vellore dated 7th Instant No. 111 acknowledging the receipt of his Instructions as Inspector of Stores & representing the Necessity of taking an exact Survey of the Stores and of erecting proper places for that purpose.

Ordered that a Survey of the Stores be taken at Vellore in the like manner as Directed at Trichinapoly.

There being five Vacancies for Ensigns to compleat

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compleat the Establishment, the following Persons are appoint-
-ed conformable to the Orders of the Honble the Court of Directors

Donald Campbell	Ordered by the Company Commiss. to the 1st Vacancy Vide 5 Para. of Gen. Letter of 7 December 1768		9th Octr 1769	
William Johnson	Lieut. in his Majestys Service	5th April 1757	11	Do.
Arthur Owen	Do.	Do.	28th Sept. 1757	18 Do.
David Ross	Do.	Do.	23 Octr 1761	15 Do.
David Marshall	Do.	Do.	3 Novr 1761	17 Do.

And as there are eight Vacancies for Lieut.
Fireworkers in the Corps of Artillery, It is Agreed in order to
compleat the same, that Commissions be offerd to the Persons
next to be appointed by the Company's Orders, and in Case of
their refusal to those next in standing on the List, until the
Corps be compleated.

Chr. Bourchier
Jos. du Pré
John Call
Sam. Sidley
Geo. Stratton
J. A. Bourchier

John Westerhall

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Sent a Letter of this Date to the Chief & Council at Surat.

11th Sent General Letter of this date to Masulipatam N.o 262 also one to the Select Committee at Fort William N.o 259 one to the Chief & Factors at Anjango N.o 261 and one Via Palmeottah & Anjango to the President & Council at Bombay N.o 260.

14 Came in a Letter from Mr. Colyford Resident at Gangavaddy the 25th Ultimo N.o 419.

Monday the 16th Oct.o

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings
John Call — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton
James Bourchier
John Whitehill

Mr. Dawson abroad on Service.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Read a General Letter N.o 419 from Mr. Colyford dated at Tekapour the 25th Ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of ours under date the 26th July 9th August and 6th September advising that he did not judge it prudent to pursue the Zemindar of Chigutty, as it would have prevented his coming to any Terms of agreement with him, whereas he is now in hopes of being able to make him discharge all or the greatest part of his debt to the Company either in ready Money, Good Security, or a Mortgage of part of his Zemindary, tho nothing but absolute distress will drive him to the latter — acquainting Us that one of the Bengal Battalions is now at Chigutty, and the other two about 8 Miles distant from it — that he should have ordered Captain Casemores Battalion from Aska &c. to relieve them, but considering that it would save but very little time and be attended with

with a considerable Expence, he has wrote to Captain Bellingham for five Companies of his Sepoys — that as the Terminary of Calicoe lays immediately in the Rout to Calcutta, he hopes to be able to make use of the Services of the Bengal Troops there without a greater Delay than two or three Days; of which as well as other Particulars, he shall write us more fully in a (2d) Days.

The Board think it unnecessary to make any remarks on or reply to Mr. Cotsfords letter, as they may shortly expect to hear from him more fully on the same and other Subjects.

A Letter from the Chief & Council at Cabras No. 450 dated the 11th Instant is now read, advising that in Consequence of ours of the 9th they have delivered the Deserter, agreeable to the Cartel

Letter No. 451 from Captain Lieutenant John Kenney Inspector of Stores at Trichinapoly read, representing the Necessity of having a general Survey of all the Stores in that Garrison, as it will be otherwise impossible for him to certify the Storekeepers returns.

A General Survey of all the Stores in Trichinapoly was ordered in Cost Consultations.

Read as hereunder Report of the Committee on the Accounts of the Out Garrisons for August.

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 for August, on which we have nothing to remark. We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedt. Servants.

Cabras
11th October 1769.

Josias Dupré
John Calle.
Saml. Andley
Geo. Stratton
Charles Smith
Alex. Davidson
C. to Dent

160 Fort St. George 16 October 1769

The President acquaints the Board that in Consequence of the Order of Council the 3d July for no longer allowing a Pallanquin to Shaik Godown, some time since Commandant of the 1st Battalion of Seapoys, but now Commandant of the 6th Battalion of twenty four years and his having been allowed Palanquin twelve Months, as reasons for requesting our further Indulgence As Shaick Godown was owing to his merit raised to be Command=ant of the 4th Battalion which entitled him to the Distinction of a Palanquin, and he was only removed from thence by Bowin Seing being reinstated in the Commandant of that Battalion, it appears hard that a Distinction once shewn him for his Merit should be discontinued without his having given any Cause for our Displeasure, the Board therefore from this Consideration and that of his long and faithful Services, do agree that the allowance of a Palanquin be continued to him; and that Mr. Stonhouse the Paymaster at Vellour be advised of this our Indulgence which is not to be regarded as a precedent for any future Commandant of the 6th Battalion, but as a particular Instance of our Favor to Shaick Godown for the Reasons before given.

Rucmun Ud Dowlah having requested by his Letter entered in Country Correspondence No. 209 that the P. Payment of his Peishcash due the 4th Instant may be made thro the means of Mamud Dui Soucar the President is desired to endeavor to adjust with the said Soucar's Gomastah the Exchange between Madras Pagodas and Rupees, that in Case it should not appear that the Company will be Losers by paying the money here instead of Mazulipatam, the Payment may be made from the Madras Pagodas lately received from thence by the Ann Snow.

The President acquaints the Board that Captain Fell

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Fell is willing to take on board the Essex 100 Europeans which he says that Vessel can very well accommodate, that He expects they will take up so much of the Tonnage of her as would bring the Owners, if She carries Salt or Red Wood on Freight 1000 Pagodas and therefore asks that Sum for the Freight of 100 Europeans to Calcutta

Passage to Bengal at this Season is generally Six Weeks, but as bad Weather is to be excepted & Accidents may happen to retard a Ships Passage, He is of Opinion not less than 8 Months Provisions should be put on board for them.

Provisions for 8 Months as follow.

Salt Beef for 100 Men for 8 Months		45 Tons		Pags 720
Fire Wood for 100 Men	Do	45,000 a 2 p.Mon:		90
Water and Casks				40
Bisket for 100 Men	for 2½ Months	15 Candys		375
		Provisions		1225
		Freight as above		1000

Freight & Provisions for 100 Men Pags 2225

or Pagodas 22½ p.Man.

That there is no Bisket in Store but the Bakers will undertake to have 15 Candys baked in a Weeks Time, He therefore desires the Opinion of the Council whether One Hundred Infantry shall be sent to Bengal on the Essex on the above Terms, and Whether it will not be proper to send a Surgeon's Assistant with Medicines with them, as the Passage is likely to be long, and in Case of Sickness, some of the Men may possibly be lost for want of one.

Revolution in Consequence.

As this We wish 100 Men could have been conveniently sent and the Lord Holland would have been a good and safe Conveyance, yet as We understand they are in a Peaceable State in Bengal and do not expect any Troubles, It appears more eligible and is accordingly agreed to defer the sending of them Men till February or March when the Passage will be shorter and We hope

3

22 1/4.

Fort St. George 16th. October 1769

hope the Expence not so exorbitant as that above proposed And it is Ordered that the Gentlemen at Bengal be advised of our Reasons for not sending any by this Conveyance.

Geo. Boucher
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Hadley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
John Whitehill.
Geo: Mackay

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17th Sent General Letters to Major William Flint Commanding at Trichinopoly & Captains Fitzgerald Commanding at Vellour N.° 203

Alexander Wynch Esqr arrived from Manulipatam.

20 Came in a Letter from Captain James Fitzgerald at Vellour N.° 405

21 Sent by Toppahs General Letter of this date to Vizagapatam N.° 254

At a Consultation Present.

Monday the 23d

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President
Josias Dupre
John Call
Samuel Ardley

Warren Hastings
Alexander Wynch
George Stratton
Jas. Bourchier
John Whitehill

George Mackay.

Mr. Dawson absent on Service

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from Mr. Souffrain Tonnelle a first Surgeon at Ellore dated the 7th Instant N.° 102 read representing that he accepted Service upon Promise of rising therein according to his Rank, but finds himself superseded, after being employed eight Years in the Hospital & with the Army.

Agreed that the Gentlemen at Manulipatam be advised of our having received the above Letter from Mr. Tonnelle, and that they be desired to acquaint him that We never regarded him as entitled to succeed to the Post of Surgeon that if he chuses to continue in his present Station 'tis well but if not he has our Liberty to quit the Service.

The president delivers in a Letter to him N.° 454 from Captain Forbes Auchmuty commanding the Bengal Detachment, dated at Mahomed poor the 29th Ultimo advising that the Fort of Chigutty was taken by Storm the 10th of that Month, and that

Fort St. George 23 October 1769.

That on the 26th they attacked and took Possession of Mahomed poor
their Loss at both Places being very considerable as appears by a
return of the killed & wounded enclosed — Observing that the Rajah
being thus dispossed of his Forts of Consequence and expelled his
Country, has taken Refuge in the Hills whether Mr Cotsford thinks
it unnecessary to follow Him.

Mr Cotsford in his Letter No 149 read in last Consul-
tation, expresses his hopes of bringing the Zemindar of Pilgandy to
Terms and we learn by the foregoing from Captain Authmuty
that having dispossessed him of his Forts of Consequence, Mr
Cotsford thinks it unnecessary to follow him. in our Letter to
him of the 26th July we recommended the Demolition of the
Forts & Strong Holds of all such Zemindars as he should be obliged
to reduce, and we conclude his present proceedings to be in Consequence
of such Letter but these measures do not seem sufficiently effectual
to establish the Influence of the Company over the Circars unless
Ware any so proper for procuring the desired End as the entirely
exterpating all such Zemindars as shall once oblige Us to take
up Arms against them and either placing other Zemindars
in their stead, or converting their Zemindary into Khoraly Lands
this is the Plan We would always wish to pursue, of which it
is agreed to acquaint Mr Cotsford, informing him at the same
time that We mean it not as an absolute Order since at this
distance We cannot be competent Judges how far it may be ex-
pedient, but that We leave it to his Discretion to carry it into
Execution as far as may be practicable on any similar Occasion

Letter from Doctor Thomas Davis No / dated
at Conjeveram the / Instant read — Ordered to lay on the Table.
and the President is desired to enquire of Dr Davis what Expence
he has been at in curing the Sepoys and at what Rate he
thinks the Expence of attending & curing a Battalion of
Sepoys

Fort St. George 23 October 1769

in the Arrear and all other Cases may be undertaken.

Letter from Captain Fitzgerald No. 450 dated the 19th. Instant read, acknowledging the receipt of ours of the 17th. directing an exact Survey of the Stores at Vellore.

The President acquaints the Board that having talked with Nanna Dueys Gomastah, agreeable to Minute of last Consultation he finds the Remittance may be made to the Sonbah at the Rate of 110 Star Pags for 100 Madras Pagodas and 345 Rupees p% Star Pags. Ordered that the Remittance be made accordingly, and that Northern Circars be debited in the Treasury Books.

The Commissary General acquaints the Board that in March 1768 Mr. Stonhouse Paymaster of Vellour, advanced Major Thomas Fitzgerald then near Arcott forming the Regiment of Black Cavalry 1200 Pags., and took his receipt for the same, with Intent it must be supposed to deduct or stop it out of the succeeding Monthe Rolls, but as it was omitted, and now appears on the Commissarys Books a Debit against Major Fitzgerald, the Commissary applied for the Money, and Major Fitzgerald acknowledges the Debt but says he has no money, and therefore offers Company's Bonds to repay it.

As no particular Orders were given to advance the 1200 Pagodas to Major Fitzgerald, Ordered that the Paymaster at Vellore who ought to have deducted the said Sum from some subsequent Rolls, be debited for the same and that he do receive it from Major Fitzgerald.

Wm. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Jas. Bourchier

John Whitehill
Geo. Mackay

466 Fort St. George 24th. October 1769

At a Consultation Present

Tuesday
24th. October

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré
John Call
Samuel Ardley
Warren Hastings
Alexander Wynch
George Stratton
James Bourchier
John Whitehill
George Mackay
Mr. Dawson absent on Service
Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

In our Consultation of the 19th. December 1768, It was agreed in Consequence of the Complaints of Colonel Smith concerning the badness of the draughts and Carriage of Bullocks & other reports which had been spread of defaults and abuses in the management of the Contract, that the principal Officers of the Army should be desired to set forth in writing the nature of such abuses as had come to their knowledge in any of the articles, the Contractor was obliged to supply; and in what manner they conceived such abuses or defaults had arisen, whether from willful neglect in the Contractor, or those employed by him; or from unavoidable accident. Letters were accordingly wrote the 31st. December to Colonel Donald Campbell, Colo Wood, Major James of the Artillery the Honble. Mr. Monckton Commissary — Mr. Charles Raitt Paymaster — Lt. Isaac Manoury Commissary of Stores & Mr. Morehouse Conductor — The answers to those Letters as they came in were ordered to lie, till the whole should be collected

It was not till the beginning of March that we received from Colo. Smith his letter of the 23 February which was ordered to lie on the Table & is now entered No. 155 wherein he gives a particular detail of the management of the Contract as far

Fort St. George 24th October 1769.

far as it concerns Draught and Carriage Bullocks accompanyed by Copies of Letters as entered thereafter from above thirty officers who had served with the army, which required more time to go into an Examination of than we could possibly spare from more urgent business at that Juncture, previously resolved that the Victualling the European part of the army, and supplying draught and Carriage Bullocks should be taken from the Contractors, and managed on the Companys account, that all complaints and abuses might if possible be remedied.

The variety of publick Business which immediately succeeded, and particularly the Negotiation for peace and Distribution of the army prevented our resuming this subject, till the arrival of the Ships from Europe — On considering the Orders of our Honble Employers relative to the Contract together with the Promises we had repeatedly made of going into the most impartial enquiry concerning the complaints made on that Subject, it was Agreed in Consultation the 4th Sept. that the Board should proceed with their intended Enquiry, and after having examined into the several Representations, stated Facts and Circumstances the Select Committee might then take up the Affair, and ultimately pass their Judgment on the whole agreeable to the commands of the Honble Court.

In pursuance of this Resolution the following Letters are read — From Col. Donald Campbell dated 10th January 1769 From Col. Wood dated 27th December 1768 — From Major Jones the 30th December 1768. From Honble Mr. Monckton 24th January 1769. From Mr Raitt 5th January 1769. From Mr. Morony 10th January 1769 & From Mr Morehouse 11th January 1769 — The substances of which we shall seperately extract.

Col. Campbell says that the Draught and Carriage Bullocks were very bad when the Army marched from Amboor

Fort St. George 24th. October 1769.—

Amheast in December 1763, and continued so, till it returnd to Tripatore in January, and quotes many Instances in suppot of his assertion, but does not pretend to say where the fault lay After he had been absent from the Army some time by reason of Sickness, and rejoind it in May 1768. he was detached with a considerable Division, four battering cannon, and many Stores which Time the Draught Bullocks were not bad and continued growing better till he rejoined the Army the 17th July but there was a great want of Drivers. The Carriage Bullocks for the Rice had not half Drivers and were not half equipped with Saddles, so that he was obliged to employ two Companys of Sepoys to drive them. From that time to the 1st. October Colonel Campbell was in general absent from the Army, but has says he there observed some particular Instances of the bullocks being weak and concludes with giving it as his opinion that no Person can feed, or will chuse to risk good Bullocks on the allowance given by the Contractor, without a certainty of being remburred for losses, especially in a Country where good straw cannot be got and grain is too dear for such allowance to purchase.

Colonel Wood says he cannot pretend to say where fault it is, but the bullocks undoubtedly have been very weak and bad tho' the Draught in general not so bad as the Carriage — There has also been a want of Drivers, which with the badness of the Bullocks has occasiond delays and disappointments in carrying on the Service. He also complains that the Conicoplies and others who were employd by the Contractor to attend the provisions were negligent, and occasioned losses for want of conforming to orders, for the truth of which he refers, to the Officers commanding Escorts.

Major James speaks only to the Draught & Carriage Bullocks & drivers, which he observes in 1755. and 1757 were allowed in much less Proportion than at present; That he equipped

two

Fort St. George 24th October 1769 —

two field Trains at these Periods, and heard no complaints or discontents on account of Bullocks or Drivers — This during the present War says the Officers are continually murmuring about the want of Drivers; and this double the numbers of Bullocks are employed, they can scarce march three Days together — All which defects and complaints he imputes to the small allowance for Cattle and Drivers, to what it was formerly and the extravagant price for Grain and all Articles in the Bazar, which renders it almost impossible for people or Cattle to subsist in a serviceable State, and consequently the Drivers take every Opportunity to Escape.

The Honble Mr. Monckton. Says that there never was any want of Provisions for the Europeans, as far as depended on the Contractor; that the Draught Bullocks were undoubtedly bad in wet weather, when they will not graze and grain could not be got at any price — In fair Weather he never observed the marches impeded by the Bullocks, and he was informed by the Quarter masters and Conductors, that the Carriage Bullocks were very good.

Mr. Raitt says with respect to the Division of the Army under Col: Wood which he attended as paymaster he knew of no abuses or defects in the Contract that could possibly be avoided — The Carriage Bullocks were very indifferent this he believes as good as could be procured — The Draught Bullocks were exceedingly good at first setting out & performed great service at the length of the Campaign demonstrated; but undoubtedly such constant Service reduced them to a weaker state — He quotes Captain Stoat (in support of his Own Opinion "that the Army was "never retarded thro' any neglect or abuse of the Contractor") as declaring that the Bullocks never had, or should retard the march of the Army notwithstanding the severity of the Service With respect to Provisions the Europeans were sometimes but badly

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badly supplied with meat for which the Contractor cannot procure without the constant Assistance of the Commanding Officer, which he was very backward in rendering.

Lt. Isaac Manning having been long in Collector and absent from the Army, desires to be excused saying any thing to the points in Question, as he cannot speak of his own knowledge.

Mr. Monckton says the Service has been much injured thro' the Lameness of the Draught & Carriage Bullocks, and want of Drivers, and mentions the 6th September as a probable Instance, but says the Cause has not yet come to his knowledge.

We now come to Col. Smith's Letter which being received after those already noted, and referring to many of them which he had received in Consequence of Application made by him to the Waiters, we shall take the Substance of them as they follow, but as we are not furnished with a Copy of the Letter wrote them by Col. Smith, we cannot form any Judgement of the Questions put to them.

Col. Smith in the 2d Paragraph says in order to give the Board all the Satisfaction in his Power has applyed to all the Superior officers of the Army for their Opinions of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks, who have answered his Application as yet saith in the Letter annexed to his; and he refers to those Letters for a Confirmation of the Complaints he made, and for answer to the Questions M.r Call (who differs from him in Opinion) desired might be put on that subject.

In the 3d Paragraph Col. Smith expresses his surprize that after having been two years with the Army he should not be allowed to be as good a Judge as Mr. Monckton or any other Person of the Fitness of Draught & Carriage Bullocks and after desiring his Opinion may not decide, refers to the aforementioned Letter, and then proceeds to extract some of his

com.

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own to the Board on that Subject Vizt. one of the 21th. July after the action of the 26th. September - One of the 5th of October, and a letter of 9 December 1769. In all which he complains of the badness of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks, and concludes with the Extract of one from Lt. Col: Fee dated the 23 February when he was marching from Palapet to join Col: Smith and the Subah in the Ballagate, wherein he says, "the Bullocks are bad and few. Col: Smith then goes on, in the 9th. Para. to quote what the Company allow for a Draught Bullock 8 Day, then States what the Contractor pays, by which he makes it appear that the Contractor gets 9 f. 4 by every 10 Bullocks 8 Month - from whence he concludes in the 10th. Para. that the Allowance made the Owners is not sufficient to enable them to purchase straw and Grain for Bullocks of a good Size. Grain and Wages were cheaper formerly than now, and even then he says 6 is increased to Rupees 8 Month were given for the hire of each Bullock and 7 for the Driver; at that period (unless particular Period is named,) the Artillery was so well appointed with Cattle and Drivers, that the Operations were never obstructed on Account of the Bullocks and therefore he is of Opinion Cattle fit for the Duty required might be had, even now, at the Pay allowed by the Company if the Commissary does his part.

In the 11th Para Col: Smith observes that lately 12 or 14 Bullocks have been put to a 6 Lr. instead of 8, 10 to a Tumbril instead of 6 that this practice lengthens the Line of March, so that it is difficult for the Infantry to protect the Guns & Stores; the Carriages are unwieldy to turn, and many other Accidents & Obstructions are more likely to happen; whereas a smaller number of Bullocks are more easily guided, and many other Advantages arise - He then says, that the Artillery never can be properly conducted until Cattle of Size are employed;

and

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and well fed, which Levis of Opinion may be had for the Sum allowed by the Regulations but cannot be had for the price the Contractor pays, which he submits to the Board to take proper Measures for, and to put that Department of the Army on the best footing.

In the 13, 14, 15 & 16th Col. Smith says after having laid before the board the Opinions of the Officers as to the insufficiency of the Bullocks, he begs leave to make some remarks on Mr. Calls Letter which he professes to do, and to invalidate what Mr. Call advanced as to the particular Instances when the Bullocks made great Marches, and concludes in the 17th Parad: that Major James and Captain Kennedy in their Letters to Col. Smith contradict what Mr. Monckton informs Mr. Call they had told him.

In the 18th Parad: Col. Smith quotes the order in the Book of Regulations Page 44 & 45 forbidding the Paymaster or Commissary to act as Contractors Agent, or to provide Bullocks and yet Col. Smith says he believes the Commissary in Camp manages every Department of the Contractors business, which he conceives is incompatible with his Duty.

In the 19th Parad: Col. Smith says that on ground he believes the Europeans did not want such Provisions, as the Contractor was to supply, nor was the Army ever retarded on that Account; after which he gives a detail how the several Articles are provided and concludes with saying, That he does not remember while he was in the field, the Contractors suffered any great Losses.

This is the purport of Col. Smith's Letter the Substance of those annexed is as follows.

Captain Lieut. Orlt of the Artillery, Says the Complaints of the Draught Bullocks is so notorious, he is surprised

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any one should say to the contrary. He further says he is certain not an Artillery Officer of any Brigade of Guns, but what has exerted his utmost to keep up, but could not without frequent halts, nor could they ever march above 2½ Miles, and sometimes only 2 Miles in an hour; then quotes the 6th. September as an Instance, gives as a reason for the badness of Cattle, the dearness of Grain and the Number of Cattle taken by the Enemy, which the Owners could not replace on the Allowance made them.

Lt. Melville of the Artillery — Says that during the Time he was with the Army all the delay in the March arose from the badness of Draught Bullocks; that he had bullocks himself but from the dearness of Grain, the smallness of the allowance he received, and the losses he sustained; his Bullocks became so bad that he was ashamed of them, and sold them; and that tho' he could have purchased others very good, as he was informed, he did not chuse it, considering the risque he was to run; yet he believes if proper encouragement were given, the Army might be supplied notwithstanding the present distressed State of the Country. George Waddle Conductor, Says the Service has suffered from bad bullocks and Deficiency in bullock Drivers, but desires to be excused mentioning particulars, as he was absent at the Pass — Capt.n Lieut.t Lumpry of the Artillery — Says that not one Bullock in four, was fit to do the Duty required of them; yet if a proper allowance were made he is perswaded good Cattle might be had, But can 10 Pag.s for a Bullock, run the risque of loosing it by all accidents in War and only receive F.C 2.10 p.r Day. Major Desplaces — Says he never took much Notice, but he observed the Draught Bullocks were so slow & tedious, that the marches became fatiguing and the Troops diminished and disgusted which Inconvenience the Enemy did not appear to labor under, but he can

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can give no Opinion of himself, as to the cause; tho' he has been told, the cause proceeded from the allowance being too small, and from the Long Continuance of Service — Captain Robert Alcock Says that while he was with the Army the Draught Bullocks were not equal in strength size, or abilities to the Service required of them; because the Owners could not possibly furnish proper ones, and drivers on the Allowance given them without considerable Loss. That the Draught Bullocks have often detain'd the Army; and the Carriage Bullocks were unequal to their Loads: so that the Enemy always out marched them; owing to the extraordinary goodness or number of their Bullocks but he thinks better might be had from Ongole, & Palmanad on sufficient hire being given, tho' perhaps not in this Country, which is drain'd of all kinds of Cattle. Lt. James Conner of the Artillery — Says that the Bullocks in general were unequal to the Service required which often obliged the Army to halt; that the Enemy always out marched them; and that he believes their Defect is owing to the smallness of the Hire.

Lt. Thomas Gells of the Artillery — Says he cannot speak as to the Carriage Bullocks, as they never came under his Observation That the Draught Bullocks were not equal to the Service expected of them, which often retarded the Line of March. The Enemys Bullocks generally got faster along than ours; and it is evident by the length of their marches that they hold it better; consequently as speed and strength, constitute the goodness of a bullock the Enemys appear to have been better than ours; but notwithstanding this, he says it is his opinion, that were our bullocks superior to Hyders he fool Artillery &c. might escape, as often as Rep leases, which he has so very Superior a body of Cavalry which obliges us to halt on a march, and keep that order, and form, which alone

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alone can render us formidable; whereas his Genrs Fs. find an op-
portunity during this time and while we observe this method to goff
under cover of this Horse without attending to any order; every man
being at Liberty to chuse his own road, which is most assuredly
a more Expeditious Way of marching than ours, He then says the
short time he has been in the Country, will not allow him to be
a proper Judge of the Price, or feeding of a Bullock, but he thinks
better might be had for a greater Allowance, that by putting an addi-
tional Number of Bullocks to a Carriage the Line of March in England
and marked, and the Expence increased. He has even seen twenty
Bullocks in a Tumbril and when the Line was retarded, but he re-
marks the Tumbrils are heavier than they were formerly, and he
adds in Justice to Mr. Monckton, his Bullocks were better than
common. Captain Robson. Says the Draught bullocks were bad;
not so good as Hydres, as appeard by his marching faster than
our Army which was often obliged to halt, and the men were
thereby detained in the Sun and often fainted. He thinks a
greater price for the Line of Bullocks, and pay to the drivers, might
remedy this defect

Captain James Fitzgerald — Says the same
as Captain Robson, and adds as a further Instance, that the —
Draught bullocks with the heavy Cannon from Madras after
halting two Days at Vellore were only able to go 2 Miles next day

Joseph Moorhouse Conductor — Says in general the same as
before to the Board.

Captain Thomas Bruce. Says the Draught & Carriage bullocks
particularly the former were always unequal to the Service
required, and expected of them, that the Line was always ex-
tended and the Troops suffer extraordinary fatigue thereby;
that wherever it was possible the artillery was left to come
on at leisure; and when Col. Chas. Campbell came from
Pulnaud

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Pelnaud, he sent the Guns on before, being sensible the Troops would out march them — That when our army was with the Nizams, his Artillery notwithstanding its weight, marched faster than ours; but then there was no Comparison between our bullocks and his for size, or strength; or between ours and any of others made use of by the Country Powers; nor can large and strong Bullocks be expected for the Contractors price; but he says he is informed the price formerly was much greater, and the bullocks better than at present; and he hopes soon to see this branch again put on a better footing — Major James of the Artillery Says the Draught bullocks were even equal to the Service required of them; that the Carriages often fell behind, and Sepoys were obliged to assist in dragging them — He does not think our Bullocks equal in goodness to Hyders, and their badness is owing to the small allowance made for them which is only 1½ Pagoda tho' the Company allow 3 ⅌ 9 for which Sum he would engage to furnish good Cattle, as in former times, without fear of displeasing his commanding Officer or of having complaints made, which would shorten the line of March and be attended with Oeconomy. He concludes with saying, that the Extravagant price of every article in the Bazar where there was only 5 or 6 measures of Grain for a Corps, rendered it impossible for the bullock owners to purchase any, or the Drivers to live on 2 fanams ⅌ Day.

Captain The.s Craigneau. Says from the Commencement of the War or before it when Major Fitzgerald's Detachment moved from the Circars, to join the Soubah, he ever looked on the Draught & Carriage bullocks to be bad in their kind, and too few, tho' the northern Cattle were much Superior to any others he had seen — all Services are attended with Contingencies and the most extensive with the greatest; consequently

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a War carried on in an Enemy's Country at a great Distance ought to have had a greater number of Bullocks, than are allotted for movements nearer home. But so far from this being the Case, both before, and after the Battles of Changama & Tremomalé the Bullocks to the Guns and Trumbrils of his Battalion, were less in number and so exhausted by mere fatigue, and want of Grain that the Sepoys were constantly obliged to help on the Guns; and some times he was obliged to leave them; so that advantages were often lost by this delay, particularly in the two Battles abovementioned; nor does he believe the Owners on the present allowance can afford to feed them better The cause of this inability he conceives arises from this; that when the price was fixed for the hire of Cattle, grain was at a reasonable price, and the movements of the Army, did not extend out of the Carnatick — as the Army advances into an Enemys Country and grain becomes dearer, the allowance given to Cattle will be less, and he says he well remembers, how much he has been distressed to get grain for his Horses at any price for many Days together; and how much more must the poor out Bullocks suffer in such Cases.

Captain William Baillie. Says the Bullocks were too small, ill fed, and weak; that they delayed the March of the Army often; that the allowance is too small; and that he thinks larger and better Bullocks might be had for a better price.

Capt: Humphry Harper — Says the Bullocks in general were bad, the marches of the Army was frequently delayed by them and the allowance is too small.

Captain William Cowley — the same as Captain Baillie and Harper

Captain Calvert. Says the same as has before been often repeated that the Bullocks were inadequate, to the Service, the Enemy's were better, and always outmarched ours; that better might be got

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might be got for a better price, but on the present allowance it is impossible to purchase, feed, and run all risque.

Captain Cook Says the same as Captain Calvert, but goes into a longer detail, and represents a loss the Owners sustain on the hire by Exchange of Rupees & Customs paid Dubashes &c.

Lt. Woodbine of the Artillery. Says the same as the other Lts. of Artillery this in other Words.

Lt. Mc. Hugo of the artillery Ditto same.

Captain Auchmuty of the Bengal Battalion says positively the Bullocks were not equal to the Duty required of them, that they were almost the sole impediment to pursuing the Enemy. by frequently falling behind— That repeated Trials proved the Enemy's were much better; and our frequent miscarriges in attempts to engage him were owing to this disadvantage on our side. He will not however pretend to assert that better might be got, even by augmenting the allowance; yet he knows not to what other cause to impute the inequality between Hydres and ours; and it is reasonable to suppose a better price would procure better Cattle; but he cannot speak with Confidence on this Subject. being out of his sphere, and having never made it his business to enquire.

Captain Bancinet says only what Captains Calvert, Baillie and others have said.

Captain Robert Kelly says the Bullocks were by no means equal to the Service required, and often had Sepoys Lascars and Comities to assist in drawing the Guns; but whether they were able to come up with, or equal to the Enemys he cannot take upon him to say, as the Enemys Guns might also have been assisted by men; but he thinks if the Guns could have kept up with the 1st Regiment, the 6th September, the Enemys must have stood an Action or left their Guns and heavy baggage.—

He then says but this by all accounts

Hydres

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Bullocks are by much superior to ours, yet he does not allow that to be the reason why Hydres Army this often in sights of ours always could get away; because so long, as he is so very superior in Cavalry as to oblige us to march in close order, he came always cover the retreat of his Guns, foot and Baggage by attacking our flanks, and rear; tho' his Bullocks could not march faster than ours Nor would the best Bullocks in the world, enable us to come up with his Infantry who always make the best of their way, by as many roads as they please, and the Guns are drawn off in the same Manner; so that no Accident to one Gun, or Carriage ever stops another; and when any one does meet with an accident the Number of people and bullocks at hand always remedy it.

But notwithstanding these advantages of the Enemy, and superiority in Cavalry; and disadvantages on our side; Capt. Kelly says he is persuaded the Movements of our Army, would have been freer, and the Enemy less bold, and successful, had our Artillery been furnished with Bullocks of Size and Strength, well fed, and properly attended with Drivers, but he is equally convinced that the Company's whole Allowance of 4 ℔ Day was by no means sufficient to furnish and feed such bullocks during the present Campaign and in a Country so depopulated — That under all the disadvantages of dearness of Grain Superiority of the Enemy in Cavalry (who always carry off Numbers of Bullocks) and want of Forage, he thinks no person can undertake to furnish proper Bullocks and Drivers at less than 6 ℔ Day for Carriage Bullocks for less than 4 ½ or 5 ℔ and that he thinks the Carriage bullocks in use, were as good, as could be supplied for 3 ½ ℔

Major Thomas Fitzgerald Says the same as many other Officers as to the baoness of the Bullocks; Sartanues Soinonale and the 6th of September, when he thinks greater advantages might have been gain had the bullocks been able to march faster. That the Service has suffered by this defect, and he hopes it will be remedied; for the present

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present Allowance is so small that supposing the bullocks were good they cannot be supported when grain is so dear.

Captain Samuel Evans, Says the Cattle furnished by the Contractor were never equal to the Service required of them, and often delayed the March of the Troops that he believes the Enemys were better they always drew off their Guns faster than ours. The want of Drivers was also a great detriment; but he thinks good bullocks & a proper Number of Drivers might be had, if the Companys full allowance was given.

Lieutenant Mc Culla of the Artillery — Says as the other Artillery Officers in general that the bullocks were weak and bad, the Enemys better; and that the price allowed is too small.

Lt Col. Ross Lang — Says that the greatest part of the Draught Bullocks were now good at first, but long Marches and Scanty allowance of Straw, had reduced them so much when the Soubah and Hyder entered the Province in 1767, that they were not equal to the Service required of them — & therefore often fell behind, and obliged the Troops to halt He is farther of opinion that Hyders Bullocks are better than ours or that he had more of them, or spare ones, but another advantage is Hyder has large Bodies of Horse which obliges us to march in order, while his Troops and Guns push on without any order and almost every Gun a different Road — The allowance he thinks too small; when it was greater in former Times, Less Cattle were employed, and the Guns kept up with or moved faster than the Troops.

Lt Running of the Artillery - Says the same as many other Officers as to the badness and inability of the bullocks to draw the Guns and the delays thereby occasioned and thinks if the same allowance was made as in 1758, 59, & 61 the bullocks would be in equally good and a proper proportion of Drivers kept up.

Captain Crosby Says the Draught and Carriage

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Carriage bullocks have been extremely bad, and great inconveniencies have from thence arisen, by delays and Loss of baggage; and especially on the 6th of September the Bullocks could not draw on, as fast as need — but had the Bullocks been better becam not affirm, that our Army could have brought the Enemy to Action; as he thinks it always in the Power of an Army abounding in Cavalry, to avoid fighting, and to draw off their Guns from an army chiefly composed of Infantry, whenever they please; but especially when they have better bullocks, as he thinks they had: and that he always has heard the price allowed for ours, reckoned too small, to get such bullocks as the Service requires.

Lt Col. Tod — Says as most of the Officers have said, that many delays and disadvantages have arisen from the badness of the Bullocks, and their insufficiency; and quotes many Instances of the Enemy going off faster — He thinks at least does not see any other reason to the Contrary. That as large and good Cattle may be got for the Companys artillery as any other Power can get, and he believes the Companys allowance is sufficient for the purpose.

Captain Mathews — Says that the badness of the Bullocks has been a general Complaint and adds they constantly required assistance of Sepoys. He imagines Hyder hath more Cattle to each Carriage, which are well fed and have more Drivers; and probably finds the whole themself — What is given by the Contractor is not sufficient to admit of Profit, and it is not this Deal for the Service that people let out their Bullocks; an advantage is expected — The number of Drivers allowed by the Contractor is enough, but that number is never to be seen on a March; their pay satisfies them, and they care for no more.

The

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The Board having thought it but just that Mr. Call who had the immediate Management of the Contract (as explain'd in our Consultation the 13th. Febry.) should have an opportunity of Justifying his Conduct, and as he & Mr. Mackay were some Months with the Army in the Field when the Cause of these Complaints principally existed & were charged in some Measure to remove those among whom they were Furnished with all the papers on this Subject & desired to communicate to the Board, such lights as had come to their knowledge, or might arise from the Substance of Gl. Smiths & the Officers Letters & they now deliver in the following Letter which is read.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

The we are thoroughly sensible of the disagreeable task we are about to undertake, against the apparent Testimony of so many people, and under the disadvantage of being thought persons immediately Interested yet as the Justification of our Conduct is a Duty we owe ourselves as well as the Company we shall endeavor in the most candid & impartial manner to reply to the complaints exhibited by General Smith concerning the baoness of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks and to set that Subject in such a light as we hope in judgment of unprejudiced Persons, will relieve those concerned in the Contract, from all imputation of willful neglect or Deficiencies which could be remedied in fulfilling their Engagements. To do this in the clearest Manner possible, we must beg leave to divide the Subject into as many distinct heads, as appear to arise from the Opinions of the Officers, that we may reply to each in like manner.

The

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The first Position is that the bullocks (meaning draught) were in general bad, under size, not well fed, weak, & Consequently inadequate to the Service.

The Second that the Drivers were deficient and could not live on their pay, while Bazar articles bore so high a price. These two Articles are positive assertions, the following are more Matter of Opinion.

That most of the Officers think the Enemys Cattle were Superior in quality, better fed, better attended than ours and always out marched ours.

That formerly better Cattle and a Less Number were employed, a better price given, and no Complaints were made.

And that better Cattle might also be got for the Companys Service at present than have lately been employed and a proper Number of Drivers would be furnished if an higher Price were allowed or the whole of the Companys allowance given to the Owners.

These we say are the Opinions supported by most Votes, and constitute the substance of Col. Smiths complaint — There are other Opinions of particular officers, and other Matters which form a part of the Subject and which according to our Ideas are very material We shall therefore occasionally refer to them, as the Discussion of the several points in Question may give us an opportunity.

In answer to the first Position, "that the "Bullocks were bad, under size, ill-fed, weak, and inadequate "to the Service" We do not deny, nay we do admit that they might at times be in a Condition very unfit to perform the Service allotted them but it does not follow from thence that the Draught Bullocks never were in a Condition to draw the Artillery, as fast, and as far, as an Army generally marches.

We

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We believe all things animate and inanimate (if we may be allowed the Expression) will wear out, and inspite of the utmost Care, grow unfit for service by Long & Constant Use. Is it then to be wondered at? that Bullocks which had taken the field in March 1767 — and which Col: Lang says were at first very good marched into a distant Country, and ever subject to all the vexations: accidents of a Campaign should grow worse by length of Service especially when the wet weather so destructive to Cattle, set in*, and when the Operations took a different Turn and we had an Enemy with a numerous Cavalry to oppose who deprived them of Forage, frequently carrying off many of the Bullocks and kept the rest in continual Alarm. It is possible this might have been the Case, and the Effect unavoidable (because no Complaints made against the Contractors before or after, but the badness of the Weather and Want of Forage is generally alledged for the Instability of the Cattle) when Colonel Smith in many of his Letters to the Board and particularly that of the 24th July "urges that his Draught Bullocks were so bad and "extenuated that it is quite impossible for him to move above 12 "Miles a Day" — Yet at and after the Battle of Changamah the Cattle suffered severely in performing every long March, and being under their Loads and in the Yoke during 27 hours as appears by Colonel Smiths Letter to the Board of the 13th. September From the Time of the Army's arrival at Toinomali to the Battle fought near that place we appeal to Gen. Smith and his Correspondence* with the Board at that Time for the nature of the Weather and impossibility of getting, at any Expence, or by any means proper Sustenance for the Cattle — How then could they be expected to draw the Guns as fast as Troops could march in a pursuit? For at that Juncture great Complaints are made and great advantages said to have been lost — If it be

* Vide Col: Smiths Letter 5th August 1767 Consults 24th August Fol: 700 —

Vide Boards reply Consult 30th July Fol: 675.

Vide Consults Fol: 937.

Vide his Letter 16th Sept: Consults Fol: 939 Letter 19 Sept: Fol: 952 & 953. Opinion of the Board

Vide Col: Smiths Letter 29 Sept: Consults Fol: 1022 & particularly 3 Oct: Consults Fol: 1039 and 1042.

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be asked how the Enemy's Cattle drew off their Guns so fast We answered that the Soubah lost all his, that Hyders Cattle having just taken the field, were at Liberty to graze at pleasure, never wanted Straw, and could have grain if the owners pleased to purchase it

After the Battle of Trinomalé for the short time the Troops were in Cantonments the Cattle would have recruited and got flesh had they not been employed part of the Time in removing the Guns taken and had not the heavy rains proved equally distructive to them, with the Campaign and prevented their feeding for it must be allowed, that Cattle will not live in wet weather and that neat Green Grass kills them. During this period Mr. Call endeavored with the assistance of Mr. Monckton and Captain Welbank, who commanded the Artillery to remedy the Complaints about Bullocks and Drivers by agreeing to give an advanced price and that the Cattle for the Artillery, should be furnished under their Inspection, that the Commanding Officers of Battalions should if they pleased furnish Carriage Bullocks for their Battalions and took such other measures as he thought would answer the End proposed — and he had the greatest Cattle, which could be had, should be employed.

The Enemy having attacked Ambour, and obliged our Troops to take the field at the beginning of December before the Rains were over, the same Cattle in general as were before employed, were obliged to be put to the Guns again, in every weak State, but there was no time or opportunity to collect others. Thence arose the cause of Complaint made by Col. Campbell in marching to Ambour and Vniambaddy and till the return of the Army to Tripatore, but we must add thereto that the Roads were excessively bad. There the Cattle had a favorable Time, had rest Straw and grain, to recover Strength, and when we joined the Army

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abone and Smiths Letter 1st Consult. 1081.

Col. Smiths Letter 12th Consult. 1081 and 2d Dito 1095.

Col. Smiths Letter December Consult. Fort. 12 & 12 Dito Fort. 1119.

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in May, the Cattle appeared to be in good working Condition as Coll. Campbell confirms by those which were sent with him; and they continued in a good State, at least we thought so not only till we arrived at the Camp near Devicotah, but for sometime after. Wet weather a scarcity of Straw, and Difficulty of getting it after laying above 5 Weeks in the same Camp, could not fail of proving prejudicial to the Cattle and it is no wonder the 6th. of September, which is mentioned as a particular Time when the Cattle could not advance as fast as was required, or as fast as the Enemys, that they were fatigued when they had marched hard for two Days before, and many Miles that morning before our Army came in sight of Hydres We mean those of Coll. Smith's Division Coll. Wood's were the same Bullocks which had gone thro' very active Services during the Southern Campaign with them and had now returned by Constant marches from Dindigul to Boodicotah about 250 Miles nevertheless having had two Days rest they were fresher than those with Coll. Smith. Hydres had also, had two or three Days rest & only moved the 1st or 2 from Bangalore — But under all these disadvantages, and being near 12 Hours in the Yoke in hot weather without Water, We believe the Bullocks that Day with Coll. Smith did not march less than 20 Miles — After this Period during the Remainder of the Year, when Coll. Smith lay at Colar, or was at Mungunnalli or Chillicotah and till the Month of December, the frequent Rains, the plundering of the Enemys Horse, the want of Forage, grain, and many other inconveniencies proved very prejudicial and Destructive, to the Cattle, and great Loses were sustained by the Owners. We have already appealed to Col. Smith for the State of the Weather about the time of the Battle of Sinomalli and after, We beg leave once for all to do so upon every occasion

where

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where we shall speak of the Weather or the Obstructions the obtaining Straw, and forage occasioned by the Enemys Cavalry or real Scarcity — We beg leave also to refer to Col. Wood's Letter to Col. Smith of the 13th. October 1768 wherein he gives his reasons against pursuing the Enemy one of which is "that the Cattle will not exist three or four Days longer to "march having no forage in this Country, and the cold wet Nights "must render them very soon unserviceable" Yet after all these misfortunes and disadvantages and after many Days march further, the same Bullocks which were yoked near three hours before the Troops moved off their ground marched the 7th. Nov. on their arrival; and after suffering much there from constant Rains till the 13th. marched the 15 and continued marching till the 3d or 4th. Dec.r with Col. Wood. On the 11th. part of the same Bullocks were detached with Major Fitzgerald Division and very long, and considered marches we believe for 16 Days without halting, and never less than 15 to 20 Miles p.r Day — It is true there was an additional Number of Bullocks taken with the Guns as it was expected the Army must march every Day for some time, and the best were picked out; but the same Cattle continued with the Army till the Peace, and made those forced marches after Hyder to Arnee, when the Nabobs Black Cavalry even could not keep up as it appears only 63 out of about 400 accompanied the Army to Vandelore the rest were left at Carangoly or at other Garrisons We beg leave here again to appeal to Col. Smith and to Major Fitzgerald for the State of the Black Cavalry not only at this Time but during the Campaign in the Balagatte at the Times that Complaints were made of the Bullocks if we depend on their Candour for an impartial Declaration whether they were in a good Condition or not and whether they did not suffer from the same Causes that injured the Contractors Cattle. We could say and urge a great deal more on this Head and quote instances to prove that tho' the Cattle were

were at that time bad, it was impossible, from the nature of the Service they were employed in for two years; from the disadvantageous Circumstances they were under and from the dearness, and scarcity of Grain, that they could be kept in a better State, had they been ever so fat, or good at first. This is all we aim at to establish. We do not pretend to say but that the Complaints of Col: Smith, and the assertions of the other Officers might in some measure be justly founded as to the Facts at the particular Times; but we beg leave to say that We think impartiality should have gone further, and assigned some probable reason as to the cause for the enquiry made by the Board in their Letter to Col: Smith, and other Officers, was not merely as to Fact, but also whether the facts arose from defaults in the Contractors from Accident or otherwise — That Officers in the field suffering great fatigue and that fatigue increased by the bad State of the Cattle should under such Circumstances complain of the immediate Cause, whatever it be, is not to be wondered at; the human passions cannot at all times be held in Subjection but that in after times, upon cool Reflection, the same complaints should be enforced in writing without mention of a single Circumstance by way of assigning a probable Cause, when we are confident so many excited to extenuate if not totally exculpate the supposed defect of the Contractors, is remarkable, and we hope will have its due weight with all impartial Enquirers — We say again we allow them to be bad and that they retarded the march at Times, but still we insist that better could not be got, in the Carnatick, or that those which were employed could not be kept in better order, and for the real Truth of this we appeal to the Candid Opinion of Man who will give it dispassionately on the Subject.

We come now to speak of the Size of the Cattle

Cattle which is chiefly matter of Opinion and tho we must confess we have not facts to produce, founded on Experience that Largest Cattle are the best, yet we can positively assert that the Large kind of Hackary Bullocks which look so well in and about Madrass or Arcott in Soucars and Merchants Hackarys are very improper and unfit for the service of the Artillery in the field — They require to be coverd, to be fed in an Expensive way, and cannot bear fatigue or inclement Weather. We could name many Instances but will confine ourselves to two — The first was the Experiment of putting 8 of the stoutest Hackary Bullocks furnished by the Nabob, to two Ligonier Howitzers when they first came out, with an intent to use them against Hyder Ally Khan; but the Bullocks did not appear capable of equal Service with our other Bullocks the Company was put to a considerable Charge as may be seen in the Accounts of that Expedition, the Bullocks never were of any particular use, and so were dismissed — The second is, in the Month of January 1768 the Nabob furnished 100 very fine looking large coverd Bullocks, to send two 18 Lbs to Col. Wood at Tingeycolah; they were long in getting to him, 25 died before they returned to Chingleput, and the rest were so bad they could not reach Madrass for some time — after their return, Joseph Heathcott had them to feed, and endeavord to reestablish them in Flesh, but it was not till the Month of June the surviving ones being about 56 were fit for any Service — The Truth of this Captain Purcell, Joseph Heathcott and many others can attest, and we can prove the Nabobs charge of 700 Pagodas to the Contractors for the 100 Bullocks, But we do not insist on proving by those two Instances that Bullocks of a large Size are not capable of so much fatigue and

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We could name many Instances but will confine ourselves to two - The first was the Experiment of putting 8 of the stoutest Hackary Bullocks Furnished by the Nabob, to two Ligonier Howitzers when they first came out, with an intent to use them against Hyder's Horse; but the Bullocks did not appear capable of equal Service with our then Bullocks the Company was put to a considerable Charge as may be seen in the Accounts of that Expedition, the Bullocks never were of any particular use, and so were dismissed - The second is, in the Month of January 1768 - the Nabob furnished 100 very fine looking large bonid Bullocks, to send two 18 Pds to Col: Wood at Tingeycotah, they were long in getting to him, 25 died before they returned to Chingleput, and the rest were so bad they could not reach Madrass for some time - after their return, Joseph Heathcot had them to feed, and endeavord to reestablish them in Flesh, but it was not till the Month of June the surviving ones being about 56 were fit for any Service - The Truth of this Captain Pascall, Joseph Heathcott and many others can attest, and we can prove the Nabobs charge of 700 Pagodas to the Contractors for the 100 Bullocks, But we do not insist on proving by those two Instances that Bullocks of a large Size are not capable of so much fatigue

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and Service as the smaller sort but these are the only Experiments we can recollect, and they both failed; perhaps were such a large sort trained gradually to fatigue as the middle sized usually are, they might endure as much; but where are such to be procured? It is certain few can be had in the Carnatick; they must then be purchased and brought from distant parts, and kept at a considerable Expence in Peace, to be ready in Case of War, and even that would not do, unless they could be constantly employed in some similar Service to enure them to Fatigue. Colonel Smith may never believed the Contractors could do this at their Expence if your Honor &c. well know that such an Idea was never entertained by the Board — Before we quit this Subject we beg again to appeal to Gen.l Smith whether he had not a number of Bullocks of his own of the larger sort and which in many of the Letters now before you are mentioned as the better sort, and whether they were not so totally worn down with the Fatigue of the Balaghatte Campaign, that when the Army returned into the Payengatte and pursued the Enemy he was obliged to lay them aside as unfit for Service, and was supplyed with others by the Contractors. The Northern bullocks are the best, of a compact form, close bound, strong limbed, and fitter for Draught, but we think we may insist on it, as a fact, that better sized, or better in all respects, could not be got at the several Times they were wanted than were got for the Company's Service; nor is the Carnatick famous for the best bullocks, yet both Draught & Carriage bullocks of the Contractors, have always been better than the Arabs as many Officers can testify — Lieut.t Col. Lang, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Petrie, and even Col. Campbell confirms this, when

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when he complains of the Bullocks wanting drivers, and Saddles. These bullocks were the Nabobs, and those also were his Draught bullocks, which Captain James Fitzgerald speaks of going only four Miles in a Day. Indeed many of the Complaints of the Carriage bullocks, as well as draught arose from the Nabobs, whose people were not regularly paid, and at last the Contractors themselves were obliged to furnish Bullocks to his Battalion Guns.

The third part of the first Position is the Feeding: and this undoubtedly is an essential part, but how is provender to be got, when a Superiour Body of Cavalry surrounds the Camp & when all the Forage is exhausted. This was frequently our Case and many Owners of Bullocks can testify by dear bought Experience, what Losses they have sustaind, and oftimes they have run to let their Cattle graze. The best bullocks will not live or at least will not preform any great Labor without a constant supply of proper food. That it could not be got at any price, or any rate at times in our Army no person can deny. Lt. Monckton who has the Inspection of many bullocks can testify that they had an allowance of grain daily when it could be got and those of his own seldom or never wanted it because from his Experience and from being able to afford such an Expence he has taken the Precaution to Lay up a Stock at Colar and elsewhere as soon as we entered the Balagatte the Black people could not do so for many reasons, but the getting straw and good grass, did not so much depend on the Owners, as other Circumstances. The truth is that money could not at Times in particular places purchase Grain, or procure plenty of other food; the Consequence of which was the Death of many Cattle, and the enervating the rest. We have already

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appealed to Major Fitzgerald and we do it again if the Nabobs black Cavalry for which an handsome allowance was made and which were more at Liberty to get Grain orther Grain, had always gram or could be kept in Serviceable Order, inspite of his best Care. If their Horses could not be fed, or kept in Flesh, how is it to be expected that Bullocks would.

With regard to the Bullocks being often & weak and inadequate to the Service required, we admit of it, and have shown how impossible it was that they should be otherwise. Before we conclude this address we shall show in what that Service consisted, at present, we shall only remark that the Commandants of Battalions were allowed by the Contractors to furnish if they chuse it, Carriage Bullocks for their Battalion the officers of Artillery and others also furnished many both Draught & Carriage which was intended by the Contractors as an indulgence to them and we cannot help saying, We now take blame to ourselves for having done so, for we do aver that the bullocks furnished by many of them, were in general worse than any other, and in particular those furnished by Major James, most of which were at last discharged upon the Complaint of Colonel Smith to whom we again appeal for the truth of what we have asserted.

The Second positive Charge is deficiency of Drivers.

This is more properly a Charge to be answered by the Commissary in the field than the Contractor for as the Number was fixed he ought to have mustered them, otherwise not to have certified the Returns of Bullocks We believe he did constantly doso, but whether he did or not, we can positively assert and make appear by the accounts that the Contractor paid the quota of Drivers, and Masters monthly — As to the dearness of the Bazar Articles, the Contractor is not to be responsible

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responsible for that Charge ship because he could not occasionally raise their pay as such a precedent would have been productive of innumerable ill Consequences to the Company in their several Branches and also to Individuals, because pay once raised no matter for what reason, can scarce ever be reduced nor was it in his power to prevent their Desertion, which frequently took place, not only amongst these kind of people, but among the Sepoys, Cofferies, Lascars, Artificers, and even Dubashes in Col. Wood's Camp, where Sickness, scarcity, and hard marching made campaigning exceedingly disagreeable.

We come now to points of Opinion, and the first is "that Hydres Cattle were of a Superior Quality to ours, better fed, better attended and marched faster" As to the Quality we can say nothing, because we have never had an Opportunity of making the Comparison, nor can we rely on reports; because we were at the beginning of the War told that he got all his fine large Draught Bullocks, from the Coimbattore Country, and Mr. Call, not only wrote to Mr Raitt to procure all he could of the best for the Contractor, but the Field Deputies desired Col: Wood to bring 1000 Draught bullocks with him for the service of the Heavy Artillery — Yet when all the Bullocks brought with Col: Wood were mustered at Colar they appeard much inferior in size and Condition to those with Col: Smiths Army, as Col: Smith himself was convinced of on the Spot. That it is possible for Hydre to get better than we can, and that it is probable, he has, we verily believe, because he keeps a Considerable Number in constant Pay and gets them from the Northern Parts of the Balagatte. For feeding Cattle, and for Drivers, we are informed Hydre allows a Constant monthly Sum while in the State. most of his Expences amounts to about 10 Lacks of Rupees p Year, Then having an numerous Body of Cavalry his Cattle

can

can always graze and get Straw in safety — We can say nothing positive against Hyders Draught Bullocks being able to out-march ours, but we cannot admit that point to be proved, by his avoiding an Action and saving his Guns which the Superiority of his Cavalry might generally enable him to do over the best Bullocks were not better than ours, for the reasons given by Lt Col: Laing, Captain Kelly, Captain Crosby and Lieut. Gils

The Second point of Opinion, is "that better Cattle were employed formerly" Viz.

That better Cattle might have been employed 15 or 20 years ago than are furnished now, or can be procured at present, is hardly to be doubted, because the Number required were not for more than 10 or 12 field pieces, and the Country was then in a very different State. Any Person who has been on the spot, can easily conceive what Ravages and Consumption two Contending Armys, and fleets must have made in the Carnatick, in the course of 10 years, that is from 1754 to 1764 and We think we need seek no other cause for the Scarcity of good Cattle — A less number were also employed we grant, not only because the Cattle were better, but because it is more easy to collect 100 or 150 good Bullocks, as in General Lawrences time, than 5 or 600, as are required now: add to this, that the Marches of the Army till the year 1763 (except that of Col. Heron to Tinnevilly) never went far, or frequent, General Lawrence's Operations were confined chiefly round Torichinapoly — Col. Coote to Arcott and from there to Pondicherry, so that Major James, cannot prove much by saying that he equipped two field Trains with the common Allowance of Bullocks and there were no Complaints — The one in 1755 which we believe did not move from St. Davids and for which the Bullocks were purchased for the Company

by

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by Deputy Governor at 12 to 13 Pagodas ℔ pair, fed at about
Ps.
2.16 ℔ Month, and after keeping them some Time, teaching
them to draw (for they were quite wild at first) and loosing
about ⅓d by Deaths, the remainder were sold at 7 or 8 Pagodas
℔ pair, so that it is clear the Company paid more than 6 Ps.
℔ Day for 350 Bullocks for 4 Months; and had not above
3/5th the Number of Drivers, and these only at 4 Rupees
each, as may be seen by the Accounts. The other Train sent
out in 1757 went no farther than Wandewash with Coli-
Adderoom by easy marches which subjected the Cattle to no
great fatigue — As to a better Price being given than at
Present Mr. Mackay who was Contractor the latter End of
1758, during all 1759, 1760 and part 1761 denys it, on the contra-
ry hes paid no more than L. 18. whereas the Contractors Cawly
paid L. as in gold subject to no Loss by Exchange.

The third point of Opinion is that better Cattle
might be got at an higher Price.

To contradict this Assertion would appear
presumptuous, because it must be allowed in reasoning and
as matter of Opinion, that the highest prices will procure
the best of every thing that can be had, but there are par-
ticular Circumstances where no Expence will procure such
things as are wanted, or preserve them, these have instanc-
on and methinks proved, is the Case, with respect to Draught
Bullocks in the Carnatick — A small Number of ap-
parently good Bullocks may be got, but it depends on Cir-
cumstances and the nature of the Service to keep them so,
let the price given be ever so high. On the footing of the
Companys late Contract it cannot be expected ever for the
whole Allowance made the Contractors, that good Cattle and
Drivers can always be got, Executive Orders are ever kept

for

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in Constant pay and it is not worth the Expence or trouble of any body to keep Bullocks merely in Expectation of being employed. The Company keep Bullocks no longer than they are wanted and pay them no longer than they are employed, consequently nobody will have Cattle ready as Captain Mackenzies observes out of Seat for the Service, it must therefore take time to collect the Number wanted and the best must be taken that can be got according to the Exigence of the Service — With Hydre it is otherwise — He has a great number of his own Bullocks, for the feed of which he allows 8 Rupees p Month, He also entertains Drivers in Constant pay so that they are attached to that Branch and it becomes a fixed part of his Establishment like his Cavalry or Sepoys and certainly there is a great deal in the Drivers being used to that Service and the Bullocks to the Service and their Drivers, for it cannot be controverted that a well of Experienced Drivers will make the same Bullocks go as much faster than others not accustomed to that Service Major James has informed your Honor &c. that he would undertake to furnish Bullocks for the price allowed the Contractors — We are persuaded that Major James would furnish as good Draught Bullocks for the Company's allowance as the Contractors have done and we do not think all the foregoing Circumstances taken in that he would have furnished the probably less complaints; would have been made but Major James or any other Officer would require some kind of Certainty as to the Number in time of keeping them up, and would doubtless agree with black Boys or others to furnish them as the late Contractor did — The Cattle then would be the same, and tho it is probable he might allow nothing more

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more having only a certain profit in View, yet if he has the whole Contract and was Certain of Loosing by some parts he must ensure a profit in others, for Men in gene-ral are the same, and no one would engage in so extensive & hazardous a business without a prospect of an adequate advan-tage. We shall treat this subject more at large before we con-clude in answer to Col: Smiths Letter, and shall close this with remarking that, low as the Contractors Allowance was, the Officers in general were very desirous of having Bullocks in the Service and many of them had some; particularly the Principal Officers of Artillery, and Captains of Sepoy Battalions so that their Complaints lie against their own Cattle, as to baness, and only against the Contractor in not giving them the whole of the Allowance he received. They make no allowance for the Difficulties he was put to in finding money to pay them and carry on the business, nor do they make any allow-ance for 10 ₰ Cent Interest, he paid them on what he was obliged to run in arrear when the Company had not money to dis-charge the Bills, and were considerably indebted to the Contractor.

The we have not before made Carriage Bul-locks a distinct Article yet we shall now take up that part of the Complaint as it is not so general as is alleged against the Draught. By the Regulations a Carriage Bullock is only to carry 120 ℔. and we think we can assert that none of those furnished by the Contractor were equal to such a load, indeed many or most of them always carried more as has been lately discovered by the Commissary of Stores who writes thus.

To John Call Esqr

Sir

Our present Barrels of Musquet Ammunition

are

are about 100 ℔. each that is 200 ℔. each Bullockload which is too much for any Bullock tho' ever so good to Travel with these forced Marches as we are obliged to March the musket Ammunition on the Flanks of the Line and so thro' Paddy fields when we meet with them, as the Line cannot be broke, to let it in the road and it being so heavy the Bullocks are generally swampt and the Musket Ammunition Damaged which was the case the 15th at Night in the Paddy Field Between Conjeveram and Tripatore where the Bullocks were all swampt and every Barrel of Ammunition damaged and had not Captain Bailie who commanded the Picket sent Sepoys to assist the Lascars in getting it out, it must have been all left behind as this remonstrance is of the greatest Importance and merits your Attention, I wish you would represent it to the Board that a number of smaller Barrels may be made immediately to contain about 600 English Cartridges which will be about 120 ℔. each Bullocks for with more than this a Bullock cannot Travel.

Camp near Wandewash 20th. of March 1769—

Dear Sir

Your most obliged and very Obedient humble Servt
J. Mannery

Being certain that the Contractors Carriage Bullocks were the best of the kind that could be had considering their Numbers and that they far exceeded the Arcots or any others in the Carnatick, we will not dwell longer on the subject but quote some Extracts of Letters from Mr. Petrie the Commissary and Mr. Mannery Commissary of Stores wrote on that Subject as follows— These were wrote when Col: Lang commanded in Consequence of his complaining of the Bullocks and all the Persons are here now to be

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be examined in any manner the Board Pleases.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Petrie.

There were 2000 of the Nabobs Carriage bullocks and 600 of the Clerk of Stores went with the Army to bring away the Shot &c. from Colar but many of the former were so very bad that they were unable to carry any Loads and returnd empty: keeping such a great number in pay must doubtless add considerably to the Expence of the Army, and I heartily wish that the Service could admit of their being removed. I remain very respectfully Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servt.

William Petrie.

Camp near Vellore
22 February 1769.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Petrie.

I have received yours of the 21st Instant directing me to muster the Carriage Bullocks employed in transporting the Stores from Colar, which I have complied with, as soon as their arrival from Sant Ghur gave me an opportunity of doing it — Out of 2000 of the Nabobs Bullocks with the assistance of Mr. Mahoury I have only been able to collect 836 any way tolerable, they may perform another Trip to Colar, but are by no means fit to be retain'd in the Service — I had also a review of our Carriage bullocks which in general are in better Condition than I expected considering the hard work they have had for some time past: I turned out seventy five and there are now five hundred & thirty one employed in the Service I should be glad to know as soon as possible if all those which we have found unserviceable are to be entirely dismissed as perhaps bad as they purely are, the Service may require that they should be employed if the Army returns for the Stores to Colar.

I remain

500 Fort St. George 21th October 1769

I remain with much esteem Sir

Your most Obedt. Humble Servant

William Petrie.

Sir Letter from Mr. Manoury.

On my Complaint Colonel Lang wrote to the board concerning the Nabobs Carriage Bullocks which were so excessive bad that I could only load, about 1200 out of 2017 and tho so few were loaded yet they lost or flung into the Bushes about thirty load of 24 Pounder Shot - In Consequence of the above Complaint Mr. Petrie received an order to Examine the State of the said Bullocks agreeable thereto. Mr. Petrie and I mustered the said Bullocks yesterday and could only pick out 462 fit for Service exclusive of 374 sent to Saul Ghur for the remaining Stores there, one third whereof will not be fit for Service The Contractors Bullocks employed in the Stores are really very good I never desire better and brought more than their Proportion of Shott from Colar - I ordered their Saddles to be taken off that Mr. Petrie might see how far they excelled the Nabobs Bullocks in short there is no Comparison to be made betwixt them - There is now remaining at Colar about 5700 Bullocks load of Stores but 3000 of the Nabobs Bullocks will not be sufficient to transport them Hither. I am

Sir

Your most obliged & very

Obedt humble Servant

P. Manoury

Vellore

February 26th 1769

Letter from Mr. Petrie

Sir

I received your Letter of yesterday this forenoon and cannot help expressing my surprize at the report you

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Agoa mention being transmitted to the Governor regarding the Carriage bullocks — Before we marched from Chittaleery, I with the Assistance of an Artillery Officer mustered all the Bullocks of the Army turned out all that were unfit for the Service and put in their room others with which no fault could be found, some time after this the Colonel informed me that the Officers in the Regiment had represented to him that several of their Carriage Bullocks were unserviceable; to remedy this and to remove even the Shadow of a Complaint, I desired the Quarter-master to point out those that he judged bad and that I would send him an equal number of others, fourteen were dismissed and the very best that I could choose from among the Nabobs were put in their place, and until I received your Letter I never heard the smallest Complaint.

From this I flatter myself it will appear to you that I have done all in my Power to prevent any representations of this nature and if you approve of it I could wish it to be communicated to the Board.

Sir

Your most Obed.t Hum.e Servant.

William Petrie

Conjeveram 12th March 1769

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Petrie.

Sir

*The Bullocks arrived Last night from Madras and the Colonel informs me that he intends taking a review of them himself and will select the best both Carriage and Draught tho' from the report which he has had from the People who came along with them he apprehends they are not so good as those which are now with this Party — Our Draught were the choice of a great number, and I believe it is the Opinion of the Officers that there is no reason to apprehend any fault being found

* There were the Draught and Carriage Bullocks taken from the Carts and Inhabitants of Means 4 fs pr Day each — besides the pay of Drivers, and you were informed as unfit for Service of the army; viz.

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found with them.

Conjeveram 14th. March 1769

Sir Your most Obedient humble Servt.

William Petrie.

Tho the Prince of the Country one would suppose could and ought to get the best Bullocks of all kinds yet it is evident the Contractors Bullocks were better than those he had on the same Service whence it may naturally be concluded that the Contractors had the best which could be got. A well known proof why better bullocks are procured in the Deckan and Balagatte there can be in the Carnatick is that in the former Countrys there are Setts of People called Banjery's who furnish Bullocks to the most considerable Powers there of a particular hardy and strong kind which cannot be got in the Carnatick at any rate as was proved by the Nabobs great Pains Solicitations and attempts to get them from the Nizam after the peace made with him.

We think we have already said sufficient to establish what we mean to prove Viz.t That the Draught and Carriage bullocks were at all times as good as could be got in the Carnatick, or be procured so out of it: and that their inability to perform the Service required of them arose from the disadvantagious Circumstances they labord under for wanting proper food which could not be obtaind at any price or resque. But as we have not made any particular reply to Colonel Smith's Letter we shall now proceed to answer such parts as have not come within our former remarks.

The first point that occurs is the Statement of the hire received, and given for 10 Bullocks which is some what erroneous for the Contractors pay 7 Drivers to 10 Bullocks Besides a proportion of Mastrys being one to 35 Drivers is 25 Rs. and the Profit to the Contractors 7.7 instead of 9.4 Pr.

or

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or about 20 ℘ Cent which is doubtless too Exorbitant a profit
were there no contingent Expences, but a profit on one Article,
proves nothing, the only way to a fair calculate is to take the
whole, and tho we could produce Accounts of near 1000 Pags
monthly charges for Agents, Menares, Coricoplies. Yea yet that
will not bring the Subject nearer to a fair Statement — We
will therefore act the ingenuous part and Mr Call declare
upon his Honor or will make Oath if required that by seeing
the Men from November 1765 to February 1769 being 16
Months the Contractors Books show a loss under that head of
£ 12,076 „ 25 „ 24 taking the whole from Masuraba to Ganjam
but as a profit was made in all places on this Branch of the
Contract, except with Col. Smiths and Col. Woos Divisions
where the Losses and Expences were great, we shall not ex-
ceed the Truth if we say the Contractors lost, by victualling
the Troops under them 15,000 Pagodas, in 16 Months — how-
ever this Loss was amply made up by the Profit on the Bullocks
and on the close of the Books it appeard that the profit
made in the course of 16 Months was near 32 ℘ Cent on
the Expence or 24 ℘ Cent ℘ Annum — This your Honor
& may be assured is fact and we appeal to the whole world,
whether 24 ℘ Cent ℘ annum, can be deemed an exorbi-
tant profit on so extensive an Undertaking, and when the
Company had not money to discharge the Bills as they became
due. We dare venture to assert that other persons, not Com-
pany's Servants, being Contractors, would have insisted on
many points we did not, and would have demanded (and with
all the appearance of Justice too) an additional allowance
for seeing the Men in the Deckan & Balagatte; but we
knew the profits on one part, would make good the Losses
on another, and having had before the advantages near

home

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Home, were content to take the chance in places more distant and Expensive.

The manner of the Contract being first given to Mr. Call and his agreeing to let the rest of the Council share with him has already been set forth in Consultation the 13th. February as well as the several Modes and Conditions on which it was managed previous to that time. His Experience, Situation and the Attention he paid to the Management of such a Branch, procured advantages that others might not have enjoyed, and as the Management of that Branch is still continued under him as Commissary, he will hereafter give clear Statements of every Expence and profit arising therein, that the Board may judge with more certainty on what footing to put it when the Troops shall take the field again. At present we shall only observe that the most certain Way to have good Bullocks and Drivers would be to entertain a fixed number here at Vellore & Trichinapoly in constant pay, but the Question is whether the expected advantage will counterballance the Expence which we submit to the Board.

As Col. Smith has replyed to parts of Mr. Calls letter of the 19th. December and contradicted some passages Mr. Call readily acknowledges that he was mistaken in the Instance of the extraordinary marching of the Bullocks with the Nabob to Colar, and the fact was as Col. Smith has stated it in the 16th. Para. but on the other hand he believes he is right as to the heavy Guns being brought from Colar to Ambour by Capt. Mathews in less than two Days, for he left Colar in the Evening of the 10th. and came into Camp the 12th. in the Morning which is a march of at least 40 Miles. The time Col. Smith mentions in the 15th. Para was when Col. Campbell marched with his Division to attack Ambour with four Guns, but Captain Mathews was sent for two more which it was supposed would be wanted - all this

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this however is not the main point.

Tho' the 18th. Paragraph does not immediately re-
-late to the Contractor yet as we are sorry to see an Insinuation intro-
-duced there which carrys a reflection on Mr. Monckton the Commissary
we cannot avoid declaring that tho' he has in some measure rejected
contrary to standing orders, we do verily believe no other person who
supplied Bullocks did the Service equal Justice, as one of the Officers
Testifies, for he constantly gave his Bullocks Grain as before observed
and as to his acting for the Contractor there was almost a necessi-
-ty for it, because it would scarce have been possible for the Contrac-
-tor when absent himself to find a Person in that Situation who
could have been, trusted with such Sums as the Contractors were
obliged to employ. Mr. Monckton only superintended the accounts
and kept the Cash; one Edward Dashper was Steward, or Clerk
and there was an Head Comicopley and many other Comicoplies be-
-sides — And we think in Justice to Mr. Monkton we may ven-
-ture to go further, and declare, that in all the Employs he held at
times, whether Paymaster, Commissary, or Superintendant of the
publick Rice, he gave so much Satisfaction, and shewd so much
attention, and activity, that his Conduct throughout was remark-
-ably meritorious, and this had great weight in our choice of em-
-ploying him tho' contrary to standing order.

In Mr. Calls Letter of the 19th. December
he refers a simple Question or two to Col. Smith relative to Victu-
-alling the Men; but we are sorry to say, that we think Col. Smith
in the 19th. Paragraph has not shewn a willingness to make
a candid reply. He does not declare there was no subject of
complaint in that Branch of the Contract, or that in his Opini-
-on it was impossible to victual the Troops for the Allowance;
but says "the Contractors purchased meat at their own price and
Firewood was supplied by the Country." Whereas the fact is the

Contractors

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Contractors paid the usual prices fixed by the Nabob at Oryole in 1765 and previous to that time for Cattle & Sheep, and kept 30 to 40 Wood Cutters in Monthly pay to cut wood; and lest it may be thought the Contractors got Cattle & Sheep for nothing, as such Conditions being of their own making would naturally have been most to their Interest, we beg leave to give the following abstract of the Sheep & Cattle purchased in Camp during the year 1768.

An Abstract of Cattle & Sheep purchased for the Contractor at Col: Woods Camp from 1st January 1768 to 31 December.

		Sheep	Cattle	Pags
January	bought of Captain Cowley	424	88	202 „ 28.—
February	bought of Do.	Do.	365	185	787 „ 24 „ —
	bought at Trichinapoly at 4 Pr Pag 1890			472 „ 24 „ —
March	bought of Col: Wood		1800	742	1042 „ — „ —
	Do. at Trichinapoly		250		58 „ 28 „ —
april	Do. of Col: Wood		1967	117	444 „ 35 „ —
May	Do. of Do. Do.		5569		928 „ — „ —
June	Do. of Do. Do.		6305		1050 „ 35 „ —
August	Do. Do. Do.		2170		361 „ 28 „ —
Septr	bought at Camp		1700		286 „ 28 „ —
Octor	Do. of Col: Wood		500	272	491 „ 14 „ —
Novr	Do. Do. Do.		400	230	411 „ 28 „ —
			23340	1934	6638 „ 14 „ —

From whence it appears, that Cattle and Sheep cost no small Sum, and the Contractors Accounts can prove the Loss of some thousand of Sheep and Cattle, and great quantities of Arrack and Rice with Coll: Woods part of the Army; but these are accidents to be expected against an Enemy with a numerous Cavalry, and would not have been mentioned had not Coll: Smith said he did not know that the Contractors had suffer'd greatly by Losses, which we can take in no other Light than meant to say; that he was

inclined

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inclined to think the Contractors might victual the Men for 3.80 ℔ Day, notwithstanding Rice and Arrack were dear and costly in the Carriage, which we affert is not possible to be done in the Deckan or Ballagatte for 5 fanm under the Circumstances our Army was in.

And here Honble Employers and others less acquainted with the State of the Case, should conclude the Contractors were in fault, on reading the several Complaints and Letters from the Commanders of the Army relative to want of Provisions) We think it necessary to observe that the Contractors were obliged to furnish no kind of Provisions but Mutton or Beef Rice, Salt, firewood & Arrack to the Europeans, and to them only which, we do most positively assert the Europeans never were in want of, as far as depended on the Contractors; on the contrary every precaution was taken without regard to Expence or risque, to lay up Store at every place of security within reach or where the Army was likely to march — But the Contractors had not the least to do with furnishing Rice for the Sepoys, Lascars, Coolies or other followers of the Army, nor with supplying the Bazar which is the want generally complained of Provisions is mentioned: and tho' this Distinction could not but be known to every Officer who had been with the Army yet we must confess it struck us with astonishment when we heard Reports prevail in the Statement, that the general want of Provisions was imputed to the Contractors, and when we saw in a letter from Major Fitzgerald Wrote; "I am sorry "to acquaint you that Desertion prevails very much among "our Sepoys; numbers of them we go off every night, insomuch "that all the Battalions are very considerably weakened; I have "made a particular Enquiry into the Cause of it, and learn "that it is entirely owing to the very bad quality of the Rice,

which

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which is served to them, by the Contractors, they all declare that eight measures which they receive for a Rupee when cleard, and fit for use does not produce more than five or five and half. at which rate they say they cannot subsist. We say we were astonished that facts so evident, should stand thus misrepresented; but it was the fashion to complain, tho the complaint, could not be remedied; and the Contractors were the the objects, tho they had nothing to do with the Subject. being therefore so unjustly accused We doubt not but ample justice will be done them in such measures as may be hereafter made on this Subject.

Having thus gone thro the Subjects of complaint, and made replies to such parts of Col. Smith's Letter as appeard to require it in particular, we shall mention some Circumstances materiale to invalidate these Complaints, tho not generally known; the first is, that we believe that 6 Pr. Carriages at present are much heavier than formerly and with the Gun too much for 8 Bullocks to draw for on weighing one of the 6 Pr. its Carriage, Limber, Ammunition in the Box, and other apparatus always attached thereto, Mr. Mauoury is ready to make oath, that it weighs 2587 lbs. without reckoning the Knapsacks, and other Lumber usually put on the Carriages; whereas with the Guns formerly weighed but more than 1600 lbs. The present weight divided among 8 Bullocks, is above 322 W each, which certainly is too much for a Bullock to draw constantly thro all seasons and all roads. The Tumbrils are equally more weighty than, formerly, and weigh about 2690 lbs. which is still more for each Bullock according to the Number allowed. The reason for this additional weight to the Carriages, is to additional strength required to go this long and distant marches, and all Varieties of ground, which formerly

by

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formerly was not the Case, and the broad wheels are certainly
an advantage in swampy and sandy ground to prevent the
Carriage sinking deep yet the additional bearing on the ground
and Friction is in general an impediment to the Draught — As
to the Loss of the Carriage Bullocks we have already observed
and proved, that many of them carried 200 ℔ and upwards, in-
stead of 120. If then more Service was required than the Estab-
lishment ought, or could, perform, the complaint loses its force, by such
unreasonable Expectations, and we flatter ourselves proper allow-
ances will be made.

Tho' we could carry our Reflections and Reasonings
our remarks much farther on this Subject we will not lengthen
this address already too Voluminous, more than by declaring
that tho the discussion of the Subjects referred to us, has neces-
sarily obliged us to mention several Persons, and to Instance
them or their Conduct; we do not thereby mean or intend, any
Reflection on them; on the Contrary we have been cautious
of making personal References, and nothing but our own
Justification, could have induced Us to quote any; for we think
not fitt to Censure, but to Vindicate; which we hope we
have done as much to your Satisfaction, as we have en-
deavord to do it with Tenderness and Candour.

We are most respectfully

Your most obt & Faithfull humble Servants

John Call

Geo Mackay.

Fort St. George
October 24th 1769.

P.S This Mr. Mackay has signd this
Letter yet he took no part in the Management of the Contract
but by having been with the Army as a Field Deputy and
likewise Contractor formerly, he was by those means well acquainted
with the Subject.

Agreed

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Agreed that Application be made in writing from
to General Smith and Major Fitzgerald relative to the several
Points proposed to be referred to them, in the above Letter and that
they be required to give their Answers thereto — And General Smith
is to be desired to inform us whether he can point out any ill.
Consequences that attended Mr. Monckton's acting for the Contractors,
or whether he thinks the Service would have been better conducted
had any other Person been employed —

General Smith is also to be desired to furnish
us with a Copy of the Circular Letter wrote by him, in answer to
which he received the several Letters which he has delivered in on the
Subject of the Contract.

P. Boscawen
Jos. Dupré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Stratton
Geo. Stratton
Jas. Townshend

John Whitehill

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25th Wrote this Day a Letter to the Select Committee at Fort William

No. 265.

30th The undermentioned Letters were this Day wrote.

No. 266 To Maxulipatam.

No. 267 To Brigadier General Smith.

No. 268 To Major Fitzgerald.

At a Consultation Present —

Monday 30th October.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President.
Josias Dupré
John Call
Samuel Ardley
Warren Hastings
Alexr. Wynch
Geo. Stratton
J. Bourchier
John Whitehill
George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent

Mr. Brackenbury indisposed.

In Consultation of the 19 December 1765 1768

an Enquiry was commenced relative to certain Reports which had been Circulated purporting that Messrs. Call & Mackay had made Advantages by the Camp Buzar. By a reply thereto dated 26th December Messrs. Call & Mackay explain the Manner in which Rice and other Articles were supplyed the Army in the Buzar, and request that the Reports which had been spread to their Prejudice might be thoroughly and strictly examined into — In Consequence thereof Circular Letters were wrote the 7th January 1769 to Colonels Smith. Campbell and Wood, Messrs. Sadlier, Monckton & Pitts, requiring them to give all the Information they could on the said Subject, without favor or regard to the Parties accused — Answers to those Letters were received in the Course of the Month, but other more

urgent

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Urgent business preventing our proceeding all that time on the Enquiry, the said Letters were referrd to Messrs. Call & Mackay that they might make such reply or Observations as they should think the Subject required; They now deliver in a Letter containing their Observations by way of reply to some of those received and again request that the Board will proceed as soon as possible to the strictest Examination that so their Characters & Conduct may be justified or censured as it shall appear they merit, they then withdraw/ the following Letters are read:

No. 17 from Lt. Smith 12 Janry 1769
No. 39 from Lt. Campbell 10 Dr. 1769
No. 46 from Lt. Wood ... 9 Dr. 1769
No. 40 from Mr. Sadlier ... 9 Dr. 1769
No. 111 from Mr Monckton 21 Dr. 1769
No. 37 from Mr. Raitt ... 16th Dr. 1769

As also a Letter which was received from Messrs. Call & Mackay which is to be entered as follows:

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

After our Letter of the 26th. December last in Consequence of the Presidents Intimation, we had intertained hopes that it would be unnecessary to trouble the Board again in Vindication of our Conduct against aspersions equally false and Groundless, but as We perceive from a perusal of the Letters received in Consequence of the Enquiry we requested, that it is much more difficult to obtain precise, and candid Declarations in favor of the clearest Characters, than it is for Reports, how improbable or injurious soever they may be, to gain ground even with Men of the best natured dispositions — We find our-

-selves

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ourselves necessitated to remark, that Col. Smith must have been very inattentive to, or easily have have forgot Circumstances, when he says" he never made it any part of his Care to enquire on what "Terms Rice came to Camp, or how it was disposed of" by which if it be taken as an answer to the Boards Enquiry, he must mean that he was unacquainted with the Manner in which the Army was supplied after the Nabobs arrival at Ristnagurry, and yet We are certain Mr. Parkison* notwithstanding the Nabobs presence, superintended the Bazar, and particularly the Receipt and issuing of Rice 'till the End of August, We also remember that Col. Smith was present at a Coimbatore in July when it was resolved Mr. Parkinson should render an account of the Rice to Mr. Mackay, who agreed to take charge of the future Supplies; and We conceive it was incumbent on Col. Smith as President of the Committee, as well as Commander of the Army not only to have known how this essential article was conducted, but to have been Careful that no abuses were committed - It is therefore the more astonishing that Col. Smith should say, he "is ignorant whether We or our Servants derived any Emolu-ments from the Bazar," especially as We believe every Article of the Bazar, except Rice was always under the Direction of Mr. Parkison by the Colonels orders.

*Private Secretary to Nabob of his proceedings.

We wish Col. Smith had done us the Justice to say he did not know, or believe, We had received any advantages, or that he had acted so candidly with regard to your Enquiry, as to say "he had Cause, and did believe we had received advantages" and given his reason for such belief; Because when a person applied to, who is of Rank and ought to know, does not directly exculpate or accuse, as far as he can do so, but Discovers an apparent unwillingness to answer to the point, or Answers dubiously, he generally Causes the World to imagine there must be some Foundation for the Calumny,

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Calumny, and such is the Charity of Mankind, that the most favorable part is generally taken — Nor is this all, the latter part of his Letter seems to carry an Imputation of bad management both of Us, or in Mr. Mackay in particular, who took upon him for the good of the Service to inspect the Supplies of Rice, however as the Board who have stated the method of conducting this Branch in their Consultation the 26th. December, know that the Rice was received and issued wholly on the Company's account and that Regular Books were kept by Mr. Mackay, while he had Charge thereof, We shall only say, that We did all we could to procure it at the cheapest Rate, not to enhance the price, and we believe we may venture to say Rice was not sold at less than 9 Seers till the End of September, but in General at 10 Seers ℔ Rupee or upwards.

Col. Campbell says that he heard many reports in Camp, tho' he had no opportunity to enquire into the Truth of them or ascertain facts, and some of these reports were, that Rice was taken from Merchants who brought it to sell at Colar at 11, 12 & 13 Seers ℔ Rupee and sold at 7½ and 8" While we remain'd at Colar the following quantity's of Rice were bought of private Merchants for the Publick Store — Viz.t

5th. Octr.	35,190 Seers	at 9 Rupees	in Camp near Colar.
21st. Do.	21,214	at 9 3/4	in Colar.
31st. Do.	7776	at 11	in Do. —

And this was all We ever purchased there, as may be seen by the Books And had it even been necessary as Col. Campbell was informed to have taken by constraint such Rice as came to be sold, and to have secured it for the use of the Army, it was our Duty to have done so, and to have prevented the Nabobs and Morare Rows People from monopolizing, or consuming what our Army was almost constantly in want of, The Rice so purchased as well as that

the

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the Black furnished us with, and what We procured at Ouscotah.
Vellore and Bangalore, was served out again to the Army (never
sold in the Bazar by Us or to our knowledge) to the Sepoys, Lascars
and other Attendants at such a price as it could be afforded consider-
ing the Situation and Charges of Conveyance; but never with a
View to the making any profit; that was not an Object for the
Company who are still considerable Losers by that Article, the after
paying Bullockhire and Expences in attending the Army, Rice
could not be a afforded at more, from the End of September, yet
it was never served out at less than 8 Seers ℔ Rupee; nor did
we hear any Complaints of the badness of Rice during our stay
with the Army, tho' We do not doubt but Rice in wet weather
and by long Carriage will grow mouldy, and be damaged —
Col: Campbell is candid enough in his Conclusion of his
Letter, notwithstanding the reports he acknowledges to have
heard, to say "he does not believe we made any advantages by
the Bazar;" We only wish he had said so much, and no more;
he would then have done us Justice.

Col: Wood instead of answering the plain &
Simple Questions put to him seems unwilling to declare what
he knows, and leaves the Subject rather worse than it was given
him; by saying, "he never made it his business to interfere speak
"or write against any Person, nor to encourage people to do so,
"in his hearing — Yet he goes on to say" the Officers complained to
"him in behalf of the Sepoys, of the badness of the Rice and
"smallness of the quantity, which he represented to his Superiors
"but never laid these Deficiencies to the peoples charge who sup-
"plied it, and then says, if the Troops had been regularly paid
"and money plenty, then is no doubt but there would have been
"a plentifull Bazar; We will not pretend to conjecture what
he means by this conclusion, for it is not here what he means

by

by this Conclusion, for as it is not here, our province to make reflections when the charge is not against Us, we shall only express our regret, that Ch. Ward has not said directly, that We did, or did not, to his knowledge or chiefly receive any advantages from the Bazar.

Mr. Raitts reply is plain, and positive "that he neither knew, or ever heard me had received any Advantages" with Us, and knew every transaction of the Contract, and management of Rice, or Bazar, as far as regarded us, declares positively "that he neither knew or believed me wanted to make any "advantages by the Bazar, or Rice, but endeavord to our utmost to "prevent abuses; notwithstanding which he has often heard "our Characters cruelly treated by People who did not to be undeceived".

Mr. Sadlier was as constantly with Us as Mr. Monckton, and knew or might have been (being Secretary for for some time to the Committee) every transaction in which we were concern'd, yet he is so far from being Ingenuous in his reply to the points in question, that he leaves great Room for unfavorable Constructions, by saying "he never was concern'd "in that Branch. Consequently that all his knowledge arose from "Speculation, which never was minute enough to be Satisfactory" From whence it may be inferr'd, that he concluded we had advantages in some Shape or other, and we wish he had said so, rather than left room for surmises; because in that Case We should have had an opportunity to disprove the fact, or have been convicted - But as his reply stands at present, We have great Room to complain of his want of Candour, and to lament our being thus under the necessity of canvasing Opinions, without finding one positive charge to reply to. This

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This being our Situation, We can only say, that had we not sufficiently experienced lately, both in the affair of the Contract, and on every Occasion where the Deputys or Contractor could be loaded with Temporary Blame (no matter how unjustly) the powerful workings of prejudice, and the ease with which it is propogated, and adopted, We should be more concernd at these disingenuous proceedings; But as we are consious of our own Innocence, We defy any Man belonging to the Army to charge us with, and prove, that We received any Emoluments whatsoever — We entreat notwithstanding, as We have done before, that your Honors &c.a will not trust to our Assertions, but make the strictest or any further Enquiry, you please, and if any positive Charges are brought against us, to such we will reply, and most readily submit to your Censure or acquittal, but under such vague and generall Aspersions as have been propogated, and at present discussed, We engage a Phantom and can have no other Satisfaction, than self Conviction of the uprightness of our Conduct, & such Testimony of our Innocence as from Circumstances you shall judge it just to give us, who are most respectfully.

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t & faithf.l Humble Servts

Fort St. George
30th October 1769

John Call.
Geo.e Mackay

The Board agree in Opinion with Messrs. Call & Mackay with regard to their Remarks on the Letter from Col. Smith, as it was certainly his Duty, not only as Commander in Chief of the Army, but as the head of the Committee to have made himself intimately acquainted with every Circumstance relative to the Buxar, and it appears very extraordinary if he did

did remain in that Ignorance which he says he did — The Board however quitting this Subject & relying on the Accounts contain-
ed in the Several Letters from the different Officers and Others as well as that received from Messrs. Call & Mackay, do entirely acquit them of the Imputations laid on them, of having made Advantages by the Bazar.

Messrs. Call & Mackay then resume their Seats & are made acquainted with the foregoing Resolution.

The Select Committee now communicate to the Board the 11 & 12 Para.s of the Letter from the Honble the Court of Directors of the 17th March last, and all the Compa-nys Servants Civil & Military having been summoned to attend the 12 Para.s is also read to them, after which the Pre-sident addressed them as follows.

"Altho there are many amongst the "Company's Servants Civil & Military, who are not Creditors "to the Nabob, yet as you have been generally summoned that "all might be clearly informed of the Company's Sentiments "on so important a Subject.

"You must observe that at the time the Company expressed their Disapprobation of the measures "that had been pursued in respect to the Nabob's private "Debts and given their orders to the Select Committee thereon "in Terms as strong as may well be supposed to follow such "Disapprobation, at that very time they thought their affairs "on this Coast in a prosperous State and seemed to conclude "that we might rather be embarrassed with extent of Ci-"ercumstances than oppressed with a load of Debt — The Observations "made to you in hopes that you will feel with how much more "Strength & Energy these orders must now apply — Sincerely "Difficulties are but too well known to every one in the Coast-

Fort St. George 30th October 1769

"how much they may be increased, Destitute as we are of
"Money in our Treasury or any Resources should any Troubles
"arise in the Province, and how much the Companys Possessions
"are at risque, without the means of sending out the least
"Detachment to Protect the Country and consequently the
"Property of the Creditors — Upon all which we must for the
"present leave you to your own Reflections, recommending to
"you however in this & on all other occasions a Confidence in
the Justice of our Superiours.

Messrs Call, Bourchier & Mackay acquainted the Board that having made two applications to the Nabob in writing to be relieved from the Charge reposed in them as his Trustees in Concerns relative to his Creditors without receiving any answer, they now desire Permission to wait on him and enforce the Necessity there is for their relinquishing this Charge as they are determined to act no longer in that Capacity and they desire it may be made a Minute of this Consultation, that they signified their Intention to the Nabob the Moment they were acquainted with the Sense of the Honble Court relative to the Nabobs Debt & further they make this Declaration that the Board may if they please recommend other Trustees agreeable to the form prescribed in the Deed of Assignment.

Agreed that Messrs Call Bourchier & Mackay be permitted to apply personally to the Nabob, to resign the trust reposed in them.

The President representing to the Board that the Select Committee have occasion for an exact Acct of the Nabobs Debt to the Company down to the Latest Period Desired that it be made out to the 31st August 1769, but as it has sometime since been a practice to give the Nabob his Account for the 1st January to 31st December and also in Broken intermediate Periods partly from

Fort St. George 30th October 1769

from the Books & passby Suppositions, which may have puzzled him; & introduced the appearance of Error when the real Account came to be Stated, It is further Ordered that the Account now to be made out do go back as far as the End of 1765 to which time the Nabob was furnished with a Compleat Account and that it be drawn out from that time in Distinct Periods ending the 30th of every April, so that it may Correspond to the General Books.

Ordered also on the Presidents Representation that an exact account of the War with Tippoo Ally to the 20th Feb. 1768, & the Account of the War with Hyder Ally to the End of April 1769 be made out & the arrears then due, & other Expences afterwards defrayed on that Account be added thereto, as the ascertaining these Expences will be equally necessary towards adjusting Accounts with the Nabob.

The Accountant applying to the Board to know in what sorting the Expences of the War to the End of Dec. 1765 are to be charged the Board have recourse to a Consultation held the 16th of that Month whereby it appears that the Nabob was to be charged with 4 Lacks of Pagodas annually as the ordinary Charge of the Carnatic Garrisons & that all the Expences of the War above the said four Lacks were to be equally divided that is to say half placed to the Head of Expedition to the Decan or with Nizam Ally & half which was computed then at 2 Lacks of Pags. to the Nabobs Account. But before the Books for April 1768, were closed, a subsequent Agreement was made with the Nabob, who engaged to pay all the Expences of the War, and therefore all the expences in the Commissarys Books to the 30th April 1768 above the four Lacks charged to the Nabob were entered in the General Books under the Head to War against Hyder Ally and amounted to A30,052..11..6 & out of that Sum the Expence to the End of Dec. for 8 Months was 236,701..19..72 the half of which is Pagodas

Fort St. George 30th. October 1769

Pagodas 113,350 .. 2 .. 76 which is Ordered to be carried to the Head of Expedition with Nizam Ally as well as half of the Stores and other disbursements to that Period ... The other half would by the same disposition be chargeable to the Nabob, but as the Board have already resolved, notwithstanding the Nabobs Agreement in April 1768 to pay the whole Expence of the War, to refer that point to the Decision of the Honble Court of Directors, agreed that the Head of Warraguns Hydro Ally do remain charged therewith till an Answer is rec.d to this Reference, and this the Board are the more inclineable to do as in Case the same Sum be charged the Nabob as is charged to the Head of Expedition with Nizam Ally, the Nabob will expect, as it is well remembered he did claim at the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with the Nizam in Case he was charged with any part of the Expence to be reimbursed that Sum out of the Peishcash returned in our hands to make good the Expences of the War, & computed at 25 Lacks of Rupees.

The Military Paymaster reports to the Board that many of the Officers who have been called from Trichinapoly & the Circars to attend at the General Court Martial have made application to him for the half Batta they would have been entitled to at those Places, alledging the very Extraordinary Expence they have been put to in coming hither, the considerable additional Charges they are at by remaining here & as they are obliged at the same time to keep their Servants they have left behind them in constant Pay.

The Board taking the same into Consideration are of Opinion that the Situation of the Officers in general who are detained here on account of the Court Martial deserves some Consideration and altho' We cannot think of making them any Allowance by way of Batta, yet that they are entitled in this particular Instance to some Compensation for the Extraordinary Expences

Fort St. George 30th October 1769

Expence they are necessarily put to for Servants. It is therefore resolved that each Officer be allowed as follows during the time they are obliged to remain here on this Service.

A Colonel	25	Pagodas p. Month
A Lt. Colonel	20	D°. D°.
A Major	15	D°. D°.
A Captain	10	D°. D°.
A Subaltern	6	D°. D°.

It is however to be observed that this is by no means to be looked upon as a precedent, but only as an allowance on this extraordinary occasion —

The President acquaints the Board that having given it out in Garrison Orders that such of the Cadets as were willing to enter into the Corps of Artillery might have Commissions therein as far as there were Vacancies & with respect to each other according to their standing on the Company's List, Lieutenant Cl: Butler had reported to him the following Cadets had offer'd themselves for that Corps and who have been training for some time past to qualify themselves for it Viz.t

George Read Fenton
Craven Dawers Taylor
Edward Power
Charles Barron
Abr.m Grey Adams
John Judson
George Douglas
John Anderson Eastlang.

Whom the President and Recommends may be appointed Lieutenant Fire Workers as the Corps of Artillery is much distressed by reason of the present Number of Vacancies.

Agreed

523 Fort St. George 30th October 1769

Order'd that Lieutenant Fire Workers Commissions be granted to the above Persons dated and to take Rank progressively from the 18th October.

P. Vansittart
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Zoonckeir
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Geo: Hackay

Fort St. George 30th October 1769

Expence they are necessarily put to for Servants. It is therefore resolved that each Officer be allowed as follows during the time they are obliged to remain here on this Service.

A Colonel	25	Pagodas ℔ Month
A Lt. Colonel	20	Do. Do.
A Major	15	Do. Do.
A Captain	10	Do. Do.
A Subaltern	6	Do. Do.

It is however to be observed that this is by no means to be looked upon as a precedent, but only as an allowance on this extraordinary occasion —

The President acquaints the Board that having given it out in Garrison Orders that such of the Cadets as were willing to enter into the Corps of Artillery might have Commissions therein as far as there were Vacancies & with respect to each other according to their standing on the Company's List, Lieutenant Cl: Butler had reported to him the following Cadets had offer'd themselves for that Corps and who have been training for some time past to qualify themselves for it Viz.t

George Read Fenton
Craven Dauvers Taylor
Edward Power
Charles Barron
Abr. Grey Adams
John Judson
George Douglas
John Anderson Eastlang.

Whereupon the President and Recommends may be appointed Lieutenant Fire Works at the Corps of Artillery is much distressed by reason of the present Number of Vacancies.

Orderd

523 Fort St. George 30th October 1769

Order'd that Lieutenant Fire Workers Commissions be granted to the above Persons dated and to take Rank progressively from the 18th October.

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Bradley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

52A Fort St. George 1st. November 1769.

1 Came in a Letter from Tellicherry dated 13th. Ultimo & N. 259

2 Received a Letter from the Nabob N.308 desiring the Sentiments of the Board, relative to his appointing other Trustees in Room of Messrs. Call, Bourchier and Mackay who had resigned their Trust to which an answer was immediately wrote & N. 309.

At a Consultation Present

Monday 6th Novr.

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupre — Warren Hastings
John Call — Alexr. Wynch,
Samel Ardley — George Stratton
— James Bourchier

Henry Brooke
John Whitehill — George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent
Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Brigadier General Smith being also present

The Select Committee communicate to that Board the several Paragraphs of the Honble Companys Letter to them of the 17th March relative to the Nabobs Debt together with their Minutes of the 3d Instant & the Provisional Resolutions then taken and request the aid & assistance of the Council in carrying the same into Execution; pursuant to the 51 Paragraph of the General letter from the Honble Court of Directors dated 17th March

The Board thereupon come to the following Resolutions Viz.t

1st That two thirds of the Charges of the War with Hyder alley, be now deemed a Debt as much due from the Nabob, as the Debt standing under the distinct Head of Nabob Mahomed alley Cawn.

2d That the whole of the Debt, due from the Nabob to the Company, be demanded of him in Preference to his other Creditors.

3.

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3d In Case the Nabob shall refuse to discharge the whole debt due from him to the Company in Preference to his other Creditors, that in such Case an assignment of Lands be demanded of him producing Revenues sufficient to discharge the said Debt within the Space of two years, and sufficient to maintain such a Military Establishment as shall be deemed necessary for the Defence & Protection of the Carnatic.

4th That at the same time the immediate Surrender of the Companys Enaum Lands, which are now held by the Nabob as renter be demanded of him.

We dissent from the Resolution of the Board as far as relates to the demanding the Payment of the Companys Debt in Preference, because we apprehend it will be a direct Injury to other Creditors; but We think a Demand of the Debt to the Company should be made in the most peremptory Manner.

We also dissent to the making a Demand of Assignments founded on the refusal of the Nabob to pay the Company in Preference; But We agree & think that a Demand of assigned Countries & speedy Payment of the Nabobs Debt to the Company, and Current Expences on his account in the Space of two Years, because the Nabob has assigned Countries to certain Creditors in exclusion of the Company, & these Creditors have not resolved to accommodate their Claims to the Companys or put themselves under their Protection.

John Call
Sandys Bolton

In Order to prevent all Persons living under the Companys Protection from having any Correspondence or dealings with any of the Country Powers or their Ministers without the knowledge & Consent of the Board the following Advertizement is ordered to be made publick, by affixing it up at the Sea Gate and sending a Copy round to the Companys Servants & Inhabitants & by giving it

out

Fort St. George 6th. November 1769

ourtain Generall Orders. It is also ordered to be sent to the diffe-
-rent Subordinacies and the severall Out Garrisons—

Whereas the Honble Court of Directors of the East Indea
Company did in the year 1714 establish as A standing irrevers-
-ble Order never to be broken on any Occasion, that now
of their People should have any dealings with the Country Govern
ments in Money matters.

And Whereas notwithstanding the said
order many Transactions of that kind have of late years been ov-
-ferd to pass unreprovedy—

And Whereas the Honble Court of Directors in
their Orders to their President & Council on this Coast dated the 17th May
1766 speaking of the great Sums of Money which they understood to
have been lent by their Servants and others residing under their Ju-
-risdiction to the Nabob of the Carnatic at a very high Interest did
order and direct that from the receipt of the said Orders the rate
of Interest to be taken & Received for Loans of whatsoever should not
exceed Ten p Cent p Annum but did not therein expressly re-
-peat their prohibition of making Loans to or having money
Transactions with the Country Governments whence some doubts
have arisen whether a Revocation of the above recited order of
the year 1714 be not implyed and a permission tacitly given to
make Loans and have other money transactions with the
Country Governments — That all doubt on this Subject may be effe-
-tually removed the President & Council do hereby declare that they
do consider the said standing order of the year 1714 as unrevoked
and being in full force and Vigor and in Consequence thereof they
do hereby expressly forbid all Servants of the Company Civil or
Military and all other Europeans residing under their Juris-
-diction to hold any manner of Correspondence to make
Loans or to have any money Transactions of what kind

to

Vide Letter from England. — —
7th October 1714
Para: 60:
"We very well like the Injunction mention'd in the 77th Para: of your Letter by the London to all our People that none of them have any dealings with the Country Governments in Money Matters and earnestly desire this may be frequently repeated to all Places as our standing irrevocable Order never to be broken on any occasion. The troubles at Vizapatam occasion'd us".

soever the same may be directly or indirectly with any of the Princes Rulers or Governors of any of the Provinces or States in the East Indies or with any of their Ministers or Agents without the especial Licence & Permission of the President & Council for the time being.

Except only in such Cases as are explaind in the Resolution of the President & Council in Consultation the 27th March 1769 which Resolution is in the following Words.

It is Orderd that all Correspondence & Transactions with the Country Powers, their Ministers or others entrusted with any Department of Government or Revenues be reserved as formerly to the President only at the Presidency and to and to the Chiefs of Subordinates touching the Affairs of their respective Chiefships who are to transmit Copies of such Correspondence to the President excepting out of this General Prohibition, such Cases wherein any of the Companys Servants may be charged with any public affairs requiring such Correspondence and excepting also all Military Officers on 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 & Council under whom such Servant Civil or Military shall act at the Time. Resolved that any wilful Deviation therefrom be deemed and construed a Breach of Orders and treated as such.

The President Lays before the Board an Extract from the Minutes of the Court Martial with his answer thereto which the Board approve, and which with the said Extract are ordrd to be entrd.

Extract of the Minutes of the Court Martial held on Colonel John Wood

Dated the 27th October 1769

Colonel Wood having acquainted the Court that he shall be obligd

obliged to call on the Nabob Sonnobe is at Trichinapoly, the Judge advocate informd the Governor thereof, who acquainted him that he had accordingly mentiond it to the Nabob; In answer to which the Nabob informd him that he could not consent to his Son's being called down from Trichinapoly, as it would be a Reflection upon him, and derogatory to his Honor. That if Colonel Wood would propose to the Court any Questions he is desirous should be put to the Nabobs Sonthey might be answerd by him in writing, as might any necessary to be put in Support of the Prosecution of which Col: Wood is now informd. Col: Wood therefore acquaints the Court that it is impossible for him to put down in writing the Questions necessary to be put to the Nabobs Son, unless he appears before the Court, that there are several Black Evidences who are afraid to appear before the Court on account of the Nabob that he applied to the Governor some time before he had a Copy of his Charge delivered to him to have the Killidars of Coimbatore, Daraporam & Sattimungum removed, and that the Governor had promised him that he would write to Hydre Ally to desire he would send them down. Colonel Wood is thereupon desired to inform the Court of the Names of the Persons who are afraid to appear on account of the Nabob.

He thereupon acquaints the Court that their Names are.

Swamah
Mootee Carupah } Conjeeveram.

who were in the Place some Time ago, but have since disappeard.

Agreed that a Copy of the Minute be delivered to the Governor, in Order that he may if it can be done get the Killedars of Coimbatore, Daramporum & Sattiamunglum to come hither, which however the Court is of Opinion is impracticable; & that the Governor may inform the Nabob of the Names of the Persons, who Col: Wood alledges are afraid, on account of the Nabob

to

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to appear before the Court.

John Maxwell Stone Esqr.

Judge Advocate

Sir

I duely received your Letter inclosing an Extract of the Minutes of the Court Martial held on Colonel John Wood, dated the 27th Oct.r 1769 in order (as you mention) that I might inform the Nabob of what related to him therein, and further informing me that the Court would be glad of my answer thereto.

You will accordingly be pleased to acquaint the Court, that I did communicated to the Nabob the Contents of the said Extract of the Minutes of the Court Martial, Who made the same Objections, as he did upon my first application to him by desire of the Court of which they were acquainted upon Col.l Woods requesting his Son Maudar ul Mulk now Phousdar of Trichinapoly might be called down to appear before the Court Martial to answer some Questions he had a put to him, that He the Nabob deemed it highly derogatory to his Honour & Station; moreover that it would be attended with many Inconveniencies, for his Son to be called from his Government at this time, and he concerned that as his Son resided constantly at Trichinapoly during the time Col. Wood Commanded in the Carnatic country, he could not be personally acquainted with any of his Transactions, therefore now He (the Nabob) to consent to his Sons coming here, any thing he might say relative to those Transactions, could be of little Consequence, and only from report.

communicate

With respect to there being several Black Evidences, who Col. Wood mentions are afraid to appear before the Court on account of the Nabob of which He only Names two, Viz.t Swamah Yettoor Comrapah Conyeoplies, who were in the place some time ago, but have since disappeard. The Nabob declared He was utterly Ignorant, of this Circumstances, as well as what was

circumstance

become

Fort St. George 6th November 1769

become of the Conycoplies he however took down their Names in writing & promised to make strict Enquiry after them & to acquaint me with the result; accordingly this Boanyney waited upon me the next morning by order of the Nabob and another person, with whom he said the two Conycoplies Swamy & Comrapah had lodged, all the time they were here, and informed me that they were Servants to Col: Wood, and at the time of their Departure for Trichinapoly of which place they were Inhabitants, they had declared to him, that they had asked Col: Wood for his permission to return thither, and having obtained it, they went accordingly — this was literaly the report made to me of the matter. I immediately wrote to Major Flint to make enquiry for those Conycoplies & if they were in Trichinapoly to send them hither immediately; The Nabob also wrote to his Son Maudee Ul Mulk to the same purport and I inclosed his letter in mine to Major Flint.

Hearing laid before the Council the Extract of the Minutes of the Court Martial and communicated to them, the reply made by the Nabob, you will be pleased to acquaint the Court, that the Council are unanimously of Opinion with me that the Nabobs objections against his Sons being called down are very sufficient & proper, and that it was very unreasonable in Col: Wood to require it — They also think it a remark which may merit the Consideration of the Court — That as the Nabobs Son Maudee ul Mulk was at this place lately and continued here some Weeks after Colonel Wood had notice that the Court Martial (agreeable to his request) would set to enquire into his Conduct; and I have been assured by very good authority, that Col: Wood was acquainted before his Departure, of his Intention to return to Trichinapoly — whether it is not very Extraordinary that Col: Wood should not at that time have recollected, the Questions he had to put to him, but now to insist upon his being called down.

Fort St. George 6th November 1769

down here, to answer to Questions which he alledges it is impossible for him to put down in writing unless he appears before the Court.

With respect to Ct. Wood's assertion that he applied to me some time before he had a Copy of his Charge delivered to him to have the Killedars of Coimbattore, Darapuram & Sattanunglum produced, and that I had promised him I would write to Hydro Ally Cawn, to desire he would send them down, as Ct. Wood has affirmed more than I remember to have promised, It is necessary I should relate what passed in Conversation between Us at that time; Viz.t about the latter end of July or beginning of August. It was as follows; Ct. Wood being with me, with Lt. Col. Lang, on a particular occasion I called him aside and acquainted him, that in Consequence of a Resolution of Council, a Court of Enquiry was order'd to be held to examine into the Complaints that had been lodged against him, He objected to a Court of Enquiry & said he had rather a Court Martial should be order'd to sit, I replied that as it was the Usage in the Army, when Complaints were laid against the Conduct of an Officer to order a Court of Enquiry to ascertain whether there were sufficient Ground for a Court Martial. The Board made Choice of that Method, as the most proper with respect to what was alledged against him that should the Allegations not be proved, there would of Course be no necessity for a Court Martial to which I answer'd that the Board had already order'd a Court of Enquiry, and that their Resolution had been given out in publick Orders, That as no doubt there were several Officers & other Persons, He might think proper to have summon'd as Evidences in his behalf, If he would give me a List, of their Names, I would use my endeavor that they should appear as soon as they could be assembled; Whereupon he mention'd the names of some

Officers

Officers - and also said, there were several Black People especially the Killedars of the Coimbattore Country, that they were dispersed in different parts, one particularly he had heard was in the Tanjore Country & that others had retired to the Polygars and other Districts not immediately under the Nabobs Subjection, from an apprehension of being exposed to his (the Nabobs) resentment & that one Johnson a Portuguese, who had served him as a Writer, (tho' he had reason to think him a very great Rogue having had occasion to put him in confinement on some proofs of his Villainy in Camp from which he found means to escape) he was a Person he was very desirous should be brought here if possible to be Examined. In reply I assured him I would use all the means in my Power, that He & every Person he required should be brought to appear before the Court. and I repeatedly desired him to furnish me with a list of the names of the others as soon as he could conveniently that I might be enabled to comply with my promise of assembling them here if possible; this he said he would do - Nevertheless Col. Wood declined to make me acquainted either by sending me the promised list or otherwise with the names of any of the Black Evidences he should require to appear before the Court (Johnson excepted) who every method has been used to induce to come here without Effect, or where they were to be found, 'till In Consequence of his particular request to the President & Council to have a Court Martial, one was appointed & ready to sit, when on the 18th of October, he addressed a letter to the Judge Advocate inclosing a List of the Names of all the Evidences he required might be summond as well — Europeans as others, at the foot of which he inserted the Sattamungham, Coimbattore & Darobarum Killadars.

I have thus to the best of my Recollection related the Substance of the Conversation between Col. Wood

and

and me, to shew that so far from my having promised him I would write to Hydre allie to send down the Killedars of Coimbattore, Sattamungluum & Daraboram, Hydre ally's Name was not even mentiond and I must say also that I had not even the Idea, that the Killedars of Coimbattore, Sattamungluum & Daraboram were any others than Persons who might have been appointed to those Stations by the Nabob after the Conquest of those places for could it have been supposed that had I wrote to Hydre allie (as Col: Wood says I promised to do to send here his Killedars) that he would have complied therewith or that Persons so unacquainted with our Customs would have submitted to comply with the necessary Forms — requisite of an Evidence before a Court Martial; but there was a further Argument of much greater weight, which could not leave the least room in any ones mind to imagine they could be prevailed on to come hither & consequently it would have been the greatest Inconsistency in me to promise to write to Hydre allie to send for them, and this was the Treacherous conduct of some of them to our Garrisons, which they most Inhumanely by Massacred — This Col: Wood was well acquainted with & indeed every Person on the Coast — I leave it therefore to the Court to judge from their Circumstances of the probability of my making Col: Wood the promise he asserts I did, and of the propriety of his requiring it & Expecting it would have been effected; informed as he was of the base Conduct of those people. leave

As Col: Wood (as appears by the before mentiond Extract of the Minutes of the Court Martial) has repeated his desire that Hydre Allie should be wrote to, for those Killedars to be sent hither I am to acquaint you, that upon my Communicating the same to the Gentlemen of Council & desiring their Opinions on the Matter, they Unanimously agreed, that hither

it

Fort St. George 6th November 1769

it was contrary to reason and highly improper to write to Hyder Ally on the occasion, which you will be pleased to make the Court acquainted with.

I am Sir

Your most Obed.t Servant.

Charles Bourchier

Fort St. George
6 Sept.r 1769

Read a letter from Brigadier General Smith dated the 7.th Inst.t N.o 160 in answer to the Queries put to him with regard to the Draught & Carriage Bullocks, with a Copy of his Circular Letter addressed to the Several Officers.

In Consequence of General Smith's answer to the 5.th Quary put to him the Contractor is called upon to inform the Board, whether any Provision of Gram & other Grain was made by him, what Quantity & where, and if not, Why not?.

With respect to General Smith's answer to the 2 Quary, the Contractor is desired to inform the Board, whither Convoys did frequently come from the Carnatic, and whither Gram & other necessaries for the Cattle furnished by him to the Army. If it is left to the Contractor to make such remarks on Gen.l Smith's answer to the 4.th Quary relative to the reasons assigned for the bad Condition of the Cavalry as he may think necessary for the further Information of the Board.

As to General Smith's reply to the 6 Quary put to him, the Board observe that the Letter from Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Call alluded to by General Smith is dated the 2.d November and is entered on the Minutes of the 19.th December 1768 and upon reference thereto it appears that Cattle during the Campaign last only relates the answers given him by Major Jones, Captain Kennedy & Mr. Moorhouse with regard to the Condition of the Bullocks on a particular March at that time from Calar to Chilicotah & adds that he will answer for the Rice keeping

up

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up with the Army — It further appears by the Letter from Messrs. Call & Mackay of the 21st. Ultimo, that on the 7th. November the Army marched thro' a very heavy Rain to Colar about 24 Miles. The Board do not mean by this remark to draw a Conclusion that the Bullocks were in very good Condition, but only to observe that they could not have been very bad, if capable of performing so long a March.

As to the Letter wrote by General Smith to the several Officers the Board observe that it only tends to draw from them answers regarding the State of the Bullocks of which he had complained and does not relate to the Contract in general, Whereas the Questions put to General Smith regarded the general Management of the Contract. concerning which he was desired to enquire of such Officers as he should judge most proper to give him and Us the necessary Information.

Letter from Major Fitzgerald read dated 1st Instant No. 461 in answer to the Quaries put to him regarding the Condition of the Cavalry.

queries

The Board have only to observe thereon that the Declarations made by Major Fitzgerald confirm them in the Opinion they had long entertained, that the Complaints made for want of Gram for the Cavalry were by no means to be imputed to any Neglect of the Persons who had the feeding them, but to the unavoidable Accidents of the Service which rendered it impossible to procure any at particular Times.

The following remarks and Observations of Messrs. Call & Mackay on Gen.l Smith's Letter are now read.

In answer to the Question put by the Board on Gen.l Smiths Reply to the 1st Quary Messrs. Call and Mackay observe that no Provision of Grain was made on the Contractors account at Trincomalie, because when that place was pointed out

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out by Col. Smith in his letter of June 29th. as a proper Place to lay up Stores &c. The President & Council resolved that Stores should be sent thither and wrote to the Nabob whose Garrison was in that Place, and who had the command over the Country to lay up plenty of such Provisions as was necessary for the Army in that place And it is well known that it never had been Customary, nor can it be well done, for any Individuals, or even the Company, to make a Provision of Grain in the Nabobs Garisons — The Nabobs the Person on whom We have generally relied and it is: from his Garisons, or from the Bazar that Inavidualsmere supplied with Grain of all kinds — If then the Bazar People could not come, & the Nabob had not made a Provision as Col: Smith himself alleges in his Correspondence, the Contractors are not to blame.

In the 2d. reply Col: Smith allows the Bullocks on the 6th. Sept. marched further than we expected, but seems to think there was opportunity enough of getting grain at Ourcotah Camp — We admit convoys often came, but Rice was the great Article they brought — Grain was seldom brought from the Carnatick for so scarce and difficult to be had that out of a publick Store we laid up at Colar, we supplied many people who could not get it elsewhere, and particularly Captain Lowley for the Cavalry, but grain is only a warm, and additional food, good straw or dry grass are the essentials to support Cattle and these articles were hard to be got after we had been three weeks encamped, at the same place, and when we continued five Weeks, tho we at first thought we could not get forage for five Days.

To the 4th. reply we cannot avoid observing that Gen. Smith tho he admits the bad State of the Cavalry yet vindicates that State by saying it was in great measure owing to the Desertion of the Grass Cutters & Horsekeepers. but does not acknowledge that the Draught and Carriage Bullocks must

necessarily

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Necessarily suffer from Similar Causes. Consequently we have some reason to complain of an appearance of partiality and to remark that the Major Fitzgerald himself allows and all the Officers of the Army must know that the Cavalry were not in a condition of Service and were actually left behind at Carangoly tho the Bullocks came on, yet no complaints ever once made of the ill State they were in or of their inability to support the hard marching the Army was obliged to perform. We are sorry to have occasion to make this remark, but our own justification demands it, to place objects in a proper Light.

John Call
Geo: Mackay

The Board having thus gone thro the Enquiry relative to the Contract, (the Members of the Select Committee except Col Smith being present during the whole in order the better to inform themselves of the Nature of the Subject, but with no Intention to give their Sentiments thereon) and having stated every thing in such manner as they think most proper for enabling the Select Committee to form their Judgement, agreeable to the Commands of our Honble Masters to them; the Proceedings are now referd to their final Determination.

The president lays before the Board a letter from Mr Saunders Paymaster at Chingleput N. 157 giving an account in Pursuance of the Presidents order of the repairs done to the Houses inhabited by the Officers at Conjeveram amounting to Pags 51.7.10 and representing that there are some other trifling repairs &c. necessary the Expence of which will not exceed 20 Pagodas

Ordered that the Money already expended by the Officers at Conjeveram on their Quarters be repaid them and that the other repairs judged necessary be made.

Letter from Lieutenant Thomas Rowse read N.o

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No. 158 requesting to be recumbursed the Sum of Pags. 160.— which he Lost in crossing the River Bowany by the Boats sinking when the Garrison of Sattanoung Cam was retreating to Carvad.

We are concernd at the Ills Lieutenant Rowe has sustaind, but cannot comply with his request, as We should be thereby subjected to Numberless applications of the like Nature as there is scarce an officer who hath not at different times during the Campaign met with losses, some of whom have applied for relief, but whose requests have not been complied with for the same Reason.

Lieutenant Duncan Campbell who did Duty with the European Cavalry being dead Cornet Seiffert, is appointed to that Corps in his room and Ordered that a Lieutenants Brevet be given him to rank from this Day — and Ensign Cottie is appointed to do Duty as Cornet in the Cavalry in his room.

P. Bouchier
Jos. Du Bré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
Henry Brooke

John Whitehill.
Geo: Mackay

Fort St. George November 1769

Monday 7th Novr

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré
John Call
George Stratton
James Bourchier
Warren Hastings
Samuel Ardley

Henry Brooke
George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent on Service.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

The Select Committee communicate to the Board their Minutes of the 10th Instant regarding the Management of the Contract, with their Opinion thereon — Mr. Call requests a Copy of the Committees Minutes that he may have an Opportunity of making some remarks for their better Information.

Letters from John Andrews Esqr. Chief at Vizagapatam read dated 26, 27 & 28 October No. 163, 164, & 165 the two last addressed to the Select Committee and by them be re ferred to the Board in which he represents the very distressed State to which Narrain Doo is reduced, who had retired to the Hills & was very Desirous of having an Intention with Mr. Andrews in order that matters between the Company & him might be accommodated — which Mr. Andrews recommends as the most likely means of restoring Peace and establishing the Companys authority in that part of the Circars.

We have frequently expressed in our Proceedings the absolute Necessity of Effectually destroying the Power & Influence of Narrain Doo, from a Conviction that no Confidence can be placed in any Promises or Engagements he may enter into —

The Distressed Situation in which he is now

now represented to be and which Mr. Andrews urges as a motive for our coming to Terms with him, is the strongest Argument that can be made use of to induce us to persevere in the Resolution we have taken, particularly when we consider the Encouragement other Zemindars would have to withhold their Obedience to the Company's Authority, were we to admit him again to the Management of any part of his Country — It is therefore resolved that our former Orders for removing him entirely be enforced, and that Mr. Andrews be acquainted, We can make him no other Promise, in Case he knows himself on the Company's Money than that his Life & Honor shall be safe.

Read a Letter from Masulipatam dated 4th Instant No. 466 enclosing an account of the Damage done by the Rains to the Works at Samalcotah —

Ordered that the same do Lie on the Table until the Estimate of the Repairs necessary to put that Fort in a proper State of Defence comes in.

The President reports to the Board that Mr. Wynch had informed him that a considerable Number of fire Arms, had been landed by the French at their Settlements to the Northward & that he had received applications to permit them to pass into the Country, and had therefore desired the Orders of the Board thereon.

Upon reference to the 15, 16 & 17 Paragraphs of our Honble Masters Commands of the 25 March 1768 on the Subject of Seizing Military Stores supplied by European Nations to the Country Powers in Enmity with the Company's Allies, we do not find any of the said Orders to the Point now in Question, Viz. the furnishing Persons with Arms who reside within the Company's Districts & who are subject to the Company or permitting them to Pass thro' our Districts

We

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We would studiously avoid every measure that can tend to give the least Umbrage to any of the European Powers or that may impress them with an Idea that we mean in any Shape to prevent or interrupt their lawful Trade or Commerce But so long we consider that the Peace & Tranquility of the Circars subject to the Company & as well as the Preservation of the Companys Authority in them, depend upon our keeping the several Rajahs & Zemindars in proper Order and Obedience it behoves us to prevent their procuring the means of opposing our Authority — And as their procuring Arms & Military Stores can be with no other View since they ought to depend solely on the Company for Protection, it is necessary, as far as in Us lies, to prevent those Articles from being disposed among them We can have no Lawful Objection to the French disposing of Arms or Military Stores to any of the Country Powers, who are not actually at War with Us or being immediately under the Companys Government, neither should we refuse to admit of their passing thro the Circars provided we were assured they were not intended for Sale to any of the Zemindars or others subject to the Company — Upon the whole we are of Opinion that Mr Wynch should be directed to acquaint the Chiefs of any of the French & other European Factories who may apply to him on that Head that they may have free Liberty to send any Arms or Military Stores thro the Circars & for which he will give them a pass provided they will engage that such Arms or Military Stores shall not be disposed of to any of the Rajahs Zemindars or others residing in their, the Company's Districts — Assuring such Chiefs at the same time, that in Case any such Arms or Military Stores are discovered to have been sold within the Circars subject to the Company we shall in future forbid any Arms passing thro them, and shall deem all that may afterwards

be

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be found within the Companys Limits as confiscated & shall order them to be seized accordingly.

Report of Committee of Accounts read as follows.

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

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

We have examined all the Accounts of the Outgoings for September, except those of Trichinapoly, not come to hand and have nothing to remark on them. The Accounts of Trichinapoly not having been sent, is owing, we suppose to the extreme illness of the Paymaster. We are

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t humb.le Servants

Fort St. George
8th. November 1769

Chas. Smith
Jowas Dupré
Fra.s Sourdeau
John Call
Alex.r Davidson
Samuel Ardley
C. B. Dent.
Geo.e Stratton

The Secretary Lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. Archdale Palmer Paymaster at Madura accompanying an Indent for Medicines for the use of that Garrison, which is ordered to be delivered to the Surgeons to be complied with.

Read a letter from Messrs. Ross, Cuthbert, George Smith & Daniel Defosse & Thos. Downey dated this Day N.o 467 advising that the Nabob has (in Consequence of Messrs. Call, Bourchier & Mackay's having resigned their Charge as Trustees to the Nabob & his Creditors) nominated them for the purpose of receiving and paying the Money which has been appropriated for the Payment of his Debts & that the Creditors at their last meeting had approved of such appointment & therefore requesting that the Interests of the Nabob & his Creditors may meet with the like approbation from the Board when in their Charge as when in the Charge of the former Trustees.

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To which an answer is now wrote as ordered in Letters sent to Vizg.

I depend from the Resolution of the Board as Sum of Opinion that the Prohibition laid on Messrs. Ross, Cuthbert &c. is too express with respect to the present Case, or any Transactions in Consequence of Engagements prior to the Late publication of the Restriction; because I apprehend this Prohibition will totally obstruct the recovery of the Property of Individuals, unless it had been at the same time declared that the Correspondence between the Gentlemen Six Proctors should be left to pass unrestrained thro the President & Council & not under the Restriction of passing thro them in such a Manner as they should judge Consistent with the Companys Interest; because I cannot subscribe to any Preference being shewn to the Company in direct Prejudice to Individuals where the Payment of Money owing on Bonds & declared to be for Individuals is the Point in Question & where there is no other Channel left open, but thro the President & Council for such Transactions.

John Call

That I am not given to record difference in Opinion from the Majority of the Council, whose Judgement I have paid that regard to as to believe might be right tho not at all times coinciding with my own Sentiments doth appear by our Proceedings for ten years past, and on this occasion likewise would I very gladly could I rest with only offering my thoughts in discussion without minuting them by way of Dissent, more especially so when that Dissent seems any opposition to Mr. Commands of my Employers, the Sense of which I cannot however conceive points to that Extremity which the Tenor of the Letter now resolved on to be wrote in answer to that received from Messrs. Ross, Cuthbert, Geo. Smith, DeCastro & Powney Leads to, a part of which therefore I must beg leave to object against

although in Conformity

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Conformity to General rules Drgn the Letter) I mean the prohibiting those Gentlemen from receiving or paying any Money arising from the revenues assigned for the Discharging what is due from the Nabob to his private Creditors or their holding any Intercourse with Them on that Account in Consequence of the late Publication that no Correspondence shall be kept with the Country Powers by the Inhabitants residing under the Companys Protection, but thro the Governor & Council; as that Injunction in my opinion cannot comprehend Transactions consequent to Engagements prior to its revival of the said order, unless the President & Council promise to suffer the Correspondence to pass thro them unrestrained by any Consideration of Preference given to the Companys Interest; which in the Case of the Nabobs Creditors cannot, in my Judgment of Legality, be put in Competition with the just Demands they have upon him for Payment & which they have I think an equal right to seek for Recovery with the Company whom or their Agents I should deem answerable for the Consequences of their Obstruction — I would readily acquiesce to the Creditors being enjoined to transact their Business thro the Channel of the President & Council, was the attention & Preference paid upon which I should most willingly concur in procuring measures to exonerate the Nabob from the Load of Debt he labors under by reducing Proportionably on each side both the Companys & Private Demands from the revenues of the Country or such other resource as he might find — For there is not the least doubt in my mind, but that the Company while protecting the Country at a great Expence should receive a Quota of their reimbursement; nor of the like Equity, that the Creditors the Payment of whose Debt much depends upon Tranquility in the Countries from whence arise the Means of paying it should bear a part in the Expence of defending them, — As I

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Sequest that the whole foregoing Opinion may stand once for all as my Declaration of agreeing to or dissenting from whatever steps may be pursued conformable or Contrary thereto; notwithstanding my subscribing to Consultation or Letters agreeable to rules of the Service.

Lam Ardley

marks of the Board
e foregoing Dissent

As the Letter now proposed to be wrote be Mess.rs Ross, Cuthbert, Smith, De Castro & Powney is in the Opinion of the Majority conformable to the intent and meaning of the Orders we have received from our Superiors, We, the Majority, should not have thought it incumbent on us to assign any Reasons in Support of it, had not the dissents now entered on these Minutes (by calling in question as well the Spirit of those Orders, as the Equity of the principles on which they are founded) made it necessary.

Mr. Ardleys Objections are

1st That he conceives the Orders of the Court of Directors do not point to the Extremity to which the proposed Letter goes.

2 To the Prohibition of receiving or paying money as expressed in the Letter.

3 To the Prohibition of holding any intercourse with the Nabob on that Subject but thro' the President & Council in such manner as they shall judge consistent with the Company's Interest.

4 To the Legality of the Claim of Preference to the Company.

5th The Companys Orders.

We take the Spirit of the Companys Orders to consist in this that Whereas the Revenues of Certain districts of the Carnatick having been assigned for the payment of the Nabobs private Creditors such an assignment seems to vest aright in the Inhabitants of this Colony to those Revenues in exclusion of the Company, the Idea of which they will not suffer to be entertained and therefore they require all the Creditors to Submit to their Protection for recovering what is

done

due to them after what is due to the Company shall be discharged — Over Seller leads to this point, and to nothing more.

2 The prohibiting Messrs. Rose &c. to Receive and pay money as expressed in the Letter.

Pursuing the Spirit of the Orders as expressed above the Select & Committee have demanded a Renunciation of that exclusive Claim set up by the Solicitors, and the Council have Summoned the Company's Servants & read to them the Orders of the Court of Directors. In Consequence thereof Messrs. Call, Bourchier and Mackay who had till then acted as Trustees for transacting the Affairs of that exclusive Claim have submitted themselves to the Company's Authority and have relinquished their Trust. Now Messrs. Rose, Cuthbert, Smith, De Castro & Powney who are not Servants of the Company, propose in Effect to submit to the Company's Authority and desire our Consent that they may step into the place of the former Trustees in order to execute the very same purposes, which the Company's Orders oppose, and which the former Trustees now decline to execute because they are so opposed. The Spirit of the Company's Objections is not to the Individuals charged with such Transactions, but to the Transactions, and more especially to such Transactions under the Sanction of their Representatives and therefore to give our Assent to the appointment of new Trustees for purposes which we objected to in the former would be absurd.

3 To hold Correspondence or intercourse &c.

The Gentlemen who dissent are of Opinion that the Late prohibitions of Corresponding or transacting Affairs with the Country Government cannot extend to Affairs which had their Commencement prior to the Order — The question is not whether that Order passed in Consultation the 6th. November can extend to these Transactions, but, supposing that Order do not extend to them,

W.r Luther

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Whether it is not now necessary to pass such an express prohibition. It would carry us to great lengths were we to assign all the reasons that make it necessary. The Sum in a few words is that ever since the receipt of the Company's Orders by the Grafton, now above two Months, the Select Committee have been using all their Endeavours to bring the Nabob to some Conclusion respecting his Debts and the affairs of the Carnatick in which the Company is most materially interested, but without having yet settled one point owing entirely to the ferment which has been raised in the Settlement. Is any Gentleman at this Board Ignorant of the Cause? the Transactions of the Creditors are too notorious to leave a doubt. If the free Intercourse between the Individuals of this Colony and the Nabob hath produced these Effects, what reason is there to suppose that they will not even encrease if the same intercourse be permitted. The Board must in that Case be driven to one of these Extremities — Either to suffer the Individuals of this Settlement to dictate in it to the prejudice, possibly the Ruin, of the Company's affairs — Or very Violent measures must be taken with the Nabob. The Resolutions taken in Consultation the 6th. November will Convince that we are on the Eve of the one or the other — But the Gentlemen who dissent think that the prohibition of an immediate intercourse might not be improper if We would promise to allow a Correspondence thro the President & Council unrestrained, and not subjected to what we shall think consistent with the Company's Interest. Such an unrestrained Correspondence thro us would certainly be more improper and Productive of more Evil than an immediate and unlimited Correspondence, because by passing thro the President & Council it would acquire in its passage the Sanction of the Company's authority whatever the Contents might be. These our reasons being intended merely to refute the Principles of the Dissents We desire the following remark may be so taken and

not

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not as carrying any Personality — The Reason assigned by Mr. Call for his dissent to this Article, is, because he apprehends the Prohibition will totally obstruct the Recovery of the property of Individuals unless the Correspondence between the Nabob & his Creditors should be left to pass unrestrained thro' the Presidt & Council. The Correspondence here particularly meant can be no other than that which must necessarily arise in executing the Office of Trustees, otherwise it could not be supposed to affect the Interests of the Nabobs Creditors in General — Now Mr. Call having submitted himself and his Concerns in the Nabobs hands to the Protection of the Company upon the assurances which were given him in the Committees Letter of the 23d September that the Sanction of the Company's authority would be given to such measures as should be concerted with the Nabob for the Payment of his private Debts — Having also since his thus putting himself under the Companys Protection received further assurances that the Committee will not only consent, but will use their Influence that he may be paid the Interest on his Capital till the Companys further pleasure can be known — what Grounds are there to apprehend that such a Prohibition will totally obstruct the recovery of the property of Individuals. When the Companys Protection (concerning which, more hereafter) is in all probability the only means whereby the property of Individuals can be recovered. and with what propriety can a Member of this Board contend for the vesting others with Powers which he himself hath thought fit to relinquish as improper or inconsistent with the Company's Orders.

4th. The Legality of the Companys System of Preference.

The mere demand of preference or the Endeavor without Power to obtain a preference would not we conceive be deemed unlawful even between Subject & Subject standing on the same Ground, in England, and therefore the point of Legality or illegality

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Illegality cannot we think be with any propriety made an
objection to the Letter. But as all acts of all Men are Subject
to the unalterable Laws of Equity and Reason we will consider
the Claim of Preference under these Rules. The Doctrine that
has generally been maintained in respect to the rights of Indivi-
duals compared with those of the Company to obtain payment
from the Debts of what he owes to either has been founded
on the Idea of the rights of the Subjects of England to recover Debts
of an equal nature from another Subject of England, and
by the Laws of England. The principle we think erroneous and
Consequently all the Arguments founded thereon. We consider
the Company not only as a Body enjoying an exclusive right of
Trade but as the Depositary's of the Interests of the Nation in
India and exercising the Sovereign authority in India Subject
only to the Controul of the Supreme Legislature of Great Britain
in respect to their Transactions with the Princes of India.
In this Character the Company have expended large Sums in
supporting the Nabob, a prince not Subject to Laws of England
and in protecting his Country, without which Expence and with-
out which Protection it is highly probable the Nabob would
not now possess that Country. The Company is still disbursing
Sums for the same purpose, if they were to cease to do so and to
withdraw their Protection is there a Man who believes he
would in the Space of twelve Months possess one Village? and
can it then be made a Question whether the State thus
protecting at its own Risque a Certain Country independant of
the Laws of Great Britain shall in reason & Equity have a
Claim & Right to be reimbursed that Charge, and by means keep
in a Condition to continue that Protection, in preference to indivi-
duals of that State who have lent their Money for profit
when it is almost certain that the recovery of the Money so
lent

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Court depends entirely on that Protection? withdraw that Protection the whole will probably be lost. Continue the Protection, the whole will probably be recovered. but the Protection cannot be continued without a preference. Can there be a plainer Case the simple proposition is this. Shall the Interest of the State, that is the Interest of the whole, be first provided for, or the Interest of a few Individuals of that State, to the prejudice and risque of the whole But it is said in the Dissent that it would be reasonable for the Company to receive a quota with the private Creditors - Even this is more than the Company have received of late as will appear by the following Statement.

On the first of January 1767 the Nabobs private Debts amounted to Star Pags. 22,29650 and Potos Two Pags. 55800 making together about the Sum of Star Pags. 22,81000 From that time till the last Payment made by the Nabob to his Creditors in the beginning of last October being 2 years & 9 Months the Creditors have received from him about Pags. 10,25890 on account of principal & Interest, and the principal of the Debt is thereby reduced to somewhat less than Pagodas 18,00,000.

As the Companys Accounts with the Nabob Commence at a Different period it would employ much time to state & seperate them so as to answer exactly to the time of the above Statement of the Creditors Account but taking the Companys from the Accounts Lately settled and delivered to the Nabob it will appear thus.

The Ballance due from the Nabob on account of the Pags
Carnatick to the 31st August 1769 is 13,22036.--

The Ballance due from him on the 1st May 1765 including the Value of the Pondicherry Slaves which had been before that date carried to his credit and since made back to his Debt was ... 938847

Carried over 2260,383

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Pags

Brought over 22,60,383

So that from the 1st May 1767 to the 31st August 1769
being 2 years & 4 Months the Company far from receiving
any thing in abatement of the old Debt have out
even exd. out of the Revenues of the Carnatic the
Sums necessary to defray the Current Charges since in
that space of time the Nabobs Debt has encreased 383 689
To which if we add the Charges of the Mysore
War which the Nabob undertook to pay, being 1453,346
Total 18,37,035

It appears that the Company, leaving to old Debt as
it was on the 1st. May 1767, have actually disbursed and are in advance
Eighteen Lacks thirty seven thousand Pagodas, whilst the Private
Creditors in nearly the same Space have received above Ten Lacks
and a quarter of Pagodas, upon this Statement let reason & Equity
determine. But it is further said in the dispute that although it is not
reasonable that the Company should have a Preference yet it is rea-
sonable that the Creditors should bear a part of the Charge of
defending the Countries out of which they expect to be paid. This is
plausible but we are not informed by what Law the Company
are impowered to Tax the Creditors for the Defence of the Car-
natick. were the Company to demand a Quota by way of Tax
or Proportion, then indeed there might be Cause to appeal to Law
and to cry out that the Liberty of the Subject was endangered. This
Proportion then or Quota must be Voluntary, and we who have
known the Difficulty even of borrowing of the Creditors at 8 p Cent
the Companys Security in time of Danger & distress
may Judge how much would be raised by Voluntary Taxa-
tion.

If the Declaration of the Board
that they cannot consent to any Money being received
from

Mr Ardlys Observations
thereon

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from the produce of the Countries assigned by the Nabob to discharge his Debt to private Creditors, and the Subsequent injunctions of Obedience to the late published Prohibitory Order against any Intercourse with the Country Government, except thro' the President & Council and that Channel avowed to be restricted by the Companys Interest, I'm not tending to an Enemity with respect to what I look upon as the right of the private Creditors I am mistaken in my Idea of the meaning of the Letter I object to. But respecting that Right I cannot help still thinking it Lies good as to the agreement made with the Nabob against, any exclusive Claims the Company can have although I again repeat it to be my Opinion in case of a Real Deficiency in the Nabobs other abundant Revenues to indemnify the Company for their advance of Cash in protecting the Countries, or even to furnish present supplies for their future Security I say in such case I do think a Quota of the assigned Revenues in Proportion to the unavoidable Deficiency of the Nabobs other Resources ought to be withheld from Payment of the Creditors in order to assist in providing for such Exigency — Their acquiescing in which has been manifested by the Loan of 32,1000 Pagodas from the Creditors out of their Dividends of the Money arising from the assigned Revenues to the very great Inconvenience even distress of many Persons. I entirely agree that every one ought to contribute their Aid to the Publick Safety My only meaning is the propriety which appears to me that each party should stand a proportion. As to my particular regard to the Companys Interest as well as their Honor & Interest I hope will be seen to appear by that Confidence I have testified in my Letter to the Select Committee of the 4th. Instt. But I am averse to what respects myself alone, yet where any Point affects the rights of others I hope I shall be excused for an error in Judgment if

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If mistaken in not consenting to measure which seem to me subversive of that Right.

Sam. Ardley

The President reports to the Board that the Select Committee thinking it unnecessary to detain Mr. Wynch any longer at the Presidency having consulted with him on the several matters on which it was thought requisite to have his Opinion, he had been permitted to return to Maaulipatam, that he might lose no time in proceeding on his intended Tour thro the Circars.

Mr. Call requests leave to assign his further reasons for dissenting to the letter wrote to Messrs. Ross &c. and desires that he may have leave to enter the same in a subsequent Consultation; which is granted.

Ph. Bouchier
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bouchier
Henry Brooke
Geo. Mackay

551 Fort St. George 14th Novr. 1769.

Wrote this Day a letter to John Andrews Esqr. Chief at Vizagapatam. No. 271.

15 Received a letter from the Hons. Ros. Cathcart, Geo: Smith, Thos. Powney and Daniel DeCastro dated this Day No. 268. acknowledging the receipt of our letter of the 13th. and requesting permission to act as Trustees to the Nabobs private Creditors, as soon Payment being ready to be made to them, and assigning their Reasons why the Order of the year 1718 ought not to be enforced with regard to this Transaction.

17th. To which an answer was wrote No. 272 requiring from them an Obedience to the Company's Commands and a Compleance with the Covenants they have enter'd into.

Came in a Letter from Mr. Alexander Higginson Paymaster to the Bengal Troops dated at Ganjam the 29th October No. 269 acknowledging the receipt of our Orders of the 13th September.

20th. Wrote this Day a letter to Mr. Cotsford No. 273 representing to him the Necessity of extirpating all such Zemindars as shall oblige him to take up Arms against them.

Friday 24th November

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings
John Call — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton — Henry Brooke
James Bouchier — George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent & joined
Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from Messrs. Ros. Cathcart, Geo. Smith, Danl. DeCastro and Powney read dated 18 Instant No. 273 acknowledging the receipt of our Letter of the 17th and containing their

On reference to our said Letter of the 17th Instant - as it does not thereby appear that we had not seen the abovementioned letters of the 5th October and 15th Instant.

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their reasons for repeating their request that We would permit them to act as Trustees for the Nabobs private Creditors.

The Board seeing no Cause to alter their Resolution taken in Consultation the 18th. Instant, upon which their Letter of the same Day to Messrs. Ross, Cuthbert, Smith, Defastro & Powney was founded, do therefore confirm the said letter - And Order that a Copy of the foregoing Minute be transmitted by the Secretary to the said Gentlemen.

Read a Letter from Messrs. Paul Benfield, Alexr. Boswell, Arthur Cuthbert, Daniel Defastro, Francis Fordan, Andrew Ross & Geo.e Smith dated 20th. Instant No. 172 setting forth that they understand from our Letter of the 17th to the Gentlemen lately nominated Trustees for the Nabob & his Creditors that We had not seen two Letters one of the 5th. October and the other of the 15th. Instant, and as the sending to us Copies of Letters addressed to a Committee appointed by the Court of Directors with independant Powers implies a reflection on the said Committee. Order'd that the said Letters do lie on the Table, and that the said Gentlemen be informed by the Secretary of the Sense we have of their Conduct, and that the Recommendation of Trustees is the only Point relative to the Nabobs Debt that comes under the Consideration of the Council, unless at the desire and thro' the Communication of the Said Committee, and that all other Matters must therefore in future be addressed to the said Committee.

Letter from John Andrews Esqr. Chief at Vizagapatam dated 7th. Instant No. 173 read inclosing Copy of a Letter from Captain Billingham & Complaining of Ram Jogue Pattoo, from whom he is unable to obtain an account of his Transactions in the Districts under his Management, and advising of his Intention of granting a Cowle to the Cocoapooram Rajah one of Narrain Doo's adherents, who is desirous of going to Vizagapatam

556 Fort St. George 21th. Novr. 1769.—

Agreed that a letter be wrote to Ram Jogue Pakeloo reminding him of his Engagements to the Company and the favor which has been shewn him and that he is by them is for his giving a true and Exact Account of his Transactions to Mr Andrews who is to be furnished with a Copy of the Letter to be wrote — and acquainted at the same time that we continue firm in our Resolution of pursuing every means we are able for effectually destroying the Power & Influence of Nerrain Doss in the Circars Coast and that We know of none so effectual as getting Possession of his Person, which Ram Jogue Pakeloo has engaged to accomplish.

The President reports to the Board that on a late return of the Cavalry he observes a Horse returned as dead, without his Number, Colour, age, Marks & Value being specified.

Orderd that the Officer Commanding the Troop on the Death of any Horse, or when rendered unfit for Service, shall advise the President thereof, setting forth his Number, Colour, age Marks, & Value, and that the President do cause a Regester to be kept of them, and report to the Board the Casualties as he sees it necessary.

Letter from Messrs. Moses Delafaye & Polling & Desfrieres dated the 17th. Instant No. 170 - setting forth that they had been desired by Mr. Andrew Kerr to apply to us for the Ballance of an account Current dated 26 October 1767 amounting to Rupees 3600 which they therefore request may be paid to them with the Interest due thereon.

Upon Reference to what passed relative to this Matter, it appears that Mr Kerrs Account Current was by [illegible] stated by the Manilha Committee the 26 October 1767 - [illegible] which he was then furnished - and the Ballance being Rupees 3600 was tender'd to him, but which by his Letter to the Board of the 7 Dec. [illegible] he refused excepting, and intimated his Intention of taking measures for the recovery of the Ballance of Pags 22301-22-88 which he alleged to be due to

to

Fort St. George 21th. Novr. 1769. —

to Cer to him upon which the Board came to the following resolution on the 11th Dec.

that as Mr. Kerr thought proper to refuse the Ballance of the account Current

tendered to him, and which had been drawn out much in his favor considering

the heavy Loss the Company sustained by the Deviation of the Polly's

Voyage, and the large Quantity of private Trade taken on board

contrary to the Terms of the Charter Party and as the Board were of Opinion that

by reason of the said breach of the Charter Party, Mr. Kerr had no lawful

Claim to any allowance of freight (which was only propose to be allowed him

a matter of favor not of Right, it was resolved that the allowance

of nine Months freight, for which he had before been credited on

account of the severe loss he must have sustained thro the infamous

Behavior of Captain Doswell should be taken out of his account (that he

might be left to seek his redress from Captain Doswell — Agreed therefore

that Messrs. Moses Desatro & Killing and Defries be acquainted with the above

particulars and that we cannot pay any regard to their application, particularly as the whole matter has been laid before the Honble Court of Directors who inform us that Captain Kerr had applied to them on this Subject, and that they approve of and confirm the Resolutions we had taken.

The president lays before the Board a letter from Major Flint Commanding at Trichinapoly setting forth that there are two Lascars in that Garrison who are real objects of pity, the one having lost both his arms & Eyes, the other both his legs, and whom he therefore recommends may be entered on the Pension list. Agreed that they be put on the Pension list (that the Lascar, who has lost his Eyes and Arms be allowed 1/2 Pagoda Month and the other 1 Pagoda Month without any Stoppages being made therefrom.

The Same lays before the Board a letter from Mr. Hinchly Surgeon at Trichinapoly (the pay-master being Sick) enclosing an Indent for Medicines for the use of the Garrison, which is ordered to be sent to the Surgeons to be complied with.

Geo: Mackay
Sam: Bradley
Geo. Stratton
J. H. Bouchier
Henry Brooke
P. Du Bois
Warren Hastings
John Call

558 Fort St. George 24th November 1769

Pursuant to the Resolutions of this Day the undermentioned Letters were wrote.

No. 274 To the Committee of the Nabob Creditors 24 Nov.

No. 275 To Messrs. Rose. Cuthbert. Smith, Downey & Dickens.

27th Dispatched this Day a letter to John Andrews Esqr. No. 276

Monday 27th November

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings

John Call — Samel Ardley

George Stratton

Jas. A Bourchier

Henry Brooke

George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Mr. Dawson absent on Service.

Letter from Mr Andrews Esqr. Chief at Vizagapatam read dated the 13th Instant No. 274 acknowledging the receipt of our Letters of the 21st October and advising that Captain Billingham had been obliged by Sickness to leave the Command of the Detachment at Kimmedy to Lieutenant Trent, and that on account of the unhealthfulness of that Country, he has been induced to withdraw all the Troops from thence except two Companies of Sepoys and which he thinks will be sufficient for the present Service.

Read a Letter from Lieutenant George Bryne No. 275, accompanying his account of Disbursements made by him on His March from Tekkaly pooram to Anjango and from thence to Palamcotah, the one per an Boat and the other of the Nabob.

This Board observing that in his account of Disbursements for the Company he has charged Rupees [illegible] for hiring Camels, Bullocks & Horses, which it must be disapproved, were plundered, and as We have had no account rendered to us of any

Pleasure

559 Fort St. George 27th Nov.r 1769.

Plunder taken, We cannot discharge thesame, and Mr Bryne must procure payment from the Person from whom he received orders for keeping them — As to his Disbursements on account of the Nabob, the President is desired to lay thesame together with the Vouchers before the Nabob that he may discharge thesame.

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabobs accounts, as signed the 16 Instant, having been delivered to him, he has expressed his Doubts relative to the Propriety of some of the Charges and requests that one or more of the Members of the Board may be appointed to examine the Articles on which these Doubts had arisen, jointly with his Mutteseddees, whom he will order to attend for that purpose

Agreed that Mr. Hastings & Mr. Call assisted by Mr. Jourdan do examine & report their Opinion of the said Articles.

The Military Paymaster reports to the Board that Captain Alexander of the Nabobs Troops had applied for the Allowances made to other Officers who have been summended to attend the General Court Martial. summoned.

Agreed that he be allowed four Dayes Batta for his Expences in coming from Arcott, & 10 Pags. p. Month during the time he has been detained by the Court Martial, and that the whole of these Charges be carried to the Head of War with Hydrs ally.

W.m Bouchier
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam.l Ibbetson
Geo. Stratton,
Ja.s Bourchier
Henry Brooke

Fort St. George 4th December 1769

Monday 4th Dec.r

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President
Josias Dupre
John Call
George Stratton
James Bourchier
Warren Hastings
Samuel Ardley

Henry Brooke
George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent on Service — Mr. Brickenden Indisposed

Read a letter from Captain James Fitzgerald at Vellour No. 176 accompanying a report of the survey of Military Stores taken in that Garrison.

Ord.d that the same be referred to the Committee of Stores.

Letter from John Andrews Esq.r Chief at Vizagapatam dated 17th November advising of the Death of Captain Allé of the Foreign Legion, and of Lt. Boulac being dangerously ill, and recommending that the Topasses belonging to the Foreign Corps be incorporated with the Caffrey's which is approved

Read a letter from the Nabobs Executors dated this Day N.o 182 enclosing one addressed to the Nabobs Son in answer to the one he wrote them, and requesting that the Board will be pleased to forward the same

It is the Opinion of the Board that the Letter be transmitted to the Nabobs Son, Sent as the Subject thereof comes more properly under the Consid[illegible] Committee, Agreed that it be [illegible] Committee to forward the same either Simply [illegible] with such remarks thereon as the Committee shall judge necessary — And [illegible] that the Executors be furnished with a Copy of this Minute.

The

Fort St. George A.th December 1769

The President acquaints the Board that several of the Sepoy Battalions are short of the Establishment

Agreed that Orders be sent to compleat them and that the Officers Commanding them be directed always to keep them compleat

The Majority of the Board having thought it incumbent on them to enter in Consultation the 13.th Ultimo an Explanation of the Principles on which the Letter to Messrs. Ross Cuthbert &ca was founded, and urged as a Reason for so doing "that the Dissents against that Letter called in Question the Spirit of the Company's Orders, and the equity of the Principles from which they proceeded" I think it now become necessary for me to declare more at large the Reasons for my Dissent, which are chiefly to be drawn from the general Opinion I entertain of the Company's and private Creditors claims on the Nabob - I shall therefore endeavor in as succint a Manner as possible, to express this Opinion without using any Arguments to invalidate or call in Question, the Majority's Opinion, or Ideas of the Company's Orders or Rights, because how differently soever I may think or judge of them, it would be inconsistant with my Duty as a Member of the Council, and as far from my Intention to do so - But as the Honble Court on some former Occasion expressed their approbation, and desire, that a Member Dissenting should honestly and openly set forth their reasons for such a step, I hope I shall not be judged unfavorably of by my Honble employers, for differing in Opinion from the Majority of their Servants in Council even in a point where their Interest is in Competition, with the rights of Individuals.

As a Basis on which the strength of my Opinion rests, I lay it down for certain (whatever Expressions may have been used in the publick Letters or whatever Constructions those Expressions may seemingly bear (that the Honble Court of Directors do not mean directly

Other Reasons given Mr. Call for dissent to the Letter to Messrs. Ross &ca

directly or indirectly to disanull, or even weaken the Claims of
Individuals whoe unfortunately have lent their Money to the Nabob
The 15th Para of their seperate Letter dated 17th March 1769 seems
expresely to confirm these Sentiments when in consuring the President
and Council, they say "We do not mean hereby to condemn those who
"have lent their Money to the Nabob" and after desiring an ex-
planation of that loan, and the Transactions relative thereto, give
as a reason for it — "That they may see no Injustice is done to the
"Nabob nor the Interest of Individuals preferred to that of the
Company." All this is exceedingly just and the the Select Com-
mittee have received Directions to demand (and have demanded) a
Renunciation of the Deed of Assignment, and of all claims aris-
ing from thence to certain Revenues in Exclusion of the Company
yet it does not appear to me to follow) whether that deed is re-
nounced or not) that the Companys claims are immediately to be
set up in Exclusion of Individuals. Nor I rather think it is
meant, and ought to have been declared, that at the same time
measures were taking for discharging the Nabobs Debt to the
Company the Payment of his Debt to his private Creditors, should also
be provided for and ensured as far as the Company's Influence could
extend in this light I readily agree the President & Council
are the most proper, and ought to be the only Channel for trans-
acting such Business with the Nabob.

These being my first and Simple Ideas of the
State of the Companys and Creditors claims on the Nabob I soon formed
my Opinion of what the Creditors ought to have done when the Re-
nunciation was demanded and the Companys Disapprobation
of their holding exclusive Assignments expressed, and I concurred
& jointly with the other Trustees, while we saw any prospect
of Success to induce the Creditors present to accommodate their
Claims to the Companys Interest by making certain proposals
for

for that purpose, but when I saw it all in vain to argue or expostulate, and that the Creditors were alarmed beyond what I thought they had any Reason for, and were averse to making any direct proposals I did not longer hesitate in declaring with the other Trustees my entire reliance on the Company for the Security of my property, that I might as far as I thought justifiable by Law or Reason urge and support the Companys Pretentions to recover their money without any bias to my own Claims on the Nabob.

There are many Arguments urged by the Majority, which I allow have great force, and have set the Companys Pretentions in so strong a light that were the Creditors to see it in the same Medium they ought not to hesitate a Moment in suspending for a time their Pretentions to promote the publick good; and I am equally of Opinion with the Majority that the Liberty of an unrestrained Intercourse, and Correspondence with the Nabob, hath been productive of Inconvenience to the Companys Affairs, and even to the Nabobs; and therefore ought to be set some bounds to hereafter; and confined to simple Applications for just Demands thro' the President and Council; but I thought the prohibition signified to the Creditors was too positive & obstructive to their rights at least for a time unlimitted, if not totally; and consequently too rigid; especially as it respected transactions and just Claims, prior to the order, and exacted an unconditional Submission to the Companys Pretentions and Regulations, in Cases where the independant property of individuals was concerned. For tho' I as a Creditor might think (and as a Company's Servant did think) that, considering the Nature of the Nabobs debt to the Company, the present Situation of their affairs as declared in a late publick Assembly by the President, and the protection which the Carnatick, the Nabob, and his private Creditors, must in all Critical Cases rely on the Company for the

the Creditors ought to have consented to the Company's Claims being discharged in preference to their's, yet if the Creditors did not see the Company's Pretensions in the same light, and could not by argument or example, be brought unconditionally to admit such a preference I do not think such an opposition of Opinion could authorise any Measures prejudicial to their rights, and my dissent on this Occasion was entered because I did not conceive there was a preference so clearly established on the side of the Company, as warranted us in case of a refusal from the Nabob to pay them preferably to his Private Creditors, to go to any Extremities founded merely on the inadmission of such a preference.

And here I should have concluded my Explanation had not the Majority in conclusion of their remarks on the 5th Article, called in Question the propriety of my Conduct, in contending (as they imagine) for vesting others with Powers which I had thought fit to relinquish myself as improper and inconsistent with the Company's Orders. If the Permission for new Trustees to be nominated, be here meant I disavow any such Intention for I am of opinion no Trustees will be necessary if all applications and Transactions are to pass thro' the President and Council as I think they ought to do, and the President & Council will act impartially as a third party between the Nabob and his Creditors; and at any Rate I am wholly against nominating or giving any Sanction to Trustees vested with the powers the late Trustees were. But supposing the Case otherwise, and that I really and positively contended for the appointment of Trustees it does not appear to me to follow, that there is an impropriety in my Conduct in so doing, because I thought proper to relinquish the Charge of a Trustee myself, which is the reason alledged — The Company had passed severe, tho' unmerited Censure on me in that Character; and my holding such a Charge embarg

Fort St. George 4th December 1769

Contrary to their approbation was therefore improper, not to mention other reasons; but surely when sitting in a Judicial Capacity I may be allowed to think the President & Council have no authority to insist on others renouncing; or to prohibit them from doing, what I and many other Company's Servants, may renounce or not think consistent with our Duty to do, because it appears to me incontestible that motives of Interest, Duty, and other Considerations may have weight with me to act in matters where my own Interest only is concerned, very differently from what I ought to do for another, or have a right to expect he should do, if he is not actuated by the same Motives or convinced by the same Arguments - and so far I presume I may be allowed to contradict my actions in pronouncing an Opinion differing therefrom, without Impropriety.

John Call

Lieutenant Fireworker Edward Power having died the 29 Ultimo, Mr. James Foley Cadet having offered himself for that Corps and being recommended by Lieutenant Colonel Forbes is appointed a Lieutenant fireworker in his Room.

Wm Bourchier
For: DuPré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam: Bradley
Geo: Stratton
" Henry Brooke
Geo: Mackay

566 Fort St. George 11th December 1769

Dispatched this Day Letters to Lieutenant Colonel DeBuck Commanding at Madura and to Captain Eales Nixon No 27 & 273 permitting the former to come to Madras on account of his ill State of health & directing the latter to take charge of the Garrison.

Tuesday 12th Dito

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor President
Josias Dupré Warren Hastings
John Call Samuel Audley
George Stratton
James Bourchier Henry Brooke
George Mackay

Mr Dawson absent on Service — Mr Brickenden indisposed

The Proceedings of the General Court Martial being now laid before the Board, It is taken into Consideration how far it may be proper to call on General Smith to express if the Board are of Opinion that his presence is by no means necessary to enable them to judge of the Validity of the Evidence & the Propriety of the Sentences passed in consequence — That in case any Matter arises with regard to the Customs of War, or the Practices of the Army, on which it may be thought proper to have his Sentiments, he may then be called upon for his opinion on such particular Matter — The Board thereupon now proceed to read and deliberate on the said Proceedings — and it is resolved to meet morning & Evening until We have gone thro the whole.

Adjourned 'till this Evening at 6 o'Clock —

Henry Brooke
Geo: Mackay

John Call C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
Geo. Stratton
Jas Bourchier
Warren Hastings

Fort St. George 12th Decr. 1769

The Board met & proceeded in the reading & Deliberating on the Proceedings of the Court Martial —
Adjourned till tomorrow morning at 9 o'Clock.

The Board met proceeded in the reading & deliberating on the Proceedings of the Court Martial. Adjourn'd till this Evening at 6 o'Clock.

The Board met and proceeded in the reading & deliberating on the Proceedings of the Court Martial —
Adjourned till tomorrow morning at 9 o'Clock.

The Board met & proceed in the reading and deliberating on the Proceedings of the Court Martial.
Adjourned till this Evening at 6 o'Clock.

The Board met & proceeded in the reading & deliberating on the proceedings of the Court Martial.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bodrachier Esqr. — Governor President
Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings
John Call — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton
James Bourchier

Henry Brooke
George Mackay

M.r Dawson absent on Service — M.r Brickenden indisposed —

The Board having, from Tuesday the 12th. Instant to yesterday by meeting morning & Evening each day, attentively read & considered the proceedings of the General Court Martial held on Captain Robert Kelly, Captain Roderick Aton Darley Carty, William Watkins, Jacob Sellers, John Mathews John Stevens Private, Lieutenant Samuel Robert, and Colonel John Wood, and having duly considered the Sentences of the Court on the above Persons they do approve of the Sentences

pr[illegible]s -

Tuesday 12 Dr.
6 P. M.

Wednesday
13 Decr.

Wednesday
13 Decr P.M

Thursday —
14 Decr. —

Thursday 14
Decr. 6 P.M.

Friday —
15th Decr.

Fort St. George 15th Decr. 1769

passed on the following Persons & directed that they be carried into execution. Viz.

Captain Roderick Orton Cashiered

Darby Carby, for Desertion Sentenced to receive 1000 Lashes.

William Watkins } for Desertion, sentenced to be shott to death.
Jacob Sellers... }

John Mathews } for beating a Centry sentenced to receive six hundred
Lashes.

John Stevens } for beating the Centry and abusing the officer of the
Guard sentenced to receive 1000 Lashes.

Lieutenant Samuel Roland } for being drunk on Duty Cashiered

With respect to the Sentence of this Court passed on Captain Robert Kelly the Board are of opinion that the same should be revised, It is therefore ordered to be returnd for revisal with the following remarks thereon.

The Return or Report of the Provision and Stores in Colar made by Captain Kelly was or was not a false Return.

If it be a false Return it rests with the Court to determine under what Article it comes, and this Observation occurs that there are various Causes which might induce an Officer to make a false return some aggravating and some mitigating and amongst the latter it is possible that Zeal for the Service but misapplied might be one.

If it be not a false return in the Sense of the 5th Article of the 4th. Section of the articles of War, and can only be construed a Neglect in not making an exact or a true return then the reason assigned appears improper and it is difficult to conceive how a Neglect or omission of any kind can prove or even imply a Zeal for the Service.

There is a great difference between the Sense of the following Modes of Expression.

It appears that he had no Sinister View.

or

569 Fort St. George 15th Decr 1769

or

It does not appear that he had any Sinister View.
There must be evidence to support the first, which is alledged by
the Court.
No Evidence at all may warrent the Second –
The President & Council therefore return the Sentence passed
by the Court Martial on Captain Kelly to be returnd –

Messrs Call & Mackay observing to the
Board that Col: Wood having in his defence taken occasion
to cast particular Imputations on them and their Conduct;
are in doubt whether it may be proper for them to keep their
Seats in Council while an opinion is praising on the proceed-
ings of the Court Martial on Col: Woods Conduct, and there-
fore desire the Board will give them their Sentiments
thereon.

The Board having considerd the doubt raisd
by Messrs Call & Mackay, are clearly of Opinion that
the Charges against Col: Wood are quite foreign to their Im-
putations on them, and that the whole Board whom he accuses
of prosecuting him from partiality and interest might be &
might be equally disqualified from setting in Judgement on
him if such reflections be admitted and therefore think
Messrs Call & Mackay ought to continue their Seats.

With regard to the Sentences of the Court passed on the the
several articles of the Charge exhibited against Col: John
Wood, the Board are of Opinion that the same should be revisd
and they are therefore Ordered to be returnd to the Court for that
purpose with the following Observations thereon.

The several undermentiond Sentences given by the
General Court Martial upon the several and respective
Charges exhibited against Col: John Wood are returnd to the
said

said Court to be revised.

Sentence upon the first article

It is recommended to the Court to reconsider. Whether it appears by any Evidence positive or Circumstantial in any part of the Proceedings that Colonel Wood ever advised the President & Council by any means directly or indirectly of the Want of Grain or Provisions for the Detachment under his Command after the Capture of Darampury and his March from thence to Salem? Whether it appears that he ever advised the President & Council of his taking any Grain or Provision out of any of the Forts which fell into his hands during the Expedition under his Command, either for the Use of the Army, or for any other Purpose. Whether it appears that all the Grain & Provision taken out of the several Forts was appropriated to the Use and Necessities of the Army. Whether it appears that any Part of the said Grain and Provision was applied to any other Purpose? Whether it appears that Colonel Wood ever made any return or Report of the Stores, Grain, and Provisions found in any of the said Forts and of what he left in them as Stores for the Garrison? Whether it appears that Colonel Wood ever rendered any Account to any Person of the Grain &c. taken out of the several Forts and applied to the Use of the Army or otherwise and when Whether, it does not appear that Col. Wood as well as the Officers of his Detachment thought an Application to the President and Council was necessary for their Permission before the Grain &c. taken from the Enemy could be divided amongst them? Whether it appears that any such Application was ever made? Whether Colonel Wood by Virtue of the Commission he bears in the Company's Service, or by Virtue of any other Power delegated to

Fort St. George 15th December 1769

to Him from the Company, or their Representatives is entitled or can be entitled independantly of the Company or their Representatives to settle any Matters and affairs with the Nabob more especially those Matters and affairs which immediately arose out of, and are inseparable from the Service on which he was employed by the immediate Orders of the President and Council? Whether Colonel Wood is subject to the Orders of the Nabob, or can be compelled by him independently of the Company to render an Account to him?

Sentence upon the 2 Article.

The President & Council only desire that the Evidence may be reconsidered.

Sentence upon the 3 Article.

Whether it is not the Usage of the Service and a Duty dictated by Reason that the Commanding Officer even if he had not had any Orders on the Subject to take every Precaution, and to employ every means in his Power to lay into the Forts that he intended should be preserved such Provisions as he thought necessary and as he could for the Garrisons left in them? Whether, it appears that any Grain or Provisions taken in the Course of the Expedition were applied to any Purposes besides those of the Necessities of the Army, and which might have been laid into any of the Forts which were taken.

Sentence upon the 5th Article.

Whether it appears that the Duties levied upon the Articles brought to the Bazar were such and so moderate as have usually been collected? or Whether, it appears by any Evidence that they were in any Instance so great and Exorbitant as to amount to a Prohibition, and if so whether such Exorbitant Duty so exacted be not a Violence and

Injury

Fort St. George 15th Decr. 1759

Injury to the Service? Whether it appears by any other Evidence that the Bazar People were actually prevented by the Cutwall from bringing Rice to the Camp and selling it? Whether it appear that the Cutwall was a Servant of Colonel Wood's and acted by his Authority?

Sentence upon the 6th Article.

Whether it appear that the Licence for selling of Punsiw Arrack in Clay in Coll. Wood's Camp was general, or under any wholesome Restraints and if no such Restraints appear. Whether such a general and unlimited Licence was necessary for the good of the Service?

Sentence upon the Latter Part of the 9th Article.

Whether it be consistent to declare an opinion that Colonel Wood's Conduct, in not attempting to bring the Enemy to close action was improper, and yet to acquit him of that act, because in another Instance he may deserve Commendation? Whether it be not more consistent that the Act which deserves praise should have it, and that Censure be passed on the Act which merits it.

Read a Letter from Mr. Cotsford dated 16 Ultimo, No. 178 giving his reasons for having been obliged to proceed to extremities with the Zemindar of Chingelly, and advising of his having been under the Necessity of employing the Troops in the Reduction of the Zemindars of Collicote & Boroosi, which he had effected tho' not without considerable Opposition & some Loss on one side, that he was taking measures for opening the Roads, and demolishing their strong holds — He also represents that he judged it Expedient by reason of the rivers being full and the badness of the Roads thro' the Cattack Country, to detain the Bengal Detachment about 20 Days longer.

The

573 Fort St. George 15th December 1769

The Board approves of the measures taken by Mr. Crofford, who is to be instructed to be particularly attentive to the Orders contained in our Letter of the 20th Ultimo for effectually extirpating all such Zemindars as he shall be obliged to reduce by force and for destroying their Forts & strong holds; and either to appoint other Zemindars in their Room, or to convert their Zemindars in their Room, or to convert their Zemindaries into Bavelly Lands.

Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William dated the 9 Ultimo No. 479 advising that altho' their Establishment will not be compleat, even after the arrival of the Recruits for Prince of Wales & Duke of Kingston, yet on account of the very low State of the Military Force at Bombay they acquiesced in our sending thither whatever nos may have exceeding our Establishment, and for which they will endeavor to procure Tonnage - and as their Military force will thereby be much reduced before the arrival of the recruits of next Season recommending that those which first arrive may be sent them. requesting also that it may be offered to such of the Men whose times are expired, and who may be unwilling to enter again on this Establishment, to enlist for Bengal.

Agreed that as many men as as nos can spare be sent to Bombay, on such Conveyances as the Gentlemen at Bengal may procure, - and that they be informed that nos shall not fail forwarding to them the first Recruits that may arrive the next Season, unless any extraordinary and unforseen Event at that time shall put it out of our Power.

The Measure recommended by them of entertaining for Bengal such of the Military as may be unwilling to reenlist on this Establishment hath already been followed & nos shall constantly observe it.

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Read a letter from Mr. Alexander Higginson Paymaster to the Bengal Detachment dated 23 Ultimo No. 150 advising of his having orderd to Bengal to attend at Col. Peach's Court Martial and that he should deliver over the Charge of his Employ to Lt. John Forbes.

Mr. Wynch having in his letter of the 6th. Instant to the Civil Department enclosed Copy of one from Mr. Andrews advising that Timmeranee had refused to deliver up the Fort of Mangalapauccum to the Person sent by Sittaramarauze to receive it, and that he had at the same time asserted a Claim to the District of Woralla, the Board think it necessary for the present that the said Fort should be taken Possession of by the Company Resolved therefore that Mr. Wynch be directed to demand the Surrender thereof from Timmeranee, to whom a letter is also to be wrote by the President, and in Case of his refusal to deliver it up, a sufficient Detachment is to be orderd from Chlour or the whole of the Troops there if necessary to compell him to it, either by advancing against that place, or Paddapore itself.

Read a letter from Lieutenant George Bryne No. 181 representing that as he had no Intention of commanding the Horses taken by him to his own use, but advising the Commanding Officer thereof, by whose orders he sent them to Cimbettaur, he hopes the Board will again take into Consideration the Expence he was at in maintaining them & order him to be reimbursed.

As Lieutenant Bryne appears to have acted consistently with his Duty in advising his Commanding Officer of the Horses &c. taken by him & following his orders regarding them, and from which it is evident he had no Interest in them, It is agreed that his Charge for maintaining them be allowed of — And we are the more inclined

to

induced to this, as it cannot be drawn into a Precedent, since it will be necessary to pass an Order that all Plunder & Booty taken by the Companys Troops shall, agreeable to his Majestys Patent, be reserved for our Disposal.

Read a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Butler & the Captains of Artillery No. 182 representing that by the Expence of Cloathing the 5th Company of Artillery Last year the share of Offreckonings to each Captain is very trifling, & that Major Cley and the Executors of Captain Walbank who are entitled to share for a part of the Last year, think it very unreasonable that their Proportion should be Lessen'd by the Expence of Cloathing the 5th Company. They also represent that the Offreckonings of a Company of Artillery fall far short of what the Captains of Infantry receive, and therefore requesting that the Company will be pleased to take the Cloathing into their own hands, and make an Allowance to the Captains, equal to what those in the Infantry receive.

As it appears a hardship upon the Captains of Artillery that their Proportion of Offreckonings should be Lessen'd by the Addition of the 5th Company, and as it has been a Custom whenever a new Corps is formed for the Company to be at the Expence of the first Cloathing. It is agreed that the Cloathing of the 5th Company of Artillery be charged to the Company & and as it is necessary that the Artillery Corps should always be kept compleat, and that all possible Encouragement should be given to the Officers, We are of Opinion that the most equitable Method will be for the Offreckonings of the Artillery & Infantry to be thrown into one fund & to be divided amongst the Captains at the rate of 600 Pag.s ℔ annum as far as it will go, and that the Captains of Artillery by reason of the slow rise in that Corps, be always entitled to

share

Fort St. George 15th Decr. 1769

Shore ~ Agreed therefore that it be recommended to general Smith to propose this mode to the Captains of the Corps and that if they agree to it, that it be made a standing order.

The president lays before the Board a letter from Major Thomas Fitzgerald No. 484 in reply to some aspersions thrown on him by Col. Wood in his Defence delivered in on his Court Martial, relative to the Evidence he gave to the Court, and his Conduct when in pursuit of Hyder Ally.

The Board are fully sensible of the Justness of Major Fitzgeralds recital of his Transactions, which are fresh in our Memory & stands upon our Records ~ The Motions he made to distress the Enemy met with our approbation at the time, and we see no Cause to alter our Opinion of his Conduct.

Read a letter from several of the Captains of the Sepoy Battalions No. 483 requesting that the Payment of their Battalions may be entrusted to them forging their reasons for making such request.

Agreed that the Consideration thereof be deferred till General Smith be present, when we may have the Benefit of his Opinion thereon.

P. Vansittart
Jon. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
John Call
Sam. Ratcliffe
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Bourchier
Henry Brooke
Geo. Mackay

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Received this Day a Letter from Captain George Brown Commanding at Palamcotah dated 5 Instant No. 185 advising of his having in Consequence of the Nabobs desire sent Ensign Bildenbeck of the Nabobs Troops & the Sebundars &c. taken by the Enemy to the Nabob.

At a Consultation Present

Charles Boudehier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings
John Call — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton
James Bourchier

Henry Brooke
George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent on Service — Mr. Brickenden indisposed

The President acquaints the Board that agreeable to the Resolution of last Consultation, he gave out a General order for the revisal of the Sentences passed on Colonel John Wood & Captain Robert Kelly, and sent to the Judge advocate the reasons of the Board for ordering such revisal enclosed in the following Letter.

John Maxwell Stone Esqr.
Judge Advocate

Sir

I have given it out in publick Orders that the Sentences passed by the Court Martial held on Coll. John Wood and Captain Robert Kelly, are to be revised.

As it seems to be consistent with reason that some Cause should appear for requiring a Revisal of the Sentences passed, by the Court Martial held on Coll. John Wood and Captain Robert Kelly, the Board have judged it necessary to furnish you with the Remarks thereon which induced them to Judge such a revisal proper, and which you will be pleased to

Fort St. George 19th Dec.r 1769

to present to the Court, and this they the rather do, as they are not perfectly informed, of the usage in in such Cases. I am.

Sir

Your very obedient Servant

Chas Bourchier

In answer to which the President acquaints the Board that he had received the following letter from the Judge Advocate.

Fort St. George
16th Dec.r 1769

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq.r
President & Governor of Fort St. George

Honble Sir,

I received your letter of the 10th Instant accompanying the remarks of the Board on the Sentences passed on Captain Robert Kelly & Col. John Wood and the reasons which induced the Board to order the same to be revised, which I tender'd to the Court Martial but which they refused to have read, or any Notice taken of them on their Proceedings.

I am with great respect

Honble Sir

Your most Obed.t & most humble Servt.

P. Mc. Stone Judd. Advr.

Fort St. George
18 Dec.r 1769

The President lays before the Board the Sentences passed by the Court Martial on Col. John Wood and Captain Robert Kelly, which have been revised by the Court, and returned confirmed.

With regard to the Sentence passed by the Court Martial on Captain Robert Kelly, the Board think it necessary to make the following remarks thereon.

The Court Martial, gave it as their Opinion upon the Evidence that Captain Kelly did not transmit an exact State of the Provisions in the Garrison of Colar but are also of Opinion that

Fort St. George 19th Decr. 1769 ——

that the report he did make of the Provisions proceeded in a great Measure from his Zeal for the Service. This establishes, as indeed is sufficiently clear from the Evidence, that the State or report so made was knowingly and designedly made not exact, The Board can made no distinction between a report knowingly made not exact; and a false report and a knowingly to make such false report or return comes expressly under the 1st Article of the 4th Section of the Articles of War whereby the Person so offending is to be cashiered. The Board do therefore disapprove of the Sentence passed by the Court Martial upon Captain Kelly.

As it does not appear from the Evidence given at the Court Martial or from any other proofs or Circumstances which have come to our knowledge that Captain Kelly had any Intentions Injurious to the Service and as the Board can Suggest to themselves no other Motives that could induce him to make such a report as he did, but a desire to enhance his own merit, in the Defence of the Place, by exaggerating the Difficulties of every kind, they are much inclined to make a great Distinction - between such motives, however Culpable, and a premeditated Design to injure the Service on which account had the Court Martial passed the Sentence which 2 & 3 of the Article of War under which he falls directs, the Board after approving it as just should have thought the Example so made would have been sufficient to prevent the like Conduct in others and should have thought a subsequent mark of Lenity well applied in restoring Captain Kelly to the Service, and which the Court might with great propriety have recommended. But as the said Court have thought proper to take upon themselves to mitigate the punishment by declaring that the Conduct of

of Captain Kelly does not fall under that article of War & and which the Board are of Opinion it does expressly fall under and that deduced even from the Sentence itself. The Board think it necessary to convince the whole Military Corps that they will themselves supply the Defects of such Sentences and do therefore dismiss Captain Kelly from the Honble Companys Service. Which the Secretary is ordered to signify to him.

This done the Board think proper here to Note that they wish nevertheless to have an Opportunity after having given this Example to restore Captain Kelly again to the Service and that in Case he should of his own accord make a proper Apology for his Conduct, they shall consider favorably of his Plea.

The Board then proceed to make such remarks on the Sentences of the Court Martial on the several articles of the Charge exhibited against Col. John Wood and such Observations on his Journal Counsel as appear necessary for the Information of our Honble Masters. It being late in the Day adjourned till tomorrow Evening.

Wednesday 5th Decr 6 P.M.

The Board having met agreeable to Adjournment, proceed in their remarks & Observations on the Sentences of the Court Martial passed on Colonel Wood —

Adjourn'd till tomorrow Morning.

Thursday 25th Decr

The Board met agreeable to Adjournment

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Remarks & Judgment Further Observations of
of the Board in the Sentence of the Board on the Conduct of Co.
the Court Martial on Col: Wood. Wood &c.

The Board having — The Board having as on the
with great Assiduity attended this opposite side given their Judg-
the Course of several successive ment upon the several Sentences
Days to the reading of the proced- pased by the General Court Mar-
ings in the Tryal of Col: John tial upon Col: John Wood confirm-
Wood and having duely and ing their remarks to the Words
maturely considerd the Charge, of the Charge, the Evidence and
the Evidence, and the several the Sentences: They think it proper
Sentences given by the General for the Information of the Honble
Court Martial in Consequence Court of Directors to make some
thereof; proceed now to recond further Observations, which, as
their remarks, Opinion, and they do not arise immediately
Judgment thereon, in manner from the Evidence given on the
following. Tryal, seemed not properly admiss-
ble in pronouncing upon the Sen-
tences since those Sentences ought to
result from Evidence and consequent-
ly the Judgment also thereon.

Article 1st. In this article Colonel Article 1st. After the Capture
Wood is charged with appropri- of Daraampury in February 1768
-ating to his own use sundry the Board in a letter to Col: Wood
Stores and Provisions taken in dated the 5th March 1768 commu-
one or more of the Enemys forts nicated to him their general plan
or Magazines or the produce for reducing all the Enemys
thereof. The Charge does not ex- Country to the Southward of that
press Military Stores. The dis- place and on this side the pafes
-tinction the Board make, and the Charge and Conduct of that
which they believe is usually Expedition was committed to him,
made he

made, is, that Artillery and Arms he was in that Letter told that
of every kind, and all manner of the Companys Troops Guns and
Articles appertaining thereunto, Stores were to be removed out of
and all kinds of ammunition, are the conquerd Places, that the
described and distinguished by the Nabob would send Sepoys or
Terms Military Stores; and that Sibbendy and would send a pro-
Grain and Provisions of every son of some Consequence with
kind laid up in Magazines or Sunnds to manage the Countries,
Storehouses for the Sustenance and this Letter it is true is not so explic-
Support of the Garrison of any cit as it might and doubtless
Fort, are comprehended and dis- would have been had there been
tinguished by the Word Stores. any apprehension of the mis-
according to the Definition, the conduct which has since ap-
Word Stores will not necessarily peared for no particular ones
imply Military Stores. If therefore or Instructions are therein given
the Court in declaring that it the disposal of the
does not appear that any Stores Grain, Stores, and other things
were sold or disposed of by Co. that might be found or taken
Wood or by any one else for his and the reason is plain the
Use - mean to acquit him of Board never meant to Counte-
him of the Sale and appropria- nance or authorize Plunder
tion of the Military Stores - they and as to what might be found
acquit him of what he was in the Forts it is the Duty of
not charged with. If by Stores every Commanding Officer
they do not mean Military Stores without particular ones to
but such, as by the foregoing make a faithful report of them
Definition, are comprehended and by the Articles of War they
by that Term, then the Judgment are to be reserved for the Service.
thereon is included in the Pre- Col. Wood in order to elude the
ceeding part of the Sentence Charge of appropriating the
on this Article. To wit "that Grain &c. found in the several
he Forts

he did take Grain and Provisions from the several Forts for the use of the Army — 2dly that the necessity of the Service obliges him to do so — 3dly that the said Grain and Provisions were sold by his Order and direction — and 4th that he is accountable to the Nabob for the amount.

1st That it is fully and clearly to is the above quoted letter dated proved Col. Wood did take grain from the 5th March 1760. It is true that Provisions from the several Forts an agreement was made with the for the use of the Army, the Board Nabob that every thing which admit, but not that the whole should be conquerd or taken in the Grain and Provisions taken the Enemys Forts or Countries from the several Forts was applied should be delivered over to him in to the uses of the Army. For it Consideration whereof he promising appears to the Board by several to gratify the Army but this a- Circumstantial Evidences and agreement is Subsequent to that particularly by those of Sergeant Letter and bears date the 8th Johnson, Messrs Baker, Buso- April following. This Agreement -petty Lingam &c. that Quantities never was by authority signifie of Grain taken out of the Fort &c to Col: Wood, if it had, he would Grain were sold when the army have been charged with breach of was in another part of the Coun- Orders since he did not comply -try. 2dly That the necessity's of the with it for notwithstanding Service obliged him to take the any agreements between Us Grain &c from the Forts &c- and the Nabob the Company's -posing those necessitys were as- Officers are still accountable to -mitted, it could to apply only to that Us as the Company's representa- part of the Grain which was -tives and not to the Nabob for

employ'd

employd to relieve those necessities for the Performance of such part
and not to that part which was the of the Agreement as may becom-
ewise dispose of, but when the Committed to them respectively but
denee upon the 5th Article is ensi- as that Agreement was never
dered it becomes doubtful whether given an order to Cl. Wood the
those necessities were not artificial is charged Simply with appro-
and if that is made out then the printing the Grain &c. The
necessity, far from extenuating, which according to Custom did
greatly aggravates the degree of not provide Sepoys on Subsidy
guilt charged under this part of sufficient for the Garrisons of all the
the Article.

3 This Judgment of the Court therefore Detachments of the Com-
establishes and the Board is of opinion Sepoys were left and in some
mion that the Evidence fully and the Rebels, but neither in theme
clearly warrants it) that the Grain on the other did Cl. Wood deliver
and Provisions so taken out of the own the Stores of Grain & Provi-
Forts were sold by Cl. Wood's Order or any one Article of them
and Direction. Qui facit per to the Rebels Manager Mons
alterum facit per se, therefore Mr Barker or any other of the Re-
Wood sold the Grain and Pro- bels People they were in every
visions. he acknowledges himself place committed to the Charge of
in his Defence to be accountable Cl. Wood's own Servants. Col.
the Court also adjudge him to be Wood never rendered any ac-
so, the question is to whom he count in any one Instance either
bears the Company Commission by letter, or otherwise to the Pre-
and now employed in this Service sident & Council whether any
under the Sole Orders of their and what Grain Stores & Pro-
Representatives and cannot by visions were found in any
his Commission account with any one of the Forts Places he took
but the Company or their repress- from the Enemy. It does not
tatives. he has not accounted, he appear, it is no where alledged
has
and

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has not attempted to prove that he has and we do not believe that he ever accounted or intended to account with rendered any account of them with them. The proceeds of the Grains to the Nabob or to any other Person sold by him remains therefore exceptions only that after his appropriated to his Use as is charged arrival at Madras in Decr. in this article. 1768 having been recalled from

1st That he is accountable to the the command of the Army the Nabob for the amount. The President did apply to him for Board is of Opinion that the an account or a return of the Court Martial is not competent Military Stores and Provision to pronounce this Judgment, he left in the several Forts in the cause no power is anywhere charged Southern Countries in Consequence that can enforce it and it is a whereof he declared to the pre- Contradiction in Terms to say that sident several returns by he is accountable where he cannot which there appeared to be would be compelled to account. For all quantities of Grain in the several which reasons the President & several Forts. and excepting also Council Disapprove of the the Account, such as it is, which Sentence passed by the General appears at the close of his Court Martial on this Article of Charge and which is said to the Charge.

have been sent to the Nabob after Col. Wood's return to this Place from Trichinapoly which was about the Month of July last, near 12 Months after the Reduction of those Forts & Countries. This is not all Col. Wood never did in any one Instance after he marched from Daramporey in Feby. or March 1768 inform the President and Council that

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that any Difficulty occurred in
supplying the Detachment un-
der his Command with Provision
or that he had or was under any
necessity of drawing out of any
of the Forts he had taken any
part of the Grain and Provisi-
on found in them for that use, or
to supply the Necessities of the
Army. The Board always un-
derstood that the Country which
Col. Wood was sent to reduce
was a very plentiful Country &
they see no Cause from any thing
that has since appeard to judge
otherwise, so that the Board all
along concluded (for they never
heard to the Contrary till some-
time after) that the Army was
supplied in the manner that has
generally been the usage, that
is to say, that the Inhabitants
brought their Grain and Provi-
sion for Sale in the Bazar
of the Army paying a moderate
Duty thereon concerning which
we shall speak further under
that head. Bad such Necessity
really existed and that Colonel
Wood had found it necessary
to draw the Garrison Stores of
Grain

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Grain from the Forts for the Sup-
port of the Army, can it be doubted
whether or not it was Col. Wood's
Duty to have advised Us thereof.
Had he done so common Sense &
reason must have suggested one
of these two Resolutions, either
to supply the Forts with fresh Stores
from other places if practicable
or if that could not be done, to dem-
olish them. but to draw out the
Provisions from the Forts without
using our endeavors to replace them
and yet to leave Garrisons and
Valuable Stores in those Forts to
fall a Sacrifice to the Enemy
is a Conduct on the highest degree
unwarrantable even had those Stores
and Provisions been necessary for the
Army and faithfully so applied,
But if it should appear that they
were withdrawn for private Gain
and yet that such an Act should
have
passed uncensured by a General
Court Martial if that same
General Court Martial shall take
upon them to decide that an
Officer bearing the Company's Com-
mission only, and in that Character
employed by the Company or their
Representatives and receiving
his

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his orders solely from them is not accountable to them but to an Independant Prince from whom he can not, and from whom he cannot receive Orders, and to whom he cannot be compelled to by any Law or by any legal authority to account for Transactions on Consequence of his Commission from the Company Principles such as these are full of dangerous Consequences and the Exertion of our utmost Authority becomes necessary to check them until more effectual remedy can be applied by our Superiors.

Article 2. The first article from Article 2. It has been found
precludes only such Grain and impracticable at all times since
Provisions as were laid up in the have had Troops in the field
Storeby the Circar or Government to supply them with Sheep and
for the use of the Garrisons This Caste for Provision by purchase
Article takes in all other Grain made from the Inhabitants
Cattle and every thing else which Voluntarily or their fear even
was taken from the Enemy and in the Carnatick the Nabobs
can be comprehended within the Orders to his annual have
meaning of the Terms Plunder generally proved ineffectual either
& Booty all which is granted therefore upon such occasions
to the Company by his late been found necessary to send
Majesty's Patent. It appears Detachments of Sepoys to the
to the Board by positive Evidence parts in the Neighbourhood
of
That

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that various quantities of Grain of the Army to drive in Flocks &
were by Col. Wood's Servants taken heads of Cattle, an account of
out of the Fort, Pettahs and pric thereof taken of such as are fit for
vate Bouses, sold in the Bazar the purpose the rest are re-
by his Servants, the Money re-turned to the Owners and they
reived by his Servants and paid are paid by the Contractor for
to Col. Wood. It appears to the Those that are kept according
Board by positive Evidence that to a rate which has been settled
a Number of Brass potts were by the Whole. This has been
seized, sold by Col. Wood's Servants the Usage in the Carnatick
and the Money paid to him, it and if such difficulties attend
appears by positive Evidence that the procuring of Cattle for
great Numbers of Cattle were Provisioning the Country of our
sold to the Contractor for Victualling friend and ally they cannot
the Europeans of the Army and the reasonably be supposed to be
Money paid to Col. Wood and it less in an Enemys Country.
is very Circumstantially proved The Contractors Agent therefore
that the said Cattle were taken by was always obliged to apply to
force in the Enemys Countries Col. Wood for his assistance in
and it does not appear by a procuring the Cattle and Sheep
Single Instance that any of them necessary for Victualling the Euro-
were ever purchased or paid for peans and the Price of all that
by Col. Wood or acquired by any were so obtained was paid by the
other means than that of force. Contractors Agent to Col. Wood
It appears that large Quantities and not to the Proprietors of the
of Grain found in the Pettah Cattle who never appeared. Besides
of Vroad were sold by Col. Woods these, it appears by a letter from
Servants some of the proceeds. Mr. Hay at Trichinapoly (re-
paid to other Servants of Col. Wood-ter'd in the proceedings of the
for his Service. It appears that Committee of Enquiry) that great
a parcell of Rice sent from Quantities of Cattle and other things
Coimbetore were

Coimbatore to Connelly was under more cover by Col. Wood to Indiscriminate the Charge of Col. Wood's Servants property and disposed of them by and part Sale. The General Order Nov. 1782 Monkey was prevented Martial nevertheless give it from attending at the Court Martial as their opinion that the trial by a dangerous Precedent Charge under this Article is the Evidence could not appear not sufficiently proved and to those proceedings. Col. Wood has therefore acquit Col. Wood not proved in a single Instance thereof. It appear on the Contrary to the President & Council, that the Charge is sufficiently proved and they do therefore Disapprove of the said Sentence.

that he ever paid the proprie-
tors for any of those Cattle, there-
need not many Arguments to in-
duce belief (if all other Proofs were
Deficient) that all these Cat-
were taken by force as plunder.
Col. Wood has endeavoured to prove
that the Existence of the Patent
under which the claim is made of
the Plunder or Booty on behalf
of the Company was not known
because it does not appear to have
been
given out in general Orders. It
does not appear to us that it was
necessary to observe that form.
Certain it is that the Existence
of such a Patent was well known
to the whole Army at the Re-
duction of Pondicherry and other
Places about that time, & since
it created great altercations with
the Kings Officers in which all
the Company's Officers were engaged

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interested and most of the prime
pal Officers now on this Establishment
were Eight in the Service at that
time. and Col: Wood himself at
that time acted as Quarter Mas-
ter General to the Army.

Article 3 It appears by the Evidence of Serjeant Johnson that before the Coimbattore is a Col: Woods Convoys were employd very plentiful Grain Country in carrying Grain out of the Fort of it had been undisturbed till Croad from about the 20th June Col: Woods Arrival there it is till about the time that Colonel Lawley credible therefore that Frischman arrived there which such a Scarcity should undoubtedly was in the Month of October Col: prevail, it is true that it was Wood marched from that place Custom with the Inhabitants finally about the 23d August to an those Countries where the join the Army under Col: Smith Nature of the Ground will admit the Grain which was so coming it, to Bury their Grain but di- out after He left the Country is also true that there are ways with his Detachment could of discovering it and Col: Wood not be for the use and necessity himself endeavors to prove of that Detachment, that Grain that the followers of the army at least might have been de- sabsisted by the Grain which posited in the Fort as Stores, It they found in that manner appears by the Evidence of And it is equally certain that Meerza Baaker that Ap- good Usage, Protection and an plied to Col: Woods people for advantageous price will gene that Grain for that purpose rally induce the Inhabitants and offerd to pay for it but they to bring their Grain to Market would not let him have it. But if the Case really were as By Col: Frischmans Evidence it Col: Wood would have it before that

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it appears that upon the Rice that the Scarcity was so great
was carried from Coimbatore to that he could not lay any Store
Collonel by Col. Wood's people & of Provision in the Forts certainly
was deposited in a Choultry that he might to have demolished
under their Care there was after his the places that could not be
Departure whence it appeared stored and not have repaired
not only whilst Col. Wood remain'd here Men, Artillery and valuable
with the Detachment in the Stores to be left as they afterwards
Coimbatore Country but even after were in places thus unprovided.
his Departure his Agents were
employed in removing & selling
Grains all which (not to quote
any other Instances) might have
been laid up in the Forts as
Store. The Court is nevertheless
of Opinion that it does not ap-
pear Col. Wood had it in his
Power to lay in Provisions in
the different Forts and do there-
fore acquit him of the Charge
contained in this Article. But
it appears to the President
and Council from the Evidence
above quoted that the Quantity
of Grain therein mentioned
might have been laid in a
Broad and therefore they Dis-
approve of the Sentence passed
on this article of the Charge.

Article 8th It appears by a Letter from the President and Council

Article 9th It is very Certain that it has generally been the Custom

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Council to Col: Wood Commanding Officer at Trichinapoly dated 12 Nov.r 1767 that they recommended to the Commanding Officer who the President Council and Board should march a Detachment they not publickly Authorised it was order'd, to provide a good Bazar for at least 1000 Carriage Bullocks for Grain, and by adding these Words "he (the Commanding Officer) his Expences in the Field if he "will soon be reimbursed by the Sale of Grain in his Bazar where the "price must be proportionably en- "creased" it may with great propriety be inferred that they Authorise the Commanding Officer to be con- cerned in the Grain sold in the Bazar of the Detachment. but appears that this was the Principle on which Gen.l Lawrence simply, acquitted Col: Wood of the Charge. The President & Council would have approved the Sentence was never understood alike by the before quoted Letter the President & Council never meant to authorise the Commanding Officers of Detachments generally to be concerned in the grain & provisions sold in the Bazars of the Army. But as the Court have added that it appear'd Col: Wood acted no otherwise with regard to the Bazar than what has been

the Court Martial upon this ground- which Gen.l Lawrence acted who sometimes received its Charge. The President & Council and sometimes did not but it was never understood that the Merchant who sold the Grain and Provisions in the Bazar but only that he see" a Moderate Duty it is the Interest of a prudent Commanding Officer to encourage the people to bring their Articles for Sale because the greater the Quantity sold the greater is his profit but in the Case of being himself the Mer- chant

been the constant practice with a Merchant it certainly becomes
their Commanding Officers ever his Interest to prevent either from
the Service and that the Person bringing their Articles either by sea
does not appear to have suffered paying Exorbitant Duties or other-
from the Concern he had otherwise because the less the Quantity
Buxar, the President & Council brought for Sale by others the more
Disapprove of the Sentence with the price of his own he obtained
because altho it appears to have The Permission given to
been the Practice of other Com. the Corps from the Board of that
manding Officers to receive Nov.r 5/67 is a singular Instance
Duties on the Buxar it does upon a Singular Occasion the
not appear that any more ever great distress the Army under
authorised to act as Col. Wood Col. Smith had then lately suffered
did in imposing exorbitant was the inducement and least the
Duties and it does appear that Inhabitants should again be dri-
the Service did suffer thereby ven by the Enemy's Horse from
as will be more clearly stated supplying the Buxar as formerly
under the next Article. it was recommended to the Comman-
ding Officer of that Detachment
to bring a large Quantity of Grain
within him from a Place where it
was plenty & Cheap and as an
encouragement to him to do so
the prospect of Gain was offerd
to him but it was never meant
that the Permission should extend
to an Expedition undertaken four
Months afterwards in a plentiful
Country where the same reason
did not subsist. Had Col. Wood done
as other officers have done as far as

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as ever came to the knowledge of the Board that is to say had he only levied a reasonable and moderate Duty on the Bazar the President & Council should never have entertained a thought of obliging that upon him as a Crime as a proof of which they beg leave to refer to their Minutes of Consultations the 26th December 1768 where they give their Sentiments on the practice of Collecting such a Duty before this Court hereof was intended. But since the Court seem by this Decision to consider it as a right and by the Sentence now passed Countenances it in a Degree of great excess it becomes necessary to assign some limits which shall be a subject of further Consideration.

Article 5th Qui facit per alium facit per se (who does a thing by another does it himself) is an Axiom that never should never have entered my head had I not already quoted under the first certain an Idea of calling Co. article it is again necessary under Wood to a Court Martial for this Article. The Colonel of this collecting a Duty on the Bazar Bazar was an officer appointed had that Duty been Measure by Col. Wood to direct, regulate and not prejudicial to the Ser. and Controul the Transactions vice, it is not the use but the and management of the Bazar, abuse that we mean to re-

it appears by incontestible Evidence that Duties were imposed, it appears by Circumstantial Evidence that very Exhibitant Duties were imposed for it appears by the Evidence of Captain Cooke and Captain Hopkins that at a small Distance from the Camp at Coimbatore their Servants bought Grain for them at about the same time that in the Camp Bazar it sold for 10 or 12 Measures for a Rupee & that the Bazar People were obstructed in bringing in Rice and paddy for Sale is confirmed by Command ant Shaik Ebrahim, Subadar, Cattabulla and Meerza Bauker. Whether the Cutwal accounted with Col. Wood for the whole Duties or whether he levied them for a Specifick Sum is not material he acting by Col. Woods authority his acts are therefore Col. Wood's for it does not appear that he was punished upon Complaint but only removed from that Employ to another equally pernicious and Lucrative. The General reprehend. In all Cases of Judicial Enquiry great Precision is necessary it is a known Maxim that it is better many guilty Persons should escape than that one innocent should suffer. But in our Characters of Representatives of the Company a greater Scope is necessary. The good of the Service is the great object before Us, our Deliberations therefore ought to be settled by fixed & precise points of Evidence but by known Truths in what way soever they reach Us. The Fact then appears to Us to be that Col. Wood considered all the Grain that was taken in the conquered Countries as his own. has the Inhabitants been encouraged to bring their Provisions to market Col. Wood could not with any Colour have set a higher price in the Bazar on that Grain which he considered as his own than what the Country People could afford to Sell for, whether the people were discouraged by the Imposition of Exorbitant Duties or by any other means is not material if the Fact be clear that they were discouraged. This

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General Court Martial never-this might well be inferred Nevertheless it is of Opinion that it does think (if there were no other proof) not appear that Col: Wood caused from the answer made by Capt. or permitted Violence to be done to Cook when being Cross examined to persons bringing Provisions by Col: Wood and asked by him or necessaries to Camp for sale what he thought were the proper for the use of the Army and by Methods which ought to have do therefore acquit him of the been taken to procure Rice and Charge. But as it appears other- other Provisions for the Garri- wise to the President & Council sons, he replyed "Good treatment, upon the Evidence cited they do a free and open Market and a therefore Disapprove of the punctual payment for what- said Sentence. ever may be brought". This it is true is matter of Opinion, or Instance of what has happened may enforce it. When Colonel Donald Campbell marched with a Detachment from Kistna- gerry in June 1768 thro' the passes to reduce Venkatigerry- pedanaig dergum &c. being then in the Heart of the Enemys Country he gave out strict orders against plundering and doing Violence to the Inhabitants notwithstanding which some of their people did plunder, but a Complaint being brought before him by the injured people he immediately in their presence caused one of the Plunderers to be

Fort St. George 28th Dec. 1769

it appears by incontestible Evidence that Duties were imposed, it appears by Circumstantial Evidence that very Exorbitant Duties were imposed for it appears by the Evidence of Captain Cooke and Captain Hopkins that the Representatives of the Company at a small Distance from the Camp at Coimbatore their Servants bought Grain for them at about the same time that in the Camp Bazar it sold for 10 or 12 Measures for a Rupee & that the People were obstructed in bringing in Rice and paddy for Sale is confirmed by Emmaundy Sheik Ebrahim, Subadar, Cattabulla and Meera Bauker. Whether the Cutwal accounted with Col. Wood for the whole Duties or whether he found them for a Specifick Sum is not material he acted by Col. Woods authority his acts are therefore Col. Woods for it does not appear that he was punished upon Complaint but only removed from that Employ to another equally pernicious and Lucrative. The Ground of Complaint. In all Cases of Judicial Enquiry great Precision is necessary it is a known Maxim that it is better many guilty Persons should escape than that one innocent Man should suffer. But in our Case the Representatives of the Company's Servants have not to be satisfied with formal & precise proofs of Evidence but the known Truths of Facts. The Fact then appears to us to be that Col. Wood considered all the Grain that was taken in the conquerd Countries as his own. had the Inhabitants been encouraged to bring their Provisions to market Col. Wood could not with any Colour have set a higher price in the Bazar on that Grain which he considerd as his own than what the Country People could afford to Sell for, whether the People were discouraged by the Imposition of Exorbitant Duties or by any other means is not material if the Fact be clear that they were discouraged by this

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General Court Martial never = this might well be inferred Nevertheless it is of Opinion that it does think (if there were no other proof) not appear that Col: Wood caused from the answer made by Captn. or permitted Violence to be done to Cook when being Cross examined to persons bringing Provisions by Col: Wood and asked by him or necessaries to Camp for sale what he thought were the proper for the use of the Army and by Methods which ought to have do therefore acquit him of the been taken to procure Rice and Charge. But as it appears other = other Provisions for the Garri = wise to the President & Council = sons, he replyed - "Good treatment, upon the Evidence cited they do a free and open Market and a therefore Disapprove of the punctual payment for what = said Sentence. = ever may be brought." This it is true is matter of Opinion, or Instance of what has happened may enforce it. When Colonel Donald Campbell marched with a Detachment from Kistna = gurry in June 1768 this the peopes to reduce Venkatigurry pedanaig deurgum &c. being then in the Heart of the Enemys Country he gave out strict orders against plundering and doing Violence to the Inhabitants notwithstanding which some of his people did plunder, but a Complaint being brought before him by the injured people he immediately in their presence caused one of the Plunderers to

be

be changed, the Effect it produced was that plundering ceased Tranquillity was established in the Minds of the people and he had a plan recommended the Detachment which fell Bazar which [illegible] was until he was joined by the Army before Pondicherry in July.

Article 6th The General Court Martial has acquitted the Weak Spirits the mass of wholesome of the Charge mass in this Article ingredients are Arrack and because it appears to the Court that Pernicious the Spirit Common the Permission given by Lieutenant Colonel Pearse for the Delivery of Paniar Arrack should for the use of Paniar in the Army was necessary for distilled principally from Toddy the good of the Service and because it does not appear that Toddy and if so distilled and kept he encouraged or connived at a proper time might be as little Drunkenness among the Troops prejudicial as any other distilled It appears to the President & Spirit. But as it is not practicable Council that the Sale of Paniar Arrack was licensed & allowing to obtain sufficient quantity of by Col: Wood, that he received Toddy which would also be costly. a large Consideration for such Liquor Drugs are substituted Licence, that the Sale was un- and amongst them one of a limited, and that the like pro- very intoxicating Nature called hibition did not prevail in our ar- by the Natives Duby, the use mies before the siege of Madura of which is expressly prohibited but has since - It appears to the in the Coolie for the Arrack President & Council that a li- Farm at this Settlement. The mitted and moderate quantity of knowledge of this Fact is sufficient good Spirits may be proper, at without any arguments to evince

Times the

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Times for the Indian as well as Eu- the bad tendency of an unlimited
ropean Troops. But it appears to them Sale of such Spirits in our Camps
also that the unlimited Sale of such Spirits in our Camps
is pernicious & Spirit as pariar anath good Grounds the Declaration
is injurious to the Service. Hap- made to suit that the practice
pears to them likewise that Down of permitting the Sale of Liquors
kenness did prevail and that an the Camp Bazars has obtained an
unlimitted License to Sell that the Siege of Madura. Having
which was the Cause of Drunken- already had this Subject before
ness and which produced a profit Vizier Consultation the 23d Jany
to the Commanding Officer was a and 28th. March last to which
connivance at Drunkenness which We beg Leave to refer we shall
is contrary to good order and Mili- only add that it appears to us
tary Discipline - The President highly expedient that the pra
and Council do therefore disapprove the practice restraining
of the Sentence passed by the Court
of Martial on this article.

Article 7th. It appears by Genl Smiths Evidence that on the 6th. September 1768 he marched with his Division of the Army at 2 o'Clock in the morning halted but a few Minutes in the pas- sent Opinion of Col. Woods abili- of Conveyance which he commu- nicated to Col. Wood (whom with his Division he met in that pass) the Intelligence he had received of the Enemy, both Divi- sions then marched on in quest of the Enemy, came in sight of them and pursued under an im- pression

Article 7, 8th & 9th. As these three Ar- -ticles relate to Col. Woods Conduct as an Officer. The Board think it proper to observe once for all that although they had certainly conceived a very indiff- -erent Opinion of Col. Woods abili- ties as a Commanding Officer from many concurring Accounts of Col. Woods Misconduct they had no Intention of calling him to answer for the

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Intense hot Sun until near three the same before a General Court Martial
o Clock in the afternoon that his Trial because they thought, and dont
Cause by this time were quite fatigued none think his Adversaries proceeded
and he often made fatigued from any wilful neglect but for
ing marched above 12 hours, that realizing want of those abilities which
perceiving the Enemy was deter- Characterise the General. It was in-
mined not to engage and could deed the Opinion of some intelligent
march three Miles whilst he Officers that Col: Wood might himself
marched two, to continue the to have demanded a Court Martial
pursuit would expose his men to to clear his conduct which stood
the insult of the Enemys Ca- arraigned throughout the Colony.
valry without tending in any But when General Smith his
one point to the good of the Commanding Officer by way of
Service he determined to halt & reproach to the President Honored
signified such his Intention to and to Contrast his own Conduct with the
Col: Wood with his advice to Col: Woods thought fit in his
him to do the same. Letter to the Board of the 5th March
1769 Para 8th & 17th to recall the Sub-
It appears also by ject, after having resumed the
Gen: Smiths Evidence that Col: Command of the Army and had
Woods Detachment had made every Opportunity of informing
very long and fatiguing marches himself Minutely of Col: Woods
and that his Men stood in great Conduct from the Officers who had
need of refreshment. been present and under his Com-
It appears by Captain mand at the time, the Board
Kirkers Evidence that Col: Woods then thought the matter could
Detachment had marched that not rest so, and as soon as Cir-
morning at 5 o Clock. According cumstances would permit, proposed a
to General Smiths it was near Court of Enquiry, the result of
three, according to Captain Kirker which might, or might not make
about one o Clock, when they it necessary to proceed Further in a
halted, the Medium is that Judicial
the

the Detachment had marched / Judicial Enquiry. Col: Wood it
about nine hours and over ploughs is true as he says in his Defen
Ground the greatest part of the c. rejected it with Contempt and
way according to Capt.n Kirker. — Then demanded a General Court

The Inference we draw Martial when the matter came
from these premises is that it is to this point it was thought pro-
impossible but that both the per that every party his Counsel
Men and Cattle of both Detach- which had been arraigned should
ments must have been greatly undergo an enquiry at the same
fatigued at the time General time.
Smith halted and sent his Advice
to Col: Wood to do so.

Article 7th. Besides the
Every Evidence is quer- remarks made by the Board on
tioned whether they saw the Enemys the Sentence of the Court Mar-
Infantry and not one say any- tial it is proper here to take
of the Enemys Infantry. Notice that General Smith

Gen.l Smith, Major in his Evidence without any
Bonjour, Capt: Stout & Kirker just Cause seems to take offence
are all of opinion that no ad- at this Enquiry which himself
vantage could be gain'd by the had in a great measure occasion'd
pursuit. by the aforemention'd 8.th Para.

The Draft Cattle to the of his Letter of the 5.th March 1769
Guns are said to be bad, that was he observes that it is necessary
a circumstance which could not he should obviate the improp-
have been unknown to Col. Wood riety of his appearing as an Evi-
and prudence dictates that the dence against Col: Wood when he
attempt should be proportioned to could have brought him to an
the means. account himself if he had been

Notwithstanding all guilty of Disobedience when
these Circumstances to wit, the under his Command. in the
great fatigue of both Detachments. first Place Col: Wood is not
charged

That

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that G. Smith had called on the charged with Disobedience of account that he had signified it G. Smith was called neither for to Col. Wood, that he had advised nor against but to give advice him to halt also, he nevertheless Stole of the Transactions of the pushed on all the Guns more Day in which the Board see not able to keep up and all the no Impropriety. As to the reasons none but the Enemys Cavalry assigned for sending his advice were in sight, the Consequence upon so important and Critical was that as soon as the Enemy an Occasion instead of his own from a rising Ground discovered the Board will be silent and the advantage which presented Leave them to speak for themselves. It is not foreign to the Subject to observe here that the Draught Bullocks so often mentiond to Col. Woods Guns had brought those Guns over a very rugged Country from Dindegul to the Place where this pursuit happend. In speaking of the Draught Cattle no opportunity to ever last of describing them as very bad, not to enter on that Subject here which has been treated elsewhere, We beg only that this reflection may be made. Whether Cattle that could perform a march of 120 or 13 hours as Col. Smiths did or even 9 hours as Col. Woods did over plough'd ground after a Month of about 300 Miles,

answer

Col. Woods Division he availed himself of it appears by Capt. Kirkers Evidence that he commanded the advanced Guard, that when the Enemy made the motion to charge the rear he marched on by Col. Woods rear towards a little Fort & some small Rocks distant 5 or 600 yards where the Line followed him & formed, with what intent does not appear, if it were to take post why was the pursuit thus obstinately pressed on contrary to the advice of the Commanding Officer to be obliged at last to take post.

The Opinion of the Court

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Court Martial nevertheless is answer the Idea that must be
that the Conduct of Col: Wood found of them from the other
in this pursuit does not merit Description of them.
the least Censure and they do
therefore acquit him of the
Charge contained in this Arti-
cle.

The President and Council
are of Opinion that Col. Woods
Conduct in the said pursuit
arose from Ardour and an
earnest desire to come up
with an engage the Enemy
but that his Conduct was ob-
stinate, rash, and injudicious
as the President and Council
therefore cannot assent to the
Terms of his Acquittal they
must disapprove the Sentence.

Article 8th Upon this Article Article 8th Nothing is so
the Court is of Opinion that the difficult as to arrive at Truth.
Action of Mulwagal was on This Action has been variously
Ground disadvantageous to der-represented. The first accounts
ciplined Troops – but that it ap-were the most favorable and the
pears to have been the Intention Enemy were said to have sustained
of Col: Wood to have engaged on great Loss, it appears afterwards
Ground more proper – that he that their Loss was very inconsi-
was prevented by the Line siderable and there is reason to
not advancing to his assis, the conclude that they had gained
Court therefore acquit him. great advantage. for a Negotiation
The Sum of the Evidence appears having been opend with the field
Deputies

Col. Fort St. George 21. Dec.r 1769

appears to the President & Council Deputies for peace and the Day
this.

before this action Hydres Vâ-

About 9 o'Clock in the
morning of the 4th. October 1768 Ultimate
Col Woods Detachment being
encamped near the Pettah of
Mallavagul a large Body of
the Enemy appeared on the
right of the Encampment
by their Motion it was thought
their Purpose was to throw pro-
visions into the Fort on the
Top of the Hill, Captain
Villiers Fitzgerald's Battalion
of Sepoys was order'd out to
prevent it. Col. Wood with
two Companys of Sepoys and a
Gun advanced between me
two Miles L.t Col. Laing was
the Officer next in Command
to Lt. Wood, nevertheless he knew
not for what purpose Fitzgerald's
Battalion was ordered out or
that Lt. Wood was gone out
or where he was gone till he
heard somebody say he had taken
away the picquet when Colonel
Wood had advanced some part of
the way he sent Orders to Lt.
Laing concerning which the Evi-
dences do not agree whether

veil having returned to him for
Ultimate orders together with
a Vacquil from the Deputies,
immediately after this action
he dismissed the Deputies
Vacquil with the Answer that
he would neither give money nor
Country.

Difficult as it is to dis-
criminate the real Fact from
the Spurious Representative it
is almost as difficult wholly
to suppress the truth, it will at
times start forth unawares and
out run Intention. An Instance
of this record under the last
Article in speaking of the Draught
Cattle another occurs here. Col.
Wood seems to aim in his Cross
Examination of the Witness
at proving that he could not
have gained a more convenient
Ground that on which he en-
gaged, because his Guns could
not have been drawn off owing
to the Steepness of the Cattle.
Every Witness is questioned to this
point and every witness Testifies
that they were lead. It has been

they

granted

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they were to strike the Camp granted on another plan that
lodge the Baggage in the Fort they were not and could not be
and be in readiness, Captain in good Condition and the reasons
Murphy absents the first, Lt. are assigned the point therefore
Col: Laing the Second. Col: Wood to be ascertained to the degree
having advanced near two of Coomes or in other words the
Miles as aforesaid with the two State & Condition. Captain
2 Company of Sepoys & Guns Stout an Artillery officer being
after sometime perceived grade asked whether he could have known
Numbers of the Enemy than off his Guns without the help of
he expected and sent Captain the Infantry if the Line had
Murphy to over the picquet retreated, answers he could not,
of the Army to Succour him and adds as the reason. The Bul-
the picquet accordingly command Cocks were so very bad. Captain
and came up just in time to Stout had probably at that mo-
same thing asky which together ment forgot he had just said be-
with the picquet their retreated for that a good many of the
to Rock and remained thereat. Bullocks were killed and that
coming to Captain Hopkins most of the Lascars & Bullockdri-
till the Line came up and re-vers runaway & Captain Stout pro-
lieved them but according to -bably did not recollect that in the
Capt. Nelson (who joined Col: former part of his Evidence he
Wood some time after the pic: had said that when Col: Laing
-quet had joined him) the whole was marching from the En-
upon the appearance of a large-courageous to Succour Col:
body of the Enemy moving again Wood he directed him Captain
-Early towards them began to re-Stout to draw his Guns out of
-treat & had retreated about two Miles when the the Line and go on with them
Line very opportunely appeared as fast as possible Expedition to
and relieved them this was about Succour Col: Wood who was in
11 o'Clock and from this time the imminent Danger of being cut

whole

off

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whole is so confused that neither plan or Design can be clearly collected from the Evidence.

When Col. Wood had ad- vanced to the Distance of near 2 Miles from his Line with so small a party as two Company of Sepoys and one Gun and found the Enemys Number appearing greater than he could apprehend he immediately retreated with that party to the Picquet & with whole back to the Line there appears nothing at that time to have prevented it For it appears by Captain Murphy's Evidence that Col. Wood has himself rode from the advanced party to the pic- quet and back again and when Captn Murphy some time after was sent for the Picquet he found their Tents Struck and every thing ready to march. It appears that the Ground where the picquet had joined the ad- vanced Party and from which they had retreated was a much more advantageous ground for our Army to engage on than that on which they did engage, and

off notwithstanding which dis- -gorse the Guns it seems could not march Line, It is submitted

whether the Cattle that drew the Guns could be such as they are represented.

and

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and it appears to be the Opinion of most of the Evidences that after the Line had join'd that Ground might have been re-gained yet it does not appear that any attempt was made for that purpose or that any orders were given by Col. Wedderburn indicative any regular Plan or any object other than that of the present Moment which gave place to the object of the next. There appears not to the President & Council from any part of the Evidence the least Intimation of any Intention in Col. Wed to leave engaged on better Ground unless it be inferr'd from his having been on better Ground when he was join'd by the Picquet but this being there far advanced without proper support far from marking an Intention to engage on that Spot appears to have been an Act of great Imprudence for all which reasons the President & Council do not assent to the reasons assigned for the Sentence and therefore disapprove, the Sentence as pass'd on this Article.

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Article 9th: With regard to the first part of this article which relates to the Loss of the Guns and Baggage at Bangalore. The President & Council approve the Sentence passd thereon.

With respect to Col: Woods sustaining a Distant Cannonade &c. upon which the Court is of Opinion that he ought to have attempted to bring the Enemy to close action and so was Conduct in not attempting to do so was improper. The President & Council approve of that Opinion, But therefor and nothing more. By the Acquittal of Col: Wood for an Accusation declard improper in Consideration of former Services, and his Zeal shewn in other Instances, they disapprove, because they think it consistent in Justice that the Act which deserves Praise should have it, & that Censure be passd on the Act which demerits it, and more especially the Duty of persons acting in a judicial Capacity to avoid mixing foreign Matter with the Object before them

Article 9th: No Notice is taken in the Sentence upon this article of the retreat after the Cannonade & the manner and Circumstance of taking Post as is charged in the Article and indeed the Evidence by no means comes up to the Spirit of the Charge not even Major Fitzgerald on whose Letter the Charge was founded. But Major Fitzgerald in a Letter to the Board of Inquiry on the Evidence of the first Martial assigns the reason to be answerd simply to the questions which were asked him by the Court Martial it appeard that the Enemy were at a Distance and nothing more. By the Evidence of the Troops did not in his apprehension arise from any personal fear but from a want of Confidence in their Commanding Officer What Col: Wood's own opinion was of his Situation sufficiently

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sufficiently appears from his Letter to the Board wherein he says that he thinks the whole Army little enough to face the Enemy so much were his Sentiments changed from what they were when in his Letter of 10th August 1768, he says, "I should have been glad "had Hyder gone towards him, instead of the other army I "should not hesitated one Moment in attacking him where this Detachment had been assembled" and in his Letter of the 30th August. He says that there is not the least Doubt but the Detachment then with him would go thro' Hyders whole Force wherever they are led

Having thus made such observations as naturally occur on the Several Articles of the Charge against Col: Wood. The Board think it proper for the Information of the Honble Court of Directors to explain certain appearances which might otherwise to them seem unaccountable.

During the whole of the Southern Expedition under Col: Wood the Board received very little Information of what passed in that part of the Country except such as they rec'd from Col: Wood himself whose letters as on record his Conduct appeared to be active and enterprizing and there did not at that time appear any want of Judgment, his progress was rapid and he more than once received the thanks and Commendations of the Board.

By the 17th Para of Gen: Smiths letter dated 5th March 1769 it might naturally be inferred that the Board were prepossessed in favor of Col: Woods Abilities and were too partially inclined to him. This Letter appears on our records, besides which many Circumstances which do not appear on record demonstrated that a great part of the Army was not well pleased with the attention which had been shewed to Col: Wood.

When

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When the Siege of Bangalore had been resolved on and that Col: Wood in Consequence thereof was ordered to join the Army under General Smith he desired leave upon a plea of Health to retire to Trichinapoly or Madras, the Board at first complied but soon after having reason to think that Health was not the only motive of Col: Donald Campbell being obliged to leave the Field thro' real illness and, Lt Col: Laing the next below Col: Wood having never been tried in command the Board wrote in strong Terms to Col: Wood to desire that he would continue to act if he could, he consented and this Circumstance seems to have confirmed the Opinion of the Board's favorable Sentiments of him and to have created some Jealousy

When the proposed Siege of Bangalore was judged impracticable. When after the Battle of Attur Cavagal the pursuit of the Enemy was proposed, attempted and found ineffectual some difference of Opinion arose between Gen: Smith & the Deputies which appear in their proper place As soon as this appeared seriously to the Board they dissolved the Committee, transferd the whole Power to Gen: Smith and desired that he would upon his own Judgment execute any of the plans which had been proposed or if he judged them impracticable, any other that he could suggest himself as carrying a probable of Success but if he saw nothing that could be then undertaken with reasonable hopes of Success in that Case he was directed to leave the Army in charge of the next Officer in command (which was Col: Wood) and repair to Madras that we might concert with him some other Plan of Operations another plan was accordingly concerted and laid before him on his arrival which he approved but it was then too late to carry it into Execution.

as

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As the then late Operations in the Balagaut had been unsuccessful the Board thought it a Duty which they owed to themselves to enter on their Minutes a clear recapitulation of Circumstances in order to set their own Conduct in a clear light and to give to the Honble Court all necessary Information thereon, these Minutes were communicated to Genl Smith that if any thing had by Chance or Ignorance been misrepresented he might have an opportunity of setting it right this together with a Subsequent enquiry into the State of the Draught & Carriage Bullocks & the want of Provision to which causes the ill Success had been imputed drew from Genl Smith that Letter of the 5th March which we must beg leave of him to say we cannot believe to be a Work of his own, we find in it no traces of his genuine Character which we think Superior to the Objet and Matter, it bears however the Sanction of his Name which made it necessary to proceed to an Eclaircissment of that Subject.

The Nabob having frequently complained after his arrival here in December 1768 of Col. Woods misconduct in the Coimbattore Country in respect to the Grain, Provisions Plunder &c. as we had no Materials even to set an Enquiry on foot he was told that private intimations and Complaints could not enable us to do Justice that as our Enquirys must be publick, whispers could not avail and his Complaint must be publickly avowed and supported. Upon this Col. Wood has accused us of having excited the Nabob to prosecute him Seems by the Questions he asked several Evidences to endeavor to make it appear that those who had been wrote to, or examined by the Grain Committee were sought for as Evidences tampered with, or tutord, whereas the Fact is otherwise and their Enquiries were open, fair and uninfluenced in consequence

of

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Complaints of which the Board were to judge.

Thus then in brief is our Situation—

Wm. Col: Wood's Conduct seemed to merit Commendation, he had it. Part of the army grew jealous of him and of his on that account. Col: Wood afterwards behaved ill and the whole Blame of the Consequences of that ill conduct is thrown on Mr. Col: Wood upon these Complaints is called to account Col: Wood Complains that We persecute him to cover our own ill Conduct and threatens if We enquire into certain Transactions it will be the worse for us, he is called upon to explain himself and it ends in nothing— we proceed in the Enquiry and the whole Corps of Officers seem to take the alarm took upon the Emoluments, advantages and Honor of the whole as attacked in Col: Wood and the Effect appears in the several Sentences passed on the Articles of the Charge against him.

Col: Wood's Defence is considered as a piece delivered by a person under the Privilege of saying and asserting any thing, right or wrong that he thought could avail his Cause and as such deserves not a single remark—

The Board having thus passed their Judgment on the Sentences of the Court Martial on the several Articles of the Charge against Colonel John Wood, and made such Observations & Reflections as the Nature of the Case seemed to require, they think it necessary to declare it as their Opinion that the Conduct of Colonel Wood has been such as to render him unworthy of continuing in the Service, and altho the Consideration of his long Services might under different Circumstances have induced Us to have only Suspended him and to have represented the Case to our Noble Masters, We are Unanimously of Opinion that

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That the extreme Lenity of the Court Martial — to say no more — renders it necessary for the support of good order that necessity convince the Company's Servants in general of our Resolution to exert the Authority vested in Us for that purpose — It is therefore

Resolved that Col: John Wood be dismissed from the Honble Company's Service of which the Secretary is directed to acquaint him and award that the Sentences of the Court Martial on Capt. Kelly & Col: Wood, with our Disapprobation of them be given out in publick Orders.

The the Board in General have gone thro the whole of the Proceedings of the Court Martial, & the Defence given in by Col: Wood, and made such Observations thereon as they judged necessary and consistent with their Station as the Company's representatives; yet as Col: Wood has cast some particular and Illiberal Imputations on Messrs. Call & Mackay, these Gentlemen think it further incumbent on them, and request leave to make a particular reply to these Imputations not only for their own Vindication, but also for the Information of their Honble Employers, and such others who may have Cognizance of the Proceedings of this Court Martial & the Observations thereon.

Agreed that Messrs. Call & Mackay be furnished with a Copy of such parts of the Court Martial as particularly relate to them, and that their reply thereto be entered in some succeeding Consultation.

Jas. Bourchier
Henry Brooke
Ged: Mackay

C. Bourchier
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Ardley
Geo. Stratton

Fort St. George 21st. Decr. 1769

of Complaints of which the Board now to judge

Thus then in brief is our Situation—

Whether Col. Wood's Conduct seemd to merit Commendation, he had it. Part of the army grow jealous of him and of Us on that account. Col. Wood afterwards behaved ill and the whole Blame of the Consequences of that ill conduct is thrown on Us. Col. Wood upon these Complaints is called to account Col. Wood Complains that We persecute him to cover our own ill Conduct and threatens if We enquire into certain Transactions it will be the worse for Us, he is called upon to explain himself and it ends in nothing— we proceed in the Enquiry and the whole Corps of Officers seem to take the alarm look upon the Emoluments, advantages and Honor of the whole as attacked in Col. Wood and the Effect appears in the several Sentences passed on the Articles of the Charge against him.

Col. Wood's Defence is considered as a piece delivered by a person under the Privilege of saying and asserting any thing, right or wrong that he thought could await his Cause and as such deserves not a single remark—

The Board having thus passed their Judgment on the Sentences of the Court Martial on the several Articles of the Charge against Colonel John Wood, and made such Observations & Reflections as the Nature of the Case seemed to require, they think it necessary to declare it as their Opinion that the Conduct of Colonel Wood has been such as to render him unworthy of continuing in the Service, and altho' the Consideration of his long Services might induce different Circumstances have induced Us to have only Suspended him and to have represented the Case to our Honble Masters, We are Unanimously of Opinion that

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That the extreme Lenity of the Court Martial — to say no more — renders it necessary for the support of good order that we should convince the Company's Servants in general of our Resolution to exert the Authority vested in Us for that purpose — It is therefore

Resolved that Col: John Wood be dismissed from the Honble Company's Service of which the Secretary is directed to acquaint him and award that the Sentences of the Court Martial on Capt. Kelly & Col: Wood, with our Disapprobation of them be given out in publick Orders.

Tho' the Board in General have gone thro' the whole of the Proceedings of the Court Martial, & the Defence given in by Col: Wood, and made such Observations thereon as they judged necessary and consistent with their Station as the Company's representatives; yet as Col: Wood has cast some particular and Illiberal Imputations on Messrs. Call & Mackay, these Gentlemen think it further incumbent on them, and request leave to make a particular reply to these Imputations not only for their own Vindication, but also for the Information of their Honble Employers, and such others who may have Cognizance of the Proceedings of this Court Martial & the Observations thereon.

Agreed that Messrs. Call & Mackay be furnished with a Copy of such parts of the Court Martial as particularly relate to them, and that their reply thereto be entered in some succeeding Consultation.

Jas. Bouchier
Henry Brooke
Geo: Mackay
P. Bouchier
Pr. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Ball
Saml. Ardley
Geo. Stratton

Fort St. George 24th Decr. 1709

Wrote the undermentioned Letters.

No 232 To Colonel Wms.

No. 233 To Captain Kelly.

At a Consultation Present.

Saturday 23 Decr.

Charles Boucheir Esqr. Governor President.
Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings
John Call — Samuel Ardley
George Stratton
James Bouchier

Henry Brooke
George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent on Service — Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

The Select Committee lay before the Board a Letter from the Honble Thomas Hodges Esqr. Rawson Hart Boddam, and Thos. Motyn Esqrs. at Bombay dated 24th Novr. No. 186. advising of their being appointed by the Honble Court of Directors a Select Committee at that Presidency & of their having order'd Messrs. Church & Sibbald to proceed to Hyder Ally at Biddenure & receive the Prisoners & settle their Matters with him, and which they should have done long before, but on account of the rains, the uncertainty they were in with regard to Hyder Allys residency, & the Expectation they were in of receiving an Original Letter of the 3d Instt. The President & Council of Bombay having in their Letter to the other Department dated 24th Novr. advised of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at that place, with the recruits by that Ship as well as most of those sent out by the Duke of Kingston, which Ship had been obliged to put into Rio de Janeiro to repair and that as they were 756 Men short of their Establishment they proposed detaining the said recruits and that even with them and those expected by the Rockingham

and Fox they should still want about 500 Men to compleat their Establishment; a Letter was immediately wrote to the Gentlemen at Bengal No. 281, advising them thereof, & in which they were requested to inform Us whether the Situation of their Affairs will admit of our sending all the Men we may be able to spare to Bombay or whether the Detention of the abovementioned recruits at that Presidency may not make it necessary for Us to send a part to Bengal—

Read a report of the Committee of accounts on which the following Orders are passed.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have examined the Accounts of Palamcotah, Madura, Velour & Ongole for October and Trichinopoly for September. The following are the only remarks that have occurred to Us.

Report

Orders in Consequence

Palamcotah.

2 We observe the Sircars are still charged at this Garrison, notwithstanding your Honor &ca order them to be discharged in Consequence of our Report of the 6th of September.

2 Resolved that the Order for discharging the Sircars at Madura be repeated & that the Paymaster be directed to be more careful in future, But the Commissary Genl representing to the Board that the paymaster had informed him that it was necessary to keep some Sircars at Palamcotah for the Purpose of forwarding Dispatches

&.

Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769

to Anjango, Orderd that fourteen
cans be kept for that purpose & charged
to the Company in the Accounts transmitted to the Military Paymaster
but no Head Hirean is to be allowed.

Madura

2 The Paymaster has debited Batta Pags 73.7.20 for a Loss in the Exchange of Pardaos Pags 1,200, received from Tanjore. It does not appear that the Paymaster received any P. N. Pagodas from the Nabob either in September, or October therefore if he had any at that Place in October they must have been received by Bills drawn on the Commissary General as Mr Palmer gave Bills for Current Pagodas, he should have received Current not Porto Nova Pagodas, nothing but necessity for Cash can warrant Deviation from that Rule, and when such a Deviation becomes necessary, the Paymaster should fully explain the Cause as well as the Manner of deviating.

3 Orderd that this Para be transmitted to the Paymaster who is to be directed to refund this Charge by crediting the Commissary General for the same.

Vellore

4th With the 11th Battalion are

4th Resolved that none be paid

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	£	s	d	No
are charged as Pensioners				5
13 Battalion				13
Ambour Do.				14
Supernumeraries				12.

paid as Pensioners or Invalids but that for whom Certificates have been granted and order that the Paymasters at the several Garrisons do transmit to the Secretary an exact List of all the Pensioners & Invalids now paid by them specifying when & the reason why they were admitted as such the Battalion they belonged to & whether they are paid by the Company or the Nabob and the Secretary is to return to the Paymasters Certificates for each Person, with a Number affixed thereto, which Number the Paymaster is always to insert in his monthly rolls – and in future when ever any Certificates are sent in, they are to be made out as before for each Person, and if they are approved the Secretary will transmit to the Paymaster a Certificate for each Person numbered in the abovementiond manner, and a list of all Pensioners and Invalids who are to be regularly numbered is to be kept in the Secretarys Office; and when ever a Pensioner or Invalid dies or is struck off the Rolls the Secretary is to be informed thereof and of the Number to which he belonged.

Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769

Ongole

5th Ditto have nothing to remark on the Accounts of this Garrison

Trichinapoly

6th In the Sepoy Rolls there are no Stoppages drawn for Cloathing of the Drummers

Shatter Sing Commandant is paid for July, August & September.

1 Sepoy from 1st Novr. 1768 to 30th Sept. 1769
1 Jemidar for July, August & Sept.

When ever any man is paid for a Month, or 2 Months preceding that for which the Pay of the Company, or Battalion, is drawn, the Certificate of the Paymaster of the Garrison from whence he came, should be annexed to the Sepoy Rolls; for the same Men may be paid twice if due Advice be not given: If the Paymasters regularly advise each other of such Transactions, then the Certificate should be sent in with the Rolls as a Voucher, and when their Debenture in

7th Ordered that half a Pagoda pr Month be added to the pay of the Sepoy Drummers, which is to be stopped for Cloathing.

Whenever any person is paid for more Months than one at a time the paymaster for in his Accounts must explain the reason of such Person having been in arrear & the Service in which he has been. and when ever Sepoys or others belonging to one Garrison are paid by the Paymaster of another the Person paying them is to send a Certificate of what has been paid them to the Paymaster of the Garrison to which they belong.

Fort St. George 23d Decr. 1769

in any Place has been Long, the Cause of Detention should be inserted.

7th It is remarkable that Trichinapoly is the only Garrison where Stoppages appear to have been made from Sepoys for non-attendance at daily Rollcalling.

7th The Establishment of Sepoys for each Garrison being now fixd It is order'd that such as do not attend and are not prevented by any just Cause, be put under Stoppages for their Non pay for the Days they are absent, as is practised at the Presidency.

General Remarks

8th An abstract of Invalids & Pensioners.—

Trichinapoly	41
Vellore	51
Ponamallee	82
Madras	27

The Regulations direct that no man shall be entered on the Invalid List except with the approbation of your Honor &c. The Number of them encreases daily As none but such as by wounds or length of Service, have been rendered incapable of maintaining themselves, are entitled thereto the greatest Attention, Caution should be shewn, to prevent any, but such from being admitted on this List.

8 & 9 Provided for by the Orders passed on the 4th Paragraph—

We.

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9th We recommend that a General Account of all those who are paid by the Commissary or Paymasters of Out Garrisons be kept in the Commissaries Office — those paid on the Company's Account, in the Military Paymasters — and that their Names Time of Entrance into the Service, at what Siege or in what Engagement they were wounded and when invalided, be inserted in this Account.

We are with Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient and
most Humble Servants
Josias Dupre
John Call
Sam.l Ardley
George Stratton
Chas. Dent

Fort St. George
13th Dec.r 1769

Minute for Hastings & Call lay before the Board the following Report on the several articles objected to by the Nabob, viz.t for Account

To the Honble Charles Boureher Esqr.
President & Governour &c. Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

In pursuance of the Order delivered Us in Consultation of the 27th Ultimo We have carefully examined this Nabobs accounts for the Year 1762 to this Time with which period his Objections are included. The Observations which their Enquiry hath suggested to Us we shall now lay before you, applying them to the several Objections made by the Nabob, which are as follow.

621 Fort St. George 23 December 1769

1st That several Articles have been improperly charged to his account which ought to have been placed to the Heads of Charges General &c. in the Companys Books.

2 That his account hath been debited for the Charges of the Gover-ons of Fort St. George, Cuddalore, Chingleput, Devicottah, Carical & Poonamallee.

3 That the Pay of two Battalions of Seapoys which by agreement were to be maintained at the Companys Expence exclusive and Independent of those kept upon his Establishment, for the Defence of the Companys Jaghire, hath been included in the general Charge of his Sepoys, instead of being defrayed by the Company.

4th That the Lascars employed in the Companys Garisons at Fort St. George & Cuddalore have been all charged to his account

5th That on his account dated the 30th April 1765 the Ballance due from him to the account of the 31st Decr. 1765 the Ballance of the same date is 22,25,373 Ps 1 f 15 c which makes a difference of Pags 62,557 f 11 c 46 the Cause of which great Difference in two accounts for the same Period desired to have explained to him.

The particulars objected to under the 1st head his Excellency hath left us to pick out from the accounts, procuring as a ground for this Assertion the following Article in his account of the 30th April 1762 Viz.t

"Profit & Loss for Simory Sums, brought to account "under this Head which formerly were carried to the Debit of "Charges General, Charges Extraordinary & Charges Garrison. They are now transfered to the Nabobs Debit the Governor & Council being of Opinion that they are incurred on his account — Pags 321,002 21 6 —

The Nabob admits that this Charge was made

was unacquainted with his Consent, but seems to think that Occasion has been taken from that Concession to debit him for other Sums since expended on the Companys own account — Upon Reference to the particulars of that account, We find them to have arisen from Sundry Disbursements on the Coast of many Years on his account which had been erroneously charged to the Company, but were now transferred to the Nabobs account, to which they ought originally to have been placed; If that this had never been properly explained to him or he had probably forgot it — For his further Satisfaction we have examined all the Sums brought to his account from the year 1762 to which period he has desired Us to carry our Researches, but have met with nothing to which We could see any Cause to object, except one or two very Inconsiderable Articles, which it may be our Duty to mention, thoughtending very little to the purpose which his Excellency intended by this Enquiry.

In the Books of the Coast paymaster from Decr 1761 to the 30 Sept.r 1762 the Nabob is charged the Hire of Tappy Peons stationed on the Road to Masulipatam amounting to Pags. 783.23.— which being for the ordinary and distinct Service of that Factory seems improperly placed to his account.

There is likewise an annual Charge of about 100 Peons said to attend the Governor for Intelligence besides the ordinary Pay of Hircarrs amounting to about 1200 Pags. pr. Ann.: since that Decr 1761 to this Time this Sum has been already remarked by the Board before whom it now lies for adjustment

In the accounts of the Military Storekeeper the only exceptionable article with which the Nabob appears to have been debited, is the amount of arms delivered to the Sepoys at Madras — These ought perhaps to have been charged to the Com-

pany's

Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769 —

Company's account as being for the immediate use of their own Garrison; but the amount is very inconsiderable & so blended with the Account of Arms sent to other Garrisons & delivered to Sepoys on occasional Detachments, that it would be exceedingly practicable at this Distance of Time to seperate them without more Trouble than so trivial an Error deserves.

This is all that hath occurred to Us upon the first Article, for which we have examined the particulars of every Book from which the Nabobs accounts have been extracted: as to the Reality and exact amount of each Charge, there We have taken for granted, considering only the propriety or Impropriety of their being placed to the Nabobs Account. Indeed a more minute Discussion of them would have been the Work of much time & liable to great Uncertainty. We will not pretend that no Errors or improper Charges in the Accounts have escaped our Notice there are all that we have been able to discover.

We can find no Sums charged to the Nabob under the Heads of Devicotah & Carical mentioned in the 2 Objection except for small parties of Sepoys & Cavalry occasionally stationed at Caricall or Devicotah during the Siege of Madura or to convoy Stores to Trichinapoly.

There is an annual Charge of 5 or 6000 Pagodas at Cuddalore for Sepoys to the 1st January 1766 These it is true were entertained wholly for the Protection of the Factory and Investment but as they in Effect only supplied the places of the Company's Soldiers who might with propriety & otherwise would, have been stationed on that Service, but were now usefully employed in the Field on that of the Nabob, that Expence may reasonably be deemed to have been incurred on his account. The same may be said of the Sepoys in Garrison at Madras, as the Company never had any Establishment of Sepoys till their

Possessions

Fort St. George 23 Decemr 1769

Possession of the Jaghire, or Inaam Lands nor would have had any but for their alliance with the Nabobs.

Upon a representation from the Nabob it was agreed in Consultation of the 24th February 1766 that in Consideration of the Cowle granted by him to the Company their Military Charges for their own Factories and Garrison should be defrayed by the Company from the 1st January 1766 which hath been duly observed since that time. Whether this Regulation ought to have taken place from the time when the Company had the 1st Possession of that Grant We submit to the Opinion & Determination of the Board.

Besides the Garrison Charges from the Year 1762 to 1766 there is a Sum of 8000 Pags. expended for the New Barracks at Poonamallie, placed to the Nabobs Account. The propriety of this Charge We beg leave to refer to the Consideration of the Board, whatever may have been the Original Design of these Buildings, it is certain they are a fixed and permanent property of the Company annexed to the Lands, and therefore we conceive the Expence of raising them should in Part at least, if not wholly, be defrayed by the Company.

The 2 and only material Objection We have taken great Pains to investigate, and to state in a clear Light & with the success had answer our endeavors.

In the Consultation of the 24th February 1766 amongst other Regulations the Board came to the following Resolution. "Though on account of the Large number of Europeans sent out, all the Sepoys have been paid by the Nabob as some are necessary as well for the Protection of the Settlement as the Jaghear and may be occasionally employed to the northward on this side of the Kistna; We think

Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769

"it but reasonable that 2 Battalions should be maintain'd
"on the Coast by the Company the Expences of which will
"amount to about 50,000 Pagodas yearly. It is however agreed
"to refer this to the Decision of the Honble Court of Directors
"and we are well convinced the Nabob will rest entirely sa-
-tisfied with their Determination.

What passed between the Nabob and the Council or the Governor upon this subject does not appear; Neither his Letter of that Date which proceed this Resolution, nor Mr. Palk's answer in Consequence of it mention a single word concerning a seperate Establishment of Sepoys on the Company's account, except a slight Intimation in the latter which can hardly be reckoned to the Purpose That some of the Sepoys would be occasionally employed to "the Northward".

The Honble Court of Directors in their General Letter of the 4th. March 1767 in answer to this proposition of the Board, admit that "it is reasonable" and consent "to the maintaining of two Battalions at the Company's Charge" though in the Conclusion of the same Para: they seem to expect that the Nabob should of his own accord and from Motives of Gratitude consent to take upon himself the whole Charge of the Sepoys.

Upon the whole, though there is no agreement of any kind with the Nabob upon this Subject upon record, and the Resolution of the Board was not intimated even by the most distant allusion to it in the letter wrote in Consequence of it to the Nabob yet the concluding sentence of that Resolution shews it to have been the Intention of the Board to communicate it to him. It is beyond a Doubt that he was acquainted with it, and naturally

inclined

construed it as a conditional Agreement allowed by the Board to be reasonable if since ratified by the concurrent opinion of the Court of Directors. Viewing it in this light We cannot contest the Equity of the Nabobs pretension whatever our Opinion may be of the vast Disproportion thereto the Company's account of the whole Expence incurred in the Defence of the Carnatic.

The following is an exact Statement as we can collect of the whole Sepoy Establishment under the Direction of this Presidency since the Possession of the Jaghire Lands; by which your Honor &c.a will see at one View what part has been defrayd by the Nabob, and what by the Company during that Period.

1763.	8,000	Sepoys paid by the Nabob	7,400.	paid by the Coy. at Mercalipt.	600.
1764.	9,000	Do.	8,200.	Do.	800
1765	11,600	Do.	8,800.	Do. Do. & the Sircars	2,800
1766.	15,600	Do.	12,500	Do. Do. Do.	2,800
				Do. Cuddalore	200
				Do. Chingleput	100
					3100
1767 to 30th April	15,700.	Do.	15,500	Do. Sircars	2,800.
				Do. Cuddalore	300
				Do. Chingleput	100
					3,200
From the Time 30 April 1767	19,700	Do. & War with Hyder ally	12,500.	Do. Sircars	4,800
				Do. Jaghire	2,000
				Do. Cuddalore	300
				Do. Chingleput	100
					7,200
1768 to April 1769	20,500	paid by the Nabob and War with Hyder ally	12,200	paid by the Coy. for Sircars	5,800
				Cuddalore	400
				Chingleput	100
				Jaghire	2,000
					8,300

The

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The 4th Objection has the appearance of much reason. It appears that though the Lascars at the Presidency & Cuddalore were raised for the Service of the Nabob, yet at the time of actual Service new Lascars were frequently entertained; while many of the Old ones remaind on Garrison Duty at those Places — Such Irregularities it is not possible wholly to prevent in the Course of long & intricate Service, but it is not in our Power to point out the Remedy for what is past, because of the Difficulty of ascertaining the Number which might have been wanted for the Companys use even where they are occasionally so employed & We apprehend that if the precise number could be determined, it would contribute very little to the Diminution of the Nabobs Ballance.

We have explaind to the Nabob & We believe to his Satisfaction, the Difference in the Balances of the two Accounts mentiond in the last objection that one being only an estimated account drawn out before the Close Books the last a true and correct Account taken from the Companys Books & authenticated by the Governor & Council.

We are with respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient
Humble Servants
Warren Hastings
John Call

Fort St. George
the 19th December 1769

The Board having taken the above Report into Consideration the following Orders are passed in Consequence.

With regard to the Tappal Peons stationd on the Road to Masulipatam as they were employed solely on the Companys Account — It is order'd that the Charge of Pags. 783..23 — which has been carried to the Nabobs Debit, be wrote back to the Companys

Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769

Companys — Ordered also for the same reason that the Charge of Peons &c carried from the Nabobs to the Companys Debit

As to the of Fire-Arms delivered to Sepoys at Madras the Board agree with Mr. Hastings & all that it would be impossible at this Distance of time to determine with any Precision what ought not to be carried to the Nabobs account — It is therefore resolved that this Charge do remain as it is —

With respect to the Garrison Charges the Board are of Opinion, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Hastings & Call that they ought to stand as they are

The Barracks at Poonamallee were principally intended for the reception of the Recruits from England on Ac-count of its Convenient Distance from Madras the healthfulness of the place and where the Men might be kept in proper order — The Expence attending them was carried to the Nabobs Debit to the Month of July 1767 since when the Charges of re-pairing them, which by reason of the Storm in 1768 were con-siderable have been carried to the Companys account & it was then determined that the Expence of all future repairs as well to the Fort as the Barracks should be defrayed by the Company — However as the Company have left it to the Nabobs pleasure either to allow of this Charge in his account or not, & it is resolved to state the Case to him & if he consents Voluntarily to suffer the Charge to remain as it is — that it do stand so, but should he make any objection thereto, that it be wrote back to the Company's Debit

Considering the Number of European Military employed in the several Garisons of the Nabob, who might, if withdrawn wholly supply the place of all the Sepoys necessary for the Service of the Company's Settlements and Jaghire, we think the Company ought to bear no other part of the Military Charges of this Province, besides the Pay of the Europeans — But since the Board agree

629 Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769

agreed with the Approbation of the Court of Directors to the Maintenance of 2000 Sepoys at the Companys Charge, that agreement must be complied with; and it is therefore resolved that 2000 Sepoys be charged to the Company from 1st Jany. 1766. the Date of the said Agreement and that the Company be credited for the Number actually paid by them, Conformable to which the Account is orderd to be adjusted and the Ballance carried to the Profit Credit. In the Prosecution of the Enquirys on this Subject, other omissions or Irregularities have appeared by which the Company on their part have been injured Viz.t by the Charges of the Company's Sepoys belonging to the Presidency, the Lascars and the Bengal Detachment employed in the War with Hyder Ally and the whole erroneously charged to the Company — It is therefore resolved that they be carried to the Companys Credit by War with Hyder Ally and the Nabob acquainted therewith —

With respect to the Lascars, It appears upon reference to the Report of the Committee of Works entered on Consultation 15th Feby 1765 that immediately after the Siege of Pondicherry there were a considerable Number of Lascars exceeding the Establishment some of whom had been employed on that Service, and others had returned from Manilla, whom it was thought improper on account of their Services and the Nabob (as they might be of to discharge, and whom the Nabob (as M.r Call informed the Committee) had desired might be kept up and charged to his Account, which the Board accordingly acquiesced in, and the Number exceeding the Establishment judged necessary for the Companys Mercantile Concerns have since that time been charged to the Nabob, and which Method appears but reasonable.

Read a Letter from M.r Colsford Resident at Gamjam dated 1st Instant & No. 187, advising of his apprehen-

sions

630 Fort St. George 23 Decr. 1769

Apprehensions that the Cuttack Government will oppose the Marches of the Bengal Detachment thro' that Province and enclosing Copy of his Letter to the President & Council at Fort William on the Subject, as well as of those to and from Gunnis Sambojee the Phouzdar of that Country, to whom he had sent a Vaquil — Representing also the Distress he shall be in for Money for the Detachment should it be Detained.

The Board approve of the Letters wrote by Coll. Cotsford and of his sending a Vaquil to Gunnis Sambojee; and lest the Bengal Troops should notwithstanding be detained It is resolved that Mr. Wynch be directed to endeavour to supply Mr. Cotsford with Money for their Disbursements by drawing on Us, if he is not able to procure it in any other Manner.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Major Flint Commanding at Trichinapoly, advising that he had agreeable to the Presidents Orders made a Calculation of the Expence of Batta to Sepoys stationed at Nattam for the Protection of the Tassels & finds it will amount to Pags. 13. 31. p Month for one Havildar one Vaquie and 12 Sepoys and which is due to them from the 15th October. and desiring that Orders may be sent for their being paid.

Ordered that Mr. Palmer the Paymaster at Madura be directed to pay the Batta to the Sepoys stationed at Nattam and which is to be charged to the Nabob.

Geo. Stratton,
Ja. Bourchier,
Henry Brooke
Jas. Mackay

P. Bouchier
Hon. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Ravenett

631 Fort St. George 26th Decem.r 1769

Dispatched the undermentioned Letters.

No. 284 To Mr. Colsford resident at Ganjam.

No. 285 To Alex.r Wynch Esqr Chief at Manelapatam

Thursday the 28th Dec.r

At a Consultation Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias Dupré — Warren Hastings

John Call — Sam.l Ardley

George Stratton — Henry Brooke

James Bourchier — George Mackay

Mr. Dawson absent on Service — Mr. Brickenden indisposed —

Read a Letter from John Andrews Esqr Chief at Vizagapatam dated 11th Instant No. 189, advising of the Arrival of the Foreign Legion having passed that place, & of the Detention of Mr. Master the Surgeon at Chicacole on account the Sickness of Captain Billingham & several of the Officers & Men Giving an account of sundry Charges in the Chicacole Paymasters Accounts which he has order'd to be discontinued; and enclosing a Petition of sundry men for cloathing & Pondichery prize Money.

Agreed that Mr. Andrews remarks on the Chicacole Paymasters accounts be laid before the Committee of Accounts who are to report thereon. With regard to the application made by the several Persons for Cloathing, it is resolved that Captain Faizan to whose Company they belonged at the time be directed to give us all the Information he is able relative to their Claims — And Ordered that the Attorneys of Col. Chas. Campbell who had the Distribution of the Pondichery prize Money, be applied to regarding the Demand made on that Account

Letters from John Wood Esq.rs read as follows. No. —

632 Fort St George 28th Decr 1769

No 190 requesting that he may be furnished with an authenticated Copy of the Court Martial.

No 191 Desiring Permission to wait on the Nabob to settle some accounts he has with him.

Order'd that a Copy of Colonel Wood's Court Martial be prepard as soon as it can conveniently be furnish'd and which is to be delivered to him on his paying the established fees — With respect to his application for Leave to wait on the Nabob to settle Accounts with him, he is to be acquainted that as it is contrary to the established Rules of the Company that any Person should have Transactions with the Country Princes otherwise than thro' the President & Council, we cannot consent to his waiting on the Nabob as he desires, whilst we are Ignorant of the rise of those Accounts, how far they may be consistent with his Cole Station, or in what Degree the Companys Rights may be affected by the Transactions to which those Accounts relate — agreeable to which a Letter is now wrote to him No 286 —

Read a Letter from Captain Robert Kelly No 192 expressing his Concern for his Conduct & the Justness of the Boards Displeasure thereat, and requesting at the same time to be restored to his Rank in the Service —

The Board being satisfied with the Confession made by Captain Kelly, It is resolved that he be restored to his Rank & standing in the Service & he is accordingly restored.

Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn read & entered in Country Correspondence No 333 requesting that as he has some important Matters to communicate that his Vequil may return to him, & that a Person may be sent from Hence to whom he may explain himself.

The

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The President acquaints the Board that the Vaquil had strongly enforced the request made by his Master, that a Person might be sent from the Board to him, and that in Case we could not send one of the Council, that Moro Viswnath or any other Person might proceed to him. That the Vaquil had also desired that a Party might be sent with him to escort Messrs. Slocomb & Clayton into the Camatic who had been detained by Hydre Ally, when the other Prisoners were released and re-questing whom he the President had ordered the Vaquil to write to his Master.

The Earnest desire expressed by Hydre Ally that a Person should be sent by the Board to him can be imagine be with no other View than to impress the Country Powers with a belief of our Intention to afford him Assistance and thereby induce the Morattas who are said to be already marching against his Country to come the sooner to Terms. We are the more confirmed in this Opinion from the request he made immediately after the Conclusion of the Treaty that a Body of our Troops might accompany him, more it ever so inconsiderable, but prevail on Us to send a Person to him in a publick Character, which would have the appear-ance of Negotiating with him on some Matter of Impor-tance and which he would make such use of as might tend most to his own Interest. Even the request of his Vaquil for a Party to accompany him to escort two Persons from the Balaghaut to the Payenghaut carries with it a strong Suspicion that it is made with the same Intention — The Board are there-fore of Opinion that we should avoid sending any Person from hence, and which we may cause ourselves from doing, by in-forming Hydre Ally that we think it unnecessary, as the Gentlemen at Bombay acquaint Us that they were about sending Messrs

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Messrs. Church & Sibbald to Line, to settle Matters relative to that Presidency, and who were instructed to attend to whatever might have to communicate & that they will be ready to receive whatever He may have, to offer regarding affairs on this Side and to advise Us thereof with all Expedition — a Letter is therefore now wrote to Messrs. Church & Sibbald No. 287 to that Effect to be sent by the Paquet — and ordered that Havens be sent with the Paquet to shew Messrs. Slocomb & Clauson the Road.

Said the foregoing Resolution should seem directly Contradictory to the Article of the late Treaty with Hyder Ally, wherein mutual Succours are to be furnished in Case either Party should be attacked, it may not be improper to observe for the Information of the Court of Directors, that at the time of making the Treaty, it was very fully and clearly explained to Hyder Ally (and so it stands minuted on our records) that it was by no means meant that such Succours should be furnished if the Party attacked should have been the aggressor — Hyder Ally has most undoubtedly been the aggressor, for ever since his return from the Carnatic to the Balaghaut his operations have been entirely in levying Contributions from his Neighbours, some Dependants on the Deccan and others on the Mahrattas.

Read a Letter from the Nabob Polygar as entered in Country Correspondence No. 323 containing his Excuses for declining to deliver up the Elephants demanded by Hyder Ally.

Agreed that a Copy thereof be transmitted to Hyder Ally.

Read a letter from Captain Theophilus Caignoux No. 193 enclosing a Memorial to the Honble the Court of Directors requesting

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requesting to be removed to the Bengal Establishment with the rank he would have had, if he had been permitted to have remaind there, when other Officers belonging to his Majesty's Service were taken into the Companys Service — And desiring that the same may be transmitted to the Honble Court, & that we would make such mention of his Conduct, as may appear due to his Services.

The President lays before the Board the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry &c &c &c on Lieutenant Moriarty & Ensign Bragg transmitted by Lt. Col. Fos from Ellore.

As it will be proper that General Smith should be present when we determine on the above Matters the Consideration of them is deferred.

Messrs. Call and Mackay lay before the Board their Answers to and remarks on the several Reflections thrown on them by Col. Wood during his Court Martial which are as follow.

Reply & Remarks of Messrs. Call & Mackay to the Aspersions thrown on them by Col. Wood, in the Course of his Court Martial and particularly in his written Defence.

Col. Wood on his trial before the Gun. Court Martial, having in his Defence by general Assertions equally void, and Decency, accused the Field Deputies Messrs. Call & Mackay of Malversations, tending to the hurt & prejudice of the Publick Service, without offering to bring the least shadow of Proof in support of so extraordinary a Charge except to one single Article; Messrs. Call & Mackay most earnestly request that the President & Council, would do them the Justice on this Occasion, not only to hear and seriously consider, what they have to offer in support of their own

own Innocence, but that they would likewise explain & represent this affair to the Honble the Court of Directors in its true Light, should it appear to them after a due Examination that the Conduct of Mess.rs Call & Mackay, has not merited the Imputations thrown on it by Col. Wood, and they further hope and request, that if the Proceedings of Col. Woods Court Martial be published in England, their Honble Masters would permit their Vindication & the remarks of the Board thereon, to be likewise published with it.

2 Before they proceed in their reply to Colonel Woods unjust Imputations, Mess.rs Call & Mackay think it necessary to observe, that tho a Person on his trial before any Court of Judicature, may sometimes be under the necessity of Glancing at the Conduct of others in order to vindicate his own or claim the Sanction of a precedent, yet Mess.rs Call & Mackay cannot help remarking, that Colonel Wood has throughout the whole of his Trial endeavoured with a particular Degree of Malevolence & asperity, to arraign their Conduct, and load their Characters with Odium; whether as Contractors for supplying Draught & Carriage Bullocks, and Victualling the Company, or as Field Deputies & superintendants of the Publick Grain — Such a proceeding in a Chancery Suit, where he had been Complainant, might have been allowed some wage, which authorizes loading the opposite party, with every Crime the Complainant can devise, in hopes of proving some or one of them, — but in the Case of Col. Woods Court Martial there is no apparent Cause for such ungrateful returns, to the Commendations & applause and indeed the favorable opinion Mess.rs Call & Mackay had often both publickly and privately expressed of Colonel Woods Conduct, and Operations as an Officer whilst in the Coimbattore Expedition. And they now solemnly declare, they never either did, or imagined against him

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him, any Injury whatsoever, personal or Characteristical. It must therefore have been their Characters as field Deputies while at Camp, and being Members of the Grain Committee & Council here, that besides the Appellation of persecutors in general, has distinguished them by Imputations, in the particular manner Col. Wood has thought proper to do. The board are the best Judges how far their Characters & Conduct as Deputies are blameable — as Contractors they have already been judged, and submit to the Opinion passed thereon. It remains then only to speak of the other part, respecting the Management of the Publick Grain; and on this occasion it should be remarked that the Charge is general, and will therefore require a general Explanation — Had Colonel Wood said positively, that the Deputies under the Sanction of acting for the Company, had sold Rice unreasonably dear, to their own profit and advantage, tho to the distress of the Troops & detriment of the Service, the fact could have been disproved in few words; but he leaves this or the worst of conclusions to be surmised, and endeavored to aggravate such an interested Conduct, by impeaching their Judgment in endeavoring to save the Company, the Loss of a few thousand Pagodas, by subjecting the Sepoys to uncommon hardships; an Imputation! equally false as the other, as will be seen by the following Narrative of their Transactions.

And first to that part of Colonel Woods accusation, wherein he does not attempt to prove, but asserts in general Terms "that the injured Sepoys having neither Money nor credit to "go to any other Market than the Contractors were obliged to "take their Rice at 8 Seers, which only proved a Ration cleand "being kept without pay & Batta" Can any thing be more base & false than this Insinuation? for Colonel Wood must have known that a Mess.rs Call & Mackay were not Contractors for Rice nor more than any Contractor for that Article and that

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that they never sold any. He must also have been acquainted that the Supplies of money did not depend on them but on many Circumstances, and were frequently impeded, or stopt on the Road, for want of secure Convoys, or by the uncertainty of conveying them to the Army. But lest others should not be equally informed on this Subject and err in adopting his assertion for want of a fair State of the Case & Mess.rs Call & Mackay beg leave to observe that as Field-Deputies, they were charged by the President & Council, to use their utmost endeavors in procuring such Supplies of Rice, that in Cases of distress, the Troops & necessary followers of the Army, might not actually want, and the operations be thro' such a defect impeded, but they were not charged to provide a Buzar for the Army, or to sell Rice therein all the advantages arising from thence were left to the Commanding officer — If Merchants or the Country People brought Rice thereto sell, or it could be purchased in any of the Towns or Villages it was well, if not, then in Case of actual want, the Commissary Mr. Monckton, who carried as many Bullockload as possible of the Publick Rice, served out a Seer & Day to each Sepoy, Salear and other necessary attendants, at the rate of 8 Seers & Rupee, but they, neither were obliged to take it, or to pay any Money for it, a receipt was given for the quantity delivered each Battalion, or Corps & a Stoppage made in some future payment by the Paymaster. None of the Publick Rice was ever sold in the Buzar unless it was damaged nor were any people compelled to take it, on the Contrary, as the publick Grain in the Magazines or with the army was only kept to prevent distress so it was often carried many Days march, and report exposed. A Moments reflection will shew the utility of this precaution, and if the accounts be examined it will appear, that care

was

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was taken to procure as large Supplies as possible at Cussoolah a Maratta Fort, about 15 Miles N.E. and Bengalore - At Ossoor about 20 Miles S.E. and at Bangalore about 25 Miles E.S.E. but the principal Magazine was formed at Colar about 20 Miles East of Bengalore, on the direct road to the Carnatic - The greatest part of the Rice collected here, was either brought by private Merchants, out of the Carnatic, or by the Nabobs people; the one was purchased at the prices set forth in the Account the other the Nabob charges at the rate of 11 Seers for Rupee if delivered at Colar - Messrs. Call & Mackay therefore (conscious of the Integrity of their own Intentions, in every thing that related to the publick Service while they were said Deputies) will only say further to this Assertion that the whole is false, scandalous, and Malicious, and call, not only on Col. Wood, but on every Officer belonging to the Army to produce a single Instance properly supported that can warrant so injurious an Aspersion on their Characters.

A As to the other part of Colonel Woods charge, against the Field deputies, but more particularly against Mr. Mackay, and which he endeavors to support by the Testimonies of Major Fitzgerald Captain Calvert & Mr. Parkison Dept. "That Mr. Mackay issued orders in "the Bazar by beat of Tom Tom prohibiting Merchants and Country "People under the penalty of having their Ears cut off, to sell Rice "cheaper than 8 Seers for a Rupee". Messrs. Call and Mackay flatter themselves that they will be able to give the Board such an Explanation of that Transaction, as will fully clear Mr. Mackay not only from ever having given such orders; but at the same time prove that all the orders he gave relative to the Bazar, tended to prevent Rice from being sold Dearer than the established price. The first mentioned witness Major Fitzgerald, deposes on hearsay but does not give his authority — and if the Board will be pleased to cross examine the other two Witnesses Messrs. Calvert & Parkison

Messrs

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Mssrs Call and Mackay have great reason to believe that their knowledge of the affair in Question (notwithstanding they have from last point blank) is likewise from hearsay, or misinterpretation, for surely no person in his senses who was employed to provide plenty at as cheap a rate as possible, would publickly have given orders so diametrically opposite to his own endeavors: And as a further proof of the inconsistency, and Contradiction of such orders they desire reference may be had to the whole of Mr Call attempts to prove as Criminal in another plan, they mean "Obliging Merchants "to sell at 12 or 14 Seers when they could have sold it at 11 Seers in the "Bazar" if such was the price then, then Mr Mackays orders for 8 more either disregarded, or never given, but the truth is, no such Compulsion was ever given, if they had, and the cheapest rate of 12 had been limited at 8 Seers, the Merchants would have had a Sanction to sell it as much dearer as they pleased, and would have availed themselves of it.

5th The following Instance which must be known to some of the Persons who will be hereafter mentioned will serve to shew the necessity there was for making such a Regulation, and tend to justify the Field Deputies in this particular — at the Complaint being made to Mr Mackay Camp near Cuverlah on Complaint being made to Mr Mackay he was obliged to punish one of the Bobiqui Men for selling rice dearer than the Bazar price. at Calar some Bobiqui men being to Mr Rose brought up a Quantity of Rice in the Malabar Boat at 8 or 9 Seers, whatever the price for that day might be, and afterwards sold it in their own, at 5 Seers for a Rupee — Mr Mackay not only award the people to be punished who had done this, but also sent for a Mohamsons Basket and desired him to tell his Master that if ever any of his people were guilty of like practices again they should be treated with much greater Severity. Several Complaints were brought to Mr Mackay at Calar

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Colar by Sepoys and others who had Rice sold them dearer than the Fixed price, and he always obliged the Bottiqueve Men, who so sold it to return the Money to the People they had imposed upon, and let them have the Rice besides, threatening the Renters moreover with whiping and the Loss of Ears, if they were guilty of the like offence again. This probably was the Story Col: Wood and the Witnesses proposed to prove it, had got hold of, with this difference that they have substituted thro' mistake, or from other motives the word cheaper in the room of Dearer.

6th. To state this Subject still clearer in all its Shapes Messrs. Call and Mackay beg leave to lay before the Board, a paper N.o 1 containing an account of all the Grain received & issued by them whilst they were with the Army; as well as an account of the considerable Loss sustained by the Company on the Quantity of Rice that was issued to the army by them during that time. Likewise another Paper No. 2 containing Questions which they request may be put by the Board to such persons as are mentioned in the said Paper. They also request that the Board will be pleased to call upon such other persons as they shall think most capable of giving them true Information on this Subject, and they flatter themselves it will appear, that the Charge brought against them is groundless and Injurious. for they Solemnly aver that they or either of them by themselves or by any other Person or persons, never did, receive or issue, any other Quantities of Grain than what is mentiond in Paper N.o 1 Nor had they any other Concern or Interest in the receipt or issuing of Grain but that of discharging their Duty. nor did they or either of them appropriate to their own private use or receive as a benefit, a single Pagoda, or even a Single fanam of the produce of such Grain, either directly or indirectly.

7th. Another of Col: Woods Accusations against the Field Deputies, is, "that they used to place Guards of Sepoys on the "Road from Colar to Vuriagerry (by which Road all the Convoys

pass

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from the Carnatic came to Camp) in order to seize on the Grain and compel the Merchants to sell it to them, at their own price, in order to make a private advantage of it. Messrs. Call & Mackay doubt not, but the falsity of their Assertions, will plainly appear to the Board, from the Examination of the Witness mentioned in paper No. 2. for they positively deny & defy Col. Wood to produce a Single Instance, that they ever had Merchants or others bringing Provisions to the Army, under any kind of restraint whatever, except obliging them to bring their Grain to the Publick Market or Buzar, and there dispose of it to the best advantage on their own account; provided nevertheless that they did not sell Rice dearer than the price that was published that Day, and which used to be regulated by the Field Deputies, with the knowledge and approbation of the Nabobs Cotwall & other Servants, according to the quantity that happened to be in the Bazar, the Demand for it & the Supplies immediately expected to come. The Chief reason of this regulation, was to prevent the poor people, who bought their daily food in the Bazar, from being imposed upon by the Botiques People who otherwise would sell them Rice at 5 & 6 Seer for a Rupee, instead of 8 Seer, the dearest price it was ever at in the Publick Bazar, this time 9, 10 & 11 Seer.

To explain further the reason of placing Guards of Sepoys on the Road to Conjeveram where the Convoys of Grain were expected; it must be observed that there is a Pagoda about a Mile distant from Colar on that Road, where the Convoys used to stop, until the whole were collected together. Messrs. Call & Mackay found out, that during the time the Convoys were at that Pagoda, Agents from Morarirow's Camp, and from that of the Polygars, as well as Dubashes & Coniccopolies belonging to Officers & others, used to buy up the greater

greatest part of the Rice so brought, in order to make an advantage of it, by retailing it out again, by which very little of it was brought to the Publick Bazar. To prevent this abuse was the only reason that the Field-Deputies sent Sepoys to that Pagoda, notwithstanding the invidious turn Col: Wood has thought proper to give it; but the Man — Judged from his own feelings, and from what he would himself have done in the like Case. The Board will be pleased to observe, that the whole Quantity of Rice bought by the Field-Deputies whilst they were at Colar besides what they received from the Nabob, was only 12706 1/2 Seer amounting to 1300 Pags. and these purchases were made (except 31490 Seer bought by Mr. Monckton, of 11952 Seer by Lieut. Barton) by the Nabobs Cutwal who is now in his place and one of those whom Messrs. Call & Mackay have requested the Board would examine. Had Col: Wood's Situation permitted him to act with the same Candor, and requested of his Judges to examine his Cutwal & other Servants that knew his Bazar Transactions, instead of sending them out of the way; he needed not have loaded his tender Conscience with the additional Crime of accusing publickly, Men who are Innocent & who have never injured him; but the Field Deputies having (with more Zeal for the publick Service than Consideration for the Interest of Individuals endeavored to correct many abuses, which they were convinced were detrimental to the Publick) it is not to be wonder'd at, that they should have drawn on themselves the Resentment of many Persons, with whom their Duty and Transactions interfered in the tenderer Points of self-Interest

9th Col: Wood in order to shew further, that the

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The Field Deputies kept up Grain at Colar, much dearer than there was occasion for, mentions Rice being sold at Reddenaigo Durgum, and at Venkatigerry at 17 at 18 Seers when it was found to the Sepoys in Camp at 8 Seers for a Rupee. A little attention to particular Circumstances & the Situations of those two places, will easily invalidate this Argument of Col. Wood's. But first let it be remarked, that at this time the Carnatic was undisturbed by any Enemy & Rice sold at Arcott, Vellore and other Places thereabouts at 20 to 25 Seers for a Rupee. Supposing it to be sold at Arcott; the Route to convey it to Colar, was first to Vellore 15 Miles, then to Policonda 16 Miles, to Goniattam 6 Miles, South Gur 11 Miles, then to the foot of the Pass about 5 Miles & so up the Pass, or to Reddanaigue Durgum 7 Miles more; where the danger began & where the People generally waited for convoy to Venkatigerry, about 12 Miles, If any Enemy was in the Neighbourhood of Venkatigerry, there was no Pass to Colar without an Escort, and the next Stage was to Tailore 6 Miles, from whence the March might be performed to Colar about 24 Miles, in one Day, and for the further Security of Convoys, a party of Sepoys was stationed at Chepoor about half way. Now if any person acquainted with the Country, only inspecting a Chart will consider the distance & the progressive Conveyance of Grain to the Army, with the Danger on the Route is it not natural for Rice to sell cheaper at Last Gur than at Reddanaigue Durgum, and at Venkatigerry than at Colar; because if most of the Danger lay between the two latter Places, as it really did, the effect will follow of Course and accordingly the prices were at Venkatigerry from 15 or 17, at Colar for 12 to 15 Seers ℔ Rupee, does that prove that the same Merchants would have accompanyed the Army to Manja Mallé or to Devanahelu and sold it there at the same price? no! it is very certain they always chose not to go beyond Colar, and it

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it is as clear, they always chose and it was always their Interest to sell their adventures as soon as possible, that they might take the first Opportunity of returning to the Carnatic with their Bullocks & Bags; And Messrs Call & Mackay can upon undeniable proofs, that it was impossible in the Situation and circumstances our Army was generally in, for any dealer in Rice to fetch it from the Carnatic, or indeed procure it from any other part, attend the Army and sell it constantly at 8 Seers without being considerable losers by waste and accident of bad roads without reckoning any loss by the Enemy. All the Rice used by the Contractors for Victualling the Europeans, from May to the End of December 1768, did not come cheaper than 7 Seers for a Rupee and it will appear on Enquiry, that Armies in the Balagatte seldom have Rice so cheap as at 8 Seers, nor do Messrs Call & Mackay think the Troops will ever complain, if they can have plenty at 8 Seers p Rupee: it is generally the want of quantity not the price that occasions murmuring, and of this there has been I know an Example in this Town. Rice is exceeding Dear, but the Grievance complained of is, that a sufficient Quantity cannot be got at that price.

10th And here this Discussion might end had not Col. Wood endeavored to draw this Conclusion from the Case as he "has stated it Vizt. "When this was the Case (that is when the Sepoys "in the Mysore Country had only 8 Seers of Rice p Rupee) the Sepoys under my Command (he should have added in the Coimbatore Country) had Rice at 12 & 14 Seers for a Rupee: of this there is sufficient Proof." It is granted and no Person would have complain'd probably, had it not been proved at the same time, that Rice might have bought and was bought, a few Miles from his Camp, where it might easily be got, without danger from any Enemy at 22 to 24 Seers p Rupee — at least, as much Rice

was

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was sold in the Country near Coimbattore for a Rupee, as Col. Wood sold Paddy in Sir Bazar. It was this restriction and limitation which made it an Hardship, especially as it appears in the proceedings of the Court Martial, that private People were prevented from selling or bringing in Grain to sell, in the Bazar. The Deputies on the Contrary, wanted all any of the Publick Rice or any other Rice but endeavored all in their Power to encourage the dealers in that article to sell freely in the Bazar. But to give Col. Wood's Conclusion all its scope; can there be a more forcible Argument used to prove an Imposition or Hardship, than by saying that Rice was sold to the Troops at Calar, or in the Ellyore Country at 8 Seers for a Rupee when the Troops in the Coimbattore Country 200 Miles distant which was always reckon'd a plentiful Country and cleard of Enemys, bought in the Bazar at 12 & 14 Seers. Does not every Years Experience prove, that many Circumstances alter the price of Grain; A bad Crop, want of Water, the Commencing of an Enemy a great demand and Consumption or an Obstruction in the Communication — And Col. Wood might as well have urged, that it is a most flagrant abuse in the Government to sell Rice now at Bengal at 11 or 12 Seers only for a Rupee, when it used to be from 30 to 50, or conclude that Rice ought to sell the same at Madras, as it does at Trichinapoly.

11th Were the Hon.ble Coll.o Monkton to extend their remarks thro' the whole of Col. Wood's Court Martial where attempts are made to injure them, it would require a Volume to give unprejudiced readers the Explanation necessary for their Judgments to act freely, but nothing is more easy than to assert roundly as Col. Wood has done, that such Effects, were produced by such Causes. The effects, being — in some measure real or at least appearing at first View to be so,

Rupee

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People not Letter informed, naturally adopt the Cause pointed out to them tho the effect was owing to nothing less; and when a mind is once prejudiced it is difficult to eradicate the first Impression. For Instance, the Draught of Carriage Bullocks were sometimes in bad Case and weak, therefore it was the Cattle Cault, who managed the Contract — Rice was sometimes not very good, therefore it was the fault of the field Deputies who were charged with the Management of it — The Troops were sometimes, a month or two in arrears, because money could not or did not come regularly and this was contrived by the Deputies, to oblige the Sepoys to go to their Market for rice, because they had not Money to go elsewhere — Now nothing in reality is more Contrary to truth than all these Conclusions and yet the effects did apparently exist. Col. Wood goes on to assert, "That when there was the greatest "Confidence shewn him, he had reason to apprehend, a plot "was hatching to ruin him"; but he produces no facts or arguments to support his Declaration — Immediately after he says "he had at the same time the Misfortune to render "himself disagreeable to the Field Deputies" but does not say how, and Majr. Call & Mackay are sure they never gave him Cause to think so, nor did they ever know it was so, till Col. Wood asserted it — He therefore must in his own Conscience have deserved it, if he was convinced it was so. The next assertion is that they had more motives than one for prosecuting the Siege of Bengalore, and insinuates as if they were pretty obvious to those who were versed in the Mysteries of the Contract, but what these Motives or Mysteries were, he does not say — The Motives he had in his possession, and were contained in a Letter from the field Deputies addressed to him; he would have done the Committee Justice to have produced

provided it, and have shewn the Character of the Commanding Officer, who presided in this Committee and directed the Operations of the Army, in a fairer light, than he has done by imputing all Revolutions to the Deputies on opposing, that they were vested with a power not only to thwart, but to oblige the Commander to execute their own plans, in preference to his own opinion. Such Assertions are bold and are good I suppose, could be supported, but Coll. Wood produces no Instance of them, and nothing can be further from truth than the whole of what he advances, as may be proved by the Deputies Instructions, their Actions, and by Governor Smiths own knowledge, who is now on the Spot. Col. Wood says, he "has endeavord to lay open other Fatal Abuses, tho giving the "Triall" but names them not, and then declares that, "Causes "he endeavord with the frankness of true Lovers of Mankind, to "present those Abuses, & in particular the Fatal Consequences "attending the Monopoly of Grain, he first drew on him the "implacable displeasure of Messrs. Call & Sykes &c." Call & Sykes only, Entirely The Caller, who was most immediately concerned. The Deputies desire, that a few Simple Questions may be here asked Col. Wood — To whom did he represent those abuses? & to whom point out the Fatal Consequences? Which never existed? on what proofs or reasons had he to think he had incurred the implacable displeasure of the Deputies? If he had been ingenuous enough to produce the least Evidence, it would have had its weight, if Messrs. Call & Sykes could not refute it as the Case stands now they declare against what they have done before, that they never entertained the least resentment against Col. Wood, notwithstanding all their Arguments, to induce him to stay with the Army, and most readily gave him such recommendations

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Recommendations as his Succesfes seemd to deserve. What injuries Colonel Wood has done them? they know not; that Husbandly resentment they were implacable against him; He best knows his own thoughts and actions and they leave him to the effect of reflecting on them; declaring most solemnly, that the greatest Injury he has ever done them, to their knowledge, is his unjust attempt to wound the Reputations of Men, who deserved better of him.

12th. Mr. Mackay cannot help mentioning to the Board the unhandsome & unmerited treatment he in particular received from the General Court Martial (and which seems to confirm the Observations already made of the dislike which the Gentlemen of the Army in general had to the Deputies Deputies, and how ready they were to lay hold of the most trifling Circumstance, right or wrong, which they thought would hurt them, in the Opinion of their employers, or render them odious to the Publick, he means their entering on their Minutes, a Letter they had wrote in a pett, the 22 of Novr. to the Governor, applying to him as a Civil Magistrate, to compel Mr. Mackay to appear before them, and accusing him (tho very unjustly) of offering an insult to his Majestys Court Notwithstanding Mr. Mackay pleased Dr. disposition for not waiting on them that morning, assured them that he would the next Day and declared in Court when he came, that nothing was farther from his thoughts or Intention then to dispute their Authority, or shew them the least disrespect, with which they seemd perfectly well Satisfied.

John Call.

George Mackay

Dr

An Account of the Publick Grain Recd. & Issued by the Field Deputies Mess.rs Ca

of August 1768, till they left Colar

1768			Received	Rice	Paddy	Grain Marking	Guney
				Pucadar	Pucadar	Pucadar	Pucadar
August	31st	Recd. from the Nabobs People at Colar which they brought in the Books kept there by Mr. Mackay at 15 Seer, the Nabobs afterwards charged at 11		18454	19497	22893	6680
October	24	Do.	Do.	Do.	13064		
	31	Do.	Do.	Do.			1600
Nov.r	7	Do.	Do.	Do.	18580		
					210153		
Sept.r	30	Brought with ready Money at Colar 2 9 Seer ₰ Rupee			15587½		
	24	Do.	Do.	Do. 9¾	Do.	24314	
		Do.	Do.	Do. 8½	Do.	2052	
	26	Do.	Do.	Do. 9½	Do.	35490	
	31	Do.	Do.	Do. 11	Do.	7776	
Nov.r	7	Bought at Kistnagerry by Lieut.t Barton at 17 Seer ₰ Rupee, and brought this Day to Colar				11952	
						343826½	
July	28	advanced Coss to Ouscotah to receive Rice 12½ ₰ Rupee				21457½	
August	16	Do. 1000 at Bangalore	Do.	Do. 14½		80750	
	25	Do. 600 at Oussore	Do.	Do. 14½		30150	
Sept.r	7	Recd. from Mr. Parkison at Camp near Ouscotah				18000	
Octo.r	5	Recd. from Do. at Ouscotah, the in an account he gave Mr. Mackay sometime before, that Quantity was put down 85160 Seers				25998½	
		87800 Seer of Paddy, more sent into Rice as it produced 95510 Seer, which last quantity must be added to the Rice Column and the same deducted from the Paddy				395	510 87800
				520			
				97211	07	328393	8280 153

N.B There was besides the above Grain 68980 Seers of Rice under the Charge of Mr. Parkison's People and for which 6620 Pagodas debited in the Grain Books kept at Colar, as likewise for 117800 Seer of Rice sold by him in Camp for Rupees 12136.8, before the Field Deputies took charge of the Grain all which appears by an account he delivered Mr. Mackay, at the Camp near Ouscotah. Out of the Rice at Kistnagerry, Ct. Wood when he was there, received 22320 Seer at 2 Seer ₰ Rupee ₰ for which he afterwards accounted with Mr. Raitt.

There was also a large Quantity of Nachiny in a Pagoda at Colar, but which was not measured, nor did the Field Deputies take any charge of it.

Mackay from the time they first took charge of it which was about the 27th
& the Mabob the 11th of November following —

	Rice	Paddy	Gram	Nachni
	Puncter	Puncter	Puncter	Puncter
Issued				
Delivered and sent at different times to Mr. Monkton Commissary with the Army during the above Period. The Rice to be issued to the Sepoys Lascars &c followers of the Army, not less than 8 fan ℔ Rupee, and that only when they could not get it at a cheaper rate in the Bazar.	259359			2773a
Issued at Camp & at Colar for the Rice				929
Sold at Colar in the Bazar and accounted for in the Books kept there				6630½
Left the remainder under the Charge of Mr. Monkton, when the Field Deputies came away from Colar	270613¼	107172	563	1649½
	529972¼	107172	28293	8280 929

Dr. Rice issued out to the Army by Mr. Monckton the Commissary whilst the Field Deputies, had Charge of the Publick Grain &c.

	Pcons per	Rupees annas
To the first Cost at Maxuna of the Rice of which drawn from the Rebels & what bought at Jessore	259059½ @ 10 ⅓ per Rupee	25107. 8.
To Bullockhire carrying the Rice with the Army from 7 Sept. to the 15th Nov as p Mr Monktons acct delivered the Commissary General Rupees 3689.12.10 at 350		1291 3 8
To Coniespolies and other Servants wages during that time attending the Rice Business at Camp Gin Colar Rupees 361.15.0 at 350		126 A 12
To Gunneys 989		0720 . —
To Loss on 588 Seer of Rice that was damaged and sold in the Bazaar for the most it would fetch		24.3
To Dr. Rice 1554 Seer. Lost at Nuspur		194.4
	Rupees	A1927. 8

	Pcons	Rupees annas
By Sales as I found in Camp	16538 @ 1 per	1726 —
	24382½ @ 8 Dr.	30478. —
	259359½	32204. —
By Profit & Loss		9023. 8
Rupees		A1227. 8

N.B. The above Rice including the Charges on it, turns out at about 6½ Seer p Rupee.

653 Fort St. George 28th. December 1769

Agreed that the Questions now delivered in by Messrs. Call & Ardesley be put to the several persons proposed by them and that Messrs. Hastings, Ardesley, Stratton & Brooke be appointed a Committee for that purpose and that when their answers are taken, that they together with the said Questions be enter'd hereafter.

The President acquaints the Board that Mr. Salmon who has attended William Watkins one of the Persons under Sentence of Death for Desertion, had represented him as being very penitent & a proper Object of Pity, and that General Smith had also requested that he might be forgiven, as he judged that the Example of the other who is not so deserving of Compassion might be sufficient. It is therefore Agreed that he be pardoned, but that he be not informed of it until he is brought to the place of Execution.

Chs. Bourchier
Jon. DuBré
Warren Hastings.
John Call
Sam. Ardesley
Geo. Stratton
Ja. Brouchier
Henry Brooke
Ged: Mackay

List of Officers of Artillery on the Coast of Choromandel

Names		Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
James Butler		Lieut.t Colonel	11th October 1765		
Edward James		Major	11th October 1765	Capt.n Lieut.t	13th June 1758
Matthew Horne		Captain	26th Nov.r 1762	Lieut.t Firework.r	15th June 1758
John Little		Captain	1st April 1766	Lt. Fireworker	30th Nov.r 1759
James Capper		D.o	11th Oct.r 1768		
Charles Stout		Captain Lieut.t	2 april 1766	Lt. Fireworker	9th Feb.y 1762
John Kennedy		D.o	3 april 1766	Lt. Fireworker	10th Feb.y 1762
Aug.s De. Morgan	5	D.o	28th april 1767	Lt. Fireworker	11th Feb.y 1762
Thomas Oats		D.o	11th Oct.r 1768	Lt. Fireworker	15th Jan.y 1761
Donald Mackay		D.o	12th Oct.r 1768	Lt. Fireworker	5th March 1763
George Davis		First Lieutenant	9th Feb.y 1767	Lt. Fireworker	20th Nov.r 1765
John Rigault		D.o	10 Feb.y 1767	Lt. Fireworker	1st March 1766
Arthur Jones		D.o	1st Jan.y 1768	Lt. Fireworker	7 april 1766
Isaac Manoury		D.o	2 Jan.y 1768	Lt. Fireworker	23 June 1766
Philip Phillips		D.o	3 Jan.y 1768	Lt. Fireworker	24th June 1766
Thomas Mc Culla		D.o	22 Feb.y 1769	Lt. Fireworker	26 June 1766
Andrew Runting		Second Lieut.t	11th Oct.r 1768	Lt. Fireworker	27th June 1766
Jonathan Mc Hugo		D.o	12th Oct.r 1768	Lt. Fireworker	29th April 1767
Thomas Geils		D.o	13 Oct.r 1768	Lt. Fireworker	26th Oct.r 1767
George Noodler		D.o Lieut.t	22 Feb.y 1769	Lt. Fireworker	2 Jan.y 1768
James Connor		D.o	15th March 1769	Lt. Fireworker	2 Jan.y 1768
Edward Tanner		First Lieutenant	22 Feb.y 1769	Lt. Fireworker	1st Jan.y 1768
James Heislop		D.o	16 June 1769	Lt. Fireworker	11th Oct.r 1768
John Cockburn		Lt. Fireworker	12 Oct.r 1768		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Drummond	Lt. Fireworker	13th Oct. 1768		
William Sydenham	Do.	15th Do.		
Chas. Fred.k Clauson	Do.	20th Nov.r		
Joseph Moorhouse	Do.	1st Dec.r 1768		
Henry Parry	Do.	2d Do.		
William Lloyd	Do.	3d Do.		
George Read Fenton	Do.	18th Oct.r 1769		
Craven Danvers Taylor	Do.	19th Do.		
Charles Barron	Do.	21st Do.		
Ab.m Grey Adams	Do.	22d Do.		
John Judson	Do.	23d Do.		
Geo.e Douglas	Do.	24th Do.		
John Anderson Eastland	Do.	25th Do.		
James Foley	Do.	1st Dec.r 1769		

List of Military Officers on the Coast of Choromandel.

Names		Present Rank	Date of present Rank	First Rank	Date of first rank
Joseph Smith		Brig.r General	3.d Nov.r 1768	Ensign	3.d Octr 1749
Donald Campbell		Colonel	11.th April 1765	D.o	3.d D.o 1752
John Francis De Beck		Lt. Colonel	11.th Nov.r 1765	Lt.	3.d July 1756
Daniel Frischman		D.o	12.th D.o	Ensign	5.th April 1754
Simon Hart		D.o	12.th D.o	D.o	23.d D.o
Charles Tod		D.o	31.st March 1766	D.o	11.th 7.ber 1755
Rofs Lang		D.o	7.th April 1766	D.o	6.th April 1756
William Flint		Major	12.th Nov.r 1765	D.o	7.th Sept.r 1751
Abraham Bonjour		D.o	15.th Nov.r 1765	D.o	11.th Sept.r 1755
John Desplan		D.o	9.th Nov.r 1766	D.o	20.th May 1755
Thomas Fitzgerald		D.o	10.th Nov.r 1766	Lieutenant	23.d Oct.r 1759
Pryce Donaldson	by Brevet	D.o	10.th Sept.r 1768	receives Pay as Capt.n till a Company happens	
Francis De Vareilles	Invalids	Captain	25.th July 1751		
Edmund Pascal	D.o	D.o	30.th Oct.r 1751	Ensign	25.th July 1748
Abraham Faizan	D.o	D.o	7.th June 1763	D.o	10 Sept.r 1757
John Bellingham		Captain	15.th Nov.r 1765	D.o	31.st May 1758
		by Brevet	7.th Sept.r D.o		
Humphry Harper		D.o	7.th Jan.y 1764	D.o	1.st June 1758
		D.o D.o	2.d Sept.r 1763		
James Fitzgerald		D.o	9.th Jan.y 1764	D.o	2.d 3 June 1758
		D.o D.o	3 Sept.r 1763		
Thomas Madge		D.o	11.th March 1765		
		D.o D.o	4.th Sept.r 1763		
William Baillie		D.o	2 April 1764	Lieutenant	18 Oct.r 1759
		D.o D.o	5 Sept.r 1763		
Thomas Fletcher		D.o	2.d 3 July 1764		
		D.o D.o	5 Sept.r 1763		
Eccles Nixon		D.o	4.th July 1764		
		D.o D.o	5.th Sept.r 1763		
Leopald Kirker		D.o	16 June 1765		
		D.o D.o	1 Sept.r 1763		
John Compter		D.o	17 June 1765	Ensign	19.th Jan.y 1759
		D.o D.o	10 Sept.r 1763		

Names			Present Rank	Date of present rank	First rank	Date of first rank
Robert Frazer	by Brevet	Captain		6th July 1765		
		D°	D°	11 Sept. 1763		
Christ. Theo. Chaigneau		D°		7th July 1765		
		D°	D°	12 Sept. 1763		
George Browne	4 C.	D°		8th July 1765		
		D°	D°	13 Sept. 1763		
Henry Marcell		D°		9th July 1765		
		D°	D°	14 Sept. 1763		
William Cooke	8 C.	D°		13 Nov. 1765	Ensign	6 Sept. 1759
		D°	D°	16th Sept. 1763	D°	11 Sept. 1759
Charles Hopkins	1 C.	D°		14 Nov. 1765		
		D°	D°	17 Sept. 1763	D°	5 Nov. 1759
Rodolph Merchand		D°		15 Nov. 1765		
		D°	D°	18 Sept. 1763	D°	5 July 1760
Rich. Matthews	6 C.	D°		15th Nov. 1765		
		D°	D°	19 Sept. 1763	D°	28 July 1760
Henry Aug. Mont. Cosby		D°		16 Nov. 1765		
		D°	D°	20 Sept. 1763	D°	6 Oct. 1760
Robert Kelly		D°		27 Nov. 1765		
		D°		16 June 1766	D°	27 Sept. 1763
Thomas Casemore						
		D°		28 July 1766	D°	3 March 1763
Henry Davis		D°		11 Nov. 1766	D°	6 Sept. 1760
Samuel Evans		D°		12 Nov. 1766	D°	1 Sept. 1763
John Short		D°		30 April 1767	D°	23 Dec. 1762
John Fortune		D°		1 May 1767	D°	27 Dec. 1762
John Cotgrave		D°		25 Oct. 1767	D°	7 July 1765
Peter James Povery	4 C.	D°		27 Oct. 1767	D°	11 July 1765
Robert Godfrey		D°		28 Oct. 1767	D°	12 July 1765
William Collins						
		D°		29 Oct. 1767	Lieutenant	
John McKain	3 C.	D°		2 Jan. 1768	Lieutenant	13th July 1765
Philip Bandinell		D°		1 May 1768	D°	17 July 1765
Richard Nelson		D°	2 D°	1768	Ensign	1 Sept. 1763
Francis Robson		D°	3 D°	1768	D°	2 Sept. 1763
Alex. McKenzie	5					
		D°	4 D°	1768	D°	2 Dec. 1763
Hugh Rob. Alcock		D°		10 June 1768	D°	1 Jan. 1764
Thomas Bruce	10 C.					

Names		Present rank	Date of present rank	First rank	Date of first rank
John Chandler		Captain	23 August 1765	Ensigne	16 9bre 1764
John Serle		D°	24 D° 1765	D°	11 Jan[y] 1764
John Bowman		D°	3 October 1765	D°	24 Feby 1764
Andrew Johnson		D°	14 Nov[r] 1765	D°	25 May 1764
Pulteney Geo[e] Collins		D°	14 July 1765	D°	24 July 1764
Lawrence Murphy		D°	3 July 1769	D°	25 D° 1764
William Keating		Captain Lieutenants	25 Nov[r] 1769	D°	9 Oct[r] 1764
Charles Rumley		D°	14 June 1769	D°	1 July 1764
James Powell		D°	2 July 1769	D°	3 D°
Simon Corker	Invalids	Lieutenants	19 Dec[r] 1759	D°	14 Jan[y] 1759
Richd Haycock	D°	D°	31 July 176[illegible]	D°	1 June 1763
George Nixon		Lieutenant	2 April 176[illegible]	D°	6 Feb[y] 1765
Donald Campbell		D°	1 June 176[illegible]	D°	8 Feb[y] 1765
John Davis		D°	16 June 1765	D°	1 Feby 1765
Robert Watts		D°	2 August 1766	D°	11 D° 1765
James Hughes		D°	3 D°	D°	1 May 1765
Thomas Rowles		D°	4 D°	D°	18 June 1765
James Galbraith		D°	5 D°	D°	27 July 1765
George Smith		D°	6 D°	D°	29 D° 1765
Henry La Motte		D°	11 Nov[r] 1766	D°	13 May 1765
Edward Edmunds		D°	12 D°	D°	14 D°
Thomas Lane		D°	13 D°	D°	15 D°
George Morrison		D°	14 D°	D°	19 D°
James Barnewall		D°	15 D°	D°	28 D°
Robert Fowler		D°	1 Dec[r] 1766	D°	29 D°

Names		present Rank	Date of present rank	First rank	Date of first rank
Edward Eagles		Lieutenants	2 Dec.r 1760	Do.	16 Nov.r 60
Henry Nicoll		Do.	3 Do.	Do.	25 Dec.r 60
Edward Collins		Do.	29 April 1767	Do.	30 Do.
Joseph Bilcliffe		Do.	30 Do.	Do.	27 Jan.y 66
Richard Speed		Do.	1 May 1767	Do.	25 Do.
Thomas Palk		Do.	5 Do.	Do.	1 June 1760
Jonath.n W.m Arnold		Do.	7 Do.	Do.	4 Do.
James Bond		Do.	26 August 1767	Do.	7 Do.
David Muirhead	✓	Do.	27 Do.	Do.	8 Do.
Henry Montresor		Do.	8 Sept.r 1767		
Thomas Bagot	✓	Do.	26 Oct.r 1767	Do.	13 Do.
George Dalton		Do.	27 Do.	Do.	14 Do.
William Phillips		Do.	30 Do.	Do.	20 Do.
Evan Evans		Do.	31 Do.	Do.	25 Do.
Alex.r Patterson		Do.	31 Do.	Do.	31 Do.
Robert Chattris		Do.	4 Nov.r 1767	Do.	30 June
Gervas Cowper		Do.	5 Do.		
Francis Knox		Do.	4 Jan.y 1768	Do.	2 July 1760
Walter Gorham	✓	Do.	5 Do.	Do.	11 Nov.r
John James Durand		Do.	13 Nov.r 1768	Do.	15 April 1763
Walterhouse adair		Do.	2 May Do.	Do.	15 Nov.r Do.
George Bryne	✓	Do.	4 May Do.	Do.	19 Do.
John Austin		Do.	5 Do.	Do.	1 Dec.r 1766
George Cunningham		Do.	6 Do.	Do.	2 Do.
Nathaniel Stuckey		Do.	7 Do.	Do.	3 Do.

Names	Present Rank	Date of present Rank	Last rank	Date of First Rank
Henry Littleton	Lieutenants	8 May 1765	Ensigns	30 Dec 1766
Thomas Walker	Do	9 Do	Do	1 Jan 1767
William Barton	Do	10 Do	Do	2 Do
Richard Godfrey	Do	11 Do	Do	3 Do
George Clark	Do	12 Do	Do	5 Do
James Carr	Do	17 June 1765	Do	26 May 1767
David Bailey	Do	18 Do	Do	24 Augt 1767
Charles Lucas	Do	1 July 1765	Do	26 Do
Thomas Rouse	Do	8 August	Do	1 Sept Do
Samuel Blake Eyre	Do	23 Do	Do	2 Do
James Bracy	Do	3 Oct	Do	6 Do
Thomas Burrows	Do	20 Do	Do	11 Do
John Oldham	Do	21 Do	Do	24 Oct 1767
William Rowley Moriarty	Do	22 Do	Do	25 Do
Francis Denley	Do	14 Nov 1765	Do	29 Do
Thomas Seche	Do	25 Do	Do	30 Do
William Bartlett	Do	26 Do	Do	2 Nov 1767
Dugald Campbell	Do	8 Dec 1765	Do	3 Do
Robert Ferrier	Do	7 Jan 1769	Do	7 Do
Henry Gee	Do	12 Do	Do	9 Do
Richard Annesley White	Do	14 June	Do	10 Do
David Dewar	Do	15 Do	Do	11 Do
Thomas Trent	Do	27 July 1769	Do	14 Do
Donald Mc Leod	Do	28 Do	Do	15 Do
Daniel Mc Leod	Do	29 Do	Do	16 Do

Names		Date of present Rank	Date of present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Thomas Sellers	by Board	Ensigns	17	Nov.r	1767
Philip Seiffert		D.o	30	D.o	
Charles Watt		D.o	1	Dec.r	1767
James Lamballais		D.o	3	D.o	
George Savey		D.o	7	Jan.y	1768
Robert Sale		D.o	8	D.o	
John Evans		D.o	9	D.o	
George Moore		D.o	10	D.o	
Michael Roberts	✓	D.o	9	May	1768
Home Brown		D.o	10	D.o	
Richard Scott		D.o	11	D.o	
Peter Bonnevaux		D.o	15	D.o	
Francis Ragg		D.o	16	D.o	
Duncan Ranken		D.o	17	D.o	
Edward Slocomb		D.o	25	D.o	
Cornelius Grant		D.o	16	Oct.r	1768
Samuel Welsford		D.o	17	D.o	
John Rigg		D.o	18	D.o	
John Campbell		D.o	19	D.o	
Alexander Wynch		D.o	20	D.o	
Hugh Mackay		D.o	21	Oct.r	1768
John Wilson		D.o	22	D.o	
Edmund Harper		D.o	24	D.o	
Robert Scholer		D.o	26	D.o	
Sampson Hamilton		D.o	29	D.o	

Names	Present Rank	Date of present Rank
John e Mason	Ensign	20 Octr 1768
William Blacker	Do.	31 Do.
Hamilton Johnson	Do.	1 Novr 1768
John Logan	Do.	2 Do.
Daniel Burr	Do.	3 Do.
Francis Gowdie	Do.	1 Do.
Nichol Crotty	Do.	5 Do.
Thomas e Mosley	Do.	6 Do.
Henry e Malcolm	Do.	7 Do.
Beslan Sedgwicke	Do.	8 Do.
Robert Spearman Bate	Do.	9 Do.
Archer Arnold Langley	Do.	10 Do.
Byng Hewitt	Do.	11 Do.
David e M'Clintock	Do.	12 Do.
James Darke	Do.	14 Do.
Humphrey Harding	Do.	15 Do.
Eugene Oneal	Do.	17 Do.
William Shampneys	Do.	12 Do.
George Fowell	Do.	9 Jan.y 1769
Ralph John Campbell	Do.	27. March 1769
Johnes Ge Este }	Do.	22d May 1769
William Este }	Do.	9 Augt 1769
Donald Campbell	Do.	11 Do.
William Johnson	Do.	13 Do.
Arthur Owen	Do.	15 Do.
David Ross	Do.	17 Do.
David e Marshall		

Vannes

appointed to do Duty as Ensigns till the Company Names be known

List of Engineers on the Coast of Choromandel.

Names	Present Rank	Date of present rank	First rank	Date of first Rank
John Call	{Chief Engineer & Ch. Engineer}	18 Nov. 1760 & 10 April 1765	Asst. Engineer	1 Jan. 1761
William Stevens	{Sub Director & Captain}	26 June 1769	Do.	7 Do. 1764
Thomas Marsden	{Sub Engineer & Lieutenant}	26 Do.	Do.	12 Nov. 1768

Andrews John Esq.r

Appointed to proceed to Hydre alle 93. His Instructions & Recommended to him to proceed to Gingee as the most likely Route to join the Army 75 arrives at Cuddalore 79. Order'd to proceed directly to Hydres Camp 81. arrives at Camp 107. proceeds to Hydre 107. Has an audience with Hydre 109. Leaves his Camp with Proposals for a Cessation of Arms for 12 Days 109 – Returns with Proposals 109. To be sent again 111 – His Instructions 117; appointed Chief of Vizagapatam & the Management of the Chicacole Circar put under his Charge 112. Orders in Consequence 116.

Anjengo

Letter to advising of the Conclusion of the Treaty 269. Letters from in answer advising that they should pay the Travancore Rajah for Necessaries supplied Lieutenant Brynes Detachment 307. Letter from enclosing Letters from Bombay & of money advanced Lieutenant Davis Dewar 453. Orders in Consequence 453

Ardley Samuel Esq.r

Appointed to proceed to Tanjore to procure a Body of horse 86. His Instructions 104. arrives at Tanjore 110. Purport of a Conference he has with the King 117 returns 220 His Defpent to the Resolution of the Board regarding the Liquidation of the Nabobs Debt 526. His Defpent in Consequence of the Resolution of the Board in answer to the Trustees nominated by the Nabob 543. Remarks of the Board thereon, 545. His Observations on them 551.

Army

Colonel Smith to represent in what Manner the Bazar may be best supplied 52 Letters wrote to some of the Officers regarding the Repot of Majr. Call and Mackay leaving required Advantages by the Bazar 9 - Letter from Mr Raitt. Col. Campbell Mr. Sadleir Col. Wood. & Col. Smith regarding the Management of the Bazar 24 ansmer of Majr. Call & Mackay regarding it 42 - Orders thereon 42. Letter from Mr. Monckton regarding the Bazar 60. Report of the Commissary regarding the Number of Draught Bullocks employed with the Guns 77. Col. Smith to report the Number necessary 77. Advice of the Enemy having passed our Army 142. The Army arrives at Carrangoly 142. Arrives near Chinglepet 146. arrives at Madrantiecam 219. arrives at Chinglepet 219. Ordered to keep within three Distance of 10 Cos from Hyder 219. In great want of Supplies 219 - Ordered to halt at the Mount 226. Ordered to proceed to Conjeveram and to watch the Motions of Hyder going out of the Carnatic 269. Considerations of the Board with regard to the Distribution of the Troops &c to provide for their Subsistance from 288 to 291. The Reduction and Distribution of the Seapoys considered 300. 5 Cadets came on the Lions from England 305. arrive on the Ship Pigot from England 7 Cadets, 2 Sergeants and 90 Private Soldiers Dr. on Hector 6 Cadets & 82 private 308. Dr. on Pigot 4 Cadets & 83 privates 326. Dr. Ships Ashburton, Triton & Nottingham the first with 1 Cadet & 62 Privates & Triton with 3 Cadets & 70 privates Nottingham 91 - 1 Cadet of Lincoln - 1 Cadet & 56 Soldiers 326. Ship Havannah arrives with 2 Cadets and 76 privates, 327. Ships Lord Holland & Norfolk arrive the recruits p Norfolk sent to Bengal 336. Promotions in the Infantry

Artillery Corps of

The Case of Captain Lieutenants in that Corps to be recommended home

438. to be compleated with Officers and Commissions to be offerd to the Cadets as they stand upon the List 457. the Cadets promoted to Lieutenant Fireworker 523 Resolution of the Board regarding the Officers in that Corps

B

Barnard & Mr. Thomas

Complains of the Difficulty of obtaining an Account of the Value of the Jaguier Lands 360. Orders in Consequence 360—

Bengal

The Select Committee promise to send 100 Barrells of Gun Powder and 6 Lacks of Gold Mohurs to purpose concluding an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Jannoje, and advise of their having concluded a new Treaty with Jannoje 87. Opinion of the Board therein 87. To be advised of the Proposals made by Ibrahim Beg's Vacquel 51. Purport of Letter to be wrote advising of our Situation 122. Letter to — requesting a Supply of Money advise of our Operations, and enclosing the Proposals made by Scydee 121— Letter to advise of our Operations and recommending to them to avoid entering into an Alliance with Jannoje 187. Letter to be sent by Hyder Ally advising of the Conclusion of the Treaty and repeating his application regarding the Ships 236. Letter to advising of our Operations and the Conclusion of the Peace 243. Letter from expressing their Concern at our critical Situation, promise every Assistance in their Power— representing their Impossibility of ascertaining the Sums which they can furnish us with 309. Their supposed Estimates 309. of their having released the Mysore Merchants Vessels 309. decline engaging with Jannoje 309. approve of the Plan of having Funds in reserve 309. Their Concern for the want of Specie, and of the Court of Directors Restriction on Remittances to Europe 309. desire the recruits destined for that place may be sent them— that Cl. Peachs Detachment may be returnd 310. Shaw ab-

-dalla

Bengal

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Bengal continued.

2 Abdalla retreats from the Hings Territories, 310 – Observations
& Resolutions of the Board thereon 310 – Letter from Select Com-
mittee advising of the Works constructing at Chandanagore which
they imagine they will be obliged to demolish 336. a Copy of
their Letter sent home p Thames 336. 60 Recruits to be sent
thither 364. further account of the Works constructing at Chan-
dernagore, of their being obliged to demolish them – Select
Committee apprehend the French are meditating a blow against
the Company's Possessions and orders thereon 376 – 20 Recruits to be
sent thither on the Royal Charlotte 377. The Select Committee advise
of the State of the European Force here, 431 – The Amount of Disburse-
ments made to the Officers belonging to that Presidency to be
sent thither, 435 – The Select Committee apply for all the Recruits
We can spare – desire the Bengal Supply may return, 449. Report of
an Answer to be wrote thereto, 449. Resolution concerning sending
them Troops 461. The Select Committee promise to procure Tonnage
for the Military we can spare to transport them to Bombay – request
the first Recruits that arrive may be sent them 573. Resolution in
Consequence, 573 – The Gentlemen there advise of the Arrival of Admiral
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