Vol. 38

Diary and Proceedings of the Select Committee appointed by the Letter from the Honble the Court of Directors dated 17th March 1769.

Commencing 3d January 1770.

1 Fort St. George 3 January 1770.

Received the following Letter from Messrs. Boswell, Cuthbert, George Smith, Daniel De Castro & Andrew Ross

To Mr. John Maxwell Stone
Secretary to the Select Committee

Sir

A Letter was addressed by Us on the 7th past to the Select Committee on the Behalf of the Nabob's Creditors, to which as We have not received any Answer We are uncertain whether it has been received by the Committee, and therefore We desire the Favor of You (after You have obtained their Permission) to satisfy Us in that particular, that We may make our Report to the Creditors accordingly.

We are
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servants
Alexander Boswell
Arthur Cuthbert
George Smith
Daniel De Castro
Andrew Ross

Fort St George
3d January 1770

To which the following Answer was wrote

So

2 Fort St. George 3 January 1770.

To Messrs. Alexander Boswall, Arthur Cuthbert
George Smith, Daniel De Castro &
Andrew Ross.

Gentlemen.

I have communicated to the Select Committee Your Letter to me of this Date, and I have their Direction to inform You that Your Letter to them dated the 7th. of last Month has been received.

I am
Gentlemen
Your most Obedt. Servant
I. M. Stone Secry

Fort St. George
3d. January 1770.

At a Committee Present
Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias DuPré — Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith.

A Copy of Farrer's Declaration as entered in the Minutes of the Committee the 28th. December having been delivered to Mr. Dowsett at his Request that he might reply thereto in Writing, his Answer contained in the following Letter to the Committee is now read — Viz.t

Thursday
4th. January
1770.

To the Honble
President & Governor &c.
of the Select Committee at Fort St. George

Charles Bourchier Esqr.

Honble Sirs Gentlemen

I am first to thank You for the Indulgence of the Paper enclosed, and the Time given me to reply thereto, but finding Gentlemen that You rest the Cause more upon the seeming Improprety of my Conduct with

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respect to my late Servant Narsoe, than upon any Accusation contained in the above Paper, wherein I shall endeavor to point out certain Falsities, I will with Your leave explain both as I may, and submit the whole to Your Determinations in Consequence, reserving to myself the melancholy Consolation, that the Prejudices I have and may sustain, are and will be, the Effects of Perjury and Ingratitude. I therefore, do not insist, that he swear to the Paper, because I had rather be condemned without Perjury than with it. I judge then Gentlemen, from the Purport of it, it must be so, taking however into Consideration, the following Observations and Remarks —

When I requested that Narsoo might be found and rested my Justification on his Evidence, I flattered myself that the President & Council would have indemnified him, for the Part he had in this Business, but as this was refused, what could I expect from a Man whom I myself had accused, but that to clear himself He would endeavor to throw the Odium on me? —

With regard to the Paper now before me, He alledges, that he did no particular Business for me after "the Month of March 1766, and that he remained with "Me unemployed, till November 1767, when He says the "Gentlemen retired from New Town to Cuddalore, one "Account of the Enemy's Horse, and he with his Family "for the same Reason into the Tanjour Country." —

Whereas this Man, with others employed under him, kept the Paymaster's Accounts till the Months of June 1766, when He himself delivered over the Battanies to Mr. Cunning, on his taking Charge of the Employ — We retired into Cuddalore in September, on Account of the Enemy's

Horse

4 Fort St. George 11th. January 1770

Horse, when Narsoe and his Family came into the Fort likewise where he remained till the End of December. A Report then prevailing that I was to be ordered up to Madras, Headcrowded thereupon; The Enemy was at that Time at such a Distance that a few Days after We returned to our Town. As I apprehend my replying more particularly to this Paper, and pointing out the Sums he stood indebted to me, and the Manner how the Debt was contracted, would be only taking up Your Time to no Purpose, I shall pass on to a Circumstance, which in my present Situation, touches me more nearly. His Assertion of my giving him two hundred Pagodas at Pullicat, I most solemnly declare to be absolutely false; Had I been ever so much inclined thereto from his Powers and Instructions, it was no longer in my Power, for I had given an Account of this Debt, in particular, with all others to my Creditors, on the Month of January preceding. I gave him up the Bond indeed, on the Improbability of Our meeting soons, and his solemn Promise of sending the 200 Pagodas to my Trustees, in three or four Days. I have mentioned this Circumstance here, not from a View of deriving any Advantage from it, in the present Case, but in order to vindicate my Character from so cruel an Aspersion, as that of having disposed of the Property of my Creditors — What must be the Heart and Principles of those Men, without such a Time, would endeavor to defraud me of this Sum, and thereby to blacken my Character, which the now so cruelly attacked by many, I ever endavored to preserve unsullied, and do now affirm in the most solemn Manner, that however great my Imprudences in private

Fort St. George 11th January 1770

Breathing wilfully.—

Pardon me, Gentlemen, for taking up so much of Your Time, I have only further to entreat, that however severe You may judge of the Matter before Your, All my past Services to my Honble Employers for sixteen Years, may be had in Remembrance, since at the very Time, I was ordered to Madras on this Business, I was exerting myself in the Weaving Villages adjacent to Cuddalore, to improve the Investment which I in great Measure succeeded in by Dint of great Pains and Expence. Add to this, that I sacrificed my Health and Constitution to the Service, with great Chearfulness, in the Siege of Madras, in several different Employs, under the President, especially at the latter End of the Siege, I bore the whole Burthen of the Duty of Artillery Park, Powder Magazines, Store houses &c:, altho no less than nine Persons had been appointed to, and quitted their several Employs thro Sickness or otherwise, the Consequences of which Fatigue, I bear to this Day, for I never that I had not three hours rest together Day or Night, and was confined to my Bed for three Months after the Siege. The President under whom I was chiefly employed, will I doubt not do me Justice in these Particulars - The Alacrity with which I executed my different Employs at Pondicherry both before, and after the Fall of that Place, I submit to the Candour of Mr. DuPré

I have only to add, that I remain

with the greatest Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t humble Servt.

Robert Dowsett.

Fort St George

4th January 1770

The

6 Fort St. George 11th January 1770

The following Remarks occur to the Committee

Mr. Dowsett in his Letter to the Committee of Works dated 8th March 1768 asserts that his Brahmin Narroe on the first Rumours of the Complaints against him paid Mr Cunning absconded with all his Accounts, that he had not been able to obtain any Tidings of him, notwithstanding his strictest Enquiries for that Purpose, whence he concluded that he had been concerned with Verajoin Mal Practices — Again — that his Brahmin by absconding with his (Dowsetts) Accounts put it out of his Power to ascertain the Profits he made on the Materials — Mr. Dowsett in a subsequent Letter to the same Committee Dated the 30th March 1768 — repeats that his Brahmin Narroe had absconded with his Accounts and a large Sum of Money he was indebted to him — that it was extremely unlucky, that it was out of his Power to avail himself of so material an Evidence, that he had used all the Means in his Power to discover his Retreat, and should continue the strictest Search — that he was convinced by a Promise of Indemnification to him (Narroe) his Deposition on the Transactions in question would place his (Dowsetts) Innocence beyond the reach of Suspicion —

Mr. Dowsett in his first Letter to the said Committee dated the 8th March 1768. in order to prove that the Overcharges on Cooley Hire and Materials (which have said to have been made for his Benefit) were never received by him, refers to the Copy of his Cash Account, which he lays before the Committee, in which no such Entries appear, offers to produce the Original, and in another Place of the same Letter he tells the Committee, that he is ready to make Oath to the Regularity of his Cash Books —

7 Fort St. George 11th January 1771.

It appears by Narsoe's Declaration that he declined to abscond at first, on account of the Charge against Mr. Dowsett, since his leaving Cuddalore was prior to it, that he did not carry away any of Mr. Dowsetts Accounts - That instead of a large Sum of the Money, he was indebted to them only two hundred Pagodas - that he was afterwards by Mr. Dowsetts Means prevailed on to keep out of the Way, and that he received a Consideration from Mr. Dowsett for doing so - Mr. Dowsett, before this Committee the 29th. December says that he cannot deny his having persuaded Narsoe to keep out of the Way, and make him an Allowance for that Purpose.

Narsoe in his Declaration before this Committee the 28th. December last says that he kept Mr. Dowsetts private Accounts, and his Account of Materials purchased that Verago brought him a Memorandum of the Coolies employed for part of the Month of February, and the Month of March, that he cannot be certain, not having his Cadjans of the Sum he received for Mr. Dowsett as his Profit thereon, but thinks it was between One and two hundred Pagodas.

The Committee remark that Mr. Dowsett had offered to make Oath to the regularity of his Cash & Account, in which there is no Entry of any Profit on Coolies.

Mr. Dowsett in his Declaration before this Committee the 29th. December, and in his Letter now before Us, says, that he expected to benefit by Narsoe's Evidence only in Case he had been promised Indemnification that being brought before the Committee, now without such a Promise, 'tis natural to expect that to clear himself

himself he will accuse him Dowsett.

If Narroe's Character be such as Mr. Dowsett would now have it believed. The Committee think it full as natural to conclude, that whether an Indemnification had been promised or not, he might have been prevailed on to declare any thing Mr. Dowsett should have thought proper to dictate, for it no where appears that Narroe was himself concerned in any Frauds, by Mr. Dowsett's own Account of him, he only transacted his private Affairs, and had no Concern in the Paymasters Employ, other than that of copying these Accounts in English as delivered to him by Verrayan.

The Remarks Mr. Dowsett has made in his Letter now before Us, on the Declaration of Narroe, in order to prove that many Parts of it are false appear to the Committee of no Validity, the Point of Time of his leaving Cuddalore may not be exact, he was not positive, nor is it material, the Circumstance of Mr. Dowsett's Forgiving the Pagodas 200 at Pullicat, has no relation to the Matter in Question, and is only related by him in the Course of the Narrative he gives of his Transactions down to this Time, Mr. Dowsett however apprehensive that his Conduct in that Transaction may be called in Question by his Creditors, takes up that Subject, but is inconsistent, he denies that he forgave him the Debt, but acknowledges that he gave him up his Bond. Whatever Opinion the Committee may have of his Integrity they have a better Opinion of his Understanding, if he had intended that the Money should have been paid to his Creditors, he would have sent the Bond to his Creditors not have given it up to his Debtor.

Mr

Fort St. George 11th January 1770.

Upon the whole, Whether Mr. Dowsett did or did not participate in the Overcharges upon Coolies and Materials, whilst he held the Paymaster's Employ at Cuddalore, rests on the Evidence formerly given with the Addition of Narsoe's - The Committee think there is reason to suspect, that he did participate, but they think the Amount in that Time could not have been considerable as the Works were not commenced there till February, & he delivered over the Employ to Mr Cumming the 1st June.

But supposing his Participation to be doubtful, as resting on the Testimony of the abovementioned Evidences whom he accuses of Perjury, what shall be said of his Conduct in keeping Narsoe out of the Way, and at the same Time lamenting that he cannot be found, and resting his Justification on his Testimony to be given on Promise of Indemnification?

In the Case of Mr Cumming there is no new Evidence, the Committee have therefore referred the former Evidence back to the Honble Court.

In the Case of Mr. Dowsett there is New Evidence Viz.t - that of Narsoe, upon which therefore the Committee by the Orders of the Honble Court are to decide, and they have already said that they think Mr. Dowsett did participate in the Overcharges.

In the Case of Mr Cumming not taking upon them to decide on the Evidence as aforesaid, and not knowing of any Imputation on his private Character they restored him subject to the Company's Pleasure deeming him worthy.

In the Case of Mr. Dowsett the Committee are sorry to say that he became insolvent about twelve

Months

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Months since, the Committee think it not necessary here to recite any particular Circumstances, but to mention in general that they have heard of so many dishonorable Transactions, which appear on an Investigation of his affairs that they deem him from his private Character unworthy of the Company's Service, Ites — therefore,

Ordered, that Mr. Robert Dowsett be dismissed from the Honble Company's Service.

The Committee having impartially given their Opinion of Mr. Dowsetts Demerits are more ready to do equal Justice to his Merits. They think he has Capacity, he has not that they know of, been wanting in Diligence and Attention — on the Contrary they think on these Subjects he deserves Commendation & particularly in the Improvements he made in the Investment at Cuddalore.

The Honble Court's Orders are, that if he be found Guilty, he be dismissed and sent to England — Nevertheless as Mr. Dowsetts Debts, amount as We are informed to near a Lack of Pagodas, as it will require Time to recover the Outstanding Debts and to adjust the Accounts, which as We are informed are by no means clear and as his Assistance may be of some Benefit to his Creditors, who at best will be very great Sufferers, We hope the Honble Court will pardon the Suspension of that Part of their Orders, until their further Pleasure shall be signified, which shall then be implicitly obeyed.

Before We conclude this Subject, We cannot help remarking that by a Paper delivered by Mr. Dowsett to one of the Members of the Committee, it appears that

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Mr Dowsett had sent to England a Copy of the former Proceedings of the Committee of Works, that they had been laid before Counsel, who in Justice to the Client had raised every Cavil, which Writings intended only to convey a General Idea of material Points must ever be subject to As it does not appear that this Opinion of Counsel was ever laid before the Court of Directors, and has not been formally laid before the Committee, this Notice of it seems improper - It certainly would not have been mentioned in other Times; - But now to the Unspeakable Misfortune of the Colony, there are too many who instead of soliciting the Favor and Protection of the Court of Directors, seek only for Occasions to set them at Defiance - Now that men seem desirous to overawe the Government by Threats of Prosecutions, and build their hopes of supporting Opposition on Cavils of Law, It becomes necessary to state these Circumstances to Our Superiors in the earnest Hope that some Method may be found by which the good old System may be restored of appealing for Justice to the Court of Directors, and to them only, convinced as Weare, that in general those who seek for Justice and nothing more, will find it there more readily and more amply than in the Courts at Westminster.

Read the following Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esq
President & Governor &c.a Members
of the Select Committee at Fort St George

Letter from Select Committee at Fort William

Gentlemen

We return You Thanks for the Packet under

Fort St. George 11th January 1770

Our Address, which You were pleased to inclose in Your Letter to Us of the 1st Ult.o It contained only Copy of that Letter from the Select Committee of the Court of Directors Dated the 1st April last, which We sometime past communicated to You.

We have the Pleasure to send enclosed for Your Information, an Extract from a Letter Dated at Tellichery the 15th September last. The Intelligence it contains regarding the Operations of the French is entirely correspondent with what has been already transmitted, and it behoves Us therefore to keep a very vigilant Eye upon all their Actions in India.

We are with Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t & humble Serv.ts

H Verelst

John Carnac

Claud Russell

Charles Floyer

Letter dated the 15th September from Tellicherry

A Colonel, and 4 Captains of Engineers of reputed Abilities are come out this Year from France to Pondicherry, there is also an Engineer of good Character come out to Maye', and the Intention of the French is to put that post in a very respectable Situation, a large body of Troops are also gone to Pondicherry, and they are in hopes of more by three Ships expected from Europe. A Strong Detachment is expected in a few Days from Pondicherry at Maye'.

Hyder is reported to be supported by a formidable Confederacy of all the Rajahs, Polygars and petty Princes of

13 Fort St. George 11th January 1770.

these Northern Countries, who declare themselves resolved to crush him or die in the Attempt, it is said he has had an Action with them, and was beat from the Field with considerable Loss, some of his best Officers fell in the Action.

Lock: Rupel Engineer.

To which the following Answer was wrote.

To the Honble Harry Verelst Esqr
President & Governor &c: Members of the Select Committee
at Fort Williams

Power to Select Committee at Fort William to answer.

Honble Sir & Sirs.

We have received Your Letters of the 12th October 9th November & 7th Ult: the first enclosing Copy of a Letter from the Honble Court of Directors dated the 1st April last, a Copy of which We have also sent to You the latter enclosing an Extract of a Letter to You from Tellicherry containing Intelligence of the French and Hyder Ally &c.

Our Intelligence of the French Transactions at Pondicherry is probably more authentick, and We shall not fail to communicate to You from Time to Time whatever may come to our knowledge that appears material. The Number of Soldiers landed this Year at Pondicherry amounts to about 230 Men besides One Hundred Caffres Male and Female Slaves. The whole Garrison consists of about 600 Europeans, and about as many Sepoys. We have not heard of their sending any Troops to the other Coast. We have not heard of more than One Engineer arrived this Year from Europe to replace Mr. Bourcet who has been ordered home. The beginning of last Year some Progress was made in the Works at Pondicherry, but lately the Want of Money, as We understand

Accounts of their Forces and Transactions at Pondicherry.

Lost

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has obliged them to desist, or to do but little.

With respect to Hyder Ally We have not heard of any Engagement he has had, or that he has sustained any Loss except in Skirmishes with the Polygars - The Morattas are in the Field, and according to the best Information We can obtain are advancing against him, most probably to obtain a Sum of Money, whether their Differences will be accommodated, and whether their Designs extend to the Carnatick, We cannot learn.

We are with Esteem

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed. Hble Servants

Charles Bourchier &c

Select Committee

Letters from the following Gentlemen are now read.

Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.

& the rest of the Gentlemen

Select Committee

Honble Sir &c.

I beg leave to address You concerning the Money which his Excellency the Nabob is indebted to me.

In Consequence of the Orders You have received from the Honorable the Court of Directors relative thereto, I am willing to depend on Your to settle such Mode of Payment with the Nabob as You may think proper, and provided I can have the Interest paid Yearly; I shall be in no Hurry about the Principal, but shall receive it as may be most consistent with the Interest of the Honble Company, and convenient for the Nabob.

I must beg leave Honble Sir &c to assure You that I would have sent

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and as agreable to what my Sentiments on the Subject have always been, since I first heard their Orders to You explained, and what has induced me to defer it till this Time, I was in Hopes that some General Method to the Satisfaction of You and all the Creditors, would have been settled before now however as I do not see any such Prospect now, I take this Opportunity and hope I am not too late

I am

Hon^ble Sir &c^a

Your most Obedient and much
Obliged humble Servant
M Calvert

Fort St George
2^d January 1770

To the Hon^ble Charles Bourchier Esq^r
President & Governor &c^a Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort St George

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

I take this Opportunity of acquainting You
that I readily submit my Demand on the Nabob, to such
Mode of Payment as Your Honor &c^a may determine
on; in the mean Time, as I have no other Dependance
for Support. I doubt not but You will be pleased to ad-
mit of my receiving the Interest thereon as it becomes
due, and which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Richard Stanton

Fort St George
3^d January 1770

I agreed that the above Gentlemen be
allowed the same Indulgence as others who have
submitted to the Company's Orders

The

16 Fort St. George 11th January 1770.

The President reports to the Committee, that he had an Interview with the Nabob this Morning, who promised that by the 15th of this Month, he might depend on his sending Us all the Money he was able to collect — which would make up nearly the five Lacks of Pagodas promised by the End of this Month, and that he would also there settle the Kists for the Remainder of the thirteen Lacks.

P. Boscawen
Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith

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At a Committee Present

Monday 15 January 1770

Charles Bourchier Esq. Governor Presid.

Josias DuPré — Warren Hastings

Joseph Smith.

On Reference to the preceding Minutes it will appear that after many Conferences, Difficulties and Objections the Nabob at long the on the 11th. December, agreed, to pay in Discharge of His Accounts with the Company twenty five Lacks of Pagodas on 18 Months, of which Sum Thirteen Lacks and 2/3 thousands on Six Months, and in Part of that 13 Lacks five Lacks by the 20th. January. The Committee at several Meetings since prest for settling the Kists or Terms of Payment for the rest alledging that without knowing for certain when they might expect to receive certain Parts they could not proportion their Payments to the Company's Bond Creditors nor their Advances for the Investment Since their principal Resources were in the Payments to be made by the Nabob. It has been noticed that the Nabob always declined settling the Kists, promising however that it should be done, but observing at the same Time that the Committee by prest[illegible] so hard would leave no Room for him to shew his good Will to the Company, & intimating that We should have reason to be satisfied with what he should do. altho We have little Reason to depend on the Nabob in any thing, yet these repeated Assurances gave Us some faint hopes that he would make an Effort to restore himself to the good Opinion of the Company. The latter End of December as is noticed

18 Fort St. George 15.th January 1770.

noticed in his proper Place he sent Pagodas 70.000 in Part of the promised five Lacks, but still came to no Declarati-
on of his Intentions, and being again and again urged by the President as well on that Subject as the several other Particulars to be adjusted of which the Heads were transmitted to him in a Letter of the 26 November, conformable to Our Resolutions taken the 9.th he promised that all Money Matters should be settled by this Day, accordingly he Yesterday sent a Message desiring that the Committee would meet him this Morning at the Garden-House, and the Committee having attended him there agreably to his Appointment, he opened the Conference by informing them that he had used all the Means in his Power to collect together the Remainder of the Money that he had promised in ready, but that such Part as he had ready he would send to the Presidency in the Afternoon, and the rest in a few Days, and as to the Heads for the other Payments he presented the Committee with a Sheet of Blank Paper, and desired they would insert the Heads as they should think proper, and he would assent to it — The Committee informed him that if they were to desire what the Necessities of the Company's Affairs required without other Considerations it would be to have the whole thirteen Lacks paid at Once, and that shortly, to enable them to pay off their Debts, make Advances for the Investment, proceed in the Fortifications and keep a prudent Reserve for Exigencies, but as they meant not to press him beyond his Abilities they desired he would name the Terms and Sums that the Committee would then lay before him an Account of what them

19 Fort St. George 15th January 1770

Exigencies required, and then proceed to an Adjustment as much to the Ease and Satisfaction of both as they could, But the Nabob still desiring that the Committee would settle the Suits themselves, as they should think reasonable they desired to meet the Nabob again the next Morning and in the mean Time promised that they would prepare a Statement of the Suits to be laid before him for his Assent - to which he Agreed, and thus ended the Conference - Some Time after the Committee had left the Nabob the President received from him the following Letter with the undermentioned ready Money and Bills -

From the Nabob. Dated & Received 15 January 1770.

Out of my Ballance to the Company to the End of August 1769, I consented to pay five Lacks of Pagodas, in ready Money - and for the Remainder, to settle Suits - a Lack of Pagodas is likewise to be paid, on account of the Jaguer - We may reckon therefore six Lacks of Pagodas, to be paid in ready Money, out of which there was sent the 1st Instant Pagodas seventy thousand - Now altho' the Situation of the Country, owing to the Ravages, it has sustained, is known to every One, and in Addition thereto, at this very Time, the People thereof, on Account of the Multitude of Morattas in the Balaghaut are in a State of Anxiety, and Apprehension, Yet, as I esteem the Company, my Support and Protectors, in Consideration of their Distress for Money, and with a View of giving them Satisfaction, I have now sent You further in ready Money, and Sowcar's Bills (which are the Same as ready Money) the Sum of Pagodas two Lacks and ten thousand - the Bills are payable in this very

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Month of January, and the whole has been procured by Loans and every other possible Expedient, in hopes of the Revenues of the Country - The Amount of the two aforementioned Sums is two Lacks and eighty three rupees for two Lacks & twenty thousand Pagodas which by Gods Blessing, in Consideration of my Agreement, and the Company's Friendship, shall be paid, also in ready Money, and Bills by every Expedient, by the End of January - The Situation of this Country, which is well known, to every One, considered. I leave it to the Honor of the Gentlemen of the Committee, and the Approval of their Minds, to settle the Hints for the six Lacks, and eighty three thousand Pagodas, twenty five Cash, which will remain due, after deducting the above Sums - purposing, by Gods Blessing, to pay in Sums of Peace and Quiet, whatever You may determine on -

What can I say more?

In ready Money	79070
A Bill of Governdenda's payable the 17th January	25,000
2 Bills on Ditto payable the 22d Inst.	33239. 31. 40
1 Bill on Boocunjee Cofrida's payable the 22d Instant	12,908
1 Bill upon Vallub Sunder da's payable the 30th January	56782. 18
Pagodas	210,000 13:40

Upon which it is to be noted that far from complying with his Promise to pay 5 Lacks in ready Money by this Day the ready Money amounts to no more, than Pagodas 149.070, and Bills (of which

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One is not due till the 30th. of the Months / to Pagodas 130,930, in the whole Pagodas 280,000 - There remaining Pagodas 220,000 as yet to come.

In the Evening the Committee met again to take into Consideration what had passed, and to form the Terms of the Instrument.

Notwithstanding the Chearfulness with which the Nabob has submitted this important Point to our Determination, We are not without Apprehension that he has some Design in Reserve, which it is not difficult to penetrate from his frequent Intimations of the Probability of an Invasion from the Morattas which would furnish him with a plausible Pretence for annulling the Agreement on the first Appearance of any Troubles. It will be observed that in the Payments promised, the Nabob has always been careful to add the Condition of Peace in the Country, which tho' Opposite to the Sentiments and Wishes of the Committee, they have more strongly contended, while the Mode and Terms of Payment remained altogether undetermined. They now think it incumbent upon them to insist on a positive Stipulation, because they cannot place any Dependance even his Agreement without it or make any Arrangement for future Disbursements upon such doubtful Expectations; and because they have the strongest Reason to believe that the Nabob is well able to make good all the Payments required of him from actual Resources.

The sudden Excess of Confidence and Compliance shewn by the Nabob in referring the Terms of Payment to Our absolute Decision, hath but encreased Our Suspicion, as it agrees so ill with his usual Conduct,

especially, as We have had so striking an Instance within these few hours of the little Regard which the Nabob pays to his Promises when called upon for the Execution of them. He made with all the Ostentation of unbounded Generosity, and accompanied with Hints of a Design to surprize Us by exceeding our Expectations.

The Committee think it proper here to observe, that altho' they have not, nor can obtain any Proofs that the Nabob has made Remmes of Treasure, yet they are of Opinion, that he has very considerable hoards of Wealth, to say that it is the concurrent Opinion of all Men, adds but little Strength to the Belief, because it is still but Opinion. Some Judgment tho not determinate and precise may be formed from a Gross Calculate of the Amount of his Revenues and other Receipts since the Reduction of Pondicherry, and of his actual known Payments and other Estimated Disbursements, to which may be added his own Confident Undertaking or Offer, when the late Peace was negotiating with Hyder Ally, to furnish himself without Aid of the Company the Sums necessary for carrying on the War, and to pay an Army of Ten Thousand Morattos besides, if We would consent to continue the War; and also his Declaration to the President (See Minutes the 3d November) that he would pay off his whole Balance in three Months. Upon these and many other Occasional and inadvertent Hints dropt by him in the Course of Our Negotiations with him, the Committee think they have sufficient Grounds to believe that he might at this hour pay off the whole Thirteen Lacks & much more if he could resolve to part with his reserved Treasures.

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The necessary Disbursements in the Course of the ensuing Year upon a Gross Estimate are nearly as follows

Charges Civil, Military and Fortifications including the Nabobs 10 Battalions and other Contingencies	90,000
Investment on this Side the Kistnah	300,000
Debts to be paid off Principal & Interest	650,000
Pagodas	1,850,000

In this Calculate We do not take in the Circars, supposing the Revenues to be employed in defraying the Charges of their Military Establishment and Investment, tho' We hope there will be a Surplus in our Favor in Case We remain in Peace with our Nizam Ally.

Upon these Considerations the Committee is of Opinion that they ought in Reason, in Equity, and in Discharge of their Duty to the Company to insist on the certain Payment of the twenty five Lacks of Pagodas within 18 Months as proposed by the Nabob, whether the Country remain in Peace or not, because the Committee is of Opinion that the Nabob can pay the same out of his Revenues independant of the growing Revenues. The Committee therefore agreed to the following Kistbundee to be proposed to the Nabob tomorrow.

Kistbundee for the Payment of 25 Lacks of Pagodas from the Nabob to the 30th June 1771 Viz.t

1770 January	500,000
February	200,000
March	200,000
April	200,000
May	100,000
June	100,000
July	100,000
August	100000
Septem.r	100,000
October	100000
Nov.r	100000
December	100000
Total for the Year 1770	1900000

Fort St. George 15th. January 1770.

1771 Brought Over Total for the Year 1770 £ 1900.000

By the End of March ——— 300,000

By the End of June ——— 300000

600000

Totall ——— 2500000

This Ballance arises from the following Account,

Mysore War ——————— 1000,000

Current Charges ——————— 200 000

Ballance of this seperate Account — 1300 000

Pag.r 2500000

Read the following Letter from the Nabob to the Governor from the Nabob: Dated 14th & received 15th. January 1770.

As it is proper that I should inform my Creditors of my Intentions in Consequence of the Agreement I have made respecting the Company's Ballance I have sent Vencatachellum my Brahmin with a Message to Mr. Johnson who I understand acts for the Creditors, of which I enclose a Copy, and I hope You will make no Objection to his communicating the same to Mr Johnson.

What can I say more?

Translate of the Message sent by the Nabob to his Creditors.

I understand that Mr. Johnson is the Person who is at this Time employed by my Creditors. You will first deliver this Paper and the enclosed Letter to the Governor and then if he has no Objection, You will go to Mr. Johnson, and tell him I desire he will communicate to my Creditors from me the following Message.

That my Son Comdatul Omrah wrote a Letter to them the 11th. of November last in which a Proposal was made that after I should have paid off my Debt to the Company in the Space of 16 Months I should then proceed in paying off my Debt to them, and in the

25 Fort St. George 15 January 1770

I would regularly pay them the Interest that should become due on my Bonds to them. By a Letter from them to my Son Dated the 14th December last, which has been forwarded to me by the Governor I understand that the whole of the Creditors have not signed the said Letter, and those that have signed it, have done it, thro fear of the Company's Debt, not being paid in 16 Years even, and that they reject the said Offer of my Son and propose other Terms which it is not in my Power to comply with. Seeing therefore that it is impossible for me to satisfy both the Company and my private Creditors at Once. Besides every One knows the ruinous State of the Country, and my Obligation to the Company for their Assistance is incontestible. Their Debt also is without Interest, and incurred in the Defence of my Country, on which my Own, the Company's, and the Creditor's Hopes of Advantage rest, particularly at this Juncture, that my Enemies are assembled in the Balaughaut, in order to oppose whom, by putting the Troops on a proper Footing, and that I might pay off the Company's Ballance in Preference, the Governor and Council have frequently represented to me in the strongest Manner the exhausted State of the Company's Treasury, and the Distresses brought upon their Affairs - I knew also that without a constant and large Supply of Money, it would not be in their Power to afford me their future Support - How could I withstand any longer their Solicitations, daily urged home, and strengthened by the Manifest Justice of their Claims, and the Considerations of my Own Necessities, it was therefore necessary, I should give the Company the Preference, in the Payment of their

Fort St. George 15th January 1770

and Council that after the Company's Money is cleared off, the Company will Withdraw no Obstacles whatever, in the Payment of your Debt also, and I have accordingly agreed with the Governor and the Committee to discharge what I owe to the Company, the Amount of which they have sent to me within the Space of 18 Months, in Case the Country continue in Peace, that doeth it my full and firm Intention to pay off what I owe to my private Creditors, and in the mean Time as a Proof and earnest of my good Intentions towards them, I am ready to pay them the Interest which is the utmost that the State of Circumstances of my Affairs will allow me to do, when I gave my Bonds it is true, I gave You firm Promises, but to promise with a true and faithful Intention to perform is all that Man can do, Events are in the hands of God, unforseen Calamities and Distresses no one can answer for, and my Situation is such that You may easily perceive it, such only are the Causes that my former Engagements are postponed, but now by God's Blessing in Times of Peace and Quiet, they will be fulfilled in the Manner above mentioned.

I shall not forget my Creditors.

Agreed that the Nabobs Brannin be permitted to deliver the Message sent by the Nabob to Mr Johnson to be communicated to the Creditors. The Committee however think it necessary to observe, that the Message now sent by the Nabob differs from what he promised to send, as in that he agreed to make an Offer of paying the Interest only to such as conformed to the Arrangement the Nabob had made with Us, whereas in the One now sent he makes an

27 Fort St. George 15th January 1770

Offer of paying the Interest to all his Creditors in General —
Although when the Propriety of that Deduction was ex-
plained to him, he expressed himself as much convinced
of it, as Others —

C. Boughton

Jno. Du Pré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith

28 Fort St. George 16th. January 1770.

At a Committee Present

Tuesday 16 January 1770

Charles Bourchier Esq^r Governor President
Josias Du Pré — Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith

The Committee according to Appointment met the Nabob this Morning at the Garden House, and after expressing our Disappointment in receiving so small a Part of the promised five Lacks in ready Money, as is mentioned in Yesterdays Minutes informed him of the Manner in which We proposed to settle the Kistbundee which being explained to him, he only took Notice that Monthly Payments were inconvenient to him, because his Amaldars did not account with him Monthly for the Collections, that he wished the Terms of Payment might be at the Distance of four Months, nevertheless if We could not settle them so he would conform to our Mode. We informed him that if he could make a large Payment in February, or at a short Term, such as might enable us to discharge our Debts, or the greatest Part, proceed in the Investment, and keep a Reserve to answer our Demands untill the next succeeding Payment, We should willingly agree to the Intervals he proposed, altho We were not convinced of the Necessity or real Convenience to him since. We must take the Liberty to say We did not conceive that he depended on the growing Rents for the Discharge of the promised Sums, but on more certain Resources. He replyed that as the Alteration We now proposed would be more disadvantageous to him than the other he would comply with the first, as far as Allowed June, but desired that from thence for the the Payments

Fort St. George 16 January 1770

in Kists of three Months each, to which We agreed, hoping calculated that it may be so settled without much Inconvenience to the Company's Affairs. The Nabob therefore agreed to it, as follows.

		Lacks
1770 -	January	5 -
	February	2
	March	2
	April	2
	May	1
	June	1
	By the End of September	3
	By the End of December	3
	Totall for the Year 1770	19 Lacks of Pagodas
1771	By the End of March	3 Lacks
	By the End of June	3
		6
	Totall	25 Lacks

The first Kists were made with the Nabob

The Terms of Payment thus settled, the Committee informed the Nabob, that as our Dependance was principally on these Sums for Our Civil, and Military Charges, Fortifications, Investment, and the Discharge of our Debts — We desired to know whether We might depend on them punctually? whether the Morattas should enter the Carnatic or not; since without such Assurance We could not venture to pay off any of Our Creditors, (who were much distressed) out of the first Receipts, or make any Advances for the Investment, lest a Disappointment in the Receipt of the subsequent Kists should leave us destitute of the Means of defraying even our Current Civil and Military Charges, to this the Nabob replyed, that he could only promise to be punctual in his Payments in Case of Peace and Tranquility, and in Case of Disturbances

in the Country he would pay as much as he could. If the Committee thought that the Payments were to be made entirely out of the future Revenues, and if the Nabobs Conduct had been such as might warrant them to place any Degree of Confidence in him, his Offer would certainly be reasonable, and ought to be admitted, But the Committee being of Opinion that the Nabob has the Means if he will use them of paying the proposed Sums and more out of his Resenues, and as his Conduct has been such as to destroy all Confidence in his Engagements, The Committee place no Dependance on them. After near three hours spent in Debate on this Subject, the Conclusion was that the Committee persisted in demanding punctual Payment at all Events, and the Nabob refusing his Promise upon any other Condition than that of Peace and Tranquility.

The Committee in the Course of these Debates took Occasion to renew their Desire, that the Nabob would come to some Arrangement with them concerning the Points recommended to him as p^r Committee Minutes the 9^th November. He declined as he has always done entering into a close Discussion of these Points, arguing in General Terms, that he had no Forces, but the usual and necessary Establishment called Sibbendee, which were barely sufficient for the Collection of his Rents, & keeping the Polygars in awe, that as to any other Regulations he saw no Occasion for them, as it would be impossible for his Troops or our owne to keep the Field against any Invader especially against such a Power as the Mahrattas, and therefore all he could hope we was to maintain his Forts, and thereby prevent the Enemy from acquiring any fixed

Fort St. George 16th January 1770

Possession. He promised to lay in an ample Store of Provisions of all Kinds in the principal Garrisons, and for Our Satisfaction to put them under the Charge of any Person that We should appoint — This Promise is all that We could obtain from him upon this Subject, nor did We indeed urge him much upon it, having had so many Proofs of the Jealousy of his Temper not to be convinced that nothing but the last Necessity or a Degree of Compulsion not just to be by any actual Occasion would ever induce him to place so much Confidence in Us as to trust Us with the State of his Revenues, and the Detail of his Military and other Charges, the Knowledge of which is necessary for assisting him in the proposed Regulations.

Finding all Our Arguments upon the principal Subject of our Meeting had no Effect, and that the Nabob persisted in the Rejection of the same Answer to all Our Remonstrances, We broke up the Conference, reserving our further Proceedings to the Resolutions of another Committee.

C. Boughton

Jo: Du Pré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith

32 Fort St. George 19th January 1770.

At a Committee Present

Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President

Josias DuPre — Warren Hastings

Joseph Smith

day
January

The Calamities with which this Province seems to be threatend from an Invasion of the Moratta's makes it necessary that the earliest and most effectual Measures be taken to obviate the Effects of it. The most alarming is the scarcity of Grain. We may hope to be supplied by Shipping with a sufficient Quantity for a Garrison Store, but for the Consumption of the Inhabitants of the Black Town our natural Resource, and indeed our only One, is in the Produce of our own Lands. The Nabob Orders to his amuldars for appropriating all the Grain of the Jaghire to his own Uses prevent Us from availing Ourselves of the plentiful Crops of this Season without an Authority from him. We have therefore resolved to apply to him for that Purpose, and have accordingly desired a Meeting with him this morning, hoping it may afford Us at the same time an Opportunity of resuming the Subject of the Restbundie, and coming to some Conclusion upon it.

The Nabob expressed himself very desirous of giving Us all the Assistance in his Power, objecting only to the Difficulty of procuring a sufficient Number of Bullocks for transporting the Grain to Madras. This He desired We would undertake, promising to furnish Us with as much as We could bring away. He proposed also to cause a Quantity to be collected de Nellour, if We would send Boats to receive it, and convey it from thence by Sea, which would be a cheaper and easier Method than a Carriage by Land. Though We doubt that We shall be able to procure Cattle

without

without Force yet to avoid the ill Consequence of such an Act of Necessity. We consented to these Proposals of his Excellency. He then desired We would fix upon the Mode of ascertaining the Prices of Grain, to which We objected desiring, as the easiest and most expedient Method for both, that his People might continue to have the charge of the Grain, dispose of it in our Bazars, and account with him for the Amount. There are indeed but two Modes by which We could receive the Rice as our Property, both equally exceptionable; the one to take it at the Current Rate of the Place where it is delivered, which would be the Cause of great Disputes between his People and ours, and an Intricacy in our Accounts, the other to agree upon a fixed Price, which would be subject to less difficulty, but great Expence, as We have agreed to defray the Charges of Transportation, and it would be for the Interest of the Nabob to supply Us with all the Grain of the most distant Parts of the Jaguer — But the Nabob expressing great opposition to the Proposal of having it sold for his Account — We consented to receive it for the Company, leaving the Price to be adjusted by a proper Enquiry.

The Nabob having given Us an Intimation that he was desirous of accommodating the difference between Us on the subject of his future Payments, We requested that he would acquaint Us with the Expedient which he had to offer. The Substance of his Reply was as follows — He observed that the Ballance now demanded of him arose from the Account closed the 31st August in which some Articles were omitted, and others have appeared since, which ought to be brought to his Credit — These were the Amount of his Grain Account not yet settled, the Errors discovered by Mr. Jourdan in the Revisal of the Books of the Commissary General, and

and the Sums agreed to be transferred to his Credit in Consequence of the Enquiry made by Mess.rs Hastings and Call. To these he added 65,000 Pagodas received on account of the Jaguer which he desired might be taken on his Carnatic Account, as there was a Deficiency of that Amount in the Rents.

He declared it was always his Intention to pay off the whole Balance of the Carnatic account, and he insisted on the Deduction of these Sums principally with the View of reducing that Balance to an Amount answerable to his Ability to discharge it. If We would consent to these Deductions he offered to pay off the Remainder immediately — If We disapproved of this and refused to abate any thing of our former Demands he said he was willing to put an End to the Contention by submitting implicitly to them and agreeing to pay the Monthly Kists punctually and without any Condition till the Arrival of the Gentlemen who he understood were expected soon with full Powers from the Company, to whose Decision he would refer the Matter in Dispute leaving it till then suspended.

It is needless to repeat the Arguments urged in reply upon the several Articles abovementioned, in general We informed him that We should credit him of Course for such Sums as had been actually received by the Company but that it would be irregular to debit the Company for any Receipts the Amount of which remained unadjusted. We reminded him that he had engaged to pay the full Sum of 13 Lacks within the next Six Months without any Deduction; and that We confined our Demands to that Amount more with a View to our necessary and urgent Expences than to the Discharge of his Debt of which

Fort St. George 19th January 1770.

this was but a Part; because though his Carnatic Revenues should not exceed 13 Lacks or even fall short of that Amount by allowing him the Deductions which he required, yet the Proportion to be paid by him of the Charges of the Mysore War was allowedly as much a Part of his Debt, tho' yet undetermined as the former; and the Justice of the Company's Claim to such a Part of it as their Necessities required could not be denied them. We therefore insisted on his Consent to the full and unconditional Payment of the 25 Lacks stipulated in the Kistbundee without any Deductions whatever.

After some Debate the Nabob with much apparent good Humour gave up the Argument desiring only that Credit might be given him in Account for such Sums as had been adjusted since the Close of the last Account, and that his Account Current to the End of December might be sent to him with those Articles inserted, as a Voucher for his Claim to them hereafter. He promised to pay the Remainder of the 5 Lacks immediately and gave Soucar Bills for the remaining 8 Lacks of the first Six Months Kists, to be made payable according to the Terms of the Kistbundee.

P. Bouchier
Jno. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
Joseph Smith

36 Fort St. George 23 January 1770

23 Pursuant to the Resolution of last Consultation the following Letter was wrote to the Nabob.

To the Nabob

dated 23rd Jan. 1770

I have now the Honor to send your Excellency agreable to your desire, your Account Current with the Company to the 31st of December last. I must however observe with respect thereto, as I have before done relation to former Accounts that as the several Articles in the said Account, since the Close of our General Books ending the 30 April last, are taken from the monthly Accounts of the several Employs in which there possibly may be some Errors, which notwithstanding the nicest Attention may not have been discovered, nor will be found out, till the close of our General Books the 30th April next I cannot positively assure You that the Account inclosed is entirely just, nevertheless should any mistake appear on the adjustment of our General Books the 30th April next, It shall be properly rectified — As all Accounts are very liable to Error, it is our invariable Custom to Settle no Account with any Person whatsoever & Even our General Books with the Company, but with the Exception of Errors excepted, We do the same with those between You & the Company & as you have had many Instances of our having after the Close of several of your Excellencys Accounts carried sundry Articles as well to the Credit as the Debit of your succeeding Accounts. I have no doubt but that your Excellency will be satisfied to receive the Account in this State.

The Paper of the Rattaundes also will waite upon your Excellency with this, agreeable to which you will be pleased to cause the remainder of the 5 Lacks to be sent Als & Sowcar Bills to be drawn out for the remaining 8 Lacks accordg

37 Fort St. George 23 January 1770.

to your promises

At a Committee Present

Thursday 25 January. Charles Bourchier Esqr. Governor President
Josias Dupré, Warren Hastings
Joseph Smithe

The Nabob having sent Word early in the morning to the President that he had some Business to communicate to the Committee, he accordingly came to the Fort.

The Nabob, after bespeaking our favorable Interpretation of what he was going to say, informed Us that he had brought with him two Lacks and twenty thousand Pagodas, the Balance of the five Lacks which he agreed to pay this Month. that he had been endeavoring these two Days past to persuade the Sowcar to agree to the Terms of Bond, which he promised for the remaining eight Lacks to be paid by the End of June, but without Effect. The Reason for this refusal he said was that he had received a Letter from his Master at Munnamurgoe, near the place where the Armies of Madavarow & Hydre Ally were encamped, informing him that his Masters brother had been to pay his respects to Madavarow, and that while he was in the Camp - Hydre Ally's Vaquil had arrived there & had agreed with him for a Sum of Money (the amount not ajusted) for the Cloude of Mysore, and a further Sum in Addition as an aid for the intended Expedition in the Payen Ghaute - The Sowcar present confirmed the same Intelligence, adding that he was but a Servant & did not think himself authorized to make his Master responsible for so large a Sum, in the present certain & immediate prospect of Troubles. The

Fort St George 25th January 1770.

The Nabob said he did not mention this with the Intention of availing himself of such Intelligence to set aside his Engagements, or of Troubles hereafter to withold his payments but to obviate the Imputation which would fall upon his Credit & Honor if he should be unable to make good his Promises, He therefore reverted to his former proposal of paying the two next Months Kists of four Lacks without Condition, and the subsequent Kists in Case of Peace in the Country & in Case of War to refer the future Adjustments to the expected Commissioners; to this he added that whether there was Peace or War he would engage to pay half of each of the remaining Kists; It was his firm Intention & Resolution to pay the whole agreeable to his promise but that he apprehended the Possibility of its being put out of his Power, and made this Provision only for the safety of his Word — We urged to him the Distresses to which the Uncertainty of his Payments would subject the Company's affairs but since he persisted in the Declaration of his Inability to make any Payments but from his Revenues, or to answer for any other Conditions, We told him We submitted to a Necessity for which We had no remedy, but should insist on the punctual Payments of the stipulated Kists, until the Arrival of the Commissioners to whose Judgement & Determination we consented to the Payment of the remainder.

The Nabob expressed himself obliged for the Confidence, and assured Us that it would make no Difference in Effect, as he held himself as much engaged to fulfil the Terms of the Kists as if he had formally signed them without expressing any Conditions — after

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which he took his leave.

Letter from Messrs. Daniel Defosso, Authur Cuthbert, Andrew Ross & George Smith read as follows.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Members of the Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs.

The address which we had the honor to make to you in behalf of the Nabobs Creditors, on the 7th. Ultimo being unanswerd. And they having since waited with the anxious hopes, that the Answer which they had given to the Letter of the young Nabob, (especially as it had been put into your hands, by the President, & Council, to be forwarded, and was to have been sent simply or accompanied with such remarks thereon as you should judge Necessary,) would have furnished a further Opportunity, of your concerting with the Nabob himself, the means of removing the bars which have been put in the Execution of his Assignment, together with the Impediments in the Operation of the trust, and the Consequent delay in the performance of his two last Payments of 140,000 Pags. & of the four Lacks of Rupees, owing by the Rajah Tanjore (which doubtless would have been received in the three last 8 Months, had not these Impediments happened). Or else, that it would have produced to the Creditors, an Exchange, of some other due and adequate Satisfaction and Security, for what the Nabob owes to them.

And they had also flatterd themselves that this could have been accomplished, consistent with the true Interest of the Company, founded on Justice & (considering the great Revenues arising from the extensive Territory of the Nabob) accommodated to the recovery of his debt to them

40 Fort St George 25th January 1770.

Them (as specified in the Letter from his Son) upon the reasonable and fair Supposition, that the Interest of the Creditors, should find that regard, which the same measure of Justice does claim, from those, who by being the Representatives of the Company, do also become the Protectors of Individuals, in their Rights and in their Properties; and who in the present Case, do stand more particularly engaged in that Character — and might therefore, it is humbly apprehended, with the greater reason, have avoided the late extraordinary Exertion, of that blended Power, of Legislation and Execution, which has impeded the Affairs of the Creditors. Nor is it doubted but that the Equity and Justice of their Case, has always been apparent to you, and does still claim your Serious and particular Attention. The Circumstances thereof, you are already so well acquainted with, that it has not been thought Necessary to trouble you with any further Representations, than what might serve to enforce, the Opinion which the Creditors had formed, that those who were Creditors in their own right and still left the Attorneys of others, could consistently comply with the demanded Renunciation on the footing it was asked. And that therefore, any Steps which might be taken for that purpose, construed to have that tendency, would draw after them grievous Consequences; and be attended with a Desistion from those Obligations, which the Creditors in their own right owed to themselves and to the rest and which those who are Attorneys do also owe to those, and to their Constituents. But as this does not seem to have had that weight with you, which many of the Creditors in their own Right and (as it would seem) all the Attorneys of the

who

Fort St. George 25th January 1770

who are absent, thought that it merited, it may not be improper to make more particular mention to you, of such material Circumstances, as may bring the Cause & Interest of the Creditors, further to your Remembrance.

There is not then, any doubt, that the money of the Private Creditors was chiefly lent to support the joint Operations of the Company and of the Nabob, in Critical times & on occasions of great Exigency; and also to enable him, to discharge a large share of his debt to them, for the immediate support of their Trade; and in both Cases, at times when no other means could be found, to procure so quick a supply, of such large Sums as were then absolutely necessary at so easy a Rate, and with so much advantage to the Publick Credit of the Nabob, with which that of the Company, was then especially, so blended, that those who lent their Money to him, did in effect consider that Connection of Interest, as a great Obligation upon the Representatives of the Company (who conducted these Affairs, and to whom therefore a great part of the Money must have been paid by the Nabob,) to see the Debt discharged that the Loans were made openly and generally at this place, and hands in which the Lenders did put an entire & full Confidence. That the Interest at which the Money was borrowed at these times, was not greater than the then probable Risk. That the Subsequent Reduction thereof to half the Rate at which it was lent, and the external troubles and Difficulties which have since retarded and so have the more hazarded the Payments, together with the present Circumstances of Impediment and delay, give full Conviction, that the first Interest was not equivalent to the Risk. That that Reduction of Interest was Submitted to

in

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Consideration of the Security which was granted for the payment of the debt, and of the rank and influence of those Gentlemen (being of the Council) who took the Court upon them, That it was settled agreeable to the Measures pointed out by the Company's Representatives, and under their Sanction and authority. That it has been so contingent and enforced for near three years. That it was known to the Honble the Court of Directors, for about 20 Months, before their late orders in relation to it were transmitted by them. That these orders are, or seem to be, founded in an erroneous conception of Circumstances, which have never in effect existed, and do not exist, arising from want of sufficient Information, or from Misapprehension. That later & further Information has been sent to the Company, by the President & Council, which may reasonably be supposed to produce different orders, and such as may be more favorable to the Creditors & may be expected by the first Ships. That no very material detriment can probably arise, if the orders already received should be delayed, for so short a time, as that within which the further ones may be expected; seeing that the Creditors have, (by our two former addresses to you) consented to lend their Money to the Company, to Supply their present declared Exigences; which also shews the same uninterrupted Disposition to assist the Company, as they have all along manifested; particularly by the Cargo Coast which they made during the last War with Hyder Ally; tho' there are Still unpaid, unless to such Creditors whose Bonds were discharged by means of purchases of Companys goods at their Sales. That it must be well known to you, that the Creditors could Employ their Money

on

Fort St. George 25th January 1770

on much better terms than at the Interest of 10 ℔ Cent to which the Company have limitted their Servants. That the present tranquility did revive the hopes of the whole, and of the Creditors, that this Debt would be discharged in a short time; and from his late express promises, (if the Country should continue in peace) within two years. That present great Loss & distress, to many of the Creditors, and still greater dread of future Calamities, from their Situation & Circumstances (which have been more particularly intimated in former addresses to the President and Council, and as pointed out in the late addresses to you) will unavoidably attend the late Impediments which have caused a delay and hindrance in the Recovery of their property, That the Old orders which have been revived, and have introduced these purposes, are said to have been formed by the Court of Directors on an occasion very Different from, if not opposite, in its Nature & Tendency, to the present; & cannot therefore without Injustice be applied thereto. That these orders, (this now on their revival stiled irrevokable & never to be departed from) have been buried in oblivion for above half a Centy and so were totally unknown to almost every body, nor held in force by any, when this Debt was contracted on the faith of Publick Credit; and therefore ought not in reason or Justice to be brought forth or Strained to the present occasion, in Obstruction and Prohibition of the rights, and of the Recovery of the Property of those Creditors; who were also equally ignorant of them, when the Interest was reduced & a better Security granted upon that Reduction, by the Authority of the President and

Counc.l

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Council, tho' these are now, by means of their absolute orders, put upon a far more settled footing than any of the Indian Natives who live under the Company's Protection, and who lend their Money to the Nabob, & to other Princes or Governors of the Country or to their Renters Officers or Agents And finally, What the measures or Steps have been taken to accomplish this in Consequence of, and subsequent to these orders, may also not be found such Competent and regular Acts of Administration, as should affect the Affairs of the Creditors. From which and from many other considerations & Circumstances, which cannot escape your Penetration, it may well be apprehended, that many of the distressed Creditors, will (this they do, Sincerely wish to avoid them) be forced to an Exigency of measures, in support of their Natural and National rights, and of their property, unless some due & adequate Satisfaction is given them and that being further delayed or refused, it is truly their Opinion & hopes, that such measures of redress & Satisfaction as their Situation & Circumstances may make it necessary for them to take, will appear excusable to the whole world and in particular to the Honble the Court of Directors, who it is not doubted, will shew a disinterested and impartial regard, to the Considerations above mentioned. To which many others might be added, with truth and justice, but that it would swell this address too much; but may hereafter be taken due Notice of, if it should be found Necessary, in support of the Interest of the Creditors But they being always very sensible how much more eligible it is, to avoid such great Inconveniencies as must arise from Delays and distant Applications, than in support of their Rights, and the recovery of their property, did in this

45 Fort St. George 25th January 1710

first address to you, (on which also they offer their Attorney) request to be informed whether any other, and on what means of adequate Security & Satisfaction could be given to them instead of that which they now possess, and which is found to be so Inconvenient to the Company. And having received no other answer to this, than a Second Requisition from you, to Renounce their Security (this so founded and so established) simply and unconditionally. They found it Necessary to desire us to transmit a second address to you. And also to give the Answer to the 2 young Nabobs for the Protection & attentions of his Father, as well as of the President & Council & yourselves, which was transmitted thro' your hands and no doubt went accompanyed with your remarks; tho' it has not at any time been thought so consistent with the Situation and Circumstances of the Creditors, to make proposals to, as to receive them from, the Company's Representatives. Who however should allow to the Creditors (especially in a matter of so great and general Concern and in which the welfare and Prosperity of so many of his Majestys Subjects abroad, and of others who are at home is so nearly connected) the Natural right of all Mankind and particularly of British Subjects, the Liberty of judging, what may in Justice and reason be deemed an adequate Satisfaction, or Consideration, for their own property, upon a demand of a Renunciation of their Security. And in the present case, whether such demand can be complied with, on the indefinite and precarious Terms on which it is offerd, consistent with the indispensible obligation which it is apprehended that every Individual Creditor owes to the rest, especially such as are Attorneys for absent Creditors; and for a Breach of which, the

party

Fort St. George 25th January 1770

Party, may be involved in trouble & Loss; accompanied also with those just reflections, which all such Creditors as still think, that no disjunctions or Seperation of the Parties, should happen, in such a Manner, and upon such a Footing, have a Natural and Equitable right to make in their own Case, in regard to those who did at the Beginning unite and agree with them, in the Acceptance of the proposed Terms, and of the Settlement which was made in Consequence thereof: which Inconveniencies and Reflections, those who still do attend to those honest Considerations, also Claim the right of avoiding.

There being the general Sentiments of the Creditors who were assembled at the last meeting on the 15th Instant (and probably of several others who were then absent) and considering that the Steps & endeavors which they have hitherto taken, have not produced the wished for effect; they did further Consider, that there is one direct proposal which they may now make, consistent with their Situation and with the General Interest of the Creditors; and which has also been lately recommended by very considerable Creditors at Bengal, which gives them further room to imagine, that all will consent to it; as will those who are Attorneys for others, or those who are Creditors in their own right, and which the meeting did therefore agree, that We should offer. That the Creditors should part with the Security of the assigned rents and Revenues by making it over, re-assigning or transferring it to the Company forthwith, for the present amount of the Debt, as it runs at 10 ℔ Cent Interest, and that the Company Bonds should there upon be granted to every Creditor for his own share, payable in five or Seven Years, or sooner if-

Fort St. George 25th January 1770.

the option of the Company) at 8 ℔ Cent Interest, in such Proportions as shall be agreed upon; by which the Company would gain 2 ℔ Cent ℔ annum in the Interest, and they would doubly receive the Money in a much shorter time, as their Influence and power would enable them so to do, to their particular Emolument. And it is also presumed, that these delays & obstructions in Litigated their affairs, & do so very materially hurt their Interest, by means of Prohibitions and otherwise will satisfy the Nabob, that his Creditors are now justifiable to him also, (if he should feel any inconvenience in it) for pursuing this measure: and that his consent thereto will be obtained, as being the most probable means to satisfie the Court of Directors on the one hand, and to quiet the Minds of the Creditors, on the other: and being also the only proposals that these Creditors think they can consistently offer to you; if they should not take place, or if some other just and secure equivalent, such as may be likely to meet with General approbation (the terms of which you are best Qualified to point out) be not recommended by you, the Creditors will immediately be driven, to the hard Necessity of seeking remedy and redress at Home, having now no other means of obtaining it here at present, against any of the partys who stand accountable to them, not even to his Majestys Courts, as all the Members of the Mayors Court as well as those of the Court of Appeals, (one Gentleman of the last excepted) are also Creditors of the Nabob, and so as parties disqualified to be Judges. So general & so publick is this debt, the security of which, is desired to be renounced, simply and unconditionally; but it is to be hoped, that you will still see the great Necessity, reason & Justice there is, of giving other

dissatis-

48 Fort St. George 25 January 1770.

Satisfaction to the Parties, for whom therefore we entreat a favorable hearing, with the most fervent hopes and wishes of Success, and with the best and most sincere Intentions for the Interest of the Company, and we have the Honor to be with great respect.

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient

humble Servants

Daniel De Castro

Authur Cuthbert

Andrew Ross

George Smith

Fort St. George

22 January 1770

P.S. The Creditors having in view the nearness of the approaching dispatch, and that should they be so unfortunate as not to meet with the wished for Satisfaction, by your acceptance of their proposals, or otherwise; they would be much distressed for time to prepare necessary materials for their Attorneys in England. Beg leave to hope that you will favor them with an answer to this address by the 27th Instant.

The Committee are of opinion that the above letter requires no other answer than that we cannot comply with the proposal contained therein, and which the Secretary is directed to return thereto

The Secretary produces to the Committee the following Letter from Mr. James Johnson on behalf of the Nabobs Creditors.

John Maxwell Stone Esq^r

Secretary to the Select Committee

Sir

I am desired by the Nabobs Creditors to apply to you on their behalf for a Copy of such Remarks as the Select Committee did send (if any were sent) to accompany the Letter of the Creditors to the young Nabob, as they

Fort St George 25th January 1770.

they think it of Consequence to their Affairs, that they should be made acquainted with them before the Despatches of the Britannia to England, you will therefore be pleased to apply the Committee for their Permission to transmit them to me.

Fort St George
23 Jan.y 1770.

I am
Sir
Your most Obed.t humble Servant
James Johnson.

The following Letter from Mr. James Johnson to Mr. Goodlad the Secretary to the Civil Department having been laid before the Board & so much referred to this Committee as relates thereto is also read —

To William Martin Goodlad Esq.r

Sir

I am desired by the Nabobs Creditors to apply to you on their behalf for a Copy of the Orders of the year 1718 also of such extracts of Letters to and from the Company, as well as of such other Matters as passed relative thereto, which may explain the Cause Spirit and Intention of those Orders. For Copies of the last Orders received from the Court of Directors relative to the Creditors and lastly for Copies of the addresses made to the Select Committee by any of the Creditors since the Publication of those Orders — you will therefore be pleased to apply to the President and Council for their Permission to transmit the same to me.

I am Sir.
Your most Obed.t humble Servant
James Johnson

Madras Jan.y 7.
1770.

The Application contained in the foregoing Letters are of so extraordinary a Nature that the only way to treat them as they deserve is to return no answer to them; and

We

50 Fort St. George 25th January 1770.

We should have thought it unnecessary to have entered them on our Proceedings did they not serve to paint the true Spirit & Disposition of the Creditors in stronger Colors than all we have said regarding them. Their Application for Copies of any part of our Proceedings, and of the Orders of the Company relative to the Nabob's Debt, which have not even been communicated to the Council themselves sufficiently shews to what a height the Spirit of Faction and Opposition hath arrived, and the Demand of Copies of the Letter from any Creditor to this Committee since the Publication of the Company's Orders plainly indicates their Malevolence against all such who have thought proper not to join with them in the Violent measures they have taken - and a Demand made to the Board for Materials intended to be made use of against those, who have shewn a proper Submission to the Company's Authority is equally Presumptuous and Illiberal.

The President lays before the Committee the following Letter from Mr. Stracey.

To the Hon^ble Charles Bourchier Esq^r

President & Governor:

Hon^ble Sir

Agreeable to your Order that I should give you with what I imagine might be the Value of the Goods received by General Caillaud, from the Subah, and Rackon Ud Dowlah, at Hydrabad, and the Serpeches, I received there, myself; I take the Liberty to inform you, that as to the former, I never examined them with any Attention: but judging, from the many distressed Situation of the Subahs Affairs, at that time, what I recollect, the General to have said respecting one, of them, and the Value likewise of

51 Fort St. George the 25 January 1770.

my own Surpluss, I do not think, they could exceed, abundantly
on a Hundred & fifty Pagodas, each — My own Surpluss, on
my return to, Madras, produced me Pags twenty Seven-

I have the honor to be with great respect.

Fort St. George
25 Jan.y 1770

Honble Sir
Your very obedient humble Servt
Ed.d Stracey.

The Committee are fully satisfied that the Proceeds of Jaggot
Presses, &c.a made by the Soubah & Rascum Mal Dowlah
were of very little Value & no other than what are Custo-
mary on such Occasions.

Read the following Letter from Mr. John Perring.

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &a Gentlemen of
the Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs.

I am requested by Mr. John Perring of
Nagapatam to acquaint you that with regard to his
claim on his Excellency the Nabob — he puts himself entirely
under the Honble Company's Protection, consenting to any
Mode of Payment you may settle for the same.

I am
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most obed.t & most humble Servant
John Perring

Fort St. George
24 Jan.y 1770.

General Smith acquaints the Committee
that the Demands made by them on behalf of the Honble
Company to the Nabob's Creditors for their delivering up to the
Company his Excellency's Deed of Assignment &c.a and the subse-
quent steps taken relative to that Business, having caused
great uneasiness in the Settlement & much alarmed —
many

52 Fort St George 25th January 1770.

many Persons who thought their property endangered by this Demand, they not having that firm reliance which is to be wished they had in the Assurances given them by the Select Committee that they would concert measures with the Nabob for a proper Mode of Payment of his private Debts, as soon as those due to the Company should be discharged, to lessen, if possible, their alarms & apprehensions as much as lays in his Power, he has purchased Major Fitzgeralds share of those Debts, amounting to about eighteen thousand Pagodas which he gives the same Sum for, being in hopes that his appearing to have such a Confidence in the Honr & Justice of the Honble Company's Intentions in causing their Debts to be safely paid to all those who will rely on their Protection, may be some Encouragement to Individuals, who begin to look on their Debts as Desperate. He therefore takes this opportunity of testifying his reliance on the Justice & Honor of the Honble Company by fully acquiescing (as far as the Interest this purchase gives him in the Assignment) to the Orders of the Honble Court of Directors to the Select Committee for that purpose hoping that the annual Interest arising from this Concern will be procured for him by such means as the Select Committee shall see proper.

Draught of a Letter from this Committee to the Honble the Court of Directors to go p Ship Britannia & Order'd to be wrote fair.

Read & approved

C. Bourchier,
Jon. Du Bré
Warren Hastings.
J. Graeme Smith

53 Fort St. George 27th January 1770

Wrote the following Letter to the Nabob

Date 27 Jany 1770

To the Nabob

I have been favd with your Excellency's Letter of the 13th & 14th Instant, the former making mention of the Agreement between Us for the payment of the Company's Debt in the space of eighteen Months — Your Conviction that I shall then have no objection to your private Creditors also receiving their Money and your Intention of paying those Creditors the Interest of their Money till that Period. And the Latter advising of your having sent Venkatachelum Brahmany to Mr. Johnson, with a Message to your Creditors a Copy of which you was pleased to enclose to me and the delivery of which to Mr. Johnson you hope I shall have no objection to — All this I duly observed in answer to your Excellency's former Letter must beg leave to acquaint you that far from having any objection to the payment of your debt to your private Creditors after the discharge of that due to the Company, I not only consent thereto, but as the Guardian of those who reside under the Company's Protection, and submit themselves to their authority, I shall be their Advocate and Intercessor with your Excellency for the due payment thereof — From the beginning it has been by this Principle and with this wish I have been guided, and the late arrangement with your Excellency, has been understood by me as strictly conformable thereto Respecting the payment of Interest to your private Creditors during the interval of the discharge of your Debt to the Company — your Excellency is certainly the Master of your own Money and at Liberty to dispose of it, as you may think proper, We however on the part of the Company (as has been frequently represented to your Excellency) can only consent, that those of the said Creditors receive it, who submit their Claims to the Protection of the Company those who refuse to do so —

having

54 Fort St. George 27th January 1770

having Wholy put it out of my power to agree to any thing on their behalf with respect to these as I have already shewn you are the Master to do as you please and it will be my Duty only to inform the Company faithfully of whatever resolution you shall think proper to take on this Subject.

In answer to your Letter favor I have only to acquaint you that agreeable to your desire Mr Brackenbury has my permission to deliver to Mr Johnson your Excellencys Message to your Creditors

28 Wrote the following Letter to Messrs De Castro &c

To Messrs Daniel De Castro, Arthur Cuthbert
& Andrew Ross & George Smith

Gentlemen

I am directed by the Select Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 22d Instant and to acquaint you that they cannot agree to the proposal contained therein.

Fort St. George
28 Jany 1770.

I am Gentlemen
Your most Obdt Humble Servant
John Maxwell Stone.

30th Recd the following letter from Mr John Swing

To the Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr
President and Governor &c Members
of the Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs

The reason of my deferring so long to address your Honours did not proceed from any want of Compliance or respect but an earnest desire of being able to join with the Body of the Creditors in proposing and agreeing to some mode of payment that should be found consistent with publick and private Interest with the

55 Fort St. George 30th January 1770.

View I acquiesced to the Proposals made by the Creditors in their last address of 22 Instant, but finding that your Honor &a have not thought proper to accept of them, I therefore take the Liberty to claim through your means the Protection of the Honble Company as I rely upon their Justice and influence for the recovery of the Money due to me by the Nabob, being ready to agree to any Method that your Honor &a shall settle with his Excellency for the payment of his Debt to Individuals — I am with great respect.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your very obed.t humble Servant

John Turing for

myself, and as Attorney to Mrs. Mary Turing Captain Augustus De Morgan & Duncan Buchanan.

Wednesday 31 January

At a Committee Present

Charles Bourchier Esq.r Governor President

Josias Dupre Warren Hastings

Joseph Smith

General Letter to the Honble the Court of Directors to go by Ship Britannia read and signd — Ordered that the Packet be closed.

C. Bourchier

Jos. Du Pré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith

36 Fort St. George 1st February 1770

Came in the following Letter from the Nabob

...the Nabob

...from the Nabob
...ject of the
...s proposd to
...October last

Dated 30 January & received 1st February

I have received Your Letter of the 12th October. You
tell me, that at a Meeting, some Time since of the Select
Committee, at the Garden House, where I also came, You in
formed me of the Sense, the Company had expressed to You of
the Assignment their Servants, had taken from me, of so
great Part of the Revenues of the Carnatick for discharging
Your Debt to Individuals, whilst a Debt to a very great
Amount remained due to the Company, and unprovided
for. - That You had Orders to demand of the said Creditors
a Renunciation of any Right they might pretend to Derive there
from, independantly of the Company - That You purposed
to do so, and that when You had received their Answers
and understood their Intentions, You should desire another
Conference with me that You might then open to me fully
and without Reserve, certain Matters, relative to this, &
other Subjects, which You have in Charge from Your
Superiors, and which require cool & dispassionate Deliber-
ation - That having received from my Creditors, an Answer
to Your Propositions, and being desirous of advising with me
thereon, You beg that I will appoint a Time, and Place, when
and where We may have the Satisfaction of seeing each other,
This I understood - You have probably been informed, of
my Sentiments, by my Reply to Your Letter of the 1st of Oct.
Every Instant, passes in a due Remembrance of my Ob-
ligations to the Company, and in every Concern, do I
esteem the releasing of them as the first Considerations
at whatever Time, and whatever Place, therefore You &
the rest of the Committee may think proper I am ready.

to

57 Fort St. George 2d February 1770

to attend—

What can I say more?

2d The following Letter was this Day received from the Nabob,
Dated 30 January & recvd 2d Febry

From the Nabob.

Letter from the Nabob in answer to ones of the 1st Oct. regarding the paying his private Creditors—

I have received Your Letter of the 1st October. —
You tell me, that in Conjunction with the other Gentlemen
of the Committee, You had communicated to me in Con-
fidence, the Orders You had received from the Company
to demand from my private Creditors, the Renunciations
of the Assignments for the Payment of my Debt, and had
informd me of the Right of Preference the Company
claimd of the Payment of a Debt contracted for my In-
terest, and the Preservation of my Country, to that of In-
dividuals arising from Motives of private Advantage
that You had desired, You might meet me again, when
You had received there Answer, to concert together the
Means which should then be taken, for an equitable
Liquidation of both Debts— that I agreed to this, and You
expected, as the Interval, could not be of much Length, that
I would have waited the Expiration thereof, and not in-
volve You in fresh Disputes, with my Creditors, by paying
Preference to my Creditors, without giving Your Advice there-
of, and notwithstanding my having urged my Inability
to furnish the Current Expences— Your Surprize at all
which was very great, and also that instead of aiding, and
joining You in the Relief of the Necessities, which Your
Support of me had drawn upon You, I was taking
such Steps to defeat Your Councils, and perplex You in
the Measures, You had imparted to Me, in Confidence of,
the Friendship subsisting between Us, You desired therefore
that until You had communicated to me, the Result of

Your

58 Fort St. George 2. February 1770.

Your Proceedings with my Creditors, I would not make any further Payments to them. All this I understood.

It is very certain, that You did communicate to Me, the Company's Orders to You, and I did agree, likewise that I would consent with You thereto, for an equitable Liquidation of both Debts. I can by no means, help however Your understanding that I would wait, till the Time of Your Negotiations with the Creditors was expired - my Agreement was to join You in the Means of paying off both Debts, and not to stop the Payment of what I had promised to my Creditors - In Mr Pigot's Time, notwithstanding the Sum of fifty Lacks of Rupees was desird of me, yet I was obliged to give sixty, and at that Time owing to the Wars in the Country, the same was not in a Situation, to answer the furnishing of such a Sum; but now it is still worse than before, as well on Account of the War with the Soubah and the laying waste thereof, by Hyder Naigue, for these two Years past, as the supplying of Provisions, Bullocks &c.? to the English Army. In this State of Distress, some of the English, who were acquainted with me taking Compassion thereon, assisted me with the Loan of some Money which knowing the Company's Necessity, and desirous of releasing them, I borrowed at whatever Interest it could be procured at - Mr Pigot on finding the Burden of Debt, I laboured under from Motives of Compassion, Justice and Pity, wrote to Me, in his Letter of the 23d. November 1762. "On Account "of the Money You paid the Company last Year, You have "been obliged to borrow, a large Sum from Sowcars, and to "use Severity to the People, besides in collecting of Money, "from the Country, I had Shewn, that the collecting of last "Years Amount, would have been distressing to

Fort St. George 2 February 1770.

2

doubtless have acted conformable to Your Ability" - after
which, he abated considerably in the Yearly Sums, he took
from me - Mr. Palk, also, in the Time of his Government,
for the above Reasons, shewed me great Lenity, & was diverse
to fix the Interest, at eighteen p.c Cent, but at last the same
was settled by him and the Council, at twenty - the Com-
pany however being informed, of all these Circumstances
sent Directions from Europe, that only ten, should be
received - And here - How shall I express all my Obliga-
tions to the Company, through whose Favorites, that I have
a Prospect of paying off my Debt. It was on this Account
that I have given my Creditors such firm Promises, and
actuated, merely by the Principles of Honesty & Gratitude
was it that I made those repeated Representations, on
their Behalf, and not with a View of perplexing Your
Councils - If in Consideration of a single Obligation
I then conferred on me, by those, that lent me Money, I
have recommended, & exerted myself so much in their
Concerns, whose, there are such, as the Company, and
their Representatives, whose Favors, and Obligations
the Hearts and Minds both of myself and Children
overflow with - how is it possible for me, to act contrary
to what You either desire in Person or in Writing? especially
when I know that my good is intended thereby - Agreably
therefore to what You write to me, till the Payment of
the Company's Money is effected, which is without
Interest, and most certainly was expended on the Pre-
servation of the Country - out of the present Money none
shall be paid to the Creditors. -

What can I say more?

60 Fort St. George 15th March 1770

day
rch

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pre' Esqr. Governor President

Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

The President lays before the Committee the
following Letters.

the Nabob

Dated & Received the 6th March 1770

I received a Letter from Nagamallore Chinnama
Naick Dubash at Nagapatam which he sent with a
hurry and Confusion, giving me an Account of certain
Circumstances agreable to Managers Letter. The said
Original Letter of the Dubash I send enclosed for Your
Perusal. Torab Shaw who has great Power at present
in Tanjour, is one of the Fackeers of Trimomalee that
receive daily Allowance of a Quarter Rupee from my
Circar. Now on my Observing this Disturbance in
Tanjour it puts me under an Apprehension of Troubles
in my Country, I hope the Governor and Council will
keep this Intelligence to themselves, not letting any of these
know the same; in which Case Managers Life will be
soon taken away. You'll let me know what answer
I am to return to the said Dubash.

What can I say more?

from Nagamallore Chinnama Naick Dubash of Nagapatam to the
Nabob

Dated the 19th February Received 6 March

I beg leave to give You an Account of what passed
in Tanjour that One Torab Shah turned the Heart of the
King of Tanjour by Virtue of the reading & repeating some
Certain Names, and by certain Excesses and Provocatives
which he made him take, induced him to be under his

Fort St. George 15 March 1770.

Direction and consequently made him like a wild Man-
One Hussain Cawn Soor, who used to get his living before
at Putrotah by catching Fish, and was perfect Master
of the Art of Musick, got into the Kings Presence, and al-
ways played upon the Musick before him in an excel-
lent Manner, which procured him the Kings Favour and
at length he was appointed to act between the King (and
by which means a firm friendship took place between the said Torab the J-
Torab Sha, and Hussain Cawn, Some Time after which
they both were united and swore an Oath between them
at length the King was prevailed to listen to what Torab
Sha may say to him. He made the said Hussain Cawn
his own Creature, and listened to no others but him, and
in short an entire Management of the Affairs of the Fort
of Tanjour fell into Hussain Cawn's Hands. First he has
confined Managee Row closely in his own House, not al-
=ing him to go out, a few Days after which he confined Kist-
na Gatty, Sasantarau, Ambigee Opna & Battagee Pant
All their Managers were also confined; a Ring of the
Employ of Sarkally or Dewanny was delivered to him,
some other things were given to the said Cawn in the same
Manner, as they are given to the Great Sirdars. An Order
was given that any One who may have any Business re-
lating to the King should go to the said Cawn's House, and
talk to him, he the said King having no Business with it.
Thus the King spoke and these two called themselves like
the King. On the 17th of Moon Shewal Hegyra 1183 or the
15 February 1770 being Thursday, they sent their own People
in the Evening to Managee's House with a Design to kill
him, giving them Directions to find some Fault with
Managee in their Discourse with him, and then to put an
End to his Life, but Managee hearing of their Designs and

gathering

Fort St. George 15 March 1770

gathering together his own Relations was ready to receive them, when they heard of it, they resolved first to separate the said Relations from him, and then to kill him. The said Mannaje from Tiny our acquainted me with this Intelligence by a Letter which he sent by 2 Horsemen and desired me to transmit this News to You as from myself either by a Boat or Sloop or Catamaran with all possible Speed, wherefore I have prepared a Boat and now send the same to You. It seems that they are resolved to deliver up the Fort of Tanjour to Hyder Nayque in a short Time. I cannot pretend to be a sensible Man, but nevertheless I think it necessary to advise You with what occurred to my Thoughts, Towit: Mannaje has no other Protection but You, and he entirely puts his Trust in You. Now is a proper Time, if you therefore will be pleased to order the Warlike Necessaries to be sent from Madagascar, Bollam and Trichinopoly to Tanjour, it will be a Means of saving Managie's Life, who as long as he lives will maintain a sincere Regard and Attachment to You. The said Mannaje has sent me word that the present Years Produce of Grain in the Tanjour Country amounted to Forty Lacks of Chuckrums.

Hyder

count there the Tanjour

The President acquaints the Committee that a few Days after the Receipt of the above Letter Mannaje Pundat the Tanjour Vaquil having desired a Conference with him, had confirmed the Particulars contained in the said Letter, and had moreover informed him that Gadarow (the Rajah's Uncle) was also little better than a Prisoner: & that neither Dabeer Pundit (Minister) nor any other of the former Ministers had the least Authority at Court. That he the Vaquil had Orders to return to Tanjour, and that

Fort St. George 15th March 1770

Dwan intended to send Luther in his Room a Moorman who had been employed by the Rajah with Hyder Ally. That he Sambajee proposed to defer returning, and desired that he might be authorized to use as a Plea for so doing, that We had prefsed his remaining here some Time longer on account of the Tribute not being yet paid, and the Expected Arrival of the Gentlemen from England with full Powers, when it would be proper that a Person should be here, who has been conversant with late Transactions. That Purseram Pundat who has for some Time past been commissioned jointly with himself, and whose Family is at Tanjour, would be obliged to return according to his Orders.

The President moreover adds that the Rajah had informed him that the present Ministers at Tanjour were discharging the old Sardars and Soldiers and entertaining new, and that some of those who were discharged had offered their Service to him.

Some of the Tanjour Sardars offer themselves to the Rajah.

In Our Proceedings and Letter to the Honble Court We have fully expressed Our Sentiments with regard to Tanjour, and We should conformable thereto, have deferred undertaking any Measures, until We could receive Orders from the Company. But the present Exigency demands our immediate Attention. Since the Consequences of suffering that Country to fall into the Hands of any other Power are too alarming to need a Discussion. We cannot however in our present precarious Situation with regard to the Morattas & Hyder Ally, as set forth in the Minutes of Consultation of the 12th Instant take any direct and open Measures in Consequence of the above Intelligence, nor do they appear to the Committee to be immediately

Observations of the Committee thereon.

Reasons for deferring taking any other Measures on Enquiry

immediately necessary, for altho the two Mornings Sorties
Shea and Hussain Cawn Soor have engrossed the whole
Power of the Government, and may have what Designs
of serving the Interest of Hyder Ally, yet the Committee
is of Opinion, that Matters are not yet ripe for the Exe-
cution of the Plan they may have formed in his Favor, and
cannot well be executed whilst the War continues between
him and the Morattas, nevertheless as it is proper not to
being prepare against any dangerous Attempts of Hyder should
a Peace between him and the Morattas take Place, as
well as to be ready to avail Ourselves of any Advantage
that may be offered by the Means of the disgusted Gentoo
Sardars, the Committee think it right to reinforce the
of First Garrison of Trichinopoly. And as the Board have already
rein- determined in their Minutes of the 12th Instant, to have a
Body of Troops in Readiness at Vellore and Trichinopoly, &
have ordered a Supply of 500 Barrels of Gun Powder from
the former to the latter Place, It is agreed that a Battalion
of Sepoys with two Companies of Europeans be sent
from Vellore as an Escort with the Powder, by which
Means the real Design of sending such a Reinforcement
may be concealed.

the Committee cannot avoid observing here
many Advantages that might arise to Our Affairs from
entertaining some of the principal Sardars with their
Troops who have been or may be discharged from
Service, not only as they would thereby be prevented from
engaging in the Service of Hyder Ally, or any other Power
but from their Assistance they could be of to us, and the
very important Intelligence we might be able to pro-

cure

Fort St. George 15th. March 1770

procure by their Means. But here the Difficulty, and
All Consequences resulting from the present Divided
System of Government of the Carnatick, which has
been so frequently remarked on Our Minutes, present
themselves in the strongest Light, Since We are thereby
debarred from availing Ourselves of these Advantages
from Our Want of Power to entertain such Sardars, as
have the Means of paying them. If they were to
be engaged by the Nabob, We could place no Dependence
on any Intelligence, that should come thro' him, by
reason of his known Inveteracy to the Rajah, and his
Jealousy of our interfering more than he would wish it's
to do. And however willing the Principal People of
Tanjour might be to throw themselves on the Protection
of the Company to avoid a Moorish Government
which to them as Gentoos, must be exceeding Irksome
yet We are fully persuaded they would submit to Hyder
or any other Power, rather than to the Nabob from the
Knowledge they must have of the Oppressions exercised
in the Country he already possesses. These Reasons are
indeed sufficient to deter Us from communicating to him
Our Thoughts at large on the present State of Affairs
at Tanjour. But as he has desired to be informed what
Answer he shall return to the above Letter, a Draught of
One as entered in the subsequent Diary is now pre-
pared, and Ordered to be sent him.

Letter to be prepared to be wrote to the Nabob

The President requests on behalf of James
Alexander Esqr of Bengal, and in Consequence of a Letter
lately received from him that the Committee will be
pleased

66 Fort St. George 15th March 1770

pleased to grant the Company's Protection for the Recovery of the Debt due to him by the Nabob in like Manner as to other Creditors who have regarded the same Indulgence which is granted

Jon. Du Bré

Warren Hastings.

Josh. Smith

Ft St George 15th March 1770

Pursuant to the Resolutions of this Day the following Letters were wrote.

To Colonel Donald Campbell
Commanding at Vellore.

Letter to Col: Donald Campbell.

Sir

In the Letter from the Board of the 13th Inst.t You were advised that We had ordered 500 Barrels of Gun Powder to be sent from Vellore to Trichinopoly, We desire You will send as an Escort with them Captain Baillies Battalion of Sepoys, with Captain Fitzgeralds, and Captain Davies Companies of Europeans compleated with Officers who are to remain at Trichinopoly till further Orders. You will also order them to carry their Tents with them.

ordered to hold as Detachment in readiness to proceed to Trichinopoly.

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servant
Josias DuPré &c Committee

Fort St George
16th March 1770.

To Lieutenant Colonel Flint
or the Officer Commanding at Trichinopoly

Letter to Lieut Colo Flint advising him thereof.

Sir

Board's

In the Letter from the 13th Instant you were informed of the Number of Troops to be ordered to hold themselves in Readiness at Trichinopoly to take the Field, and that We had ordered 500 Barrels of Gun Powder from Vellore to Trichinopoly. We now write to Colonel Campbell to send Captain Baillies Battalion of Sepoys with Captain Fitzgeralds and Captain Davis's Companies of Europeans as an Escort with the Powder, and which We have directed to remain at Trichinopoly till further Orders on the Arrival of these Troops You will order them also to hold themselves

Fort St. George 15 March 1770

themselves in Readiness for taking the Field together with those before directed

We have Ordered four Artillery Men from hence to compleat the Company at Trichinopoly

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Josias DuPré &c Sel. Committee

St George
March 1770

16 Wrote the following Letter to the Nabob

Dated 16 March 1770

I have received Your Excellency's Letter of the 6th Instant inclosing One addressed to You by Chinnama Naick Dubash of Negapatam giving an account of Certain Measures which the Rajah is pursuing thro the Means of One Torab Sha a Trichinopoly and One Kaysave Cawn Soor a person of low Rank, which two Persons by the Infatuation of the Rajah have engrossed all the Power of the Government, which Your Excellency informs Me is the Cause of some Apprehensions in Your Mind of consequent Troubles in the Carnatick, all which I duly Observed, and have been considering what may be possible & expedient for Us to do in this Case, and when I reflect on the Dangers which threaten the Carnatick from its other Neighbours, there appears to me a Necessity of keeping Ourselves free from other Embarrassments of every kind that We may be the better able to oppose those Attempts of which We have for some Months past been under just Apprehensions, nevertheless if there were any certain Means whereby We might prevent the Dangers Your apprehend from the prevailing Interest of the Persons

now in Power, I am of Opinion that it would be proper to use them, But as I do not perceive any such Means it seems to Me that our interfering in any Manner unless We are sure of carrying our Point effectually would only hasten the Execution of the Evil Design of the present Ministers and involve Us in Difficulties there at a Time when We may have enough on our Hands in other Parts, at present therefore I think it is our Part to be passive Spectators, attending nevertheless to what passes there that We may be the better prepared to act hereafter as Occasion may require.

Came in the following Letter from Colonel Campbell.

To the Honble Josias DuPré Esqr
President & Governor &c. & Select Committee

Gentlemen

Letter from Colonel Campbell

I have received Your Commands of the 15th Instant and in Consequence thereof have put in Orders for the Escort to be ready for Trichenopoly but the Storekeeper Mr Stonhouse informs me he is waiting for the Bullocks to transport their Powder.

orders the Detachment to be in readiness

I am sorry to inform You that there are not so many Bell Tents as to furnish this Detachment. So that I fear the Sepoys will go without any. I shall be glad to know if I should send the Seapoy Guns of this Battalion with them they are ready to the Bullocks. I have ordered a Surgeons Assistant to be in readiness to go with the Detachment.

I am with Respect
Gentlemen
Your most Obedient &
most humble Servant
Donald Campbell.

Vellore
17th March 1770.

To Fort St. George 19 March 1770.

Received the following Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William

Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. &c. &c.
Gentlemen
Select Committee at Fort St George

Gentlemen.

Being fully sensible of those Advantages which a punctual Intercourse between the two Settlements must produce, we could endeavor to maintain that Intercourse with the utmost Exactness, and inform You without Delay of any consequential Alteration or Change, which engages Our Attention, or is likely to engage it in our political System.

The Preparations and Alliances of Consequence, are at present the General Topic in Hindostan. It is now some Time since he left his Retreat amongst the Rohillahs, and by the Invitation of the Rajah of Gohud taken up his Residence in her Territories. The Mharratta Army under Ram Chundur Gunnes is in his Neighbourhood, and they report he derives no small Hopes from their Assistance. The Seiks have likewise spread themselves beyond the usual Boundary of their Incursions, and are at this Time between Delhi and Agra, after meeting with some Opposition from the Nabob Nujeeb-ul Dowlah, but as they did not cross the Jumna, and the Nabob acted only upon the Defensive, no Action of Importance has happened between them nor any Check been given to the Progress of those Invaders. At a Place named Cowle, which is situated on the Road between Delhi and Kurrickabad, these Armies it is reported are to assemble, and concert together a Plan of Operations against Bengal. By the

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Last Advices Cossim Ally Cawn was at Gohud employed in a Negotiation with the Marrattas and making Levies — Our Allies the King and Shujah Dowlah have rather acted an ambiguous Part, & deviated from the Open & ingenuous Character of Sincere Friendship — The former has wrapt in an undecorate Manner, withdrawn his Confidence and dropt his Correspondence, observing a studied Silence from the first Appearance of these Commotions to the present Hour; and unless We have been much misinformed, he has good Reason to change his Behaviour for he has changed his Side, and secretly corresponds with Cossim Ally — The Vizier has not hitherto given Us public Cause of just Offence, but We are at a Loss to conceive how he can be ignorant of this Majesty's Proceedings, since the Court of Allahabad is as much under his Influence and Dependance as his own Durbar, and if he is acquainted with these Proceedings, We hope his Excellency has better Pleas for concealing them from Us than Appearances would indicate. In all other Respects he supports the Character of his Profession, and never fails of imparting a Share of his Constancy and Firmness where he has the smallest Opening —

The Commotions We are persuaded will soon grow serious or fall to the Ground — The Season for Actions is the present, and in a very few Months it will be over — We are further to consider what to establish proper Alliances, to sound & gain the different Powers, and to lay a solid Foundation for future Success, where so many opposite Interests are to be combined, must needs be a Work of Time, and probably of more than is left for Action — However our Duty will not allow Us to be lulled into

Fort St. George 19th March 1770

into Security on such Grounds, and till the Danger is past, We shall continue to guard against any Event that either Chance or Policy may create.

We have therefore resolved that should the main Army of the Marrattahs advance to Calpy, or march Southward of Calpy though without crossing the Jumna the 3d Brigade be ordered to take post at the Carrumnassa and the first to follow it from Monghyr; and that the same Disposition be made should the Seiks pass the Jumna. We flatter ourselves that the Commotions will subside without rendering this necessary, because We could wish, as we are threatened with another Danger in another Quarter from the French, that all our Forces were collected in the most compact either manner, to oppose any sudden Attempt.

Your Situation will doubtless enable You better than We can to trace the Progress which Cossim ally may have made in the Decan, to whom he has applied what Reception his Overtures have met with, & whether he may not have lengthened his Chain of Connections to Pondicherry from which Place, it has been confidently asserted, Messengers have been deputed over land to Cossim.

Should the Power and Designs of the French be arrived this Year at Maturity, We may expect a Visit from them in some Part of the Company's extensive Possessions. It is incumbent on Us to guard with all our Vigilance, and labour with all our Activity in discovering their Projects & permit Us to assure You, Gentlemen, We shall not act on partial Motives but contribute with our utmost Efforts to repell the Danger where it is greatest.

For the Sake of obtaining the earliest Intelligence of the Enemy's Squadrons, We have recommended to the

President

73 Fort St. George 19th March 1770.

President and Council to dispatch the Amazon on a Cruize of 3 Months, to the Bay as far as Ceylon, and the Instructions to the Captain are, that, should he meet with, or hear of any Enemy in Sight he immediately bear away for Your Presidency deliver the Intelligence, and make the best of his Way to Bengal; or should his Cruize expire without any thing occurring, he is then to repair to Your Presidency and put himself under Your Orders.

We are

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient humble Servants

John Carter
Robert Barker
Claud Russell

Fort William
February 16th 1770.

24th To which the following Answer was wrote.

To the Honble John Carter Esqr
President & Governor &c Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort William

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to us answer

We have been favord with your Letter of

the 16th

The Prospect of a Combination of so many Powers as those of the Morattas, Rohillas, Seiks, the Rajah of Gohud, and Cossim Ally Cawn against Bengal appears at first Sight very alarming, and would if carried into Execution require our united Efforts to withstand, but when We consider the opposite Interests of the above-mentioned Powers, the little Probability of their remaining long United even should they for a Time join in any Measures, the Possibility there might be of drawing One or more of them off, which must necessarily raise Jealousies

74 Fort St. George 24th March 1770.

Jealousies and Distracts among the others, together with the little Time they will have to form a Junction, concerting a Plan, and enter upon Action before the Season is too far advanced, We are induced to hope that their Designs whatever they may be, will prove abortive - It is however extremely necessary to be prepared for every possible Event, and the more so from the ambiguous Conduct of the King and Shuyah Dowlah - and Your Honor &c. may be assured of the most speedy and effectual Assistance in our Power, upon the first Notice of Your being threatened with Danger.

With regard to the French from the Accounts We have of their having formed a Settlement on the Island of Madagascar, It seems probable that they are meditating some Designs against India, but from their present Situation We do not apprehend they will for some Time at least be in a Condition to undertake any thing of Importance - Pondicherry is by no means in a State of Defence, and for Want of Money they have been obliged to put a Stop to their Fortifications - We do not learn that any Correspondence has been carried on between them and Cossim Ally, neither does such a Connection at present appear probable, from the little Assistance they can be to each other - The first Attempts of the French will most probably be on this Coast, it being easier of Access than Bengal and where they may expect to be assisted by their old Ally Hyder, and when they have firmly established themselves here, they may carry their Designs further - Your Honor &c. may however depend upon our communicating to You every material Intelligence that We may receive of their Views & Intentions.

Cossim Ally can expect little Assistance from the

Fort St. George 24 March 1770

the Soubah, as well from his the Soubah's present rooted
State, as from the little Prospect of Advantage he can
have from such an Alliance.

Madarow is still in the Mysore Country,
but has not hitherto been able to gain any material Ad-
vantage over Hyder, who has maintained his Ground and
seems likely to do so, until the Season will oblige Mada-
row to repass the Kistnah, or to determine to continue
on this Side the whole Year. Your Honor & we have been
advised from the Military Department of the Application
made to Us both by the Morattas & Hyder Ally
for Assistance. We have avoided assisting either, and
have protracted the Time under various Pretences without
giving either a positive Answer. But as the Season is now
approaching when the Morattas must determine to
return or to pass the whole Year on this Side the Kistnah
and as it will not be in our Power to amuse either them or
Hyder much longer, We have thought it expedient at
least to put on the Appearance of being in Readiness
to assist either the Morattas or Hyder Ally, or both, make
any Attempts on the Carnatick, and have therefore ordered
a Detachment of Troops at Trichinopoly, and another
at Vellore to hold themselves in Readiness for taking the
Field. We are in Hopes also by this Step to be able to keep
alive the Hopes and Fears of both Parties. Hopes of
Assistance from Us, and Fears of our assisting the Ad-
versary of each - and thereby prevent their coming to
Terms, which might leave them at Leisure to execute
any Views they may have against this Province. A few
Weeks will probably determine what We have to expect,
and You may be assured We shall not fail advising You of

every

Fort St. George 24th March 1770

very material Occurrence. We shall not fail to give You immediate Advice of every Change in the State of our Affairs, and We shall be very attentive to whatever Your Honor &c: may communicate to Us respecting Yours considering the welfare of both as ours.

As We have not any proper Intelligencer either at the Soubahs Court or with Madowarow We have requested of the Nabob to instruct his Agents to make all proper but Cautious Enquiries concerning the Views and Connections of Cossim Ally, we shall also by such other Means as We have make Enquiries ourselves and keep You constantly advised of whatever may come to our Knowledge on this Subject.

As the independant Chiefs of the same Nation have often different & opposite Interests, and as We have not Opportunities of acquainting ourselves with the Views and Connections of the several Powers of Indostan, We wish Your Honor &c: with any future Intelligence, which You may send Us, distinguish the contending Parties by the Names of their respective Chiefs instead of their Name of their Sect or People. This indeed is not very material with respect to such Powers as lie at a Distance from this Province, but is of great Consequence in any Intelligence which regards the Morattas, on whose Motions We must have a constant Eye, particularly on those of Madowarow, the General of the Moratta State The Power of Jannojee, We conceive to be totally distinct & independant of his, and will be extremely necessary for Instance to guide Us in the Measures We may adopt (if at any Time required) to know whether the Morattas in Arms against Us do act under the Authority of Madowarow or of Jannojee.

We

77 Fort St. George 24th March 1770

Mr. Rose

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt humble Servt

Josias DuPre Vc Sel. Comrs:

Fort St George

24th March 1770

Came on the following Letter from Lieut. Colonel Lang &c.

To the Honble Josias DuPre Esqr

President & Governor &c Gentlemen

of the Select Committee at Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

I am favoured with Your Orders of the 15th

Inst: which I shall communicate to the Troops from

Vedoor immediately after their Arrival.

If it be Your Intention that the Battalions

of Sepoys should be furnished with Field Artillery as formerly, I think

it necessary to acquaint You that they cannot be supplied

with them from hence, there being but one Gun in this

Garrison fit for that Service

I am

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your very Humble Servants

Ross Lang

Trichenopoly

20 March 1770

April 3d In Consequence of which a Letter was wrote him from

the Board N°48 advising him of the Orders given for

repairing the Gun Carriages at Trichenopoly.

Rt

72 Fort St. George 6th. April 1770.

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President.
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

The President informs the Committee that about a Week ago, being with the Nabob about other Business, the Nabob in a Cursory Manner told him that three Months Interest being due to his Creditors, he should send the Money to Mr. Johnson*, and hoped there would be no Objection to his receiving and paying it. The President informed him that We certainly could have no Objection to the Payment of the Interest due to those Creditors who had claimed the Company's Protection, but in respect to those who had rejected it, their own Declaration had put it out of our Power to give any Consent relative to their Claims. But that tho the President wished the Nabob would let the Matter rest for a short Time, as it seemed probable that the Commissioners who are daily expected and have full Powers from the Company would fall upon some Method that would be satisfactory to all Parties, whereas the pressing this Matter upon Us now, might create fresh Contention and Broil. Yesterday Morning the Young Nabob came to the President at the Garden House, and after having despatched what seemed the principal Business, he told the President, that the Nabob had at present Occasion for Twenty or Thirty odd Thousand Star Pagodas, which he could not readily procure, that as the Company had now considerable Sums unemployed in their Treasury, the Nabob would take it as a Favor if the Sum he wanted of Star Pagodas could be advanced him &

he

he would deposite Porto Novo, and Madras or three Swage Pagodas of which he had a sufficient Sum by him as Security 'till he should return the Star Pagodas. The President pleased with such an Opportunity of manifesting a Confidence in the Nabob, told his Son that the Nabob should have the Sum of Star Pagodas he wanted, whenever he should please to send for them, that his Word was a sufficient Security for the Repayment, and begged that the Nabob would excuse him from receiving any Deposite as Security. The Young Nabob replyed that his Father would be much pleased with such a Mark of Confidence, and desired that it might pass as a private Transaction, & not be entered on the Company's Books, which the President promised, adding that he would take upon himself to be answerable to the Board, and to the Company. The Board being shortly after assembled to read the Draughts of the present Dispatches. The President informed them of what had passed, and they readily concurred in Opinion, that it was very proper to give the Nabob that Proof of Confidence. — Within an Hour after, the Nabob's Brannin came to the President with a Message from the Nabob, expressing with many Compliments, the great Satisfaction the Nabob had just received in the Assurances sent by his Son, & desiring that Orders might be given for issuing the Star Pagodas, whenever he should send his Catanche (Treasurer) for the same, but that altho the Nabob was much pleased with the Confidence reposed in him, was not desiring any Deposite, he nevertheless desired to send the Porto Novo & Madras Pagodas, which the President again excused himself

himself from receiving, saying, that it was not proper or necessary, and certainly not desired, but the Brahmin replying that the Nabob wished to have it so. The President thereupon desired the Brahmin to inform the Nabob, that if he wished to have it so, it should be so, but for no other Reason, and that Orders should be given for issuing the Star Pagodas. In the Evening between 8 & 9 o'Clock a Letter was brought to the President from the Nabob in Persian, which as usual he sent immediately to Mr Stracey, that it might be translated, & presently after the President was informed that the Nabob's Casanche, and Brahmin were attending and had brought Money with them, being introduced they said the Nabob had sent by them the Pon to Arcot & Madras Pagodas which he desired might be received. The President could not help expressing his Surprize that the Nabob should send Money at that unreasonable Hour. That it was too late to open the Treasury. That however the Money might remain under the Charge of the Company's Sirdar until the Morning, when it should be counted and the Star Pagodas delivered. This Morning only the Nabobs Brahmin came to the President from the Nabob and desired to know, whether he had read the Letter, and understood the Contents, being informed that Mr Stracey had not yet translated it, and that he knew not the Contents, the Brahmin then informed him that the Money he had brought last Night was to pay the Interest due to the Nabobs private Creditors, upon which, the President sent immediately to Mr Stracey for a Translation of the Nabobs Letter, which was soon after brought to him and is as follows.

From

Fort St. George 6th. April 1770.

From the Nabob.

Dated & received 5th. April 1770.

Agreable to my Engagement I have sent You (together with a Letter to Mr. Johnson) the Sum of Pagodas, forty nine thousand, seven hundred & fifty one Twenty Seven Fanams, & eight Cash (49751. 27. 8.) Viz.t four thousand, & twenty five Pagodas, eighteen Fanams and eight Cash (4025. 18. 8) on Account of the separate Ballances due on the principal, & forty five thousand, Seven hundred & twenty Six Pagodas, and nine fanams, due, on account of Interest to my Creditors, for the Term of three Months. Viz.t from the 1st. of January, 1770, to the End of March, of the same Year. What, I hope from Your Favor, is, that, You will throw no Obstacle, in the Way of this, but deliver the said Money & Letter to Mr. Johnson.

What can I say more?

NB. By the Expression of separate Ballances due on the principal, is meant, the odd Sums, exceeding those for which Bonds are to be given

Observation of the Board thereon

The Nabobs Design in this base Transaction seems to be this, He foresaw from what had passed between him and the President, that We could not charge Ourselves with the Money for Payment of the Interest due to those Creditors, who refused to accept of the Company's Mediation and Protection, and therefore devised the Expedient of depositing Porto Nove & Madras Pagodas, and leaving by that Artifice put Us in Possession of the Money he declares the Purposes, the Consequences which We verily believe, he means to procure, are to subject Us to Prosecutions from the Creditors, if we refuse to pay it to them and to give them fresh Opportunity of accusing Us of

Tyranny

Fort St. George 6th April 1770.—

Tyranny and Oppression, and this is done just upon the closing our Dispatches to Europe, that he may send an account of what he has done to his Agents, and that We in the Multiplicity of Business which always attends a Dispatch may not find Time to explain it.

Letter to the Hon^ble the Court of Directors dated this Day to go by the Ship Anson read & signed.—

Ordered that the Packet be closed.—

Jno Du Pré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith

83 Fort St. George 9th April 1770

Sent the following Letter to the Nabob

Dated 9th April 1770

To the Nabob

Letter to the Nabob on the Subject of the Money sent by him for the Payment of the Interest to his Creditors

I have for some Days past been totally engaged in Despatches for England, those being Done my first Business is to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter of the 5th April advising, of Your having sent me (together with a Letter to Mr. Johnson) agreable to Your Engagement the Sum of Pagodas 49751..27..8 - Viz.t 4025:18:8 on account of the separate Ballances on the Principal of 45726..9 - on account of the Interest due to Your Creditors for the Term of three Months Viz.t from the 1st of January to the End of March 1770 - which Sum together, with the above Letter, You desire I would give to Mr. Johnson - all which I observe but before I reply thereto, I beg leave to relate another Transaction with which the foregoing is closely connected, it is as follows.

On Thursday Morning I received a Message from Your Excellency purporting that You were in Want of a Sum of Star Pagodas - (without expressing for what Purpose) that You had them not by You, but that You had Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas by You, - that You would therefore be obliged if out of the Money in the Company's Treasury, I would let You have the Sum of Star Pagodas You wanted, and that You would deposite Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas in lieu as Security - pleased in the highest Manner with an Opportunity of obliging You I returned for Answer that You should have the Sum of Star Pagodas You wanted without any Deposite, as I deemed Your Word a sufficient Security. Some Hours after I received a second Message from You by Your Braman expressing the great Satisfaction You had received from the Confidence I placed in You but informing me that You desired nevertheless to deposit the Porto Novo & Madras Pagodas* was quite unnecessary, and that I relyed

* which You would therefore send me. That You might be ready to redeem your Bonds whenever You should be given for them. Requesting at the same time that I would send for them. Agreeable to Your Orders I sent the Peon for them the Next Morning but Pagodas was Gone to Fort St. David's

relyed wholly on Your Word, but Your Brahmin repeating that it was Your Desire to deposite the Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas I desired him to inform You that I should receive them merely in Compliance with Your Request, and not as a Matter that I desired. About Nine o'Clock at Night a Letter was brought to me from You which without knowing one Word of the Contents - I do not understand the Persian Language I sent immediately to Mr Stracey to be translated, and at the same Time being informed that Your Brahmin was waiting ordered him to be introduced, when he informed me that he had brought the Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas. I could not help expressing my Surprize that You should send me that Money at so late and unreasonable an hour of the Night - However at Inchon every Inconvenience to myself as nothing when it gives You pleasure, I ordered the Company's Shroff to receive the same into his Charge for that Night as the Company's Treasury could not be opened at that late Hour, and told Your People that they might come in the Morning to receive the Star Pagodas, with which they seemed satisfied, and withdrew without informing me one Syllable of the Contents or Purport of Your Letter. The next Morning early Your Brahmin came to me again, and asked whether I had read and understood Your Letter, and being told that I had not he then informed me that the Money he had brought me the Night before was to pay Your Creditors. not a little amazed at this Information I told him that I would not deliver the Star Pagodas he was to have had in lieu of the Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas nor proceed further in this dark Business, until I should have compleated my Dispatches for England then in hand, and then having sent for the Translation of Your Letter I found it to be as it never before recited. I beg leave to relate One Circumstance prior

Fort St. George 9th April 1770

to these Transactions. About a Week before this happened Your Excellency informed me of Your Intention to pay three Months Interest to Your Creditors and desired that You might send the Money to Mr Johnson, I then told You, that with respect to those Creditors who had empowered me to act on their Behalf I should be well pleased that Mr Johnson should receive from You and pay them the Interest due to them, but in respect to those Creditors who had rejected the Company's Protection and refused the Offer You had made them of paying them their Interest, I could say nothing since they themselves had put it out of my Power. At the same Time I requested that Your Excellency would suspend for a while this intended Payment in hopes that the Gentlemen whose Arrival is hourly expected from England might and probably would find some Expedient to satisfy all Parties. Your Excellency therefore knew that I would not charge myself with any Money knowingly on Account of Your last mentioned Creditors, But it seems as if Your Excellency thought that some good Purpose might be answered to You or to them if You could contrive a Method of thrusting a Sum of Money into my Hands by Surprize for their Use and to effect this the Sacred Name of Friendship and Confidence has been employed to prevail on me to receive into my Charge a Sum of Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas as a Deposit Eligenty for a Sum of Star Pagodas to be advanced to You, and having thus placed that Deposite in my hands your Letter declares the Purpose to be to pay Your Creditors. I shall not make any Reflections on these Transactions for it would be in vain to reason on them if Your Excellency conceives them to be conformable to the Principles of Friendship and good Faith. I proceed therefore to return my Answer to Your said Letter which is as follows.

I

86 Fort St. George 9th April 1770.

I will immediately cause a Lett. to be drawn out of the Names of those of Your Creditors who have desired to receive their Interest thro the Means of the Company together with an Account of what is due to each of them respectively as well for the odd Ballances You mention as for the three Months Interest, which Lett. and Account I will send to You as soon as it can be compleated.

With that Sum whatever it may be I will very willingly charge myself and cause the same thro the Means of Mr. Johnson to be paid and divided amongst them taking their Receipts respectively for the same. But I will not charge myself directly or indirectly with any Sum of Money for the Use of those of Your Creditors who have rejected the Company's Mediation and Protection.

This being the Case I send You back the Letter inclosed which You enclosed to me for Mr. Johnson and Creditors to You also the Pagodas which Your People brought on Thursday Night and deposited in the Hands of the Company's Shroffs the Bags being all sealed with Your Seal as they were when they were deposited.

Wednesday 1 April 1770

At a Committee Present.

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

The following Letter from the Nabob received the 2d. February having been translated is now ordered to be entered.

From the Nabob

Dated 30 January Received 2d Febry 1770.

1st. Your Letter of the 24th October of long Contents in answer to my Letters received the 25th of the same Month

about

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about three in the Afternoon, and fully observed its Contents, respecting what You mention relative to the Company's Friendship and Attachment to me for so long a Time, and the Favor of his Majesty. I can only say that every Breath, and every Instant of Time are passed by me in a due Sense of the Company's Obligations and those of the English Nation, & that my Descendants by God's Blessing so long as they live will ever retain a grateful Remembrance of the Company, through whose Kindness it entirely proceeds, that his Majesty's Favor is towards me, and that he has with the greatest Marks of Goodness sent me repeated Letters

2d I observed what You so particularly mention respecting the Accounts, and likewise what is inserted at the Bottom of Your Letter "that You do not think You can send "Your Master's Books of Accounts without appointing one "or more of their Servants to accompany them, who may be "ready at all Times both Night and Day to explain them to "me, and Your Desire also that except myself my Children "and Servants born in this Country, and Person appointed by Yourself none other be permitted to inspect those Accounts" All this I say I observed, and at the Distance of about six hours from the Receipt of the above Letter I received another from You under Date the 25th of October, in which You say, "You can by no means answer sending me the Company's "Books, but whenever I may think proper to appoint some "of the Civil Servants to examine the Articles, the Accountant shall attend to shew and explain them."

3d When I was at Colar the Field Deputies on the 21st October 1768 sent me enclosed in a Letter from themselves a Paragraph of a Letter from the Governor & Council on the Subject of Money wrote in such severe Terms that

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Fort St. George 11th April 1770

on the Perusal thereof I was to the last Degree astonished — Lord Pigot during the Time of his Government when I was at Trichenapoly notwithstanding the Company's Ballance upon me was considerable, and it had been agreed that till the Payment thereof the annual Sum of twenty eight Lacks of Rupees should be received, wrote to me for fifty Lacks telling me that If I did not consent thereto; to reserve for "myself Sands the Revenues whereof would produce twelve "Lacks of Rupees, and to leave the rest for a twelve Month "to the Disposal of the Company" which I thought extremely hard, but in the present Case at the Time of writing the above Paragraph the Company's Ballance upon me was not so much — I had taken upon me an Expedition to the Balaghaut Country for the Company's Affairs agreable to the Advice and persevering Desire of the Governor & Council, & that too notwithstanding I was then indisposed, had undertaken also the supplying the Army with Provisions, for which Purpose I collected together Thousands of Bullocks as well by disbursing a large Sum of Money in Gifts and Loans as making Use of Force, and this too notwithstanding the ruined State of the Carnatic by the Disturbances of the Soubah and Hyder Naigue, and other Causes which I have before repeatedly mentioned, besides all which on my Proceeding to join the English Army I took with me so large a Bazar as not one of the Nabobs of the Carnatic had ever before, with which as well as with the greatest Plenty of Provisions having only my own Horse and Sepoys with me and none of the Company's Troops, I accordingly joined the said Army at Kistnaghery at which Time it was a difficult Matter for any of the People thereof to advance a Quarter of a Cos from the Camp for fear of being molested by the

Enemy's

Fort St. George 11th April 1770.

Enemy's Horse, who were dispersed about the above Place, and Provisions also were with the greatest Difficulty to be pro-=cured (or one may almost say) were not to be procured at all, but on my Arrival there all Difficulty of this Kind was removed from the Army, and not a Horseman of the Enemy's to be seen, so much so that 'till I was taken sick after our setting out from Hitnaghery, and arrived on the Plains of Hurcodah I used to go a Hunting every Day with the Officers of your Army for Roe or six Os, and this too prior to Morarow's Junction with Us, and after Hyder's Arrival at Bengalour, in all which Time not one of the Enemy's Troops did I see, and Grain was in such Plenty in the Camp that it was sold at a Cheaper Rate than in Hyder's Army notwithstanding I was in his own Country - My Mother also being sick at this Time at Madras (of which Sick-=ness she afterwards died) wrote to me repeatedly to come to her, which however the Consideration of the Company's Business would by no means let me think of, altho amongst Moors it is incumbent on a Son to be present at such a Time - In such Circumstances therefore, when I was giv-=ing such Proofs of the Strength of my Friendship to the Company, what could induce the Governor and Council to write to me in such severe Terms? the reading of whose Para-=graph aforementioned made me esteem Lord's Pigot's Mode of Requisition as very mild, the Consideration of this there-=fore, their other repeated Applications and the Substance of a late Letter from the Company, by which I perceived their Distress for Money determined me to think of the Means of paying of their Ballance, for which Purpose I requested my Account Particulars induced thereto by the following Reasons: Viz: that the settling Accounts between

Friends

To Fort St. George 11th April 1770

Friends has a good Appearance that there is never any Objection made to the giving an Account either in the Durbars of Kings or Omrahs or amongst Sowcars or People of any Station even whether high or low, and that it is the Custom every where to examine Accounts, and after removing the disputed Articles therein to pay whatever may be the just Balance, for which a Discharge is given to serve as a Testimony hereafter of the same having been settled. You wrote to me in long and prolix Terms, forbidding my letting any one see the Accounts except a Native of this Country, whereas You know neither Myself my Son or my Mattrise does understand the English, and that to examine this Account an experienced Person in English Accounts would certainly be necessary - There is an old Proverb which says "Where Accounts are clear every one may see them and there is no fear" from which Circumstances I can perceive You were not acquainted with my Motives for asking this Account which were simply of Openness and friendship, but which You must have construed in a different Sense, or else You would not have forbad my shewing the Account to any one, and these causeless Disputes would not have arisen between Us, the Consideration of which made me drop my Desire of having the Account - And here the Goodness & Honor of Mr Palk claim Attention - In my Letter of 22d February 1766, I advised him of some Charges which belonged to the Company, but had been inserted in my Account the Unreasonableness of which I set forth, accordingly he being sensible of the Justice of my Representation in his Letter of the 9th March told me that they had been suppressed - Now You in Your Letter of 17th April 1769 mention Your maintaining for the Protection of the Jaguer &c: Lands belonging to the Company, Soldiers, Artillery Men & Horse besides three Battalions of Sepoys, to see which Article & meets

Like

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like it was that I desired my Account Particulars that lost by the Consideration of the ruined State of the Country, & the Difficulty of procuring Money, I might see the Propriety or Impropriety thereof, and exert myself in the paying off the Company's Balance, had this not been the Case, I should not have desired the Account of any Friends, and Irepeatedly told You on my receiving the Books of Accounts I should settle the whole in a very short Time, from which could You not perceive it was not my Intention to examine the entire Books? Besides I frequently mentioned to the Committee in my Interviews with them & to each of those Gentlemen apart that it was my fixed Purpose to settle the Company's Ballance to the End of August 1769 agreable to the Account transmitted me by the Governor and Council, and that I should be but an Hour also in settling the Account. The Expressions You make use of in Your Letter of the 19.th October that I should Order One of the Civil Militia Gentlemen to attend at the Office was very clearly understood by me as a Permission for One Gentleman, but by Your last Letter I find Your Intention was not so although You mention those very words. I am not surprized therefore as Your last Letter in this Manner contradicts the former one that You should understand by what I say & write in a contrary Sense to what I mean, had this not been the Case, the settling the Account and Removal of some disputed Articles as I frequently told You could not have taken more than an Hour, for as the Proverb says. Where a Friend is kind there is no Difficulty in adjusting any thing. As this Adjustment however did not take Place, and You was of Opinion that I was losing of Time, I thought, the first thing for me to do, was to get ready the Thirteen Lacks, twenty two Thousand & thirty six Pagodas, and twenty five Cash, the Amount

Ballance

Fort St. George 11th April 1770

Balance, including every thing You mention to be due to the Company to the End of August 1769) - and accordingly exerted myself to accomplish it - besides the Demand of the Mysore Expences therefore the Company have now no Claim, on me except, indeed, the vast Debt, of their Friendship, their Obligations to me, which will ever remain a Debt - and will ever be remembered by Myself and Children as long as We are in this Country. The adjusting of these Expences, were have moreover been left by me, to the Honor and Justice, of the Company, and whatever they may in Honor say relative thereto, shall be consented to by me - By Gods Blessing, I am the Sovereign of this Country, in which I constantly reside the Consequence of which however is that the bad Effects of Measures taken by the Company's Servants contrary to my Opinion, fall on me, while those Servants leave the Country may be, before they are felt - indeed, the Prejudice both myself and the Country sustains by this, is such as, is with great Difficulty repaired, and fresh Troubles besides follow close and at the Heels thereof, An Instance of which happened some Time ago - Repeated Letters were wrote to me in strenuous and positive Terms, to give the Madura and Tinnevelly Countries to Moodaly, and whatever I could urge concerning the Now displacing of the Mahomed Mahotphoz Cawn - the Inutility of appointing the said Moodaly - his Unfitness for the Station, his Connection with the Polygars, whose Affairs would be benefited thereby, while those of the Circars suffered, and other such like Arguments and Disadvantages which would accrue thereby, were all to no Purpose, altho' they were even repeatedly urged in an explicit Manner, if I had forbad the entrusting of that Business to the said Moodaly - Such being the Case, I was under a Necessity

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of complying therewith, by the Consideration, that if I did not the Point would not be given up & I should be esteemed an Enemy to the Company's Affairs - which Affairs, however receive no Detriment, if any one does not co-operate with mine - A Cowle therefore, in the Company's Name, was sent by me for the renting of the above Countries, for a Term of three Years, - which gave rise to the Disturbances of Mahomed Mahopthor Cawn therein, & which Disturbances were ascribed, as Proceeding from my Instigation in Consequence of my Advice not having been attended to - In the ascribing of this, tho' to me, it is surprizing, they could not reflect even, so much that since it had been agreed, I was to receive, the half of the Amount Rent, of those Countries, and the other half was to be taken in part of my Debt to the Company, what inducement could I have to cause the Ruin of those Countries, and thereby prejudice myself? this Suspicion of theirs, however it is true was removed on Mahopthor Cawn's Arrival at Madras, and they were acquainted with his Enmity with me - Not contented however with this Loss, even they were extremely pressing for the Delivery of the said Countries to Usoff Cawn, an illiterate and stupid Fellow, a Subadar of a single Company only, and moreover a Thief, whose Ear on Proof of his Shewing Mons.r de Larche, cut off at Pondicherry as every one saw at the Time of his Execution - You may remember, when You was with the Army before Vellore at the Time that Mr. Du Pré & You were Field Deputies, how urgent the Governor and Council were with me for the Delivery of those Countries to this Man, when You also agreable to their Order, wrote me a pressing Letter on the Subject - and the Governor himself was Security for him

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Saine, writing me, a Letter in his Own Hand, advising me thereof — An Instance of the Insolence of this Usoff Cawn, is, that notwithstanding he was in my Service (for the whole of the Seapoys, kept up, by means of the Company are my Servants) - and that his holding those Countries, was, in the Character of my Deputy - at a Time when I was sick at Trichenopoly, and in that sick Condition was sitting on my Cott, with only General Smith and no Servant with me - he came to see me, with a Crowd of People and drew his Sword from the Scabbard, which the Presence of the General, however prevented from being attended with any Consequences - In every Sect and every Nation, the drawing of a Sword, in Company without Cause is expressly forbad, and it's Punishment is death - amongst the English particularly great Attention is paid to this - but still nothing was done to him, on account thereof; but on the Contrary, his Power was so much strengthened by the Assistance of Guns, Muskets, Powder &c. that not only he did not make good his Payments, but likewise rebelled against the Company, preparing himself for War - the Consequence of which was, that his Expulsion and the Recovery of those Countries were attended with an amazing Expence - The Company and I have now for these two and twenty Years past, had Money Transactions together, to whom my Payments of Money have ever been made conformable to my Ability - nay - with the Hopes of their Friendship, whenever I found them distressed I have borrowed Money from others, even at a high Interest, and paid it them, bringing a Load on Myself, thereby from whence, has proceeded that Weight of Debts and Burthen, which now bear so heavy upon me & which,

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is the Cause, that I with the greatest Difficulty support myself - An Instance of the Trouble I labour under, You may perceive by this, that I have not even yet married one of my Children, altho by Gods Blessing, they are now grown up and that amongst every Nation, the same, is absolutely incumbent on a Father - A petty Polygar, indeed, who depends upon me, lives more at his Ease than I do, for as to me, notwithstanding all this Government of the Carnatick, and the great State and Splendor former Nabobs lived in - my Mode of living is like that of the Poor - while others, who have lately contracted a Friendship with the Company, are more at their Ease than in Idea even they could before have imagined, In this however, I blame no one, but my ill Fortune -

You tell me "some private Enemies to Your "Government find a Place in my Councils: and that to those "the sending the Company's Accounts would afford ample "Materials, for showing their Malignity against the Com=pany, and their Representatives, by suggesting groundless Doubts and Suspicions, to my Mind - the Case is this - My Mind is so full of the Friendships and Obligations shewn me by the Company, that there is not, nor ever will be the least Room, for entertaining any Suspicion, either of the Company, the Governor and Council or the English Nation, of whom I never did, nor ever will Harbour the least Doubt, but by the Turn of some Conversations as well as Letters which have lately passed, different from what has been the Custom of the Company to use and preceding Governors also, of whom since the first Commencement of my Friendship with the Company, till now, I have seen, nine, I am certain that You Gentlemen must have

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Fort St. George 11.th April 1770

entertained some Doubts respecting me, in Consequence of the Groundless Representations of my Enemies, at which I cannot help confessing myself to the last Degree astonished — now however that by Gods Blessing a Mode of paying off the Company's Ballance agreeable to Your own Account has been settled, and I have dropt my Desire of having the Account Particulars, which was the Cause of those Doubts, in the Minds of my Friends, I make no Doubt, of either of Us, in future, having any Occasion to write, either such long Letters, or to make use, of such Expressions, productive of Dispute —

On the Subject of written Authorities, You say "You are unacquainted, whether there be any One, for about "a Crore of Pagodas, expended by the Company, since the Com-"mencement of their Connection with me, till this Time, and "indeed, if there were, what would it avail? since, I now dis-"pute, the Payment of the Charges of the Mysore War, "altho You have an Agreement under my Hand & Seal, "engaging to be answerable for them" — In reply to this, I say, that I never desired, nor do now any written Author-ity for such Articles, as are the stated, the established Ones, but exclusive of those, it has been customary for the Governor and Council, whenever they thought it just, to insert any other Article in my Account, first to write to me upon it, and in Case of my consenting thereto, then to insert it therein — now as I could not, find by me any Copy of a written Authority, given by me, for the Article of Pagodas 321002. 21. 6 inserted in my Account, for Seapoys Hircars &c.: I therefore with all openness of Heart, as well for my own Information, as that of my Friends wrote to You about it — to which Your Reply, is a very

distant

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One - In future however, if it is resolved, that exclusive of the Stated and established Articles, nothing be inserted in my Account without my being previously acquainted therewith, there will then be no Room for further Disputes, to either of Our Mutticeddees. It is very certain that Your Masters in order to obtain my Friendship, as well as Increase their own Reputation, did of their own, as You observe, by making those Disbursements, and have thereby thrown an everlasting Obligation on Me, and spread the Fame of their Goodness throughout the Countries - From the Commencement of my Friendship with the Company there have been eight Governors before You, and never any before me asked of me, a written Authority for those Disbursements - now, however that the same, has been required, altho I cannot help being to the last Degree astonished, that You should be unacquainted therewith, Yet, in order for Your Information, I think it proper, to advise You, that the said Disbursements were made by the same Authority, by which at any immense Expence, I at the beginning of my Connection with the Company, assisted Governor Hinde and the only Difference between the Company's Authority and mine is, that in my Disbursements, I have merely acquired the Company's perpetual Friendship, whereas, they by their Disbursements, have not only thrown an Obligation upon Me, but have chastised their Enemy, recovered the greatest Part of their Money they had expended, and will receive the little that remains - Now, whatever I before possessed was expended in the War with the French and their Supporters to carry on which War it was, that the Company afterwards in the Payment of their own Troops, spent their Money also, but which Money amounting to a Crore of Pagodas, I

have

have since repaid, besides twenty five Lacks on Account of the Jaguer. If I had been such a Man as You represent, how was this Money received? And if the Amount Revenues of Poonamaley &c. agreable to Lord Pigot's Promise, had been credited me, in my Debt to the Company, there would be nothing due from Me, or rather indeed the Company would be in my Debt —

With regard to Your Observation of my disputing about the Mysore Charges notwithstanding Your having a written Authority under my Hand & Seal, I answer why do You confine Yourself merely, to this Charge? You ought to have said, that I disputed the Payment of the Mysore Expences, the stated Peshcash to the Soubah and the Customary Choute, to the Morattas all which You agreed to, in Your Treaty with the said Soubah signed by Yourselves, and sealed with the Company's Seal — You did not however reflect, on the reason, why a Person, who had not disputed the Payment of a Crore of Pagodas without any Paper authorising the same, should dispute the Payment of Money where such Authority exists — You Gentlemen are Men of Justice — Should the Soubah and the Morattas demand from You, agreeable to the above Treaty, the Peshcash & Choute, You doubtless can with Reason reply, that You have not possessed Yourselves of the Mysore Country, in the same Manner also, was my Engagement, to pay the Charges of the Mysore Expedition — conditional & In my Letter of the 27th October 1767, I mentioned to You that of Your Designs was to humble this Man (Hyder) in such Manner, as to put it out of his Power, to raise Disturbances again in this Country, in that Case the Expences of the Company's Troops and those of my own, together with an Indemnification

for

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for the Ravages committed in this Country, might be collected from that of Mysore, and if Your Intention, was to extirpate him, You knew very well, that in Case of his getting the Upper hand, he would take Possession of my Country, if, therefore I might entertain Hopes of Hire also, in that Case, I could agree, to the defraying, of all the extraordinary Expences, as well as those of the Troops in the Field" In Your Answer to this of the 17th January 1768, You repeat to me, Your positive Intention, not to make Peace with the Man, and that You was thinking of asking for the Kings Firmaund, and Soubahs Sanads, for the Dewanny of the Mysore Country to the Company on the same Footing, as Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa" — By which I was convinced Your Endeavors would be exerted to extirpate Hyder, and conquer the Mysore Country, and likewise that agreeable to Your Promise, You would deliver to me as well the whole thereof, as also the Wealth of Hyder — in Consequence of which, it was that I consented to the Payment of all this Money — or else, I am not so inconsiderate, as for a hope and that a doubtful One of the Mysore Country to engage the Payment of the Expedition thereto from the Revenues of the Carnatike, out of which, even yet there remains to be discharged, the Company's Debt, and those of my private Creditors, Sowcars &c.ª Should You however lay down the Delivery of a few Villages, in which even Your People took whatever they found, to be in the same light, as that of the whole of the Mysore Country, and on the Strength thereof demand from me the Expences of the Expedition thereto, I shall give You the same Answer therein, You may the Soubah and Morattas in case of their demanding the Peishcash and Choute — Considering all which on what

Footing

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Footing of Justice is it, You demand from me, the Charges of this same Expedition? You may remember that Rucnu Ud Dowlah when he came to Madras, spoke both to You and me, about making Peace with Hyder, which however he found was not agreable to You - had a Peace been made at that Time, the whole of the Expences of the Troops &c.ª and a Compensation for the Ravages committed in the Payenghaut would with the greatest Ease have been recovered - At a Time, that the Nabob Nizam Ud Dowlah, would of their own Accord, have given the Circars, them, they were not taken Possession of, but this was put in Execution, afterwards, at an improper Juncture - At a Time also, when, the Soubah was distressed to the last Degree, with the Clamors of his Troops for Pay - and on Account of the large Arrears due to his Servants, and his own Inability to discharge them, was, at Hydrabad, unable to stir any where, General Caillaud was sent to him to establish a Peace - Money was paid him by the Company - five Lacks of Rupees also, besides Durbar Charges were given him from me, and an Agreement of Assistance taking for him, the Fort of Bengalore and the Districts of Hyder Naigue, was made with him - In Consequence of which Agreement, General Smith was sent to his Assistance with the Company's Troops, and it was, as well by the Support of their Troops as Money, that the Soubah set out from Hydrabad and arrived in the Mysore Country, collecting what Pesheash he pleased from the Zemindars in the Way, from those Zemindars even, as had never paid him any thing before in his whole Government - Hyder Naigue seeing that the English were the Cause of raising Disturbances, in the Peace and Quiet of his Country, and that the Fort of Bengalore was to be

given

1or Fort St. George 11th April 1770

given to the Soubahs under hand, got the Latter on his side and the English Troops removed from his Army, this Vexation, at whose entering into his Country, it was, that his Desire of Over running the Carnatick, sprung, which he accordingly lay waste, as far as Madras - Ruccun Ud Dow lah told both You and Me plainly, that this War arose from the taking the Circars, and this same Hyder Naigue afterwards through Vexation also, at the taking the Dewanny of the Mysore Country, as well as the sending of Troops into the Balaghaut entered again into the Payen Ghaut, plundering the Country, and Killing Men, Women and Children Inhabitants thereof - by all which, I was an immence Sufferer - In short what I mean to set forth is that all these Wars, and Devastations in the Country have not happened, on my Account. I had flattered myself, that after the Disturbances of Chunda Sahib &c: had been removed, and the Punishment of the French, and Capture of Pondicherry effected, the Country would be in Peace and quiet, and in a flourishing State; but then the Troubles of Moff Cawn commenced, and after that, those, of the Soubah on Account of the taking of the Circars - to whom (owing, to General Smiths previous Junction to take Bengalore, Hyder Naigue also joined, and plundered and laid waste the Country, which Country was again likewise ravaged, by the very same Man, by reason of the taking the Dewanny of that of Mysore, and He moreover owing to the making of Peace with him, and engagement of Assistance from hence, has been collecting Money from the Cuddapah & Cornoul Sardars who are displeased with Us, imagining that the same has proceeded from a Hint on Our Side, in Hopes of Assistance also from hence, he is now fighting and opposing Maudhoorow. True it is that I am convinced, considering the Situation of

Our

Fort St. George 11th. April 1770

Our Affairs, he will receive no Assistance from Home, as the Consequence would be, the bringing of Maudhoorow's Troubles on our Backs, he who commands over the greatest Part of the Cities of the Deckan and Indostan, but then the Effect of Your assisting Hyder, will be, that he rendered hopeless thereof will make Peace with Maudhoorow, and through Resentment, of not being assisted, will do his utmost to damage and destroy this Country again, a fourth Time, In short every Way must the Payenghaut suffer, which by such Afflictions is quite ruined — but who can resist the Will of Fate! In the Eighth Article of Your Agreement with me, relative to Mysore, You, Yourself, mention that all the above Articles depend ultimately on the Company's Approval. Now as they have not approved thereof, Your Demand of the Expences of that Expedition, from me, is far from just: notwithstanding which, I have repeatedly told You to leave the Justice thereof to the Companys honor, and that after they had seen, what each had to say, on the Subject, I would consent to whatever they might in Justice write thereon. — When the Troubles of the Soubah on account of the taking of the Cummy Country in this Country, and when the going into the Balaghaut, for the Mysore Expedition, took place, besides the Loss sustained, by the laying Waste of my Country, I was at a very great Expence, in collecting of Cattle, and sending Grain to the English Army, and furnishing them with other Articles of Assistance, In the establishing of the Peace, which was afterwards made with the Soubah, I exerted myself greatly, agreable to the Governor & Counsels Desire, and for this Purpose did, all I could to please and gratify the Minds of Rooun Ul Dowlah (the Dowan) The Rajahs Ram Chunder & Beny, & Maudhoorow's Man-

&c

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a Person of Trust — Nowas You have frequently wrote me that You esteem the Companys and my Benefit or Disadvantage, as the same; You ought therefore to credet the above Expences for the twenty five Lacks of Rupees, received from the Soubah, and the two Lacks of Rupees forgiven on Account of Chicacole (making in five Years, ten Lacks of Rupees) and that done, divide the Remainder between the Company and me. As in this Manner a Participation of Advantages also are made, our being joint Sharers, in both good or bad Fortune will certainly have an excellent Appearance — Yourself & the Gentlemen of Council have again and again prest me to consent to the Payment of ten Lacks of Pagodas, out of the Mysore Expences — and two Lacks of Pagodas, one Account of the Current Charges, in Case thereof the Companys so ordering, You will return the same to me, As the Companys & your Friend, and in Consideration of their Justice and Honor have consented to this likewise, and by Gods Blessing, in Case of Peace and quiet will pay the same, agreable to their Letts —

You tell me, that out of the Lascars, Seapoys, "Coolies &c.ª which have been entertained, a great Many of "them, have been employed in the Circars Business, and at Se- "veral is also, in that of the Company's in their Garrisons, and "That You consent, however to any Part or the whole even of "this Article being taken out, observing only that the Com- "pany had been desirous of making a Return for the same, "by not mentioning any thing of Interest; but that of Dis- "pute such Articles as this, they will state an Interest "Account with me, by a Gross Calculation of which to the "End of 1765 there is due from me a Ballance of Pagodas "Sixteen Lacks" — This I observed — There is no harm sure in asking a thing of which one is unacquainted — From the

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the Commencement of my Many Transactions with the Company, till now, never before have I heard mention of Sixteen hundred Pagodas, even on Account of Interest much less Sixteen Lacks — indeed preceding Governors have ever told me, that the Company, by no means desire Interest of me, I conclude therefore, what You mention, on this Subject now contrary both to the Company's Intentions and what I have been informed of, by former Governors, to have been by Way of Joke in which Style, therefore I shall now reply thereto — Whenever the Account of Interest, is brought to you are annexed to it, also, should be put the Amount Revenues of the Jaguer, from the first of its being delivered to the Company, which will amount to near Ninety Lacks of Rupees; and Lord Pigot's Promise to me, was, that till the Discharge of my Debt to the Company, I should have Credit therein, for the Revenues of the Jaguer — twenty Lacks of Rupees, also, on Account of Poonamaley &c.ª was paid — let, that, be added, — as well as its Interest, likewise, and then reckon it, with the Interest of the Money expended by the Company (for it is but right that such foolish Money should be joined to such fruitless Expences) and if that is not sufficient, I will point out another Article also founded on the Promise of former Governors, to me, When the French first commenced their Designs against Madras, Mr. Morse the then Governor, wrote to my Father for Assistance in Consequence of which he Mahophoz Cawn, and I were sent with a sufficient Force to the Relief of the Place, and Hadjee Mahomed Cawn (the same, who is now at Sautgudda) was dispatched before there, to advise of the coming of such Relief, and to encourage the Governor and Council, but when We had advanced as far as Conjeveram, the News of the

French

Fort St. George 11th April 1759

French having taken the Place, reached Us. Afterwards Governor Hyde sent a Letter with a Packet to my Father desiring Troops to protect Fort St. David, and engaging to pay the Expence thereof, accordingly I was sent to its Assistance, with a sufficient Force of Horse, Foot, Artillery &c.; a seperate Corps under Mahophon Cawn was also dispatched towards Madras, and one Moodee Beg, a Sardar was sent with some Troops towards Cavelong, to stop up the Road to the French. The Corps, which was despatched towards Madras, it is true was defeated, but by Gods Blessing, I was successful, both in punishing the French, and assisting Fort St. David - an evident Proof of the Service I was of, is, that, at that Time, Fort St. David was not stronger than Madras, and situated also near to Pondicherry, notwithstanding which through my Assistance it was preserved, and Madras would have been also, if it had held out, till my Brothers and my Arrival. My Orders from my Father were to receive from Governor Hyde, the Amount Expences of my Troops, which the said Governor accordingly promised to pay, on the Arrival of the European Ships, but, I however without receiving any Money, remained there a considerable Time, affording him my Assistance, and acquiring thereby the perpetual Friendship of the English Nation. Yourself, Lord Clive, and Messrs. Wynch, Drake, and Haly burton who were present at the Time, are well acquainted with all this. Now, altho the mentioning these Circumstances, as being so well known is in fact needless, may even inconsistent, with the Custom of Friendship, still as You thought proper, to mention to me about Interest which no Governor had ever spoke to me about, before, I was under a Necessity of setting forth the great Expences likewise, I was at in assisting Fort

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Fort St. David &c: amounting besides Interest to more than fifty Lacks of Rupees - and the Interest thereof, till now may be, amounts also to Sixteen Lacks of Pagodas - Should You on answer to all this, tell me, of the Expences of Your Ships, my Reply thereto is - That my Father thro' his Friendship for the English was killed by the French, and the Money, Elephants, Furshes, or Coverings for the Ground (of which there were an innumerable Quantity) and other such things, which he had with him, at that Time were entirely plundered - as were likewise the Treasure and other things, which he had collected during the long Time he was in Power, and which were deposited in the Forts of Gingee, Covelong, and Arcott - Merely therefore as above thro' his Friendship for the English, was it, that my Fathers Life Money and Effects, amounting to Crores, were taken away by the French - the plundering of St. Thomé, and the stripping of other Country Peoples Goods - are besides all this - At the Time of my Fathers being killed, the English in this Country, were double the Number of the French, and had they assisted my Father, the French would not have been able to have raised Disturbances, and all these Losses would not have happened - It is by no means my Intention considering my Friendship for the Company, to demand this Money of them, which I have only reserved, to answer such joking Demands of Yours" - As it was necessary for me to reply to Your Letter, I have thro' that Necessity accordingly done it, requesting however Your Forgiveness therein, in Consideration of Our Friendship - The Strength of the Regard I have ever borne and bear the Company, You have doubtless observed by my Conduct, and the paying of five Lacks of Pagodas in the Month of January Ensuing

Fort St. George 11th April 1770

also to every thing You have desired me.

I observe what You say respecting the Expence of Pondicherry; in lieu of the Stores — What I mention'd to You on this Subject was the real State of the Case — The Company are Men of both Justice and Integrity, let them give me Credit therefore herein, for what they may think right — their is the Reputation thereof — You ask me — "if the Company had not kept the French within the Walls of "Pondicherry, but after driving them therein had discontinued "the Siege, and retired to their own Settlements, whether I "should now, have been in Possession of a single Village of the "Carnatick." In Answer to which I say, that the Obligation conferred on me by the Company in this Instance is such as may justly be deemed to exceed all Expression — The Establishments however of the French and English in this Country have subsisted for hundreds of Years, and their Disputes with each other have been of long Standing, also but then those Disputes for a long Time neither affected my Country or its Inhabitants — for before my Father's Troops went to the Assistance of the English at Madras the French did no Harm to St Thome &c. Places belonging to the Cuvar, and it was entirely owing to my Friendship to the former Nation, that they did any Harm to my Country during the Time of their Troubles — It is very true that the Assistance, the Company afforded me, to reduce their Enemy, while a Peace subsisted between the two Nations, was an Act of Kindness, and I am much obliged to them for it, but then after the breaking out of the War between them those Troops that assisted You at my Expence, should be esteemed as so much Assistance from me, because the War was a War of Your Nation — In short in our Alliance together

together, whoever, has stood in Need of Assistance, has
been assisted by the other, and will be so, in future also
for it is from Concord and Unanimity, that every Blessing
springs" — I mention this Subject, merely in answer to
what You wrote me, or else the same would never escaped
my Pen. —

You say, "until You are acquainted with the
"Articles I object to, You cannot possibly throw, and that
"some Articles, which may have been erroneously carried
"to the Debit of my Account shall be rectified" In answer
to this I am to acquaint You, that it was for this Reason
that I desired the Account Particulars that I might in-
form You of such Articles of Objection, and might deter-
mine immediately whatever required rectifying — God
knows, how You could imagine that this would be a Work
of so long a Time — which I know not what to ascribe to
except it be my own ill Fortune — or else in these critical
Times, notwithstanding both our Minds are clear & open
as I well know — that our Concerns also are one, not the
least Distinction between Us, and that the grounds for
Reports of Differences of Opinion between You and Me, give
Pleasure, and fresh Strength to our Enemies, who are
assembled in the Balaghaut, how could this happen —

You tell me that the Promise of delivering me
my Accounts, every three Months, was an injudicious
One, because the Transactions in the several Departments
from Palamcotah to Patnaud, must be received, and brought
into one Account, which cannot be completely effected, for
many Months, and at the End of the Year when the Books
are ballanced, the Errors therein are rectified — To this
I have already replied in my Answer to Your Letter of the

Fort St. George 11th April 1770

23d January last, and now can only say That whenever the sending my Account shall appear to You, proper, and can be done easily, and without Trouble or Uneasiness, You will be so good as to send it — for what I principally want is Your Quiet —

You say, "That You are clearly of Opinion the Examination I propose ought not to affect, or postpone the Arrangements to be made on the Points the Company had wrote about, and That We should both employ ourselves on the Business mentioned by the Committee, at their last Meeting with me" — In answer to this, I have only to observe, That I am not deficient in furthering the Arrangements mentioned to me by the Committee, as far as my Ability extends, and in Consideration of my old Friendship am ready to do every thing that may tend to promote the Company's Affairs —

The Continuation of such a Correspondence between Us, would give me the greatest Uneasiness — Thanks to the Almighty therefore that a Mean of paying off the Company's Debt, till the End of August 1769 of the Christian Era has been effected, as well by the Payment of ready Money, as the consenting to the Bills agreable to Your Desire — I have, also agreed to the Arrangement concerning Provisions in the Garrisons, and every other Measure, likewise, You proposed, as far as was in my Power, You will doubtless therefore esteem the same, as done with a View of giving You Satisfaction — on which Account, I trust, that in future, We shall neither of Us have any Occasion, to keep up any more such a Correspondence —

What can I say more? —

The

110 Fort St. George 11th April 1770.

The President informs the Committee that the Vaquils of Hyder Ally waited on him these Morning to desire he would appoint a Day for receiving the Congratulatory Present sent him by their Master, on Occasion of his the President's Succession to the Government, that they informed the President that they were charged also with a Letter to the President to be publickly delivered at the same Time as usual, of which their Master having sent them a Copy they communicated the same and the President informs the Committee that the said Letter expresses the said Present to be four Horses and five thousand Pagodas in Lieu of a rich Dress, which he could not conveniently send at this Time.

The Committee are of Opinion that the whole of the said Present should be received, as the declining it would certainly be construed as an Slight Affront, and at this Time a Declaration of Enmity. The Disposal of it is submitted to the Court of Directors.

The President further informs the Committee that the Vaquils being both present at the Interview they did not communicate at large the other Matters contained in the Paper of which We transmitted a Copy to the Honble Court of Directors by the Anson, but only said in general that this was only meant by their Master as a mere congratulatory Present, they had further Matters to communicate of more importance when they should enter on Business.

The President also informs the Committee that the Vaquils are charged with a Present of six Horses and a Dress to Mr. Hastings, and the like to General Smith

111 Fort St. George 11th April 1770

Smith, which the Committee is of Opinion should be reviewed for the Reason above given.

Agreed that these Minutes be communicated to the Council, but not entered on their Proceedings.

W: Du Pré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith

112 Fort St. George 14th April 1770.

Received the following Letter & Papers from Select Committee at Fort William.

To The Honble Charles Bourchier Esqr.
President & Governor &c &c Gentlemen of the Select Committee
Fort St George.

Gentlemen.

Enclosed We have the Pleasure to transmit a Letter to the Honble Court of Directors which We hope will reach You before the Departure of the Anson but for greater Security We have forwarded a Duplicate by a Danish Ship now on the Point of sailing for Europe.

The Changes which have happened since the Dispatch of the Anson from hence, makes us solicitous to embrace every Opportunity of conveying Intelligence to the Directors, particularly as the Prince of Wales and Duke of Kingston are not yet arrived, and cannot be dispatched this Season.

Cossim after raising the Expectation of all Hindostan for some Time has lately suffered a great Declension in his Power and Reputation. Of all the Allies he has solicited not one has entered heartily into his Measures, the Morattas at first, gave him Hopes with a View of sharing in his supposed Treasures, but the Moment they discovered his Inability to satisfy their Demands, they abated proportionably in their Professions and the Seiks have come to a Rupture with the Jants are too much engaged themselves to assist him, and supposing they had a Choice they would scarcely adopt less mercenary Measures than the Morattas, with whom they are closely connected in Principles and Manners.

The immediate Followers of this Adventurer have

Fort St. George 14th April 1770.

have even withdrawn themselves; and he is now left on almost an entire Solitude without a Friend or Treasury, or any means of defending himself much less of molesting his Neighbours.

Our Allies the King and the Vizier retain the same Conduct, as We described in our last Letter of the 16 Feb.y last excepting that his Majesty evidently by the Persuasion of the Vizier has within these few Days, demonstrated in the Dismission of Nujf Cawn from the Foujedary of Corah, how little Weight the English and their Friends retain in his capricious Breast. The Vizier disavows all Privacy to the Transaction, but in Terms so gross and redundant, that this alone, was not there the strongest Proof of Facts against him would be sufficient to make them suspected.

We have been cautious of inviting the high Spirit of Nujf Cawn to any publick and avowed Opposition to his Sovereign, but at the same Time We have not neglected his Interest or the Preservation of Our own Character. We have assured him of the Continuance of the Stipulation entered into in his Favor at the Treaty, and of an safe Retreat and honorable Reception in any Part of our Provinces, finally recommending to him Resignation to his Majesty's Commands and a patient Expectation of better Fortune.

As far as We can discern, We shall not be exposed to their Disturbances. We once apprehended for this Season. When Discord once begins amongst the native Powers it generally spreades, and We flatter Ourselves We now discover a Jealousy of each other, and an Uncertainty of Conduct which must destroy the Vigour of their Councils, & defeat the Success of their Enterprizes.

We

114 Fort St. George 19th April 1770.

We are concerned to acquaint You that a few

Nabob of Bengal dies

Days ago, the Nabob Syf. ut Dowlah breathed his last,
he was carried off by a malignant small Pox, with which
his great stock of Habit was ill able to contend. Mobarick
ut Dowlah his Youngest Brother, the next in the Line of

succeeded by his youngest Brother

Succession will be constituted in his Room, and We doubt
not but his Title will be recognized without any Disturb-
ance. We are

Gentlemen
Your most Obedient humble Servts
John Carter
Claud Russell
Charles Floyer.

Fort William
1st March 1770.

19th To which the following Answer was returned

To the Honble John Carter Esqr
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort William

Answer

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your Favor of the 18th March did not reach
Us till the 14th Instant, and the Anson sailed for England
the 18th the Packet therefore for the Honble Court, which
You enclosed to Us arrived too late to go by that Conveyance.

It is with great Satisfaction We observe that
the Combination said to be forming amongst the several
Powers against Bengal has ended in Nothing; and We
have the Pleasure to acquaint You that by Advices lately
received, We learn that Madow Row is returning to his
Own Country by the Way of Surpi, which if true will ease
Us of our Apprehensions of a Visit from the Marattas this
Year. This Intelligence however wants Confirmation.

We have nothing now to communicate to You

Letters of the 1st March advancing received to this

relative

Fort St. George 19th April 1770.

relative to the French, except that they are greatly distressed at Pondichery for Want of Money.

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient humble Servants

Josias DuPré &c. for Select Comm.

Fort St George
19th April 1770.

Received the following Letter from Williams Aldersey Esqr. Chief of Cossimbuzar.

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

Letter from Mr Aldersey desiring the Company's Protection in the Recovery of his Debt from the Nabob.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Having Advices from the Gentlemen who act as my Attorneys at Madras that in Consequence of late Orders from Europe Certain Conditions on the Part of the Company were demanded of the European Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot respecting the Means which had been employed for the Security and Payment of their respective Claims, and that Matters were not finally adjusted when those Advices came away; being amongst the Number of his Creditors I take the Liberty of addressing You on the Subject of the Claim I have upon the Nabob to the Amount of about ten thousand Pagodas for the Recovery whereof, Truly on the Honble Company's Protection, assuring myself that a just Regard to the Property of Individuals will induce them to favor me with every Assistance necessary to that End, and in the mean Time that You will permit the Interest arising thereon of 10 p.r Cent to be paid annually to my Attorneys. I am with great Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obed.t humble Servant

W. Aldersey

Cossimbuzar
22.d February 1770.

Fort St. George 23.d April 1770.

Rec.d & Perus.d Letter from Select Com.t at Fort Williams

23.d Received Advice from Tanjore that Sambaje Punt the Vaquel and Purseram Punt had on their Arrival there been thrown into Prison.

Com.n in the Reasons for postponing Supply of Trps.

26 Came in the following Letter from the Select Committee at Fort Williams

To the Honble Josias Du Pre' Esq.r President & Governor &c.a Gentlemen & Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Gentlemen

We have been favored with Your Letters of the 10.th & 11.th Jan.y and of the 13.th & 21 Feb.y:

Your Arguments for postponing the Supply of Troops We requested are such as occur to Ourselves, with this Addition that our Affairs have taken a Turn which promises a Continuation of Our present Tranquility, whilst Yours have been growing more critical & threatening.

Enclosed We have the Pleasure to transmit a Duplicate of Our Letter of the 18.th Instant, under Cover of, which We forwarded One to the Court of Directors.

We are

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t & humble Servants

John Carter
Claud Russell
Charles Floyer.

Fort Williams March 28.th 1770.

30 Wrote the following Letter to the Nabob

To the Nabob

Dated 30.th April 1770.

Inclosing Letter to the Nabob - a List of his Creditors now submitted to the Company -

Inclosing Letter to Your Excellency dated the 9.th of this Month I promised that in regard to those of Your Creditors who have deserved the Company's Mediation I would cause an Account to be drawn out of what is due to them &

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with a List of His Creditors who have not submitted to the Company

them as well for the odd Balances mentioned in Your Letter of the 5th of this Month, as for three Months Interest You proposed paying from the 1st Day of January last. The said Account being now compleated I have the Honor to enclose it: Your Excellency will find upon Reference thereto that the Total of the said odd Balances amounts to ——— Pags. 774 . 33 . 44

& the Total of the 3 Months Interest to 12447 . 18 .

Making together the Sum of ——— Pags. 13222 . 15 . 44

which said Sum of Pagodas 13222 . 15 . 44 agreable to what I mentioned in my said Letter of the 9th Instant I am ready and willing to charge myself with, and to cause the same to be paid and divided amongst Your said Creditors taking their Receipts respectively for what is due to each, and should any other of Your Creditors request the Company's Mediation I shall advise You thereof.

Besides these Creditors who have desired the Mediation of the Company in respect to their Claims, there are many who by reason of Absence or other sufficient Cause have neither requested nor rejected the Company's Mediation respecting them, As I have much at Heart the Interest of every Subject of Great Britain. I have no Objection to the receiving into the Company's Cash the odd Balances & Interest due to them, if it be Your Excellency's Desire that I should receive the same, and in that Case. Such of those Creditors who shall at any Time apply to me for their respective Proportions shall receive the same but if any shall refuse the Company's Mediation the Proportion of such shall be paid back and restored to You — I forbear to send You any List or Account of these Creditors, until I know from Yourself Your Intentions on this Subject.

Fort St. George 30th. April 1770.

The Arabobs Creditors who have claimed the Protection of the Company with the Sums due to each 1st. January 1770.

		Full Ballance due 31st Dec. 1769	6 Ld Penny to be paid Quarterly	1/2 Ballance to 1st Jan. 1770	2½ P Cent Rec.
Arab Ds	William Aldersey	9462.11.3	12.11.3		9450
do. have	Reynold Adams	5026.30.19	26.30.19		5000
to the Comp.	James Alexander	36666.15.62	16.15.62		36650
	Henry Brooke	51993.14.42	43.14.42		51950
	Charles Bourchier	66029.5.58	29.5.58		66000
	James Bourchier	29175.16.3	25.16.3		29150
	Richard Brickenden	4780.15.57	30.15.57		4750
	John Call	58991.20.35	41.20.35		58950
	Mathias Calvert	3597.23.25	47.23.25		3550
	Captain Cosby	3942.22.18	42.22.18		3900
	Josias DuPré	15129.30.2	29.30.2		15100
	George Dawson	9314.16.40	14.16.40		9300
	John Eley	9365.6.24	15.6.24		9250
	William Martin Goodlad	7688.4.38	38.4.38		7650
	Colonel Simon Hart	12462.20.13	18.20.13		12450
	Captain Mathew Horne	2562.25.39	12.25.39		2550
	Francis Jourdan	4681.31.28	31.31.28		4650
	George Mackay	51254.5.64	4.5.64		51250
	Edward Monckton	8951.16.56	1.16.56		8950
	Thomas Orton	1971.11.24	21.11.24		1950
	General Joseph Smith	16253.10.62	3.10.62		16250
	George Stratton	34103.2623	3.26.23		34100
	Edward Stracey	15277.24.46	27.24.46		15250
	The Rev.d Richard Stanton	3844.2.19	44.2.19		3800
	John Turing	5844.34.3	44.34.3		5800
	John Whitehill	7047.16.8	47.16.8		7000
	Captain Michael Gee	640.24.29	40.24.29		600
	Peter Perring	13700.22.59	.22.59		13700
	Colonel Fruchmary	5125.14.78	25.14.78		5100
	Colonel De Beck	3883.17.47	33.17.47		3850
			774.33.44	49790	12447.15

Fort St. George 1st May 1770

At a Committee Present.

Tuesday 1st May

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President

Warren Hastings, Joseph Smith

The President informs the Committee that he had communicated to the Nabob the Contents of the Letters from Messrs. Church and Sibbald, and informed him that the Committee were desirous of meeting him to confer on the Subject as soon as convenient to him - That the Nabob had requested (if the Matter were not deemed very pressing) that the Conference might be postponed till after the Moharrum Holy Days in Commemoration of the Death of Hossan and Hussain were expired.

Nabob informed of the Contents of Messrs. Church & Sibbald's Letters and desired to know the Committee's Meeting to deliberate thereon

Requests that the Conference may be postponed till after the Moharrum Holy Days.

As there are still hopes that Mobaurow will return to Poonah and thereby render the Consideration on the Subject of Messrs. Church and Sibbald's Dispatches less important or may cause some Alteration therein;

It is Agreed to defer the Conference tillafter the said Moharrum Holy Days are expired which may be in eight or nine Days.

Agreed to

Read the following Letter from Mr. James Watt

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Esqr.
President and Governor &c. Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

Having lately become interested in the Nabob's Debts to his private Creditors, I take this Opportunity of assuring Your Honor &c. That I have the most perfect Reliance on the Method of Payment of the said Debts, which has been or shall be settled between his Excellency and Your Honor &c.

Letter from Mr. James Watt intimating the Assigning of this Debt to the Company's Protection

120 Fort St. George 1st May 1770

Honor'd Sirs - Hoping for the Protection of the Honble Com-
-pany in this Affair, by means of Your Honor'd Sirs their
Representatives, I beg leave to subscribe myself with the
utmost respect

Honble Sirs

Your most Obed. humble Servant

James West

Fort St George
April 1770.

Agreed that Mr West be entitled to the same In-
-dulgence with the other Creditors who have submitted their
Claims to the Company's Protection -

Jos. Du Bré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith.

121 Fort St. George 5th May 1770

Wrote the following Letter to the Select Committee at Fort Williams

To the Honble John Cartier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen
of the Select Committee at Fort Williams

Letter to Select Com.
mee at Fort Williams

Honble Sir & Sirs

We wrote Your last under Date the 19th April, Duplicate of which comes enclosed, since which We have been favored with Your Letter of the 28th March.

We have the Satisfaction to acquaint Your that Madavarow is arrived as far as Shirpi in his Return to Poonah; It is reported that he either purposes remaining there himself or leaving a Force for the Protection of that Country — We think it most probable that he will continue there as long as the Season will admit, in the hope of bringing Hyder Ally to Terms, which We have reason to believe he has not yet been able to do —

Enclosed is a Packet addressed to Your Honor &c. which We received Yesterday from Bombay.

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt. humble Servants
Josias Du Pre &c Selct Comm.

Fort St. George
5th May 1770.

At a Committee Present

Wednesday
9th May

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

The President informing the Committee that Some Advices received within these few Days from the Balaughaut &c Madavarow's Army, it seems probable the Morattas will not return to Poonah this Year, and says before

Fort St. George 9th. May 1770

before the Committee the following Intelligence just re-
ceived from a Brahmin entertained as a Spy in Madava-
rows Camp.

Advice from Rayacotah — Dated 4th. May 1770.

News was brought to this Place that the Killedar
of Nygagal being a Brahmin named Timmappiah agreed
with Madavarow by the means of a high Priest belonging to
the Brahmins to surrender the Place on certain Conditions, but
was rejected by Shamshar Cawn Sardar who went to
assist the said Killedar, at length Madavarow being highly
enraged went in Person and took the said Place by Storm &
confined the said Shamshar Cawn &c. Officers after putting a
great Many to the Sword this was done on the 1st. Instant
very early in the Morning — It is talked that a Part of the
Maratta Army will move towards Bangalore, and the
other Part towards Syringapatam — Nemma Subadar of
Rayacotah received a Sorrowful Letter from the Killedar of
Bengalore wherein he expressed great Fear with regard to
the Defence of Bengalore Fort, since such a strong Castle as
Nygagal was taken by the Marattas.

News was brought also that Madavarow sending
the Nabob and the English dilatory in sending their Assistance
intends to send an Army into the Carnatic by the Way of Boode-
cotah thro the Pass of Malapaddy and that Hyder Ally re-
maining with his Army at Syringapatam.

News was brought from Cangondy lying to the West-
ward of Malapaddy to the Amuldar of Cuddapanattam
that Madavarow sent one Narrain Row his Vaquil to hasten
the Nabob and the English at Madras to send their Forces
to join Madavarow, and that he has already set out, and pro-
ceeded

Fort St. George 9th May 1770

proceeded on his Journey by way of Cangondy - News was brought also that Madavarow prepared 10,000 Horse to send into the Carnatick.

Advice from Appauyah Braming in Madavarow's Camp - dated 2d May 1770.

Advice from Madavarow's Camp -

Iset out from Cuddapanatham with a Design to go to Madavarow's Camp, and arrived at great Ballapor - am on the 29th Ult.o with great Difficulty where hearing that the said Camp remained at Nyagal & Davarayadurgum which is 8 Cofs from Ballaporam - I left the Horses which came with me at the said Place excepting One whom I carried with me to the said Camp, and enquired of the News which is as follows.-

The Gathering of Hyder confirmed -

Madavarow took the Fort of Nyagal by Storm and found some Riches both in the said Place and Davarayadurgum - He has ordered his Brother Narrain Rao to return to Poonah with his Family.

Narrain Row ordered to proceed to Poonah with Madavarows Family

The said Narrain Row accordingly set out with a Part of the Morratta Army, and lies encamped within 2 Cofs of the North West of Nyagal, and it is said he will proceed on his March in a Day or two - Gopal Row from Budyal joined Madavarow on the 24th as well as Malar Rastra Succum-ed Dowlat's Brother Morarierow &c.a Sardars are all with their respective Forces, as Hyder has not yet offered any Terms of Peace, Madavarow caused a Report to be spread that he is firmly resolved to take up his Quarters this Year in the Balaughaut, which seems doubtful, but it will be known with Certainty by the latter End of the present Month which is to be reckoned to be high Time for the Rivers to sweeten in which Case it will be impossible for him to leave the Balaughaut - He rains in the Camp for these Two Months like to that in October in the Payen Ghaut, which is very disagreeable

Report of Madavarow's Intention of remaining in the Balaughaut

to

Fort St. George 9th May 1770

to the Marratta Army - Previously at 4 Coss from Rupa - the Case Madavarow actually resolves to take up his Quarters in the Balaghaut, it is talked that he cannot stay in one Place and that Necessity will oblige them to move up and down Hyder's Country to support his Army with regard to Provisions and Provender - On Account of the hard Rains, and having no Accommodation for me to remain in the Camp, I returned again to Ballaporam on the 2d Inst. and shall go again to the said Army.

Difficulty of procuring Provender & Provisions for his army -

The Committee having considered and deliberated on the present State of Affairs, and well weighed the several Arguments and probable Consequences that may attend the Continuance of the Neutral System hitherto observed, & those which may be produced by assisting either Party - It is Agreed to request the Nabob will give the Committee a Meeting at his House at Chepauke - a Message being accordingly sent, and an Answer received from the Nabob, that he would gladly receive the Committee, Agreed to meet accordingly at 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

The Nabob desired to confer with the Committee -

At Chipauke House. 9th May - 7 o Clock in the Evening -

The Committee to avoid entering abruptly into a Business of such Consequence as that respecting the Morattas and Hyder Ally, first discoursed on other Matters of Business, and the President then informed the Nabob that judging it might give him Satisfaction to know in a private Manner the Contents of the Company's Letter to him received by the Houghton, before it were publickly delivered, he had caused a Translation of it to be made which he could communicate to him, and being read he expressed great Satisfactions with the Assurances therein given him of Support

The Contents of the Company's Letter to the Nabob communicated to him -

made

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made some Observations on other Parts, but dwelt particularly on the Word Commissioners, desiring to know clearly on the Word Commissioners, desiring to know clearly Meaning, which was fully explained to him by all Above

The Committee then entered on the proper Subject of their Meeting, by requesting to know whether the Nabob had received any material Advices lately, and if so what kind from the Balaughaut? upon which he said he had received Advices this very Day, and communicated them

Conference with the Nabob on the present State of Affairs.

The Committee observe that they are to the same Effect as those received, and communicated by the Committee. This being the Case, the President desired to know the Nabob's Sentiments on the present State of Affairs, and what Steps he thought it adviseable We should take. He replied immediately that he thought We had no Power to do any thing! — alluding to that Passage in the Company's Letter to him, wherein the Appointment of Commissioners is mentioned, and the Object of that Appointment. This introduced the Subject more at large; and the Committee observed that it was very true the Expectation of the Commissioners had been used as a Reason both with their Morattas and with Hyder for not complying with their Demands, not because in Reality We have not the Power to take whatever Measures the Necessity of Affairs might require, but because it appeared a reasonable Reason for observing for some Time an Neutral System, in Hopes that a Change in the Circumstances of Affairs might relieve Us from the very critical Situation We have been in for some Time past. The Committee further observed that altho' they still had the Power of acting, notwithstanding the Appointment of the Commissioners, yet it was certain that from the Moment they were advised of that Appointment, they have been very

The Nabob's Observation of the Want of Power in the Committee to do any thing without the Commissioners.

Desirous

Fort St. George 9th May 1770.

Reasons for wishing to have the Sanction of the Commissioners to any Measures

desirous to have the Sanction of the superior Authority of the Commissioners for Measures of such Importance, as those must be, which shall either lead to immediate War or subject Us to the Imputation of Want of Faith to Our Treaties, and possibly draw on Consequences more expensive & more fatal than immediate War. And the Reasons for desiring that Sanction are plain. The Commissioners have unlimited Powers over all the Company's Affairs in every Part. One great Object of their Commission, as We learn is to form some consistent Plan, whereby the three Presidencies may co-operate to One End. Upon what Basis such a Plan can be formed We know not or its Extent. The Measures We may take may not be altogether consistent with the Objects they have in View, and may, on their Arrival, be totally revoked, or altered in part. They may also it is true, meet with their entire Concurrence and Support. But should the former happen, it is obvious that it would have been better had they not been taken. Nothing therefore but a critical Point ought to determine Us to take any important Measures. But as such a Critical Point, seems now actually to exist, or to be approaching very fast, the Committee think it necessary at least to deliberate on the State of Affairs, to state & clearly to understand all the Difficulties, Dangers & Detriments that may attend every possible Plan, and to be prepared to adopt that which threatens the least. We wish We could with Propriety have said to choose that which promises the most advantage. If in the Interim the Commissioners should arrive We shall be the better prepared to act as the Case may require. The Board Agreed that it was proper to communicate their Sentiments freely to each other on these important Subjects, which could not well be done above or

Necessity of deliberating on the Measures to be taken

Two,

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two, perhaps not in many Meetings; and as it grew late, it was proposed to leave the Subject to be further discussed at our next Meeting, which it is Agreed shall be to-morrow Morning at 8 o Clock at the Company's Garden House

Jon. Du Pré

Warren Hastings

Jos. Smith

120 Fort St. George 10th May 1770

Thursday 10th May 8 AM at the Garden House

At a Committee Present

Josias DuPre Esqr. Governor President

Warren Hastings Joseph Smith Esqrs

The Deliberations being resumed at the Point where they rested Yesterday, The President wished the Nabob to open his Sentiments without Reserve as he had himself previously proposed at the last Meeting. But instead of doing so he desired the Committee would first inform him of what they proposed, and he would then give them his Sentiments. For some Time each Party thus called upon the other, by Way of Compliment, at length the Nabob enforced the Propriety of his calling upon the Committee first to propose, by saying that the Company, in their Letter to him had desired him to lend a favourable Ear to our Advice and Opinion, and therefore it should be our Part to offer that Advice and Opinion. — The Committee replied, that the Company had also in the same Letter promised him their firm Support, had directed Us to give it and to cooperate to the restoring Tranquility and Happiness, and his Dignity to its former Lustre, that he was but acquainted with the Means and Resources of his Government, and therefore it was fit that the Measures for its Support should be proposed by him.

The Committee beg leave to take Notice here that they should not have wasted their Time in such Puerile Debates, or in recording them, but for these very cogent Reasons. — It is very clear to them, and so it is to the Nabob, that whether a System of Neutrality be observed, or Assistance given to either Party; and in whatever

Fort St. George 10th May 1770

whatever Manner it be done, there are so many and great Hazards and Difficulties naturally to be expected, but even a promising Hope of One Advantage, unless it be considered as an Advantage to choose the least of two Evils. — This being the Case, the Committee have but too much Cause to suspect, the Nabobs Policy and Finesse in declining to advise, is, that he may urge every possible Objection to what ever the Committee may propose, and number less Objections there are against every possible Measure, without proposing any thing himself, and then whatever Sinister Event may happen, he will not fail to throw all Blame on the Committee, in the trite Manner of Artful Men — This is the Consequence of Your Measures — I advised against them — I told You what would happen. — True, it might be replied, tho' perhaps to little good Purpose of Exculpation, You told Us so, and We told You so; but did You, or could You advise any thing better?

But to proceed —

At length the Nabob, seeming to give up the Point said, Well then, I will tell You what I think You should do. — Join Hyder — But first I advise You to send for his Vaquils, and propose to them, that in Consideration of Your doing so, their Master must engage to pay all the Troops sent to his Assistance, to make a fair Division of all the Lands and Plunder acquired in the Course of the War, reimburse all that was expended in the late War against Him and to make good besides all the Loss that might be sustained by the Depredations of the Morattas in the Carnatic, should Our Junction with Him be the Cause of their entering it. This, added he, You may propose, but before You engage in so hazardous an Enterprize, many Preparations will be necessary —

You

Fort St. George 10th May. 1770

At a Committee. Present

Josias DuPre Esq. Governor President

Warren Hastings } Joseph Smith }

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You

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You must have a Fund in your Treasury of a Crore of Rupees to answer all the Exigencies of the War, or You will be in Want, when the Service will most require it — You must entertain a Body of 10,000 Horse, or Your Supplies and Communication will be cut off — The Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay must be consulted and a Plan concerted for attacking Madavarow in all his Dominions at the same Time; and all the Powers with whom they have any Connection must be persuaded to join in Alliance with You —

It was plain from this Proposition and more Evident from the Manner, that the Nabob meant nothing less than a Junction with Hyder — However he was answered thus — That Hyder will not object to pay the Troops is more than probable, because there is a special Stipulation in the Treaty which settles the Pay. — To the other two Propositions, what Reply could be made, if Hyder were to answer thus — The very Treaty upon the Ground of which I ask for Succours obliterates the past, but were it not so, what Colour can You have to demand Reimbursement of me for Monies expended in Your Endeavors to bring about Me, which did not succeed? and as to the last Proposition: Nations engage to assist each other, not out of Affection and Kindness but for their mutual Security, and each must bear the Consequences of complying or not complying with his Engagements. This was exemplified by some Instances to which the Nabob made no Reply. The President then proceeded. Since then it is so difficult to propose what should be done, Let Us first consider, before We propose, what would be the Consequence of the several practicable Plans, if they were adopted — And first, suppose We were to join three Marattas. The Consequences would probably be, that Hyder already in

Danger

Danger of sinking under the Weight of their Power, would in
that Danger so much increased by the Addition of our
Strength against him, that he would immediately offer
Terms of Peace to Madavarow such as should flatter his
Pride, and gratify him in Point of Interest. Madavarow
tired of a War, which has yielded him hitherto neither
Honor nor Profit, might accept such Terms, and Hyder
might even join him to revenge himself on the English
and the Carnatick. But suppose Hyder should risk all
rather than offer Peace, or Madavarow rise in his Expect-
-ations of Success and refuse to grant it, it is most probable
that the Mysore Country would be reduced under the
Moratta Yoke, and a greater Danger than that cannot
attend the Carnatick, for the Moratta Power being thus
increased, and brought to the very Door of the Carnatick
Annual Ravages or Annual Chouts, perhaps both must
be constantly expected. Should Hyder not make Peace
nor the Mysore Country be reduced, the Troops sent to
the Assistance of the Marattas would be harrassed and
destroyed in a fruitless desultory War. The Carnatick
would not be less exposed to the Depredations of the
Marattas in Time to come, and would certainly feel Hyders
Resentment whenever he should find himself again in a
Condition. These are some of the Dangers of joining the
Marattas without One single Advantage.

Now suppose We join Hyder against the
Marattas, The Consequence may be, that our Troops
sent to his Assistance may suffer great Difficulties & Distress
for Want of Provisions in a Country ruined and destroyed, and
the Marattas no longer restrained by the Policy which has
hitherto operated to keep them from entering the Carnatick,

What

Fort St. George 10th May 1770

that is to say Lastly by doing so, We should be determined to join their Adversary — with them enter it like Friends and gain & lay waste the whole. The Advantage that may be expected from this Measure are merely negative — as to the immediate Effect, but may become manifest in their Consequences. That is to say — by sending Assistance to Hyder, We may preserve him from being totally reduced, or too much weakened by the Mahrattas — by supporting such a Power as Hyder, as Check and Curb on the Mahratta Power, as preserves — By our Means he should be saved from the impending Ruin with which he is threatened; so important a Service derived from the Alliance with the Carnatick may teach him that Friendship and Union with it is more his Interest than Enmity — By yielding him some Assistance, or even taking Measures for doing it in Time of real Need, our Honor and publick Faith will be preserved. And altho' there are many Reasons which might be given in a Manifesto for declining to give him Assistance, Manifestos are not the Usage of this Country, all our Reasons however cogent cannot therefore appear, and it is worth consideration how far our publick Faith may stand impeached in the Eyes of the Powers of Indostan —

NB — The following Remarks did not occur in this Debate, nevertheless that this Subject may be treated with the utmost Candour, it must be remarked that the Conduct of the British Nation in its Connections with the Powers of Indostan is subject to a dangerous Dilemma — Were the Company's Affairs in India circumscribed by one simple and practical System established on a sure, solid & permanent Basis, by which all the Parts should co operate to the Attainment or Preservation of

Fort St. George 10th May 1770.

of one Great Object, and were the Powers and Means sufficient for the Ends, there can be no Doubt but that the most rigid Observance of Treaties and of publick Faith would not only be most honorable, but the most safe, because in that Case it would be in our Power, to exact the like Observance of it in others by inflicting immediate Punishment on any with whom, We might be connected for every Breach of Faith, and to maintain such a System all Considerations of Investment and temporary Advantage should give Place to the effectual Support of the fundamental Principle. But unless this be done. If a strict and Scrupulous Observance of publick Faith on our Part be laid down as an inviolable Rule, while all the Powers around us, observe no other, than that prescribed by their own Interest or temporary Convenience; Nothing is more certain than that We shall for ever be the Dupes of every Alliance and every Connection with the Country Powers.—

It is not a bold or presumptuous Assertion to say that of all the Powers in all Indostan

these

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there is not one on whose publicke
Faith the least Reliance can with
Prudence and Safety be plac'd? —
The Principle of publick Faith
has no Place in their Maxims —
It is Obvious therefore that if We
are strict and scrupulous on our
Part, and they are not so on theirs
either from Principle or Compulsion
We are not upon an equal Footing.
The Dilemma consists in this. If
We act towards them upon the
Principles and in the Manner
they do towards Us, We forfeit the
Faith and Honor of the Nation —
If We act up strictly to what public
Faith and Honor demand, We are
ever liable to Treachery, Fraud &
Deceit, they will reap every Benefit
from Our Alliance, We none from
theirs, unless their temporary
Interest should happen in any
Instance to be on the Side of
Punctuality. One Advantage might
indeed result from an Opinion of our
Strict Adherence to our Engage-
ments — that the Ambitious
Views of our Neighbours might

create

create Us Enemies, We should have
nothing to dread from their Fears
of Our Ambition, for Fear is a
powerful Incentive to Violence
as well in States as Individuals.
But the Truth is that such a
Strict Observance of the Letter of
Our Engagements as might
engage an implicit Confidence
on their Part can never exist in
the subordinate Powers, that is
to say, the Company's Representa
=tives in India, whilst the su-
perior and Controuling Power,
that is to say, the Court of Pro=
=prietors and Court of Directors,
are in a state of Perpetual
Change and Fluctuation - to
apply the Ideas of Permanency
to a Temporary System is ab=
=surd - The Reflections on this
Subject are without End - We
leave them for the present and
return from this Digression
to the former Subject.

There remains a third Plan to be considered, and that is, To persevere in the Track We have pursued for some Months past, that is to say to remain inactive, and by procrastinating Pretences

neither

Fort St. George 10th May 1770.

neither refuse or grant Assistance to either Party: Let Us now consider what may be the End — Should the Marattas triumph every thing dangerous to the Carnatic may justly be apprehended from their Encrease of Power, and the Vicinity of that Power — We will not strain the Argument by supposing that their Vengeance would be hastened by any Principle of Revenge for our not having assisted them that may indeed be made a Pretence, but the true Maratta Principle is Plunder & Riches, and the first, perhaps the only Consideration is whether the Probability of Gain or Inconvenience be greater — Should it so happen that the Maratta should fail in his Attempt to reduce Mysore to his Yoke, and that Hyder should be victorious, it is probable that having repelled and baffled the Attempts of his most powerful Enemy, he will from his present Distress rise to greater Power than he has ever yet Commanded, and that he would then revenge himself by every Means in his Power cannot be doubted.

NB. Is it not natural that the following Reflections should occur to him — first, the Non Compliance with Our Engagements to him in his Distress — Second, the Improbability from thence of having in any future Time Our Aid in Time of Need — Thirdly, that it would on all Accounts be the Interest as well as Inclination of the French to enter into a close Connection with him as the only Power from whom they can reasonably hope for Aid & Aid in Case of a National War — And Fourthly, that by their Alliance he might be of

to

to effect what he probably would not attempt without it the Conquest of the Carnatick — Whilst our Forces remain on the Footing they are, he may plunder & ravage at Pleasure, unopposed by any other Power but not conquer — Unless by the Defection of those entrusted which indeed was the Case in the last War in the Tinnevelly Country.

The Nabob acknowledged these Arguments to be just, but said that he did not consent with a free Will to the last Peace, and particularly to the Article of Alliance to which it was replied, that his Assertion is true — but that it is equally true, the Company's Representatives did not consent to it with a free Will, it was a Peace of Necessity, and the Article of Alliance was the Sine quâ non of that Peace —

The Morning being far spent it was proposed to adjourn, and to meet again tomorrow Morning to continue the Deliberation —

Jos. Du Pré

Warren Hastings

W. Aldersey

Fort St. George 11th May 1770

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr Governor President

Warren Hastings — Joseph Smith

The Nabob having joined the Committee agreable to the Adjournment of Yesterday, the Deliberations were renewed, and many of the Arguments which had been urged before were repeated again, Those on which the Nabob laid the greatest Strefs were, The Danger to which the Carnatick would be exposed & that perhaps immediately from the Power and Resentment of the Morattas if We should declare in favor of Hyder Ally. And that he had objected to the Peace and to the Article of Alliance. In Answer to the first it was urged that the great Power of the Morattas was one of the strongest Political Reasons that could be given for supporting Hyder as a Barrier, or more properly an impediment in their Way to the Carnatick — he observed that all the Assistance We could give united to Hyder Ally's would be nothing opposed to them. It was replyed — if Hyder's Forces and Ours United are as nothing opposed to the Morattas, what must Hyder alone be? he said Hyder would be nothing — Then Hyder ren dered, and his Power added to theirs, the Carnatick of Course will be less than Nothing in Opposition — To the Objection against the Peace, it was acknowledged as before, that the Nabob did object, & that the Board objected also, but could find no Alternative, which did not in its Consequences appear more dangerous, That it would answer no good End now to recall all the Arguments which preponderated at the Time in favor of that Peace, such as it was rather than continue

Fort St. George 11th. May. 1770

the War — Our Deliberations should turn now on Circum-
stances which We are now under — The Treaty of Peace was
concluded by the President & Council on the Part of the
Company, and by them, in Character of Vaquil, or charged
with the Powers, and Affairs of the Carnatick on the
Part of the Nabob. The dangerous Consequences of a
Separation of Interests between the Company and the
Carnatick or even the Appearance of such a Separation
were fully, clearly, and strongly exposed, in which Opinion
the Nabob joined with entire Conviction. This being the
Case, it was observed that the Time seemed to be approach-
-ing which would reduce Us to a dangerous and Critical
Dilemma. If the Nabob should refuse to co-operate with
Us, and if to avoid the Danger of a Separation of Interests,
We should decline to give any Aid to Hyder Ally, Our
publick Faith on the Part of the Company would be
deemed to be forfeited, and all the Evils that might ensue
would be imputed to that Forfeiture. If to avoid those Con-
sequences, We should on the Part of the Company alone send
him what Aid We could, it might not prove effectual, the
Carnatick might suffer, and all the Consequences would be
imputed to the Separation of Interests.

Upon the whole the State of Our Affairs, and
every Circumstance attending them, having been clearly
exposed, and with great Temper deliberated, with an
earnest Desire (on our Part at least) to determine on what
might be best — and as nothing new occurred, and all the
Arguments ran still in the same Ring, and finished where
they began, That some Conclusion might be produced, it
seemed necessary that some Measure should be proposed,
and as the Nabob avoided any Proposition on his Part,

except

Fort St. George 11th May 1770

except that of remaining inactive and waiting the Event, it was on our Part proposed that a Letter should be wrote to Messrs. Church and Sibbald, who are now at Tyrinapatam to the following Effect Viz.

To desire they would acquaint Hyder Ally that We have been well inclined to furnish him some Aid, but have thus long delayed an Ultimate Resolution thereon in hourly Expectation of the Arrival of the Commissioners. because as those Gentlemen are invested with unlimited Powers over all the Company's Affairs in every Part of India, it was our Desire that the Measures to be taken in this important Conjuncture might have their full Sanction and Support, That the same Motives prevail with Us still, as We are still in hourly Expectation of seeing them. That however should it so happen (which God forbid) that any Accident should prevent their Arrival, We shall in that Case have a due Regard to Our Engagement, and should Hyder Ally's Situation require our Aid, We shall furnish it, and not suffer his Enemies to prevail, and to this Declaration the Nabob Wolaw Jaw is consenting.

To which the Nabob said he approved of the Letter, excepting the furnishing of Aid and his consenting thereto - that however he desired some Days to reflect on the whole - and so would then inform Us openly, and clearly of his Resolution:

To which the Committee assented.

Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings -
Joseph Smith.

Fort St George 12th May 1770

Received the following Letter from the Nabob.

From the Nabob. Dated 12th May 1770.

Your Letter of the 30th Ult enclosing the Account of the Creditors, who have decived the Company's Mediation, I received the 1st Instant. I have already acquainted you plainly of my Sentiments on the subject of the Creditors in my answer to your Letter of the 5th Ult. and more than what is said therein, I cannot do. It is much to be wished that the Time which has been spent in this Buisness had been employed in a Correspondence for the Protection of the Carnatick. I beg therefore in the most earnest Manner that you will be so good as to excuse me herein & that you will negociate with the Creditors on the subject who live undes the Company's Flag, in whatever manner you think best.— You are the Master in your own Affairs.—

What can I say more!

Letter from the Nabob acknowledging the Receipt of the Account of the Creditors who have submitted to the Company.—

15 Pursuant to the Resolution of the Committee of Yesterday the following Letter was wrote to the Nabob.

To the Nabob Dated 15th May 1770

In our late Deliberations the Difficulties and Dangers that may attend every possible Measure have been fully and clearly laid open as well as the Obligations we are under and the Consequences of complying or not complying with them, the great Benefits that may be expected from Harmony unanimity and mutual Support between your Excellency & the Company, and on the contrary the Danger of a Separation of Interests or even the Appearance of a

Seperation

Letter to the Nabob Desiring his Sentiments on the Measures to be taken.—

Fort St. George 15th May 1770.

Seperation were fully explained understood and assented to, both by your Excellency and the Committee. Finding throughout the Course of our Deliberations that the objections to every possible Plan are many and great, & yet that it was necessary to resolve on something. We proposed the Substance of a Letter to be written to Messrs. Church & Sibbald purporting that we had thus long delayed our final Resolution our final Ally fawn on expectation of the Arrival of the Commissioners that we are still in hourly expectation of their Arrival, but that should any Accident prevent their Arrival we shall pay a due Regard to our Engagements and if his Affairs should require our Aid, we shall give it, and not suffer his Enemies to prevail, and that the Nabob Wallau Jau was consenting to this Delaration.

Upon this Proposition your Excellency desired time to consider, and having done so you promised to give the Committee your Sentiments clearly and fully.

As it is necessary we should return some Answer to Messrs. Church & Sibbald — that we should also write to Bombay on subjects depending on the present Business. And also to the Company overland respecting our present Situation and Prospects, I took the Liberty by means of Mr. Stracey to request that you would give the Committee a meeting as yesterday or to-day, that they might learn your Sentiments on the foregoing important Subject, to which your Excellency

Excellency returned for Answer that you did not expect an Answer would have been required of you so soon nor were you prepared to give one, however that if we were desirous of one in so short a time if I would make the same Request in writing which I had done by Mr. Stracey you would give a clear and explicit Answer thereto, but that if your Sentiments were to be delivered verbally you desired further Time, Upon this I took the Liberty again by the Means of Mr. Stracey to request the Favor you would inform me how long time you thought would be necessary before you could give your Sentiment to the Committee at a Meeting, by your Answer I understand that you cannot name any time but that you will soon return an Answer in writing which I therefore take the Liberty to request.

16 Wrote the following Letter to Select Committee at Fort William and delivered the following sailing Orders to Captain Gordon of the Amazon Snow

To the Honble John Cartier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen of
the Select Committee at Fort William.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Dated 16th May 1770

The Snow Amazon of which you advised us on your Letter of 16th Febry having finished her Cruize arrived here the 8th Instant and as we have no particular Service to employ her on, we now dispatch her to you.

Letter to Select Committee at Fort William advising that Madanerow was not yet returned.

We are sorry to acquaint you that notwithstanding what we wrote you under Date 5th Instant

Fort St George 16th May 1770.

Instant, a Duplicate of which comes enclosed, Madavarow is not likely to return this Year to Poonah. It is said that Narrain-Row with a Part of his Army is gone back, but Madavarow with his Main Body still remains near Sherpa, where he has gained some Advantages and has possest himself of Nidegule a Fort of considerable Strength and as the Season is now we fear too far advanced for him to cross the Rivers, we apprehend that he has good Reason to promise himself safety in the Mysore Country, or that he would not venture to be so long absent from his own Dominions — This we fear will be productive of many Embarrassments and Difficulties to us, since on the one hand, we cannot either consistently with good Policy, or our Engagements in the late Treaty suffer the Mysore Country to come under the Morratta Yoke, which will probably happen if we do not interfere to prevent it, as we should in that case from their Vicinity be constantly exposed to their Ravages and Devastations, and we should thereby subject ourselves to the Imputation of a Breach of Faith, and on the other Hand we cannot engage in any Measures for the Security of the Carnatic, without the Concurrence of the Nabob & we are sorry to say that he does by no means seem inclined to co-operate with us in any Plan we can propose for the safety of his own & the Company's Possessions.

We shall constantly advise Your Honor &c. of whatever Intelligence we may receive and of the Measures we may take in Consequence.

We are with Esteem

145

Fort St George 16th May 1770

We are with Esteem
Honble Sir Your
Your most obed.t Hble Serv.ts
Josias DuPre
Jo.s Committee

Fort St George
16. May 1770

To Capt. Alexander Gordon
Commander of the Amazon Snow

Sir

You are hereby ordered to repair on
board your Vessel & to make the best of your Way to
the Port of Calcutta: where on your arrival you will
deliver the accompanying Packets as directed and put
yourself under the Orders of the President and Council
there.

Fort St George
16 May 1770

Josias DuPré & Comm.t

The following Letter from the Nabob
received the 3. Instant having been translated is now
entered.

From the Nabob

Dated 1.st rec.d 3 May 1770.

Letter from the Nabob in answer to the President's of 9th April on the Subject of the Money sent by him for the Payment of the Interest to his Creditors —

Your Letter of the 9th Ult.o of long Contents
in answer to my short one of the 5th of the same Month
I duly received. Therein you tell me that in answer to
my Intension of paying three Months Interest Money
on Account of my Creditors, to Mr Johnson, You had before
acquainted me, that with Respect to those Creditors who
had empowered you to act on their Behalf, you should
be well pleased. Mr Johnson should pay the Interest
Due to them, but as to those who had rejected the Company
Protection & refused the Offer I had made through the
Governor

Fort St George 16th May 1770.

Governor & Council of paying them their Interest. You had then told me, you could say nothing and had desired, that I would suspend my intended Payment for a while, in hopes that the Gentlemen whose arrival from England was hourly expected, might find some Expedient to satisfy all Parties by all which I must have been sensible, that knowing by You would not chuse to trust myself with any Money, on Account of those last mentioned Creditors, & that I must have thought some good Purpose would be answered, either to myself or my Creditors, if a Method could be contrived of thrusting a Sum of Money into your Hands by surprize for their Use, all which I duly observed. —— When I agreed to pay the Company's Money in Preference & wrote to Mr Johnson by the Governor & Council their Advice concerning the Payment of Interest to my private Creditors, the Governor and Council consented thereto, & I sent them the 13th January last my said Letter to Mr Johnson (with a Copy also) desiring that if they approved thereof, they would permit its being forwarded to that Gentleman, which they accordingly approving did give permission and conformable to that Permission did forward to that Gentleman. The Governor and Council in their Answer to my Letter on the above Occasion, the 27th of the same Month expresst themselves in the following Manner, that I am the Master of my own Money and may dispose of it as I please but that you on the Part of the Company can only agree that those Creditors alone, who have put their Claims on the Company's Protection, should receive their

Fort St. George 16th May 1770

their Interest and that respecting those who have reped
that Protection, you have no Powers at all, however, that
as you had before mentioned, regarding them, Likewise
I was at Liberty to act as I pleased. —— In the year
1761, when a severe demand for Money on the Part
of the Company was made on me, more than the
Country produced, I imagined, that in Consequence of
the Representations of my Enemies, if I did not comply
with the Governor & Council, in paying off such Part
of the Money, the Company had expended, in assisting
me, as they desired, they were thinking of making
that a Plea, to write thereon to the Company esteem
ing therefore the Company's Friendship, in a superior
Light, to any other Consideration, on that Account
as well as, the Expences of the Madurah Expedition,
and the troubles in the Carnatick arising from the
taking of the Circars, I paid no Regard even to the
ruined State of the Country, but borrowed Money
from Individuals, at a heavy Interest, to whom
agreeable to the Terms of my Bonds, it was incumbent
on me to pay. Still however, in consequence of the
persevering desire of the Committee & my Understanding
there was no Money here — absent of the same at
Bengal & that the Powers of Indostan & Decken
were again looking on the Company with an envious
Eye — with a View to the good & prosperity of their
affairs, which in return for their Obligations are
esteemed by me, superior to every thing, I, in consid-
eration of my firm friendship & Regard for them
being as from the Beginning, their same invariable

Friend

Fort St. George 16th May 1770.

Friend, took upon me to Pay off their Money in Prafona
You may remember the Governor & Council some time
ago, repeatedly mentiond that there were only sixty
thousand Pagodas in the Company's Treasury and
that they would take the same fore thereof as the
Blood in their Bodys - my Answer to which, was
that I would pay the Company, whatever Money
was in my Power - conformable to my Engagement
in which notwithstanding my own Occasions for
Money to re-establish the Affairs of the Country &
the Reports of troubles from the Enemy, by which
frequently the Inhabitants of Madras have been
made uneasy & every ones Furniture brought in from
the Mount so that the Dread thereof throughout
the Country may easily be conceived - I say, notwith
standing all this, in Conformity to my Engagement
even indeed before it became Due, I have paid such a
Sum of Money to the Company that they have never,
may be, been in Possession of such a Treasury before
at Madras, even in times of Trouble or even in those
of Peace and Tranquility! - The flourishing State of
their Treasury, indeed, is clearly evident from their having
Paid backs to their Creditors given Money for their In-
vestment, cleared off the whole of their Debt & still are
in Possession of a large Treasure, which is Matter of great
Satisfaction to me, as it is my Wish, that my Friends sh.
beat their Case. From the first commencement of our
Money concerns till the End of the Year 1769 agreable
to your Account, there is due from me to the Company
to that Period, the Sum of Pagodas one lack and ninety

two

Fort St. George 16th. May 1770

two thousand, eight hundred and eighty one, twenty three Fanams and sixty one Cash. which by Gods Blessing in case of Peace, shall be paid in the Space of a few Weeks as I have at all Times in View the Prosperity and Advancem of the Company's Affairs. — By the Governor and Councils Advice it was some time ago, stipulated, that till the clearing of the Company's Debt for the Space of eighteen Months, reckoning from the first of January last, the Creditors should receive their Interest and the same promise, which was made to the Company, respecting the clearing of their Ballance in preference, was likewise made to the Creditors, concerning the paying of their Interest, and that too with the Knowledge and Advice of the Governor and Council. — There needs indeed no further expatiating on this Matter, as the Governor and Council are particularly acquainted with every Circumstance, from the Commencement of the Debt till the agreement of paying only the Interest to the Creditors. — As to the two Bodies, amongst them, those who have thrown themselves on the Company & those who have refused the Company's Mediation, I have nothing to do with either; my Consideration is to my Bonds and with whomsoever therefore, my Bond is lodged to him shall I pay the Interest. — For Instance, supposing a Creditor, who has rejected the Company's Protection, should sell his Bond to One who has resigned his Power to the Company — or one of the latter Party, should sell his to one of the former — or still further, that both Partys should sell their Bonds, to a third — my Business, is to

pay

Fort St George 16th May 1770.

pay my Money to my Bond, and as it never was, or in future Will be my Intention to deliver the Principal & Interest of both Parties to the Governor so never will be my Intention, also without such Governor's Knowledge to divide amongst those Parties a single Pagoda, ever either on Account of Principal or Interest — I thought we should have had no further such particularizing Correspondence on that Subject, however as you have wrote to me thereon it is necessary for me also to mention a little of the past Transactions — The 2 or 3 of April (I do not exactly remember which) You was so obliging as to come to my House, & after other Subjects mentioned the Departure of the European Ships to be on the 7th of that Month as I had promised my Creditors to pay them their Interest on the 5th it occurred to me to mention it to you, which I accordingly did, saying that I should write you a short Letter & with your Knowledge send the three Months Interest Money to the Creditors — You then desired me to wait a few Days which I told you could not be, as the Creditors had my Promise thereon, and on your again desiring that I would stay till Mr Vansittart's arrival I acquainted you that I had promised my Creditors to pay them their Interest on the 5th. You asked me to whom I had made that Promise? I said to Mr Johnson — You again asked me Whether that Gentleman came to me? I replied Yes, and on the Recommendation of a Governor, was a Servant of mine — You said you would forbid his coming nor would yourself do such a thing at Arcot without acquainting me of it — I said that was true, but that I had not informed you of this on your Character of

Governor,

Fort St. George 16th May 1770

Governor only out of Friendship and requested therefore
You would not speak of it to Mr Johnson ——
Conformable to my Engagement with my Creditors I
had prepared ready the sum of forty nine thousand
seven hundred & fifty one Pagodas twenty seven Fanams
& eight Cash the Amount of their Interest for three
Months also that of fifteen thousand five hundred
Madras Pagodas and twenty two thousand six hun
dred & ninety one Port Novo Pagodas to pay the depoys
in my Service owing to whose stay at Arcot solely pro
ceeds in these times of trouble the ease and quiet of the
Inhabitants, besides which sums, I was to receive from
Soucars the 6th & 7th of the abovementioned Month
(April), the sum of Star Pagodas thirty eight thou
sand, To Wit, twenty two thousand the 6th somewhat
less than sixteen thousand the 7th —— In the Interim
however of this I received your Letter of the 1st of that
Month, advising of there being a Ballance due on
Account of the Jacquier of Pagodas thirty four thousand
six hundred and ninety seven Fanams & fifty
eight Cash which was contrary to what I imagined
for, I thought there would have been nothing due
thereon, and in consequence had kept no Money to
answer it, notwithstanding which, as I esteem the
Company's receiving their Money, as superior to every
thing (the same also being my Wish & greatest
Satisfaction) I therefore out of the Money by me
intended for the Creditors, to whose term of Payment
there were two Days wanting, sent the Company
them the 3d of the above Month the said Sum of

Pagodas

Fort St. George 16. May 1770.

Pagodas, thirty four thousand, six hundred & ninety seven ten Fanams and fifty eight Cash, being in full of the Ballance on account of the Jaguier by which you may see my Friendship for the Company, that in a difference only of two Days in which the Creditors Money was to have been paid. I still gave the Company the Preference. In consequence however of the term of Payment to my Creditors, being so near at hand I exerted myself in procuring Star Pagodas, which now are very difficult to be had on Account of the Assemblage of that Specie of Pagodas in the Company's Treasury, in order tho' that I might do every thing in my Power, to prevent any Breach of my Promise to my Creditors & at the same Time act conformable to the Engagement with the Soucars in not demanding the Money from them till the 6th & 7th of the above Month when it became due, I sent my Son, Umdet ul Omrah to you on the 6th of that Month in the Morning desiring that in lieu of Madras & Porto Novo Pagodas, You would let me have, for a very short Term (my own Money from the Soucars being to be received in two Days) some Star Pagodas. Your Answer, to which was that I should have those Star Pagodas and that without any Pledge or Deposit in their Stead. for which I esteemed myself much obliged to you & accordingly sent Unberapondy Vencetachelum a Servant of mine, to express my thanks on the Occasion, and to acquaint You, that in Mr. Bourchiers Government likewise, You had both in Friendship & Obligation made a Purchase of me, by saying at a time, when contrary to whatever had been my

Fort St George 16th May 1770

ving Custom a demand of Security was made of me for the Payment of the thirteen Lacks and twenty two thousand Pagodas the Company's Ballance to the End of August 1769 that the Nabob's Word was of equal Credit with a Soucars Security & that what I had now Occasion for, was Star Pagodas thirty eight thousand, which I requested you would let me have, receiving a Deposit of Madras & Porto Novo Pagodas, in their Stead. — Your Reply to which, was the same, as the former one, that there was no Occasion for a Deposit & that without it, I shd. have the Star Pagodas accordingly, on Learning the same from Vencatachelum I esteemed myself, by this confirmation of Your former Message, still more obliged and the same Day sent You by the said Vencatachelum & Suncaron my Treasurer's Gomastah, besides the Sum of Star Pagodas twelve thousand those of Porto Novo Pagodas twenty two thousand six hundred & ninety one & Madras Pagodas fifteen thousand five hundred, being designed for the Pay of my Sepoys and which I proposed taking again, after paying to you the Star Pagodas due from the Soucars the 6th & 7th of the above Month, accompanying this Money also, I wrote to you a very short Letter inclosing One to Mr Johnson — On the Return of the above People they acquainted me, that they had delivered the Money with Your Permission, to a Shroff and that respecting the giving the Star Pagodas You had told them to come and receive them the next Day Morning — accordingly agreeable to your Desire, the 8th in the Morning Vencatachelum went to you to receive those Pagodas, his Relation of what passed there was this, that You in Answer to what he mentioned Told him, You had a great Deal of Business on your Hands and should have

till

Fort St. George 16th May 1770

till the Dispatch of the European Ships and therefore that he must wait, desiring him, at the same Time to give your Compliments to me & afterwards on his saying, that it was necessary the Creditors Money should be paid and for that Reason, the Treasurers Gomastah also was come from the several. You told him that the Nabob had mentioned nothing thereof to you, in his Message by Hindetul Umrah Behauder - which was very true, and for this Reason because I had told you in Person before, that I should send you a Letter with the Money on the 5th of the above Month and as I intended accordingly on that very Day to send the said Letter directed to yourself and the Council I therefore did not at that time mention it to you — In my Letters however both to you & Mr Johnson, I took Care not to mention the Words Star Pagodas, for fear Pagodas of that Specie should not be procurable and that in lieu of the Creditors Money, the above Money & Letter might be sufficient. — My Letter to Mr Johnson which you returned to me by Cholia pah (Moodoo Kistnahs Son) I opened immediately before his Face and shewed him there was no Mention of Star Pagodas. The 6th of April I received twenty two Thousand Star Pagodas from the Souccars which I sent to you by Vencatachelum and my Treasurers Gomastah, telling them, in lieu thereof (after first acquainting You) to bring away whatever Porto Novo and Madras Pagodas might be equivalent thereto and that on paying the remaining Star Pagodas, the remaining Deposit also of Madras and Porto Nova Pagodas should be sent for which they would accordingly procure an Order for from

the

the Governor.— The said People conformable hereto acquainted your Dubash who told them that they might go and receive from the Shroff the Equivalent for the twenty two thousand Star Pagodas that he would speak to the Shroff about it and give an Order for the Money passing the Gates and they accordingly brought the same to me.— The Next Day being the 7th of April having received from the Soucars the Amount of what was due on that Day (somewhat less than sixteen Thousand Star Pagodas) I sent the same by Rauce Vencatathadrys telling him to pay that Money likewise to the Company and after advising you thereof, to bring away the remaining Madrass and Porto Nova Pagodas deposited in its stead.— accordingly the said Vencatathadrys went to the Fort and told your Dubash that the whole of the Star Pagodas on Account of the Creditors had been paid to the Shroffs amounting to forty nine Thousand, seven hundred and fifty one Twenty seven Fanams & eight Cash and that he the Dubash therefore should procure an Order from the Governor for the returning of the Madrass and Porto Novo Pagodas on Account of the Seapoys. To which the Dubash after finding that the Shroff had really received the whole of the Star Pagodas told Vencatathadrys that the Governor is at this Time preparing his Letters for Europe this is not a proper time for talking to him, I will give an Order to the Shroff and you may take your Equivalent Pagodas and go.— Vencatathadrys repeating his Desire that he would speak to the Governor and procure his Order, the Dubash with Energy said, I will give

You

Fort St George 16th May 1770

you an Order and send to the Guards not to stop or molest you, on which Venatashadoy, after leaving the Star Pagodas there, and by the Dubashis Order receiving the Deposit Pagodas returned to me, when I ordered him to send them away, as fast as possible, on that Day, to Arcot, for the pay of my Seapoys whose term of Payment was expiring, and having done so, gave him leave to go Home and he accordingly went to the Door of my House, and was standing there, for his Palankeen, when all at once three Company's Peons, running one after another in great Hacte, came there bringing a Note with them, and told somebody, that it was the Governors Orders to bring again to the Fort with him, (the Person spoke to) the Madras St. & Porto Nova Pagodas, which had been carried away the 6th and 7th of the above Month, and on Venatashadoy telling them, that he had brought away the Pagodas, by Order and not by Stealth they said, What do we know about it? Our Orders are to bring again both you and the Pagodas, and we have brought a Note with us. Venatashadoy and Vencatachelum on this came and acquainted me of the matter, and I must own, I was not a little surprized, at the Peons coming in such a hurry, at that time of the Day, at twelve o'clock, when the Sun is at its greatest heat and consulted thereupon some of my Mutesuddees, who were then Present, whether I should or should not send the Money, What they told me was that the Money, on Account of the Circars Ballance, to the Company, had been Paid, previous to its becoming due, and that on Account of the Jaqueir, cleared, that the Rest of the two lacks of Pagodas of the 1st

May

Fort St. George 16 May 1770

May and that of the April last for Ponnamalee of four thousand Pagodas, would likewise be paid agreable to their respective Terms, so that it might be said the Company paid and would receive in the Space of four Months from the first of January last the Sum of twelve Lacks forty nine thousand six hundred & ninety seven Pagodas, Viz.t eleven Lacks, on account of the former Ballance to the End of December 1769 & one Lack and forty nine thousand, six hundred and ninety seven Pagodas on Account of the Jaguier and Ponnamalee that moreover the Creditors three Months Interest. Money had been sent and that the Money which the Governor had now sent for again was on account of the Sepoys, to whom during these times of Trouble in the Bauliang haut it was necessary to give their Pay, nor ought there even to be a Moments delay therein. Such was the Advice of my Notes addres. My Reflection however on the Matter was, that as by Gods Blessing I was the Company's Servant and they were the Protector both of me and my Country, supposing there was some Slight in me in sending for the Money again what did it signify? I therefore told Rance Venkatachaloo to go with Venkatachellum to the Fort with the Boys to take with them all the Madras and Porto Nova Pagodas which had been brought at both times & to carry the same to the Governor and as at that time, there were no Coolies, Palankeen Boys or Lievers present I went myself down Stairs and having taken away the Muskets of the Sepoys on Guard I loaded the Money on them and sent them away, telling at the same time, to Venkatashaloo and Venkatachellum

to—

to do whatever You might order either respecting the leaving or bringing away the Money Besides the three Peons, who came to my House, two more also met Venoatachadoss in the Road, on whose Arrival at the Fort with the Money, You was gone to Dinner, but the Dubash was waiting there, who on Venoatachadoss's speaking to him, concerning the Sending for the Money again was such a hurry said What could I do? The Governor has been extremely angry both with the Shroff and me and has sent for the Money again, do you therefore leave the Money and return. When they came I was sitting waiting for them and they acquainted me of all this, and said that agreable to your Dubash's Desire, they had left with the Companys Shroff, the Sum of Star Pagodas forty nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty one twenty seven Fanams and eight Cash, on Account of the Creditors Interest and those of twenty two thousand, six hundred and ninety one, Porto Novo & fifteen thousand five hundred Madras Pagodas intended for my Seapoys Pay, making in all, Pagodas, eighty seven thousand, nine hundred and forty two. — I am the Companys first Friend, and am in hopes of the increase both of that Friendship and my Honor, for I came here in consequence of the Governor and Councils Desire, who sent General Caillaud for me with a Letter and Message, concerning the giving me the Circars, there are now five Years moreover, elapsed, since I was at home, it is incumbent on you therefore, as I am your Guest, to pay attention both to my honor and Reputation — You tell me, that

by

Fort St George 16th May 1770

by thrusting a Sum of Money into your Hands, by Surprize
for the use of the Creditors could a Method be contrived from
good Purpose, might be answered by it, either to one or those
Creditors. — The Case is this — As at the Time of agreeing
to give them payment of the Company's Ballance the Con-
ference it was stipulated, also, that the Creditors should re-
ceive their Interest, with the Knowledge of the Governor
and Council, I therefore sent the Amount thereof, with
a Letter to Mr Johnson, to you, that you might give the
same to that Gentleman, to divide amongst the Creditors
for I am the Giver and they the receivers of the Money and
I write this very truly and honestly that in sending
the Creditors Money to you, I had no other Benefit, except
thereby
that of your being acquainted with it, and as to your
Expression of by this prize the same never entered into my
Thoughts. If I had proposed to myself any Advantage, in
sending You the Money, by Surprize, why did I previously
acquaint you of my Intentions of paying the Interest to
the Creditors? or why, did I enclose my Letter to Mr Johnson
on that Subject to you? when that Gentleman is a Servant
of mine, and had with the Consent of the Governor & Council
been for a long time employed, in the Creditors Business
and why also did my Servant, mention this Matter to you?
My Reasons for sending that Money to you, were merely
those of openness and friendship, for it is my desire to deal
with every one with the utmost Openness, and particularly
to the Company, whose first Friend, I am; amongst all the
People of this Country, and between whom and me I know
of not the least Destinction or Difference. It was agreable
to the Governor and Councils Desire that I made a fresh

Promise

Fort St George 16th May 1770

Promise to my Creditors of payeng them their Interest till the Companys Debt was cleared, Is impartial therefore You have cleared off the Debt due from the Company and altho my Friendship to them, is easily to be perceived therein, still if after four Months, even notwithstanding that the Amount thereof, is Lefs than fifty thousand Pagodas and that the Payment of the same was agreed on, in conformity to the Desire of the Governor and Council, I should not pay the Creditors, the Amount of their Interest, it certainly would be very inconsistent with fair and just Dealing, for at the time of promising this there was no talk of the coming of the Gentlemen from Europe — God however grant, they may soon come. As the support however of many infirm People, and Women without Friends depends, upon the Receipt of this Interest, if any Delay happens therein, what distress will they not suffer. You write to me not to pay this Interest Why do not you forbid those who live under the Company's Flag not to receive it — You tell me if I esteem the above Transactions, conformable to the Principles of Friendship and good Faith it would be in vain to reason on them. — It is very certain that every one both high and low, are studious of acquiring good to themselves. You say that you will immediately cause a List to be drawn out of the Names of those Creditors, who have desired to receive their Interest, through the Means of the Company, together with an Account of what is due to each of them respectively, as well for the odd Balances, as for the three Months Interest which List and Account, You will send to me, as soon as compleated, and the Amount of which

Account —

Fort St. George 16th May 1770

Account You will willingly charge Yourself with, causing the same through the Means of Mr Johnson to be paid & remitted amongst those Creditors, and taking their Receipts, respectively for the same. but that you will not charge Yourself with any Sum of Money for the use of those Creditors, who have rejected the Companys Mediation and Protection; therefore, return my Letter to Mr Johnson, and the Money my People deposited in the Hands of the Companys Sheroff All this I fully observed, and the ninth of the above Month April, received both the said Letter, and the Madras and Porto Nova Pagodas together with the twelve Thousand Star Pagodas, I sent the 5th of that Month. In the former Part of this Letter, I have expressed my sentiments to you freely on the Subject of the Creditors — You are a Man of Justice & Lenity, and were you in my Situation would act just as I do, which is that That with this Letter I have sent You the Sum of Star Pagodas, twelve Thousand, and am to request Your sending the same together with the Sum somewhat less than Star Pagodas thirty eight Thousand which have been deposited in the Companys Treasury, since the 6th & 7 of the above Month and both which Sums together make that of forty nine Thousand seven hundred and fifty nine Pagodas twenty seven Fanams and eight Cash) to Mr Johnson that he may divide the same amongst the Creditors — to that Gentleman also You will be so good as to Deliver the inclosed Letter — True it is, when You desired me, some time ago, not to pay this Money, so soon that in consideration of my Promise to my Creditors, of paying them the same on the 5th of the above Month, I told you I could not wait, and altho' in Consequence of my said promise, when the 12000 Star Pagodas on Part of the above Money was

Returned

Fort St. George the 16th May 1770

returned, together with the Porto Nova and Madras Pagodas intended for my Seapoys, I ought to have sent them back again, that Instant, still however as you had desired me to wait for a few Days, in Expectation of the Arrival of Mr Vansittart &c.a Gentlemen, agreable to that Advice I have waited till the End of April, As those Gentlemen, however, are not yet come, and out of my Fear to the Company of the 1st of May, the sum of one lack and fifty thousand Pagodas were paid the 26 and fifty thousand more the 30th of the preceding Month, together with four thousand Pagodas, on Account of the Poonamaley Hill. I do not think it proper to delay any further the Payment of the Fredoon Interest Money. Indeed why should I to no Purpose let the same increase on me? Be so good, therefore not to throw any Obstacle in the sending the same to Mr Johnson. Out of my Friendship and openness of Heart may indeed through necessity, I have mentioned all these Matters, You will therefore excuse it.

What can I say more?

Translate of a Letter from the Nabob to Mr Johnson enclosed in the above

Dated 5th April 1770.

I have sent the sum of forty nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty one Pagodas, twenty seven Fanams and eight Cash to be divided amongst the Creditors. Viz.t The Sum of four thousand & twenty five Pagodas, eighteen Fanams and eight Cash on Account of the odd Balances, on the Principal and that of forty five thousand, seven hundred and twenty six Pagodas

and

Fort St George 21st May 1770

and nine Fanams on Account of three Months Inter-
from the 1st January to the 31st March 1770

What can I say more?

To which the following Reply is now sent him

To the Nabob

Dated 21st May 1770

So much time has been necessarily employed
(in the intervals of more urgent Business) in translating
your Excellency's very very long Letter of the 3d Instant that
I have not had the translation till with these three or
four Days. Having also been honored with another
Letter from my own Excellency dated the 12th of this Month
relative to the same Subject, I beg Leave to reply to them
both at once. In your last mentioned Letter you are
pleased to say, - it is much to be wished that the time which
has been spent in this Business had been employed in a
correspondence for the Protection of the Carnatic - I derive
infinite Satisfaction from this Passage, in the Hope that
your Excellency perceiving the necessity have at length
adopted that recommendation which the Committee so
often and so pressingly urged to you throughout the course
of many Months spent in disagreable Altercations in
on the Part of your Excellency were Voluntary, but pro-
ceeded from Necessity on the Part of the Committee, who
have been guilty of no other Crime towards your Excellen-
cy that I know of but the Crime of faithfully executing the
Orders of their Superiors, in earnestly requesting you to reim-
burse the Company the Sums they had expended on your
Account, with which now at length you descended to comply
and had your Excellency listened to the Committee's cordial

Advice

Fort St George 25th May 1770.

Advice and done so at first, which was in your own Option, not being as we are accountable to Superiors, many Months spent in Vexatious Litigations might have been profitably employed in the public Service even now and for some time past the Committee have not ceased to urge you to a Declaration of your Sentiments on the present State of Affairs that Measures suitable thereto might be taken in Conjunction with you, none thelefs we still remain in Suspence. —

That I may convince your Excellency of my inclination to avoid Controversy I shall say no more in Reply to your abovementioned Letter than is absolutely necessary for my Justification it was for that Purpose, and no other, that my Letter of the 6th of April was written. The fact is that some of your Creditors have threatened to sue me and the Committee if they can by Prosecutions at Law, for having been instrumental in prevailing on your Excellency to pay the Company in preference to them. The manner in which you put a Sum of Money in my Hands before I knew for what Purpose it was intended, and declaring it to be for their use, might have subjected me to some disadvantages in their intended Attacks, had it not appeared by a full and clear Declaration, how and in what manner, that Money came into my Hands, which being done those Creditors may now make what use they can of it I took no Notice in my said Letter of the transactions between your Excellency's Servants and mine, because they were the Transactions of Servants only, and I am sorry it should have caused Your

Excellency

Fort St George 21st May 1770

Excellency to employ so much time on a Matter of so little Consequence. all I know of the Matter is that Forte Nove and Madras Pagodas were sent to me by your Excellency as a Deposite and were accordingly deposited by my Consent, Order and approbation into the Hands of the Companys Shroff: from that Moment I became answerable for them: and they ought not therefore to have been taken out of his Hands without my Knowledge and Consent. But they were taken out of his Hands without my Knowledge and Consent by your Servants that I was displeased with the Shroff and with my Servants for suffering it is certain; and to rectify their Error they may possibly have run or sent too hastily after your Servants who carried it away, and all I can say is, that if they behaved in any Respect improperly I am sorry for it, and I will reprimand them, I hope your Excellency will do the same by your Servants, who are more faulty as they were the Cause. The necessity of finishing the Dispatches for Europe had obliged me to avoid frequent interruptions, to shut myself up for a short time with the Secretary and I accordingly did so leaving orders that whoever should come to speak with me should wait or come again, whilst I was so engaged your Servant came and was told the Cause that I could not immediately be spoken with, but being impatient informed my Dubash of his Business, he knew not with what intention you had sent me Porto Nove & Madras Pagodas, and did not conceive that there could have been any Objection to the exchanging them for others, and therefore complied with the Desire of your Servant

But

But your Servant probably knew your Intention and should not have taken that Advantage of mirth from this trifling Circumstance your Excellency takes Occasion to say "that as you are our Guest it is therefore incumbent on us to pay Attention both to your Honor and Reputation" as if Honor and Reputation which should be founded on the solid Basis of a Rock could be shaken, like a Straw, by every Breath of Wind. If your Excellency will be pleased according to the Company's Recommendation to lend a favorable Ear to the Advice of their representatives, I will take upon me to assure Your Excellency that your Honor your Reputation, and Your Interest too, shall claim their constant attention whether you be absent or whether you be present, as their Guest. It is certain that the Laws of Hospitality enjoin great Attention from the Host to the Guest, protection, respect and every Convenience the Family affords should be given, in all which I hope we have not been deficient. There are some attentions due also from the Guest to the Host and should discord arize on the Family it would be a kind Office on the Guest to mediate a reconcilement. I shall only therefore observe that if the Company's House you are their Guest and their Inhabitors their Family

In respect to all that your Excellency hath said about your Creditors, who have sought the Company's Mediation and your Creditors who have rejected it. The Plain State of the case is this. Your Excellency in a Letter from Nabob Umdetul Omrah to your Creditors proposed paying all of them the

Interest

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Interest which should become Due to them until you
should have paid off what was due to the Company
and thereto pay them the Principle due to them also
this Letter was communicated to them through the
means of the Governor and Council, and through the
same Means an Answer was returned to you by
which Answer some of your Creditors refused to
accept of those terms, and the same Creditors have refus
to accept of the Companys Mediation upon the terms
proposed to them, some others of your Creditors have accepte
ed of that Mediation, and some have neither accepted
nor rejected it. When the Committee had settled with
your Excellency concerning the discharge of the Debt due
to the Company, they requested that you would pay the
Interest which should become Due to those Creditors
who had accepted of the Company's Mediation; Your
Excellency some time insisted on Paying all; the Commit
tee had no Power to negociate for any but those who
had desired they would, and this it what the Committee
has permitted in uniformity from the beginning to this
time; nevertheless your Excellency will still urge us to
intermeddle in the Concerns of those of your Creditors
who have refused us the Power of interfering therein
this is most extraordinary, it is true we have said
your Money is your own, and you may dispose of
it as you please, and I say so still, but it does not
follow from thence that I am obliged to pass that
Money thro' my Hands, or that it should be passed
by my Means into the Hands of any other Person for
the Use of those Creditors who have refused to consent

That

that I should do so, for I might thereby be entangled in difficulties, all that I have to do in the Matter is to act for those Creditors who have desired that I will act for them, if your Excellency will not pay them without answering Conditions which I have no Power to comply with, I cannot help it, your money is your own, and the Agreement you made with the Committee is of no use. With your Letter of the 1st May you mention to have sent me the Sum of twelve Thousand Star Pagodas, I did not receive that Money, I desired your Servant who brought it to make my Compliments to you and to say that I wished first to see the Translation of your Letter, I suppose therefore that he carried it back to you. You are pleased to say also in the same Letter that the Sum of some what less than Star Pagodas thirty eight thousand have been deposited in the Company's Treasury, since the 6th and 7th of April last. The Case is this as I understand. When your Servants without my knowledge or consent took out of the Hands of the Company's Shroff the Sorto Novo, Madras &c. Pagodas, which had been deposited there with my Knowledge & Consent and with which I was chargeable as aforesaid; they left as I have been since informed, in the Hands of the same Shroff without my Knowledge or Consent, the Sum of thirty eight thousand Star Pagodas or thereabouts, which have now been deposited in the Company's Treasury, of which I have never taken Charge, and for which I am not answerable, that Money possibly may still be in the Hands of the Shroff but if so, it is at your Excellency's risque and disposal, and I beg the Favor that you will excuse

me

Fort St. George 29th May 1770

me from taking any Charge of or intermedling with it, on the Conditions you mention. I beg also that your Excellency will do me the Favor to excuse me from delivering your Letter to Mr. Johnstone, which I therefore take the Liberty to return. It gives me great Concern that I have been obliged to write so much on this Subject in order to place my Conduct in a clear Light — I hope the Correspondence on this Subject will end here. I beg and entreat that it may and that you will do me the Justice to believe that I am most heartily disposed to bury all past Altercations in eternal Oblivion and to co-operate with you with Head and Heart for the Prosperity of the Company and the Farnatic which I consider as one. ———

Tuesday 29th May 1770

At a Committee Present
Josias Du Pre Esqr Governor. President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

The President acquaints the Committee that Hyder Ally's Vaquil Mahomed Usmaun had delivered to him a Copy of a Letter to him from his Master, as also of two Papers containing the Terms of a Treaty proposed by Hyder Ally to be entered into with the Presidency of Bombay which having been translated are read as follows. ———

Letter from Hyder to his Vaquil on the Subject of the Bombay Affairs

From Hyder Ally Cawn to Mahomed Usmaun

Messrs. Church and Sibbald came here on the Part of the Gentlemen of Bombay to settle matters and to procure the release of the Officers and Soldiers belonging to that Place. Accordingly after some Conversations on the Subject of ———

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of Friendship and regard and Negotiations also concerning a Treaty (conformable to the Drafts hereunto the dent) the Wife of the said Officers and Soldiers were sent to Bombay, on the Promise of Mess.rs Church and Sibbald that they were in lieu of the said Officers and Soldiers to remain as Hostages till they had procured from the Gentlemen of that Place a Treaty on the Part of the Company which done they were to take Leave and go — Besides obtaining the Release of the above People they have received from the Circars Sandal Wood, and Pepper also, notwithstanding which they now are raising various groundless Disputes saying that they cannot send for a Treaty that the Circars People would receive again the Sandal Wood and Pepper, and that they desire Leave to go. I have therefore enclosed to you the Drafts of the Treaty which it was agreed with the above two Gentlemen on the Month of January last to give and receive on the Part of the Company, and the Circars and which I also committed to Paper — I am urging to these Gentlemen to give and receive from me Treaties on the same Footing as had been given to & received from the Governor and Council of Madras, but it is all to no Purpose, what they say is that the Circars Districts and those of Madras are joined together, for which Reason it was that those Gentlemen gave and received from me a Treaty. But why should they give one. The Company every Year receive from the Circars Country Sandal Wood, Pepper, Rice &c Articles to the Amount of Lacks, and there dispute the giving me a Treaty, tending to our mutual Advantage It is Mr Sibbald however who is the Cause of all these groundless Disputes, it was that Gentleman before also who

residing

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residing at Onore, was the Cause of the Rupture, and he is now thinking of the same. The Governor of Bombay and Mr Lloyd are desirous that there should ever be a strong Friendship and lasting Union between Bombay and my Govar, but Mr Sibbald wants to puzzle Matters and is refractory. You will acquaint the Governor therefore, very particularly of all these Matters and Substance of the Draft transmitted to You, and get an order from him to Mr Sibbald, purposing his not raizing groundless Disputes, and His sending for a Treaty, from the Gentlemen of Bombay. You will also ask the Governor, that in the Draft of the Treaty which I have desired, and am still desiring, to be given me, on the Part of the Bombay Presidency what Difficulty and what hard Ships are there therein, that Mr Sibbald should dispute in this manner? I desire him and the Council likewise to reflect well on both the Draughts, and write to the Governor and Council of Bombay, enclosing Copies of the said Draughts and sending for a treaty signed by the latter Gentlemen, which procured You will further desire they will send the same to me, when I shall give them also a Treaty agreable to the Draught inclosed. Mr Sibbal tells me to give him a Treaty from the Circars to the Gentlemen of Bombay, agreable to the abovementioned Draught. I had made out but disputes the sending for a treaty On the Part of those Gentlemen — You will acquaint the Governor & Council of every Circumstance of all this

What can I say more? —

Draught of an Agreement to be given by the Company at Bombay to Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Behauder — Dated 15th January 1770.

A perpetual Alliance and Peace with

Regard

The terms of Treaty proposed by Hyder ally to be entered into with Bombay. —

Port St George 29th May 1770

Regard to the Country of Nagar Serangapatam &c having been settled between Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Behauder and the Council Board of Bombay, a Treaty has been given under the Seal & Sign of the said Board as follows ——

1st

If any Body acts an Enemys Part against the said Nabob, a Sardar of Distinction with a proper Army consisting of 6 to 8 Cos. Sepoys and Guns from the Company at Bombay shall be sent to join the said Nabob and fight the Enemy. Should any body act as an enemy against the said Company the Nabob on his Part, shou'd send a Sardar of Distinction with a proper Army to join the Company and fight the Enemy, if a Peace is concluded with such Enemy, it is to be done by joint and unanimous Consent of the said Nabob and Company. ——

2d

If the said Nabob should request of the Company to send their Force to his Assistance the Nabob should pay for their Expence at the Rate of 15 Rupees for each Soldier p.r Month & 7½ Rupees p.r each Seapoy p.r Ditto and with Regard to the Sardars and Commandants, what ever the Company may think proper to settle the same shall be paid accordingly ——

3d

If the Company request of the said Nabob to send his Force for their Assistance, the Company are to pay for their Expence at the Rate of 15 Rupees p.r each Horse p.r Month and 7½ Rupees p.r each Seapoy p.r Ditto and with Regard to the Sardars and Commandants whatever the said Nabob may think proper to settle and write about it the same shall be paid accordingly

4th

The said Nabob is to sell the Company Sandal Wood and Pepper out of the Districts of his Circar,

The

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The Company on their Part should give the Nabob on Ex-
of the Amount thereof Guns Firelocks Salt Petre Lead and
Gun Powder.

If The Nabob should permit the Company
Resident to reside in the Port of Onore to carry on Trade
according to the Usual Customs ——

Draught of an Agreement to be given by Nabob Hyder Ally
Cawn to the Company at Bombay Dated 15th Jany 1770 —

A Perpetual Alliance and Peace with
Regard to the Company belonging to the Port of Bombay
having been settled between the Governor and Council of
Bombay and myself, a Treaty has been given under my
Seal as follows. ——

1st If any Body acts an Enemys Part against
the Company a Sardar of Distinction with a proper Army
shall be sent by myself to join the Company and fight the
Enemy. Should any Body act as an Enemy against myself
the said Company are on their Part to send a Sardar of Dis-
tinction with a proper Army, consisting of Soldiers, Sepoys
and Guns that they may join me and fight the Enemy
If a Peace is to be concluded with the Enemy it should be
done by joint and an unanimous Consent of myself and
the Company. ——

2. If I should request of the Company to send
their Force to my Assistance I shall pay for their Expence
at 15 Rupees p each Soldier p Month and 7½ Rupees p Sepoy
p Month, and with Regard to the Sardars & Commandants
whatever the Company may think proper to settle the
same shall be paid accordingly ——

H

Fort St. George 29th May 1770

3d If the Company request of me to send my Force to their Assistance, They should pay for their Expence at 15 Rupees pr. each Horse pr. Month and 7½ Rupees pr. Each Sepoy and with Regard to the Sardars & Commandants whatever I may think Proper to settle and advise them they should pay it accordingly ——

4th I shall give Permission to the Company's Factors to have a Factory in the Port of Onore and to buy and sell Merchandizes as Usual. I shall also give Permission to bring Stone Wood and Straw ——

5th I shall also give Permission to the Company for to buy the whole Pepper and Sandal Wood, which may be in the Country of Canara and Betcala; and with Regard to the Price, I shall give Orders, according to the usual Agreement. The Company on their Part should supply my Circar with Guns, Firelocks, Salt Petre, Lead and Gun Powder in lieu of the Amount of the said Sandal Wood and Pepper ——

6th With Regard to the Rice that the Company may carry out of the Districts belonging to the Port of Mangolore &c. Sea Ports Towards Bombay & Tellicherry it shall be freed according to the Usual Custom ——

7th The English have Liberty to carry on their Trade freely in the Sea Ports lying towards Malabar belonging to my Circar and to pay 1½ Rupee as Custom on the Goods amounting to 100 Rupees and whatever Goods may remain unsold, they should be shown to the Amuldar at the Sea Gate and carry them out without paying Customs — With Regard to the Silver & Gold they shall be freed from Customs — The Goods which

may

may be landed by the Company for their own Consumption
shall also be free from the Demand of the Customs ——

5th I shall give Orders to the Rajahs of Baltky
to supply the Company with Pepper they paying for the same ——

6th I shall give Permission to the Company
that their Ships may have free egress and regress in all
Sea Ports belonging to my Circar. ——

10th If the English Ships large and small
should run a shore in my Sea Ports by Reason of Storms
and other Accidents, in which Case the Talookdars and
Killadars in my Circar should yield their Assistance to
them, that the Company may get the Cargo of the said
Ship safe in their Hands ——

11th In Case of any disputes arising between
the Servants of the English Factory and the Servants of my
Circar, and if the English Servants be found Guilty, they
shall be sent to the Company's Factor to be punished.
Should any of my Servants Quarrel with the Company's
Servants, They should on their Part send them on the
same Manner to the Killadars and Talookdars of
my Circar. ——

Observations thereon

With Respect to the terms of the Treaty propo
sed between Hyder Ally, and the Presidency of Bombay the
Committee think it unnecessary to make any remarks
thereon since these Matters were by the late Treaty of Peace
referred to be adjusted with Bombay — It is only ne-
-cessary to observe that as the release of the Prisoners was
an express Article of the Treaty without any Conditions
whatever Hyder Ally had no right to expect that Hostages
Churchs and Sibbals should remain in his Hands as
Hostages

Hostages in lieu of the said Prisoners, until the Gentlemen at Bombay should confirm and ratify a Treaty with him ——

ca of the
ber of French
ut to the
nds. ——

The President acquaints the Board that having heard reports of some French Ships being at the Cape with a number of Troops on board for the Islands he had this Morning desired the Secretary to go to Capt Purvis of the Valentine who is confined by sickness to attend from whom all the particulars of the above Intelligence That the Account given by Captain Purvis is as follows That the Duc de Choiseul, a sixty four Gun Ship with five Transports were at the Cape at the same Time with the Valentine in March last, that two other Transports had been at the Cape and had gone on to the Islands — Captain Purvis says that he received a Letter from a Dutch Man at the Cape which he sent to the Court of Directors in which it is said that the whole number of Military on board the said seven Ships amounted to about 2000 and from the number of Men he saw at times landed at the Cape for refreshment he thought they exceeded that Number. That a Party was generally landed in the Morn and reimbarked in the Evening, that it was currently and confidently reported that the French were entertaining and disciplining a number of Coffreys at Madagascar That the French Ships were providing as large quantities of fresh Provisions as they could take on board. ——

derations in
quence of the
Intelligence

From the present distressed Situation of the French in India, We do not apprehend any attempts from them at present, Nevertheless as these Preparations must have India for their Object every possible precaution

onp

Fort St. George 29th. May 1770

on our Part ought to be taken to counteract them —

Measures nec[illegible] sary to be taken

The first Step to be taken should be to see that all the Garrisons are in a proper state of Defence and that they are sufficiently furnished with Provisions and Stores —

That a number of Troops should be in readiness to take the Field at a Moments warning since the least delay may give the French an Opportunity of establishing themselves and of forming Connections with the Country Powers, who will not be so ready to afford them assistance when they see us ready to oppose their first attempts — To enable us to do this it is necessary that the Sepoy Battalions should be compleated to the former Establishment of 1000 Men each and that a sufficient number of draught and Carriage Bullocks to be kept in readiness — The first we fear will meet with the most strenuous Opposition from the Nabob from the urgent manner in which he presses their Reduction and the latter we cannot procure without his Assistance — Had we the Jaguire in our hands, means might be found by proper management with the Renters of the Country to have always ready a sufficient number of Cattle, as well for victualling as for the Carriage of Stores, but while the Country remains in the Nabobs hands, we cannot avail ourselves of those Advantages, which we might derive from it under the Company's own management —

At the Time that the above Intelligence makes it necessary for us to guard against the Designs of the French, it is an additional Argument of the necessity of our coming to an immediate determination

Reflections on the necessity of coming to some determination with Regard to the Measures to be taken with Hyder Ally and the Marattas —

on

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on the part we ought to take with regard to the Marattas and Hyder Ally, and must have considerable Weight in our Resolutions on that Subject.

We had hopes that the Nabob's answer to the President's Letter of the 15th Instant have given us his Sentiments on the Measures to be taken, but we have too much reason to fear that he will neither decide with us on any we can propose, nor co-operate with us heartily and openly on any other. The Maratt[as] has must be by this time in all probability determined to return to Poonah, or to remain the whole year in the Mysore Country. Hyder Ally who hath waited with greater Patience than we could have expected for an Answer to his Demand will be led to conclude that we have hitherto only endeavoured to amuse him, and that we have no Intention to afford him any Assistance which will naturally lead him to seek for Aid elsewhere An Invitation from him will certainly hasten the Arrival of the French on Indostan and nothing can tend to favor the reestablishment of their Affairs so much as an Alliance with him, and nothing can be produc-tive of more alarming Consequences to the Carnatic than such an Event. It is therefore of the Utmost importance that we should by convincing Hyder Ally of the Advan-tages arising from the Company's Friendship prevent his seeking an Alliance from which we have so much to apprehend, and although we are sensible of the difficulties and Embarrassments attending any Plan we can adopt unless the Nabob can be brought to unite with us. Nevertheless the Safety not only of the Company but of his

Dominions

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Possessions depend upon our taking immediate Measures
to obviate the impending Danger as far as we are able by
countenancing and thereby supporting Hyder Ally &
shewing that we will not suffer him to be over powered
by the Morattas

As the Nabob has not to this Time returned
any Answer to the Presidents Letter of the 15th Instant upon
the Measures to be taken with Respect to Hyder Ally and the
Morattas altho he promised to return an Answer very soon

As above a Month has now elapsed since
the Receipt of Hyder Allys Letter and those from Messrs
Church and Sibbald, and as Hyder Allys Vaquils are very pres-
sing for some Reply, the Committee after well deliberating on the
Subjects and seeing the necessity of returning some answer propo-
sed Draughts of Letters be wrote to Hyder and Messrs Church & Sibbald
to be laid before the Board for their Approbation

A further Motive for our being prepared
against all Events is the Intelligence contained in Mr Wynch's
Letter entered in Appendix of Letters received No. 111. whereby
it appears that the Soubah instigated by Ibrahim Beg has
a Design of making an Attempt on the Circars, and altho' the
Season will not admit of such an Enterprize before December
or January, it is nevertheless necessary to be well prepared to
oppose any Attempts that may be made in that Quarter

It is therefore agreed that the Nabob be
Desired to give the Committee a Meeting in order to deliberate on
the following Points

Considerations to be proposed to the Nabob

First Considering the Advices respecting the
French, whether it may be advisable to take any Measures
for engaging Hyder Ally on our Interest, as that he may
not

Fort St George 29th May 1770.

not be engaged on their own which probably would be the most Dangerous Crisis to which the Carnatic could be reduced. —

Second Whether it is not advisable to recruit the Sepoy Battalions entertained by the Company on the Nabob's Account as well as the Jaguier Battalions and to their former Establishment

Third Whether it is not advisable for the Nabob to communicate to us a State of Cavalry and Sepoys entertained in his Service, their Nature of their Establishment in order to enable us to co operate with him effectually in any consistent Plan for the general Good. ——

Fourth To communicate to the Nabob our Apprehensions of the Designs forming by Hyder and Bey founded as well on our own Advices as on those which have been communicated to us from time to time by the Nabob to Derive his Opinion thereon, and to concert with him if he should shew any Disposition to concert with us the Measures to be taken in Consequence. ——

Jo: Du Pré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith.

Fort St. George 29th. May 1770

Dispatched the following Letter to Select Committee Fort William

To the Honble John Cartier Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen of the
Select Committee at Fort William

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to Select Committee at Fort William advising that the French are assembling a considerable force at the Islands.

By the Valentine which went at the Cape on March last, We learn that the Duc de Choiseul with five Transports from France were then there, that two other Transports had been at the Cape and were gone to the Islands, that the whole number of Military on board were said to be about 2000 with a General Officer. It was also confidently reported at the Cape that the French were incorporating a number of Coffreys at Madagascar with their Europeans.

Although we imagine that the above number of Military may be exaggerated. It is nevertheless certain that the French are collecting a considerable force at the Islands, and it is equally certain that their Object must be in a whenever they see a favorable Opportunity, and although we do not from their present distressed Situation in India apprehend any Enterprize from them this Year, yet we think it will not admit of a doubt but their Attempts whenever they happen will be sudden. We therefore think it necessary that every possible precaution be taken to obviate their Designs, and we shall not fail giving you the earliest Intelligence we may receive regarding them. —

We have nothing more to communicate to you regarding Madagascar than what we wrote you last. ——

We are

Fort St. George 6th June 1770

We are with the Utmost
Humble Duty &c &c
Your most Obedient Obliged Servt
Josiah Du Pré
&c. Committee

Fort St. George
29th May 1770

At a Committee Present

Josiah Du Pré Esqr Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

The Nabob having been requested to
give the Committee a Meeting appointed last Night for that
Purpose but some Affairs preventing his Receiving them
at the time appointed the Meeting was deferred till this
Morning when the Committee waited on the Nabob at his
House at Chepauk. ——

N.B. The President having applied to the Nabob on
Monday Evening to appoint the Meeting. On Tuesday
Morning the Young Nabob came to him in order to learn
what were the Points on which the Committee meant to
deliberate. The President informed him, that as the Committee
he had really and truly no other object but the General
Good in View, he was glad of that Opportunity of giving
the Nabob a previous intimation of the Subject, he then
informed the Young Nabob of the four Points proposed in
the Committees Minutes of the 29th May, and begged that
he would communicate them to the Nabob, requesting
that he would revolve them in his Mind that we might
with Cordiality and unanimity concert the best Measures for
the general Good. ——

At this Meeting the President opened the
Conference

Fort St George 6th June 1770

Purport of Conference with the Nabob on the Advices received & regarding the French and the Measures to be taken.

Conference by informing the Nabob of the News or Intelligence received of the Forces said to be sent out this Year to the Indies. That from this and various other circumstances as it seemed more than probable the French had an Expedition in India, but when or where for remained Doubtful. That therefore prudence required that we should prepare to render their Plans abortive & that this was the principle Subject on which the Committee now proposed to consult him. The Nabob desired to know what occurred to the Committee — The President proceeded — That in Respect to any Plans of Operations which occurred could only be very general, that is to say that if the French should not bring a very great Superiority onto the Field it would be best to meet them there, but that if they should have such a Superiority as should make it rash to hazard a Battle, in that Case our Capital Points of Defence should be Madrass Vellour and Trichinopoly That in either Case it seemed necessary that good Stores of Provisions should be laid up in these Places as well as in the other Principal Forts —

That the first Point the Committee had to propose to his Consideration was whether it were not expedient that the Sepoy Battalions reduced after the Peace to about seven hundred Rank and File should be recruited and completed to the number of one thousand each as they were originally — Pausing for a Reply the Nabob desired to hear first all the Committee had to propose The President therefore proceeded. That it seemed proper to the Committee that We should know what Troops the Nabob could furnish besides those which were paid by the Company —

That —

That another very material Point to be now considered was whether an Alliance between the French and Hyder Ally could by any means in our Power be prevented, for as his junction with them would probably be more dangerous to the Carnatic than all the other Forces they could bring without him, if such a danger could be averted, the Committee thought it should not be neglected, that this added to the many Arguments and reasons urged in former Conferences and the necessity they were under of writing to Hyder Ally as well as to Meer Mahomed Yoosoph and Sibbald had induced the Committee to prepare Draughts of Letters to them, which they communicated and desired to have the Nabobs Sentiments ——

NB To this Time the Nabob has returned no Answer to the President's Letter of the 15th May as settled in Council the 18th and entered in the Diary of these Proceedings ——

In Respect to the Measures to be taken with Hyder Ally, the Nabob replied that his Sentiments would appear in a Letter which he should write to the President in a Day or two. To the Proposition of procuring the Sepoy Battalions and giving us a State of the Troops he could furnish, he said he would undertake to join to the Force we had, three Battalions amounting to three thousand good Seapoys well disciplined, cloathed and Officered by Europeans. Also two thousand Horse that the whole are now and shall be punctually paid so long as the Country remain in tranquillity, but that after the French shall have taken the Field he can no longer undertake for their Payment as he has no means but the Revenue of the Country which will then become

Precarious

Fort St George 6th June 1770

Precarious That in Respect to Stores of Provisions either for our Army in the Field or for the Garrisons, he desired to know the number of Troops to be supplied on either Case, and he would undertake whilst the Country remained in Peace to lay up whatever should be requisite, but after the commencement of Hostilities he could not promise for any thing. The Nabob then desired to know whether the Company would take upon them the Defence of Vellore Trichinopoly and any other Forts, and what Garrisons they proposed for them, and what Forces for the Field, to which the Committee replied that they could not form any proportions until they knew what the whole Force to be under the Company's Command should amount to, that now upon the Information received from him, they would form a disposition, and communicate the same to him, as well as a Calculation of Provisions necessary to be laid up. That there was another Difficulty to which some Remedy should be applied, which was the obtaining good draught and Carriage Bullocks, in case our Army should take the Field, that the Method hitherto Practised of hiring them from the Country People, wherever they could be found in the Moment of Service and discharging them again when that particular Service was over retarded the Operations as such Cattle were not able to perform the Service they might do were they properly trained, fed and held in readiness. To which the Nabob replied that he would undertake very shortly to furnish the Company with two thousand Bullocks to be thus trained and held in readiness, but that it must be at the Company's Expence for he could not take it upon him. The Committee then communicated to the Nabob their Apprehensions

of

Fort St George 6th June 1770.

of Designs forming in the Soubahs Court against the Europeans
The Nabob expressed the same Opinion, but the Committee
considering that what had already passed in this Confe-
rence had probably laid the Foundation for many more
when the subject of the Soubah might be resumed as occa-
sion should require proceeded no further at this Time.
The Committee request that the General will prepare a Plan for
the Disposition of the Troops stating the numbers that will be
necessary to be left in the principal Garrisons, in case we sh.
be obliged to take the Field, and what Numbers will then
compose the Army in the Field, also another Plan for the
Distribution of the Troops in case We should not be able
to keep the Field.

Rd: Pl. Bt
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith

187 Fort St. George 12th June 1770

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr Governor President

Warren Hastings Joseph Smith —

Tuesday 12 June.

Read a Letter from the Nabob dated the 7th and received the 8th Instant, being his answer to the Presidents Letter of the 15th May

Letter from the Nabob on the subject of the Sums to be taken

Hitherto the correspondence with the Nabob in writing has been full and explicit upon every subject, this the Committee thought the more necessary in order that our conduct might appear from that correspondence in which the Nabob had every Opportunity of offering whatever he might have to urge against it and the Court of Directors be enabled to judge of the Propriety or Impropriety thereof from the correspondence itself and not from our Representations which might be thought partial. There is however a great inconvenience attending it since the very nature of such litigations must be continually encreasing, and employ more time than can be spared from the multiplicity of Business with which the Government is now charged, and as the Subjects in the foregoing Letter from the Nabob have been amply discussed and faithfully recorded in our Minutes of 10 May. ——

Observations to be made thereon for the information of the Court of Directors. Remarks on two Passages to be made to the Nabob ——

"It is agreed that Remarks be made on the said Letter for the information of the Court of Directors, but that no answer to the Nabob a full reply be waved, and that Notice be taken of only two Passages in the said Letter the One being that wherein the

Offers

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Offers made by the Marratta Vaquil are said to have been communicated by the Nabob, but which never were communicated, the other wherein it is asserted that the Committee declared that if they should at any time furnish Aid to Hyder without the Nabobs joining therein they would make it public that he had not joined, which Declaration they never did make. —

The Committee having very maturely deliberated on the contents of the Nabobs Letter having weighed all the Arguments and Objections pro & con and having also reconsidered the Letters to Hyder Ally Cawn and Mejr Thruch and Kibald as proposed in Committee the 29th May, and approved in Council the 2d Instant are of Opinion that the said Letters be sent accordingly. —

Jno Du Bré
Warren Hastings.
Joseph Smith

Fort St George 16th June 1770

At a Committee Present

Saturday the 16 June — Josias Du Pre. Esqr Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

Remarks on the Nabob Letter of 5th Inst. are now laid before the Committee and being conformable to the Sentiments of the Committee deliverd on delibera-ting on the said Letter in Committee the 12th Instant are now approved and confirmed, which Letter with the Remarks are as follows. ——

From the Nabob — Dated 7th Rec'd 8th June	Remarks
A. I have received your Lre of the 15th Ultimo. You tell me has always expressed his Opinion in the late Deliberations betn me and the Committee the	A. It is certain the Nabob ority of the Marattas, and of
Difficulties and Dangers that course he could not at the may attend every possible mea- same time suppose a superi- sure were fully and clearly laid ority in Ryder but we never open, as well as the Obligations understood so clearly as it now you were under, and the Conse- expressed that he thought there quencies of complying or not could be no Danger in a Seet- complying with them, the great- ing the Marrattas the Dangers Benefit that may be expected We apprehend from a Jetting from Germany, unanimity the Marattas are set forth in and mutual support, between our Minutes of the 10th May. me and the Company, and on the contrary the Dangers of a Separation of Interests or even the appearance of a Separation were	

D

were also fully explained, under
stood and assented to both by
myself and the Committee
and that finding the objections
to every possible Plan to be
many and great, and yet that
it was necessary to resolve on
something, you proposed to me
the substance of a Letter to be
written from Yourself and the
Gentlemen of Council to Messrs.
Church and Sibbald. All which
as well as the substance of the
said Letter I fully understood. It
is very true that I did assent to
the Superiority of the Marattas
and the ruin that would attend
the Carnatic in consequence of
assisting Hyder Ally Cawn, but I
never assented to the superiority
of the said Cawn, the assisting
of him, or the Danger of assisting
the Marattas.

PB Respecting the two last PB What is proposed in the
Sentences of your Letter to Messrs. Sabjects is also expressed in the
Church and Sibbald, which you came Minutes. Were I to
mention Viz. that you without all along declared our Opinions
suffer Hyder Ally Cawns Enemies and apprehensions of the danger
to prevail and that I consented of assisting Hyder, under
to this Declaration. Before are We of them that if it were
acquainted possible

acquainted you when this was possible to avoid it without incu
ser was mentioned by you at giving the imputation of a breach
our Meeting that the same of Faith, and thereby creating a
were not prosper, and I now fresh Quarrel and equal Danger
repeat it, my reasons for which We should by far prefer that Lett
er, he stands on no foundation The Letter proposed to be wrote does
and that his Enemies are in not add fresh strength to the
great Numbers, with whom Treaty but the contrary for the
therefore are my Friends to fight. Treaty simply stipulates that
The consequence of your entering mutual Aid should be given
into your former obligations in case the Country of either should
find (by what you say) has said be attacked, but the proposed
difficulties attending every prospective Letter promises Aid only in case
ble Measure. If therefore fresh there should be real Danger
Strength is given to that obliga of his sinking under the Enemys
tion, it will be just the same Superiority and in case the
as a fresh Burden upon our Safety of our own Affairs will
Shoulders (The result of a first allow it. ——
ing Ryder Esq Lawn will
certainly be the displeasure of the
Marattas whose Power every
one knows, in consequence of
which it was that in my Letter
of the 30th September 1768 to the
Field Deputies, a Copy of which
I enclosed to you the 11th of the
succeeding Month I expressed
my sentiments on that Subject
as I did likewise to the then
Governor & Council in my Letters

&c.

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of the 28th and 31st January & 4th of
February & 9th and 20th of March
1769 ——

6. It was owing to C . As we do not know whether
my not signing the Treaty the Nabob has entered into any
with Hyder Ally Cawn and Engagements with the Marattas
your writing to the Marattas or what has passed between them
writing of your Intention of sending neither can we judge what hopes they may
ing a trusty Person to him after have entertained of Assistance from
the Arrival of Mr Varnittart &c. welcome proposals et et have ever
Gentlemen that he did not come made to them in 1767 which were
to these Parts (notwithstanding never brought to any Conclusion
his staying in the Mysore and in 1768 when Mr Boone
Country upwards of five Months) was at Poonah other Proposals
thinking that he should meet were intended by way of amusing
with both the Friendship and him or suspending but Design of
Assistance of the English — joining Hyder, but they were
never made, and as it is well
known, and has often been men-
tioned in our Proceedings that a
Treaty was actually concluded
between Mundarow and the
Soubah to invade the Carnatic
and that Mundarow had actually
proceeded many days Marches
towards those Parts, when upon
receiving Advice that Lawrence
was in Arms against him
he suddenly returned and fortu-
nately for us was engaged all the

rest

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rest of the Season in opposing Sannoje in the North. These Circumstances considered upon what Grounds could Mahdajee expect our Assistance? The Letter wrote him in the Month of March N° 72 Country Correspondence mentioned by the Nabob was intended merely to avoid giving a refusal to his demand of Aid of Troops from us, and money from the Nabob We do not know of any other demands or Effort &c these we only know through the Nabob — From all these Circumstances it has all along been & still is our Opinion that the Marattas refrained from hostilities in the Carnatic not because the Nabob did not sign the Treaty with Hyder. Ally fawn, nor through any Favor or Friendship to the Nabob or the Carnatic for Favor and Friendship are Sentiments they are strangers to But because they had enough on their Hands in the Balagaut and because they feared that hostilities commenced against the Carnatic would hasten our Junction with

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with Ryots Ally —

D. You may remember D. the sum of what was
before Mr Bourchier depar- agreed at that Meeting was that
-ture for Europe how very anx we should at long as possible
-ious and uneasy that Gentle- avoid any declaration either on
-man, yourself and I were on favor of or against either Party,
Account of these Marattas in hopes that by temporizing
and how at my last interview and procrastination the season
with Mr Bourchier at the might elapse and the Maratta
Manat when he, yourself & obliged to return to Poonah
and Mr Hastings, Undertook without accomplishing their
Omrah, Mr James Bourchier Purpose —
and I were setting in a Room
of his Garden House mention
of the Assistance required
both from you and me by the
Maratta was made, when
after talking the Matter over
a great Deal it was agreed and
determined on, that his Raput
should have such Encouragee-
ment given him as to induce him
to think assistance would be ours
to his Master but in reality
that Assistance should be given
to no One, and whose the said
Maratta should express his
Displeasure at not receiving
the said Assistance, then to
tell him, that you had assisted
him

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him in the highest Degree
by not assisting Hyder Ally
Cawn. ——

E. I do not know who E. We are not desirous
has opposed the shewing of the of assisting him, on the contrary
Marratta Power that notwithstanding we are desirous of avoiding it
standing the abovementioned but as we must also avoid the
Determination, you should imputation of deserting from
now be desirous of assisting our Engagement. Our Declara-
the said Cawn. —— tion must be such as may
save us from that Reproach,
and yet leave the time and
Circumstances of our Assistance
doubtful ——

F. From the time that F. It is true the Nabob
I have been Governor of the has had but little respite how far
Carnatic there has never been the taking the Circars has been
so much respite, as to allow the cause of the late Misfortunes
me to attend to the putting the is not now a Point for us to de-
Country in a flourishing state termine. The Nabobs Debts are
The little Leisure that was afforded certainly great and burthensome
ed me was before the taking and We are sensible that his
of the Circars, when for that Circumstances are such as that
purpose Suspended Locks in make him avoid a War if possible
the Making of Tanks, Nullas Neither do we admire at or the
&c. and in Advances of Money for Hyder, unless it be in
to the Inhabitants, all which the last extremity to save him
however were lost and the from sinking under the
incessant Labor both of my Maratta Power. It is probable
Self and People rendered of no that by doing so the Fanatic
Effect ——

would

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Effect by the Company's Representation could feel the Resentment of the Natives laying their Hands on Marattas, but if we were not there Troops and by the consequential Disturbances in which may we think the Carnatic the Country was burnt Carnatic would never be free from the at any Rate Ord on the above Maratta ravages, so that we Difficulty The Settlement have only a Choice of two Evils have been reduced to by paying the Company's Money to the End of December 1769 are such as exist expression thought known to every one, besides all which are the Remainder of a part of the Expences of the Myson Operations and my Debt to my private Creditors. My Situation in short is by no means such as that I should advise the entering into a War, in which the assisting of Hyder Ally Cawn actually is. After the Marattas once bend their thoughts to War God knows how long it will last The waging War with them is no trifle, neither you nor me nor our Children now will be able to stand their Blows, and the Carnatic will be entirely Destroyed, who then would bring upon himself the ruin of his Country.

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Country.

G. — King. Aurung Zebe G. — We have formed more
was master of a vast Treasure Will project as that of routing
had three hundred thousand out the Marattas, for with an
Horse and for one and forty ourselves unequal to such an
Years erected himself to such Undertaking ——
out the Marattas from the
Deckan. Mahomed Shah
Abally also killed fifty thou
sand of their Horse. Men in
one days fight, and their whole
Army was plundered. Still
however the Marattas are
just as they were.

H. — By what you men H. — By no Means. He
tioned to me some time ago have not the Idea of a single
unless it be an Advantage
I perceive that you esteem the Advantage to chuse the least
a plurality of Flyers. Ally Cawn of two Evils. ——
as advantageous.

J. — The Maratta also J. — Are is the first Time
agreable to his Agreement and that Message and there Offers
former Messages for Assistance have been communicated. He
more than six Months since & President declares that he has
sent his Vaqueel a second time not since his Conception to the
to you and me, with Elephants Government conversed with the
Jewels and Presents, whose one for Nabob on public Affairs by the
Sage was that he would deliver means of any other interpre
up the Country below the Ghauts Station that is that of Mr Stracey
together with those Ghauts that and neither the President nor
he did not desire the Route of any of the Committee nor Mr.

the Stracey

the farmaun that after the Conquest of Mysore also he would establish the Zemindar to them before by the Nabob or there (whose right it is) on the any other Persons Government thereof, agreable to any to what the Governor & Council asked in a former Meeting with before approved of, that he would remain the Company's constant Friend and would give them in the Biddenoor Country whatever Districts adjacent to the English Sea Ports there, & Pepper and Sandal Wood as much as they might want All which the Message of the Vacquil I mentioned

Stracey recollect one Word of the Offers to have been communicated on the one hand soliciting Aid and on the other demanding Cowries (this was his Expression) for the Arrears of Chouts due from the Carnatic with Menaces of the worst Consequences if not paid. — At this Time were assure the Nabob neither mention nor intimated any thing like a Concession on the Part of the Marattas but represented the Style of their Demands to be as insolent and imperious as the Demands were extravagant

Kp. Now in case of ajusting Hyder Ally Cawn instead of our Hyder it will certainly be again reaping any Advantage, he will to him if it saves him from

Kp. If we should ajust

reap.

Stracey

reap great for them he will
Delay his Route to the Marattas
which he used to pay annually
and the Deccan &c. Country which
the Marattas have taken &
possession of will fall into his
Hands. —

Room, but it does not follow
that he will regain the Deccan
Country by it the most that
can be meant by or that can be
required of us, is to assist in
repelling the Enemy from
those Countries he possessed
at the time of concluding the
Treaty, but not to assist in
reconquering a Country lost
before We entered into that
Treaty. —

L. Should Hyder Ally fawn
even the same as the Marattas
engage for the Delivering up of
the Country below the Ghauts, to
gether with those Ghauts which
are the Doors of the Carnatic
and lead to the Peace and Quietness and Safety, or
if the People, even then it would
require Consideration. —

L. No certainly nei-
ther this nor any thing else
that Hyder Ally could offer
upon which we gave it as our
Opinion that the Danger
was greater from the Ma-
rattas because their Country
being

Mr. You mentioned to me that the Neighbourhood of the
Marattas was not good because whether the Carnatic
that their proper then native were in a greater Danger from
Country was at a Distance, when the Marattas or from Hyder
as the Payen Ghaut Country which is in the Hands of Hyder
Ally Cawn is near for which
Reason he would be afraid to
commence

Mr. That is not fairly
argument
a

commences a Quarrel with you being distant from the Carnatic
but his said Country shou'd it is not possible for us to do them
suffer. Now I say that is not any damage there and therefore
the case, for if it was, why did whenever it is the Convenience
not he for fear of the Ruin of of their Affairs to conduct to ca
his Country make Peace with which is always Cavalry into the
the Marattas? since it is the Carnatic either to levy a Sum
Custom every where to require from the Nabob or failing of
Place for the good and quiet of that plunder the Country, they
the Country. —— are not checked by any appre-
hension of Reprisals. Whereas
Hyder Ally possessing a valuable
Revenue on this Side the Ghauts
arising from an Open and well
cultivated Country, all that Re-
venue is at Risk whenever he
shall commit hostilities, a-
gainst us, from those Districts
that are accessible to us at the
Carnatic is to him and therefore
as we suppose he does not now
entertain a Thought of Conquest
on the Carnatic with his own
Strength but can never be worth
his while to expose himself to
all the Hazards of a War more
by for the Plunder he might
get which to him could never
amount to so much as he would
be in danger of losing by the Revenues

of

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of those Countries which are ex-
posed to be ravaged by our Troops
. The Argument thus used applies
very differently from the Man-
ner in which it is quoted by the
Nabob —

N. But what signifies N. Why certainly to
a Peace after one's Country has prevent it from falling into
been laid waste — I understand the Enemys Hands, as would
by the purport of your Letter — have been the Case in all pro-
that great Difficulties attend — bability of the Madura and
every possible Measure but still Tinnevelly Countries had not
it is ultimately necessary to — the Peace been concluded as it
determine on some one, I per: was with Hyder since the de-
ceive what your ultimate Intention of the Nabobs Troops
sure is by the Substance of the there had put Hyder's General
Letter you have agreed to write in Possession of many Forts
to Messrs Church & Sibbald and the Polygars favored and
assisted his Operations — A
Country laid waste may re-
cover itself after the Enemys
Retreat upon a Peace, but if
the strong Holds fall into his
Hands it may be necessary not
for to recover them —

O. I now however tell O. No doubt of it
you that the maintenance Peace with all the Powers of
of Friendship with the Mar. Indostan is certainly advan-
ratta is at all times advanta-tageous to the Affairs of this
geous to the Affairs of this Country and to the Company's
Country Trade

B

Country and the Company's Trade. Trade. But this Proposition
proves nothing without shewing
that such Race can be made
Faced consistently with other
Engagements and without
incurring equal or greater Danger

P. The first Opportunity P. What was the Opportunity
of shewing your Friendship to By joining or assisting them
them, when they were at the with a Force is here meant, for
Confines of the Carnatic is now We know of no other. —
gone.

2. The Situation of myself 2. How then could the Nabob
and Country is such as to put it have supported a War in favor
out of my Power to support a of and in conjunction with the
War with any one till that Marattas, who besides Troops of
the same is rendered unavoidable, demanded Money of him
able, for self preservation. the as he himself informed us. The
tranquillity of the Carnatic is real truth is as it stands simply
at all times essential to me, so in this Paragraph that it would
make it that I esteem the be difficult to support a War with
quiet of a day worth a penny any one. We agree entirely in
for therein likewise rests the the Conclusion, that it is best to
Benefit of the Company's trade wait the Arrival of the Com-
As Mandhoorow therefore is missioners and not to assist any
gone to his own Country, and the one at present but to put our own
arrival of M.r Vansittart, &c.r Affairs on a proper footing. —
Gentlemen is expected, the Nevertheless as We must return
proper ultimate Measures some answer to Hyder and to
not to assist any one at present Mess.rs Thomas and Sebbatt and
not quarrel with any one but We cannot refuse our Aid with-

exert, incurring

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exert Ourselves in putting our incurring the Consequences set
own Affairs on a proper footing forth hereinbefore, and in our
Minutes of the 10th of May we
Do not see what other answer
can be given thereon than and
as we have proposed —

R. Hyder Aly Cawn is the R. There is more strength
entire Friend of the French, and solidity in this Argument than
whose Prosperity he sincerely in any the Nabob has used and
wishes for. Some Years ago he upon first View it seems to overbalance
sent a Mussulman to Europe all that has been said in favor of
with a letter to their King, & assuring Hyder The Subjects of
Desiring him to send an Army sufficient importance to move
to raise disturbances in this Dissension. That Hyder sincere
Country, engaging to assist him by with the Prosperity of the
self with Money Provisions French, and that his Friendship
Vide the Particulars of which for them is entire and strong
you will find in my Letter are propositions by no means
of the 27th of July 1762 in answer admissible. Hyder is a Soldier
to Mr Pigot's Letter of the 21st of and a Statesman and has not a
the same Month. Last Year Mind framed even with a Capa
also when the said Cawn advanced city for Social Friendships, of
ced near to Pondicherry he Cause he will attach himself
sent a great many Jewels &c there, where his Interest points
-wise to the King, with the Hyder was an Officer in the My
same request as above and sore Army at the time the
the Intelligence which has Quarrel arose between the Nabob
been received of French Troops and Mysoreans about Trie
assembling at the Mauritius chiefly in the Year 1752 or
is said by every one to be on 1753. The French joined and
supported

Consequence

Consequence of his Desire. The supported the Mysoreans and
Opinion of his breaking with us as the Quarrel between them
the French, and being in Friendship Nabob and Mysoreans was
ship with you in Case of your not accommodated at the Siege
assisting him, to make master of Pondicherry it was natural
of supposition for his Friendship for Hyder to assist them, but by
to the French is very strong, the their total Ruin. The Nabob
time of taking Pondicherry he and English Company should
showed it in no small Degree grow too powerful. Thus for
should his Troops come down & was consistent with good Policy
Yours, still on his finding a Upon the same Principle, &
proper Opportunity he certainly should Hyder not obtain any
would go to the French in the Air from us, there can be little
same manner as the Subah Doubt, but that he would renew
who seperated himself from the his Connection and Alliance
English, Army and then fought with them, should they at any
with them. Hyders coming time bring on the Coast or into
exceeds all Description, and you India such a Force as might give
attend every one equally open reasonable hopes of their gaining
and honest with yourselves the superiority, but it is a great
but they are Enemies with the Question whether or not he
fear of Friendt. The Jealousy would raise if we were now to
of some of the Princes both of give him effectual Aid against
Indostan, and the Deckan, his Enemies. As a Politician
with regard to the Company's bound by no Ties but those of
Power I acquainted you of in Interest might be not reason
my Letter of 1st May last thus The English have been
the French in Connect them faithful to their engagements
selves with the whole of them and what is still better they have
and till that Connection is an established Strength and
fully great

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fully established will not shew great resources on Bengal
any Intention of breaking with The French have no resources
but from Europe. M.r Lally
landed with a Force very superior
to the English notwithstanding
which they were ruined for want
of Money and Means to pay
and subsist their Army. If
they should land again with
a superior Force, and the English
by means of their resources
can protract the War the French
must again be undone. Upon
this reasoning it seems proba-
ble that Hyder would prefer
the English Alliance. But if
should not now aid him, as
not aid him effectually; which
it is most probable we shall not
and cannot do, without the
Nabobs Concurrence. As we
said before we have not a doubt
of his joining the French. We
are sorry to say, those are
Arguments which should they
at any time really exist. We fear
might induce him to desert us
and join the French even if
we were now to assist him
effectually they are such that we
Suppose

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Suppose the French were to bring into India a respectable Force such as might seem to exceed or equal Ours, and should propose to Hyder an Alliance for the Conquest of the Carnatic, to be divided between them, and a Defensive Alliance against the Marattas and Soubah of the Decan, and suppose they were to add to their proposal a Treaty of Commerce on the Malabar Coast upon the very terms now offered by Hyder Ally to the Gentlemen of Bombay, that is to say that they should have the Preference of purchasing all the Pepper and Sandall Wood procurable in Hyder Allys Territories on that Coast, paying for the same in arms and Military Stores at stated Prices. Is it probable that Hyder Ally could resolve to reject such tempting Offers, carrying with them successful Appearances and mutual Advantage, which are the prevailing Inducements to Alliances and the strongest Ties by which the contracting Parties

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Parties can be bound to each other? Let us consider what considerations he could oppose to such luring Objects. The Alliance of the English. But what are the Advantages presented to him by this Alliance? Supposing We were to exert ourselves on his Favor in the utmost Degree to which the Treaty extends and further we never have nor never can entertain a thought of going; that is to say to assist him in expelling the Enemies who may attack him. Are such Grounds likely to counterbalance the advantageous Offers which we suppose may be made him by the French? If no balances at all it will probably be upon Doubt of success by on the French. Let us therefore further consider the Circumstances of the two Parties the English and the French form from hence some Conjecture of the Principles by which their Conduct may be directed and try to obtain from these Materials

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Materials and Plan of the Con-
clusion that he would probably
Draw. The Engineer already
enjoying valuable Professions
[illegible] Solicitous of obtaining
[illegible] on the Contrary the Lette
[illegible] Martial Spirit of all the Orders
[illegible] Home enjoyed a steady
[illegible] Deference of a Defensive System
It is certain that upon the
Principle of mere defence it may
sometimes be expedient to act
offensively and to strike at a
Distance by way of Prevention
to hazard boldly in time to re
-pulse accumulating Dangers
But are such Operations
suitable to the temper of the times
An Opinion seems unhappily
to be rivetted in the Minds of
almost all Men at home that
the Company's Servants abroad
Derive an Advantage by making
the Company war distant Wars
and Alliances with Indian
Princes, every operation there
fore which has not more de
-fence at home obviously for
its immediate Object will spread
the Alarm in England, the
Government

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Government will seem cause for censure, because they are the Operations of the Company's and not of the Government's Servants and because the Specie so Sum may be exposed to Danger. The Proprietors will tremble for the Dividend and Price of Stock, and Disapprobation must follow of Course In the Court of Directors alone the Company's Servants may rest a hope of justification, but even there the best Actions are sometimes seen through a deforming Medium. This is the true State of the English Affairs and the temper of the times at home and abroad and being such they must be bold Men indeed who will hazard those adventurous Strokes by which alone a State in some Cases may be saved, but which if they fail of Success can never admit of such clear & Demonstration as to leave no Room to doubt of the expediency or necessity. Successful Measures are generally approved, those which

which and unfortunate are as
generally condemned and every
Man could have planned better
We beg it to be clearly understood
We meannot to intimate what
Line We should take in such
Circumstances for we cannot
judge now what We or others
our Successors shall be then
We mean only to have their
tendency of the human Mind
and our Conclusion is that the
English Conduct would be guided
by prudential and cautious
reasoning for they have nothing
to gain and every thing to lose
Let us now turn to the French,
and gather from their Circumstances,
the Principles on which they
will act Their Residences at
present in India is a disadvan-
tageous one, We conceive it to
be demonstrable that the Profit
on their Trade cannot reimburse
their Expences and Revenue they
have none, They have nothing
therefore to lose, for to be expelled
from India would be more a
advantageous to them than to
remain always as they are, their

Conduct

Conduct therefore must be the
reverse of Ours for Prudence and
Caution would mean thereby
protracting a War, they therefore
must hazard Boldly and every
thing at every Stroke until they
shall have gained an Advan-
tageous and formidable Establishment.
A Conduct founded on such
Principles and so suitable to
the Conduct, genius and Views
of Hyder it is probable would
fix him in an Alliance with
the French in Preference to
that with us (NB. So much
the more ought our Conduct
to be prudent and cautious
because if we should be enabled
thereby to elude the Effect of
their first Efforts, it is not
probable the French will have
the same Means of continu-
ing the War that we May. We
say May because the foregoing
reasoning is founded on a sup-
position that We shall be
permitted and Bengal also
to lay by and keep at Hand in
reserve for the exigencies of War
but if that should not be the

Case

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Case, if we should still be urged to supply them, and convert every thing above our Current Expences. We shall be in a much worse Condition than the French, for upon the Commencement of Troubles Our Revenues will fail, and We shall receive little from Europe, whereas it is probable that the French having nothing to trust to in India will bring an ample Stock with them. It may be observed we have discussed this Subject with the utmost Candor and given all the weight We can in Favor of the Nabobs Opinion. It remains to be considered whether because these things are possible it were pardonable in us to make them necessary to Hyder. If We were to assist the Marattas, We have no Doubt but that he could purchase this Peace of them in this Case, or if We refuse Our Aid to him what inducement can there possibly remain for him to decline an Alliance with the French? And should We not be subject in that Case to the Charge of having broke our Engagements and thereby compelled him to take Refuge under

Fort St. George 16th June 1770

under the Banners of France? Even
the foregoing State it appears we
are entangled in a difficult Dilemma
if we assist Hyder we shall perhaps
support and strengthen the Power
that May become most dangerous
to us — if we assist the Marattas We
compel Hyder to the French Alliance
and if we do not assist him We
excite him to that Alliance What
Alternative then remains for us?
None that we see but still to hold
up the Appearances of attachment
to his Interest giving him Assurance
expectations of future Assistance
but subjecting it to contingencies
which may hereafter enable us
with better grace to decline it —

5. Considering all which I Say hold strongly of
what appears to me proper is to the Maratta Friendship. There
Say Hold Strongly of the Marattas no Friendship or faith on a
Friendship, for by the Alliance of Maratta, of this the Experience
so powerful a Man the whole of all Times bears ample Testimony
of the Princes both of Indostan and of particular instances can
and the Deckan will not be able add Weight to the Authority of
to shew their Enmity to you. & Agen a late one communicated
Every one knows how. Mons. Bussy by their Valor might be quoted, a
when he was in the Deckan few Months ago one of Mandanow's
shewed his Friendship and & Generals having compromised
regard to them, and it is the with the Chief of a District in the
Mysore
annat —

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utmost desire of the French at present to get them on their side. Increase therefore on learning your Assistance of Hyder Ally Cawn they should lose all hopes of you, their joining the French would not be in the least owing, and in that Case the supporting a War in this Country would be one of those things that are impossible. —

T. I observe what you mention T.
Unanimity &

mean in your Letter of the advan- tages which will attend our mutual Support and the appre- hensions of an Appearance even of a Separation of Interests & Yourself and the other Gentlemen of the Committee likewise acquain- ted me in an explicat Manner that in Case of my not joining in assisting of Hyder Ally Cawn the Company will send such assistance as far as they are able declaring publickly that I have not joined therein. From the Commencement of any Connexion with the Company, I have in every Concern been most inti- mately united with them.

Considering

Mysore Country for a Sum of Money not to plunder, thereby the stipulated Sum, granted his Troops of Safety and plundered it the next Day. —

The Nabob has mistaken us in this amazingly and indeed if we had made the Declaration here imputed to us. We should be inconsistent, after having said the Appearance of a Separation of Interest is dangerous, is it probable that We should deliberately declare that we will make that Separation public, should We be obliged to act without him. We have said that in such Case We think it will hardly be possible to conceal it. —

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Considering the Difficulties I
labor under (for one of the Condi-
tions of assistance is Ability)
I am under no Apprehension
of any Separation by my ac-
quainting my Friends of the
Particulars in a Concern which
is in itself foreign, and by which
a certain loss would accrue to
the Carnatic. My Obligations
indeed to the Company and their
Favor towards me are in such
Degree that the whole Univers
even cannot break either my
Friendship to them or theirs
to me, nor can there be any
Separation whatever between
us. Now that there is an ap-
proaching rupture between the
English and French this is the
time for Yours clearly distinguish-
ing between your Friends and
Enemies for the time of Adversity
is that in which the Regard of
Friends is shewn.

U. As I am the Company's
true Friend and esteem their
good or evil Fortune as my own
I never have nor by God's Blessing
ever will be behind hand in
assisting

U. From the whole Tenor
of this Paragraph as well as
from what passes in Conversation
on this Subject with the Nabob
at our last meeting, it is clear that
in

assisting them to the utmost of my ~~my~~ power in case the French should have
Power. An Instance of which and commences hostilities there
is that without desiring any Thing Nabob means to consider the
as long as by Gods Blessing my opposition of the English and
Country shall be exempted from French in India as a national
Disturbances I shall have ready War between them in which
for your Assistance a Body of the Carnatic as no otherwise
2000 good and steady Horse, and concerned there as a Consequence
3000 disciplined and serviceable resulting from his Friendship
Sepoys to whom I shall appoint to the Company and therefore
a proper Sardar and put them that whatever Aid of Troops he
under your Orders that they may in any Service they must be
exert themselves and do Duty at the Companys Expence, &
the same as those who are employed the War to be more
the Companys Service. This is natural the Reason is not
the third Time since the ~~&~~ just. The Company bear the
Commencement of my Friendship whole Charge of their Military
Ships with the Company that Establishment in Peace or in
a War of your Nation has ever War and the Nabob only bears
and as before so now both have the Surplus Charge of Batta
assisted and will assist them for such Troops as are employed
there was no Occasion for my ~~&~~ on his Service upon equal Terms
mentioning all these Particulars therefore the Company should
however as you made use of the defray only the Batta of such
Expressions of a Separation of Troops as he may furnish for
Interests, I therefore thought their Service But the whole
proper to mention a little of my proposition appears to us
Friendship and Union with the unequitable unless it were
Company. Should bad times possible for the Nabob to
as there no hopes of assistance establish a perpetual neutrality for

the

can

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can be had from others, or at
least without paying for it
and the Minds of neither will
be at Ease concerning it. As to
me while my Life lasts I am
the Friend of the Company and
the English Nation, and com-
pared with their constant
Friendship value neither my
own Loss or trouble nor the Ruin
of my Country. ——

W. Notwithstanding this
fore there will be no Crop in the
Country this Year from the 1st
of next Month to the End of
the Year still besides the assis-
tance of Troops as aforesaid I
will lay up for the Consump-
tion of your Army in whatever
Forts in the Country you may
point out, Grain, Bullocks
Sheep

the Carnatic and in that Case
we should certainly be much
stronger with the Company's
Forces alone in the Company's
Territories, than we should be with
all the Forces the Nabob can fur-
nish and pay, if the Defence of the
Carnatic rests also on us. If the
War be considered as a joint One
on the Part of the Company and
the Carnatic, the Expence should
be proportioned either to the
Number of Troops that each
shall furnish or by the Value
of the Territory and Revenue
possessed by each — But upon
this Subject it will be necessary
to enter into an Explanation
with the Nabob which is best
done Verbally —

W. Calculations shall be
made of all these Articles as
soon as possible.

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Sheep &c. whatever is to be met with in the Country, and I am to request you will be so obliging as to inform me from now how much Grain &c. will be necessary to lay up in each Fort that conformable thereto I may act. — In time of War even and during further Disturbances in the Country I shall not be behind hand in exerting myself to the utmost in furnishing of these things. —

X. There are seven Battallions of Sepoys kept up by the Nawab of the Company and three Battalions of my own together with 1000 Horse. The Company also have three Battallions of Sepoys in their Pay, the total therefore of Sepoys is 13000. As to the Soldiers you are well acquainted with the Number you have at present here and how many are expected from Europe in this Year. put all these down upon Paper and then acquaint me how many there of you propose for the Field and how many for the Protection of the Forts. The meaning of all which is

X. A Disposition of the Troops shall also be made, when we shall probably have Occasion to make further Remarks, at present We can only say that of the 2000 Horse the Nabob promises to furnish We place no dependance on any but those which are now disciplined and commanded by Captain Mathews in Number about 400. The rest if they be such as his Horse have always been are worse than nothing. they consume Money and Provision and do no Service The three Battallions of Sepoy are good being disciplined and

commanded

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is that the keeping under your Orders of three Battallions of Sepoys and 2000 good and disciplined Horse, the sending for 2000 Draught and Carriage Bullocks and the collecting together of other Bullocks Grain and Sheep are my Province, and that the Protection of the Forts by keeping therein Soldiers and Sepoys and the gathering together of Powder, and all other Military Stores come under Yours. My Reason for mentioning all which is that on the News of the Arrival of the French Forces (which God however forbid) We may have them nothing to think of.

What can I say more?

Draught of a Letter to the Nabob in answer to some Passages of the foregoing is now read and approved.

Resolved that the Minutes of the last Committee as well as the foregoing, also the Nabob's Letter the Remarks thereon, and the Draught of the Answer proposed to him be communicated to the Council.

Jno. Du Pre
Warren Hastings.
Joseph Smith.

Fort St. George 23 June 1770

At a Committee Present

Saturday 23 June

Josias Du Pre Esqr Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith

Pursuant to the Orders of the Court of Directors contained in the 20th Paragraph of their General Letter of the 3 January last, the Committee proceed to choose another Member in the Room of Mr Wynch who is absent and they now appoint Mr Ardley who takes his Seat accordingly.—

The President lays before the Committee a Letter from Captain Fletcher at Ongole, advising of his having received Intelligence that a French Vessel was arrived at Mootapillee in the Guntoor Circar with some Soldiers and Military Stores on Board for the Party with Zephyr and that he Captain Fletcher had dispatched a Person to obtain more particular Information.—

There is no Doubt but the French will suppo and strengthen the Party with Zephyr as much as possible as they are maintained without any Offence to them and they will we believe be always able to command their Services whenever they are in a Situation to commence Hostilities. It is therefore necessary from the above Intelligence as well as from the repeated Advices We have received of Ibrahim Beg alias Fazul Beg Cawns Designs on the Circars that we should be prepar to oppose with Vigor the very first Attempts that may be made on them, and as the principal Force Ibrahim Beg can bring into the Circars must consist of Horse; the Committee are of Opinion that it would be to no purpose to follow them with our Troops since they would in spite of our Efforts lay waste and destroy the Country.

And

And that it would in that Case be more advisable, instead of attempting to protect the Circars from their Ravages to leave a sufficient Garrison only in Mazulepatam & Ellour, and to march a respectable Force directly to Hyderabad. Such a Measure if practicable could not fail to oblige Ibrahim Beg to desist from his attempts and to return to the Protection of the Soubah

The Committee however do not adopt this as a Measure fixed and determined on, various Circumstances may arize to render it too hazardous, such as troubles or the appearance of troubles in the Carnatic. The Difficulties of providing and carrying with the Detachment sufficient Store of Provisions, the Circumstances the Soubah may be in at the time: What past. Madavarow and Jannojee may take Ko. for it is to be remarked that although a Detachment in 1768 did march towards Hyderabad and probably might without much difficulty have reached it, the Soubahs Forces were at that Time in the Mysore Country and there were none on the Side of the Circars to harrass our Detachment or intercept their Supplies. Nevertheless that we may be prepared for all Events to act wherever and in whatever manner the Case may require, It is resolved that a Detachment be held in readiness to march towards Palnaud, and for which purpose It is agreed that the Detachment sent from Vellore to Trichinapoly be ordered to return, which they may now do since we learn that Hussain Cawn Soor, and Toral Shaw have been removed from the Administration at Tanjour and the ancient Government hath been restored, and as the Rajah has discharged his last Years Peshcash to the Nabob, which we believe the March of that Detachment greatly accelerated. And it is agreed that General Smith be desired to prepare and lay before us a State of the Force that will be sufficient for such Expedition, together with the best

best Route by which they may proceed should we be obliged to undertake it, though we have great Reason to hope that our having a Detachment in readiness at or near Palmaud will deter Hossein Beg from entertaining any designs on the Circars.

Resolved also that the Nabob be made acquainted with the foregoing Plan with our Motives for the same, and that it be represented to him how necessary it is as well for his as the Company's interests that we should be prepared to oppose any Designs that the French by means of Zephero Baly may have formed in the Northward to shew a good Countenance in those parts in case Shamul Beg Cawn should bring a dangerous Force with him under the Pretence of settling the Combarnel Circar. It is also agreed that the foregoing Minutes be communicated to the Board.

Letters from the Nabob read as follows

From the Nabob dated Rec.d 13 June 1770

Inclosed I send for your perusal a Letter from Maudhoorow, which his Vacquel delivered to me

What can I say more?

From Maudhoorow to the Nabob.

Received by the Nabob the 8th June 1770

Thanks to the Almoghty that in these happy times an unexpected piece of good News though true has reached me — That Ramchunder Pashe, Muckojee Bonsleer and Meham Dajee Sindheer, who with 50000 brave Horse Men, and a Train of Artillery were sent to the spacious Country of Hindostan to settle the Districts thereof, and to punish the Disturbers, after effectually chastizing some of the said Disturbers near at hand who in the Parts of Dohoar, Bondecotah &c.a Countrys on that side where refractory

refractory and refused paying the Choute, marched towards the
Country of Duckhiea, the Residence of Mool Sing Saut who thro' exc
excessive Pride having forsaken the Paths of Obedience & Submiss
had chosen those of War and Disturbance and notwithstanding
my Letters advising him to return to the former Paths, utterly
regardless thereof with 30000 Horse under one Sumroo and
Monsieur Modoo, Europeans and forty two Pieces of Cannon
made himself ready for Battle. The favor and support of
the Almighty however are upon the Servants of my Creator. The
13 of April therefore about four in the afternoon, Muckhoojee
Hoolcar having the Right of my Army with his Troops Mehau-
Dejee Sindheer with his Warriors the Left and Ramchunders
Cashe the Center, the fire of Battle began raging at 3 oClock Mehara
and lasted till near four the next Morning such Showers of
Arrows, and Musket Balls prevailing all that time that not
a Fly could have escaped therefrom or an Ant remained in
safety therein: the fire of Artillery from the wicked was also very
great at last my Behaudeers girding on the Belt of Valor and
trusting to the Favor of the Almighty made a violent attack
in a Body upon the Enemy like Tigers upon a Herd of Deer
and with their Blood diffusing Swords quenched the fire of
trouble and disturbance; the Heads of my Enemies appearing
in the Streams of Blood which flowed like bubbles in those
of Water. Seven principal Sardars were sent to Hell by the Fire
of the Musquetry, six other Sardars wounded and one taken
Prisoner; besides whom a great many others were taken
Prisoners or cut to Pieces. The Enemy finding himself unable
to stand his Ground any longer took to his Heels and ran away.
As the favor of the Almighty is upon all his Creatures, it has
been given to me to taste these Fruits thereof. There were taken

from

Fort St George 23d June 1770

from the Enemy between five and six thousand Horses, 80
Elephants, thirty six Pieces of Cannon, and their Tags and
Noocaurras. May my Prayers and thanks to the
Almighty, the true giver of all Victories be accepted, and may
all my Friends have joy on the Occasion

What can I say more?

From the Nabob

Dated and received 19th June 1770

I some time ago sent for your information
a Letter I had received from Maudhoorow. His Hircarrahs
being prefsing for an answer I have committed to Paper what
occurred to me as proper for the same, and now enclose it to
you, requesting that you will be so obligeing as to make
whatever alterations therein you may think for the best and
that done that you will return it to me, when conformable
thereto a Letter shall be sent to him

What can I say more?

Draught of a Letter from the Nabob to Madaverow

Remarks

While I was in the utmost
Expectation of hearing of your
health and welfare I had the
Pleasure to receive your agree-
able Letter containing the News
of the great Victory gained by the
Sirdars of your Army over the
Jauts &c. in the Indostan Country
which gave me great Joy and
Satisfaction, you have been
endowed with good Fortune
from the Beginning and are so
brave

brave and valiant as to remove
all Calamities which have attend
-ed Your Government both in
private and public Differences
even in former Ages there will
scarcely be found one that has
done the like, whosoever is
attended with the Blessing of God
his Enemies will never prosper
in their Business in this World
but will meet with Misfortunes
[I also take the Liberty to advise
you of the good News of a fresh
Victory, which is that the Sardars
who you left in the Balagaut
gained a Victory over the Enemy
after your Departure and plun
dered a great many of the Enemies
Party. For the particular Accounts
of which I refer you to Your
Sardars all which is owing to
your good luck and bravery] your
deceased Father came twice into
the Mysore Country, at that time
the Rajah of Mysore instigated
him with an Offer of fifty Lacks
of Rupees to enter the Payenghaut
and to engage in a War with me
but he did not hearken to it, on
the Contrary during his abode
and

[ ] The whole Paragraph —
included in this Parenthesis had
better be omitted. It is not however
material. —

and the March of his Army
towards Colar &c. he was so kind
as to take care of the Villages of
Sautgudda &c. Places belonging
to me. I am always under a great
Obligation for his Favors. At this
time when you came to Mulwagel
I observed very fully by Sha
Sharawis Letter your favorable
Attention with Regard to the
Security of the Villages under
my Jurisdiction by giving Jaudars
&c. in the same manner as
your Father did. this made me
more and more thankful to
you and renewed the old friendship
between us concerning which I
lately addressed a Letter of thanks
to you but Sharharow writes me
that it has not reached your
hands besides which I addressed
many other Letters by People, and
as they have not yet returned it
made me think that those
Letters have not reached your
hands likewise, wherefore it gives
me great Concern that you are
not fully acquainted with my
Sentiments, however I am your
sincere Friend and Wellwisher

in

in every Respect and always heartily
wish for the Success of your Affairs
Sharharow writes me that you
was pleased to say, that the English
having accepted the Presents sent
by the Naick, and are in perfect
Union with him, and that they
may very likely send their
Assistance to him, this gave me
great Surprize that such Doubts
should take Place in your heart
a[while I and the Governor of
Madras remain your sincere
Friends] although it is reckoned
to be contrary to Custom to write
what had passed before yet I
think it necessary to relate them
at the time required which I hope
you will be so kind as to excuse
me The circumstances are these
that when the English sent a
considerable Army of their own
out of Regard to your Friendship
into the Myrore Country they were
in Expectation that you would
either attend to this affair your-
self or send your Troops to their
Assistance; for which Reason
Nagarow was sent to Poonah in
the height of the Monsoon but
no

a[ ] In lieu of the Words in
this Parenthesis it will be better to
say Since the Presents sent and
received were merely complimen-
tary on Occasion of the new Honor
conferred on the Governor by the
Company which kind of Presents
can never with Decency be refused

no Marks of the Assistance
appeared on your Side. Several
Advises were sent to you, not-
withstanding which you did not
send your Orders to Moraviow
and to your Deputies at Outcotah
Scopy &c. on the contrary a Report
of your sending Assistance to the
Nauck was spread abroad which
put the English under the necessity
of recalling their Troops from
the Balagaut and to suffer a
considerable loss, besides which
great loss happened to our People
regarding their Trade by the
encroachment of the Nauck in
the Payen Gaut Country wherefore
they concluded a Peace with him
by [and at his earnest request agreed
but they did not think that he would apply
for their assistance to send him an Assistance against
you after he had made a Peace
with the English he began his
Fray first with you, and according
to agreement insisted on sending
the Assistance; but I and the
Governor and Council will do
their utmost in assisting you
in any Affair as well as they
could, what can be the meaning
of their not assisting the Nauck
hitherto

[ ]b Instead three of Day. And at
his earnest Request agreed mutually
to support each other, as far as might
be consistent with the Circumstances
of their Affairs respectively, but such
a Peace with one, does not imply
Enmity to another. As soon as
this Peace was concluded he began
his Depredations against his
Neighbours, and then desired their
Assistance, but you well know
they have not given any. What

can

hitherto, or what can hinder them from so doing, but their regard and Attachment to you] in reality the Conduct of the English in declining to assist the Naick is to be deemed an assistance yielded to you, This great Nation of the English have a very important King, their honesty Fidelity and Sincere Conduct are so well known that it needs no rehearsal c[it is not their Custom that whenever they profess their Friendship to any not to be invarior with their Enemies in private in breach thereof when they are resolved to assist, it is their Custom first to acquaint fairly and then to undertake to do it] The English King has sent Mr Vansittart &c. Sardars of War who conquered the Port of Pondicherry before together with a large Number of Europeans more of War from England to this Country, it was my earnest Intention on the Arrival of the said Sardars to send a trusty Person to you in order to inform You d[concerning my Friendship and that of the English Nation] but as Delay has happened in their

can be the meaning of their Conduct but their Regard to you —

c[ ] This is to be omitted. —

d[ ] Instead thereof say, of what may be essential to the support of our Friendship. —

their arrival on account of contrary Winds. my Desire was not accomplished. The said Sardars arrival is expected every Minute the Governor and other Sardars of Madraft are anxious for their safe arrival every Day and Night. By the Blessing of God as soon as they come to the English and I shall send a trusty Person to you to inform you fully of our sincar Friendship] you may believe me to be your Friend and as long as I have Connection in this Business I desire you will entertain no Doubts. —

[ ] say, a trusty Person shall be sent you to inform you of all Matters. ——

The following Letter is now wrote to the Nabob to be sent to him with the above remarks on the Letter proposed to be wrote to Madavarow. —

Dated 23 June 1770

To the Nabob

I have very attentively perused the Draught of your intended Letter to Madavarow, enclosed in Your Favor to me of the 18th Instant. Since your Excellency is pleased to desire me to give my Sentiments thereon, and in such Case the strongest Mark of Friendship which can be given is to speak without reserve. I trust that you will accept my Observations in that light, and in full confidence that you will do so I take the Liberty to enclose a Paper of Remarks

and

ark to the Nabob
panying the
Remarks -

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and Variations which are however submitted to you —

Resolved that the foregoing Letters and

Remarks be communicated to the Board. —

Lord Pigot

Warren Hastings

Joseph Smith

Sam. Stratfield

Fort St. George 25th. June 1770

Pursuant to the Resolution of the Committee of the 18th Instant the following Letter was this Day sent to the Nabob the Draught thereof having been communicated to the Council

To the Nabob

Dated 25th June 1770

I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the 7th Instant. As the several of the Subjects therein treated of have been already fully discussed in the Several Conferences lately held between your Excellency and the Select Committee, I conceive that it cannot be necessary for me to repeat in Writing what has already had such ample Deliberation verbally, I hope therefore you will excuse me from this Labor, and believe that altho' I may chance to differ from you in Opinion upon some Points my inclination and intentions are truly and sincerely bent to promote the Safety and Prosperity of the Carnatic and your Affairs as well as the Company's Possessions and Affairs. — Although for the Reasons above given I beg leave to decline a full reply to your said Letter, there are two Passages which require some Remarks — In one of them you inform me that the Maratta Vaequil who arrived here in the Month of January brought a Message from his Master that he would deliver up the Countries below the Gaut, together with those Gauts, that he did not desire the Throne of the Carnatic, that after the Conquest of Mysore he would establish on the Government thereof the Zemindar whose right it is, that he would be the Company's constant Friend, giving them Districts in the Biddanore Country, and Pepper and Sandal as much as they might want, all which Message you was pleased to say you mentioned. No Doubt your Excellency intended to have mentioned it, and at the time of writing your said Letter thought you had done so but I can assure you with great truth that neither myself nor either

Fort St George 25th June 1770

either of the Gentlemen of the Committee recollect to have heard of it before, the only Part of the Message brought by the Vaquiel which we remember to have been told by your Excellency is that he desired Assistance of Troops from us and expected Money from you. The other Passage in your Letter which requires remark is that wherein you say that myself and the Gentlemen of the Committee have acquainted you in an explicit Manner that in Case of your not joining in assisting of Hyder Ally Cawn the Company will send such assistance as they can declaring publicly that you have not joined therein Your Excellency has in this totally mistaken us and upon Reflection I doubt not that you will perceive We could not have meant to say so, without being very inconsistent We have declared that We think even the Appearance of a Separation of Interests would be dangerous, how then after such a Declaration could we say that we ourselves would publish it, if it were so? We have said indeed that if it should unfortunately so happen, We fear it would not be possible to conceal it, and We still think that there are sufficient Grounds for that Opinion.

With Respect to the Calculation of Provisions Cattle &c. which it may be proper to provide and lay up in Store, And concerning the Aid of Troops you offer, and the Plan for the Disposition of them I hope shortly to have the Honor of laying before You the Sentiments of the Committee on these Subjects and to concert with you what further Measures may be proper.—

Friday 6 July

At a Committee Present
Josias Du Pre Esquire Governor President
Eyre Coote — Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith — Samuel Ardley

Letter

Fort St George 6th July 1770

Letter from the Nabob with Intelligence from the Balagaut and Poonah and Letters from Morarow Row and Trimbeck Row are read as follows

From the Nabob

Dated and received 30th June 1770

I have had the Pleasure of your Letter of the 23 Instant and have perused the Paper containing your Thoughts of what should be inserted in the Draught of the Letter to Maudhoorow agreable to which I now send you another Draught thereof, requesting that should any further Alterations also occur to you as proper thereon that you would make them, and return it to me that conformable thereto I may write to Maudhoorow. I have no Friendship with any one but the English Nation and esteem my Prosperity as dependent on that of the Company's. Inclosed I send for your perusal a Letter I received from Trimbuck Row Commander of Maudhoorow's Troops on these Parts, and Translates of two others from Morarow and Mushroow. You will be so good as to acquaint me of your Sentiments respecting the Answers to be wrote to them, that I may write conformable. Two Advice Papers from Baulaugaut likewise are enclosed. —

What can I say more

P.S. I understand by a Letter from my Deputy at Gungee that an European on Horse Back came galloping towards that Place and endeavored to get in but was stopped by the People at the Gates on which he push'd his Horse in with such Violence that three or four People were flung down, he was prevented however from getting in, I cannot conceive for what Reason this Man should go to that Place without your or my Knowledge. Had you sent him you certainly would have acquainted me of it, that he might have been accompanied with a Letter

and

and a Chubdar from me, in which Case he might have remained there as long as he pleased. One cannot I think inquire his going there to be a jaunt of Pleasure for neither its Waters or Air are so good as to induce any one to go there on those Accounts I mention this Matter that you may be acquainted with it, thought at the same time it gives me uneasiness to trouble you about such Trifles.

What can I say more?

The Intelligence Papers inclosed in the above Letter from the Baulaughaut advise of it being reported that the Maratta Sardars intend after settling with the Bonganoor & Lemindar to encamp near the Carnatic (by Cuddapanatham and Tullameer) and negotiate with some of the Lemindars of the Payengaut concerning their Pisheash — One of the Papers further says that after this is done they will make their Incursions towards Arcott — Their Force in one Paper is mentioned to be Horse 40000 and in the other Horse 35000. Artillery 20 Pieces. Sepoys 2000 and Pindarus 10000 — Hyder is said also to have arrived at Bengalour from Syringapatam, to have drawn his Troops out of many of the Garrisons, and to have collected an amazing Force with which he proposed making an Attack upon the Maratta Camp by Night. — A News Writer whom the Nabob sent to remain in the Maratta Army is said to have returned to Cuddapanatham, after a Stay in the Army of three Days.

Intelligence contained in Shushrows Letter relative to Maudhoorow. —

Dated 8 June 1770

Advises that Maudhoorow by long Marches arrived at Pindhaurpoor, that most of his Sardars had taken their Leave of him on the other Side of the Kistnah, and some principal Ones who had accompanyed him to the former Place, would there be dismissed. — That his Injunctions to those

those Sardars were to return to Poonah shortly and not to stay at home more than a Month as it was his Intention to return again soon which (the Intelligencer says) he understands likewise from his Mahrattes. — That Maudhoorow on his sending for the Intelligencer to give him his Audience of leave, said that valueing the friendship of the Nabob and the English above every thing, in Consideration of the Impru-dence and Sawcineſs shewn to them by Hyder, when the said Hyder on his first leaving Poonah sent a Vaquil to him offering a large sum of Money he paid no Attention thereto but permitted in his Intention of punishing him, that in the Course of this he came to the Boundaries of the Carnatic but received not the least Assistance either from the English or Nabob and only vague Answers, notwithstanding all this which out of Regard to the old Friendship, esteeming him (the Intelligencer) as a trusty Person on the Part of the Nabob on his mentioning one Word only he had taken the same Care in the protecting of the Carnatic, as if it had been his own Country, and still he had not received even a Letter from the Nabob That he (the Intelligencer in answer to this had assured Maud-hoorow that the Nabob had wrote to him, but that the long Marches he had made as well as the Disturbances in the Road had prevented its reaching him; and that he would now how-ever write to him again on the Subject, which Maudhoorow desired he would mentioning also all these Circumstances and after obtaining the Nabobs Letters and preparing every thing at home for another Expedition, to come to him at Poonah when after finding out the Sentiments of the Nabob and the English his Plan would be formed accordingly. That Intelligence had been received there of the greatest Scarcity of Provisions prevailing

prevailing in Turbuck Rowr Detachment and that the Sardars there did not agree together upon which Orders had been dispatched to the Zemindars of Ranerdurg and Chittledurg to send constant Supplies thereto and Maudhoorow proposed sending some Troops also by Bullocks on his Arrival at Poonah into which Place he was to make his Entry as the 13th Ultimo — And that Advice had been received of Hyders Son having plundered some Villages and intending to go towards Sauwenoor —

Letter from Morari Row to the Nabob — Received the 27th June 1770

It is a long time since I had the Pleasure of receiving your Letters which is not proper considering the Ties of brotherly friendship between us — After my arrival at the Fort of Gutty, I wrote to you continually of the Circumstances of Affairs by which and by what my Vakeel Meerpuntraw has represented to you, I suppose you are acquainted with the Matter — Madowrow came to the Tarnater and out of his great Friendship sent me Letters by proper People, advising me that after our interview a Method of punishing the Enemy and a grand Scheme shall be settled, and as the Friendship between us subsists for these several generations and a perfect Harmony reigns between us, I went and paid him a Visit towards Devanhully and he gave me a proper encouragement. Some of Hyder Cawns Forts both upon the Ground and Hills were immediately taken in some of which Garrisons are placed and others were demolished, All his Countries on the Sides of the Cavary were entirely ruined; — Seerangapatam, Bengalore, Bidnoor, Sondah &c. remarkable Places are still in Possession of Hyder — We endeavored to take them but in the interim Rajally Cawn and Apparaw came at his Vakeel and talked about finishing his Affairs, but as Madavarow's Intention is to extirpate Hyder Race was not made but he sent

those

Letter from Morari Row advising of the Zemindars in the Balaghaut, and recommending that he the Nabob with the English do propose to join Madavarow against Hyder —

thare Vacquils away, he intending himself to take up his Quarters
began Preparations to that Purpose. but by the Monsoon
being near at hand and the urgency of his Affairs made him
return to Poonah, at that time he came to my Tent and having
consulted with me left an Army of 25000 Horse with Artillery
and Stores under the Command of Trembuck Row, Gopall Row
and Anandarow to take up their Quarters jointly with me, after
the Monsoon he will soon return with a grand Army and
Artillery, he has no other Intention than to extirpate the
Enemy. Hyder Cawn remains at Surangapatam he is not able
to come out on the Field, he sends his People to Places which
have small Garrisons and doing injury to them, We keep a good
look out to procure Intelligence We marched towards Panagady
and Chingada, but in the Interim Hyder Cawn sent Chindrojee
Jadroo, Jaja Cawn Baskey and other proper People belonging to
the Sepoys with 3000 Horse 3000 Sepoys 10000 Peons, Ammunition
&c against Cheekbalapore who besieged that Place but we imme-
diately on Receipt of that Killedars Letter made a hasty March
of twenty Cos and plundered the said Chindrojee and Jaja Cawn
Baskey, the Sepoys and Peons not being able to maintain their
Ground were felled under Our Swords. Chindrojee being wounded
fled into the Woods Jaja Cawn &c having met with a shameful
Defeat made their Escape all their Tents, Horses, three Guns, Kettle
Drums Flags and Weapons were made Proze of. In future it is
not in their Power to yield their Assistance to the said Place. —
Trembeck Row is Uncle to Madavarow, and a great Sardar invested
with full Power, you are sensible of my high Rank as that of
Gopall Raw, and Anandarow, great Friendship and Union sub-
sist between me and the said Sardars as We can do what We
please, as long as we have the above Army and Stores of War

according

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according to our desire We are well provided. Madavarow thinks it necessary to extirpate the Enemy, wherefore It becomes you to send your Letters by proper People; and by all means to resolve upon a grand Scheme. I cannot tell what might be the reason of your Delay, I am your Friend, and it is my desire that after and interview between Madavarow and you the Affairs on both Sides may meet with Success, the above Army and Sardars are acting agreable to me in every Respect you also maintain a Friendship with them, I was sensible that you was in Expectations of receiving Letters and the Arrival of his Sardar for which reason I did not chuse to write much of these Matters. I have now received a Letter from my Vakeel Shreeputraw advising me that you received Letters and Presents from England according to your Wishes and that Mr Vansittart with some Ships of War are expected to arrive by and by, which gave me great joy. It is very likely that the said Sardar is arrived there by this time with the Ships, it is therefore necessary on your Part to preserve the good Will of Madavarow in every Respect and partake of the great Name and Reputation which are to be gained this is proper for you to do, Madavarow is a great Sardar, you will soon send me an Answer to this Letter If Mr Vansittart is arrived from England, you will consult with him in a proper manner and write me a satisfactory Answer, you'll get ready an Army of 3000 Soldiers and 10000 Sepoys with a large Artillery and Stores of War, if you send me a satisfactory Answer, I shall communicate the same to Madavarow who is soon expected it is therefore necessary for you to act agreable to him, and to make him your own, Trembeck Row, Gopaul Row and Anandarow will be Mediators in these Affairs in every Respect.

† Supposed to be Madavarow

Another Letter from Morary Row separately to the Nabob.

Letter from Morari Row to the Nabob inforcing the above.

Received

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Received the 27th June 1770

I am sensible of your real Sentiments I have wrote fully to you, in order that you might be acquainted with the Circumstances here and send me a proper Answer. I have wrote some certain Matters to my Vaquel Streeputraw who will also inform you, take the same into your Consideration and send a proper Man along with the said Vaquel as soon as possible, this is the Time to dispatch the Business you should not be dilatory, whenever the said proper Man arrives at Pongaon I shall send some Horsemen to conduct him to the Camp, if you delay the Sardars here will do what is proper and they are not in Need of your Assistance, on the contrary they are provided with Strength in every Respect according to their Wishes, It is my Desire that a League of Friendship may be maintained between you and them, and that you preserve their Will which I think is better. ——

Ramachunder Ganaw, Beerajee Pundits Soldiers and Sinda remained on Indostan with an Army from Madavarow, a Battle was fought between them and Nanaling Jaunt till three Par at Night the said Nanaling had an Army of 30000 Horse 40000 Foot a large Artillery and 1000 Farangees, a smart Engagement ensued, at long the Nanaling was defeated and fled, 8000. Men were killed and wounded 40 Guns with five or 7000 Horse Camels, Drums, Nowbat Flags, thirty Elephants &c. were taken as Prize. Nanaling with 500. Men was fled, several of the remarkable Sardars that were with him were taken Prisoners a terror of Madavarows Army was struck as was requisite the Patcha or great Mogul and Shujah Dowlah sent proper People to negotiate with the Maratta Sardars, I thought fit to advise you with the

Letter

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Letter from Triembeck Row to the Nabob

Received 28th June 1770

Letter from Triembeck Row to the same purport ——

My Master Madowarow arrived last Year in the Carnatic Country, took many Gadys and Forts which were in Possession of Hyder Naick and demolished several of them and placed his Garrisons in some Places with proper Necessaries of War after which the said Hyder Naick sent Nabob Baza ally Cawn and Appajee Ram as his Vacquils and sued for a Peace with great Submission and entreated him very much to that Purpose but my Master being sensible of the insolent Behavior of that wicked Man, and out of Regard to the common Weal did not care to hearken to it. — As the Monsoon was near at hand and he had an Inclination to return to Poonah, he thought fit to put under my Care all the Necessaries of War that were with him and to join his reputed Sardars to me, especially Morari Row Gopal Row Anandarow Sardars to me, especially Morari Row Gopal Row Anandarow Rastee and Anandarow Gopal, besides many other Sardars of Renown with a proper Army, and with a Direction to take up Quarters in these Parts. — As there was 30000 Horse and a large Artillery as well as Sepoys and other warlike Men and Stores of War with me, it was necessary to pitch upon a convenient Plain and a Place which can furnish us with Provender, wherefore our Army halted in the Neighbourhood of our Circars Country under the Jurisdiction of Rayadurgam, but the said wicked Man embracing that Opportunity detached about 2500 Sepoys three or 4000 Matchlock Peons, 1500 Horse and three Guns against Chickballapoor which was our Garrison and they began to fire both great Guns and small Arms for a whole Week and he sent likewise repeated reinforcements. — As soon as this News was brought to me, I with 7,000 Horse

clear

dear of Baggage marched Night and Day by long Stages and appeared against the Enemy who on their Part discharged their Artillery and having formed a circular Line of the Sepoys & Peons, stood ready for Engagement and the Action ensued for the Space of four Gauges, at length our valiant Horsemen having advanced cut off great Numbers of the Enemy about 300 Sepoys & were killed and five or 700 of them were wounded, the whole of their Army were plundered 500 of their Horses with all their Weapons and Goods were taken as a Prize By the Blessing of God Hyder Naick could not venture any further to send his Troops again into our Circars Districts. — As there is no Manner of Distinction and a perfect Harmony reigns between Us, I thought fit to advise with this very fully and to remind you with what had passed between Us in former times, to wit, before ten or twelve Years when We had an Interview at Trichinopoly, you was pleased to express your ardent Desire of visiting Madavarow and to communicate to him certain Sentiments of Friendship and Importance which you reserve in your Heart, and as every thing requires a Time it has now appeared that our Desires should be imparted wherefore Morari Row has already acquainted me with some certain Secrets in your Name and likewise wrote to you very fully and I hope you will soon send a satisfactory Answer that I may rejoice. Continue your kind Correspondence with me.

Device of Ruccun Ud Dowlah's Intention of proceeding to Poonah.

The President moreover informs the Committee that the Nabob has acquainted him with his having received Advice that Ruccum Ud Dowlah proposed going to Poonah, and that he was apprehensive the Intention of his Journey was to concert Measures with Madavarow against

Fort St George 6th July 1770.

against the Carnatic and the Company's Possessions. —

Observations thereon

We have frequently and clearly explain'd to the Nabob our Sentiments on the present situation of Affairs, And as we have received no Instructions from the Company regarding the Conduct We should observe, with Respect to the Marattas and Hyder Ally, the Committee are of Opinion that it will be sufficient to acquaint the Nabob, that we see no ground to alter our Sentiments which have already been communicated to him. ——

Jon. Du Pré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith
Sam. Ardley

Fort St George 9th July 1770.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the last Committee the following Letter was wrote to the Nabob —

To the Nabob

Dated 9th July 1770

I am honored by your Excellencys Letter of the 30th June accompanying the undermentioned Papers Viz.

Draught of a Letter to Maudhoorow con formable to the thoughts I had expressed on my Letter to you of the 23 June.

A Letter addressed to you by Trimbeck Row Commander of Maudhoorows Troops.

Translation of a Letter addressed to you from Morari Chow, and

Translation of a Letter to you from Maudhoorow also

Two Jouree Papers from the Balagaut, All which I have attentively perused.

In Respect to the Draught of the Letter to Maudhoorow having already in my Letter of the 23 June taken the Liberty to hint what occurred to me, if the proposed Alterations are agreeable to your Sentiments I have nothing further to observe on the Draught as it now stands.

On the Subject of the Letters from Morari Row and Trimbeck Row your Excellency desires my Sentiments that Answers may be returned to them accordingly — My Sentiments with Respect to the Affairs in which your Excellency and the Company are jointly interested, more especially those which have any Relation to Maudhoorow and the Mysore Chief have been repeatedly communicated to your Excellency with the utmost Candor and without the least Reserve, as I have not to this time received any Advices from

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from the Court of Directors to governmen in these Affairs, I see no Grounds to change in the Sentiments I have heretofore expressed Your Excellency's Penetration Wisdom and thorough Knowledge of the Consequences of every Measure will therefore be your best Guide in the Answers to be returned. —

In a Postscript to your Letter above mentioned you inform me of the ill Behavior of an European on Horseback who endeavored to force his Way into the Fort of Gingee; except what I heard on this Subject from your self Information I am an utter Stranger to every Circumstance nor can I even guess who the Person may be that threw himself, if your People can discover who the Person was enquiry shall be made into his Conduct and what is proper shall be done. —

At a Committee Present

Josiah Du Pré Esquire Governor President
Eyre Coote — Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith — Samuel Ardley

Tuesday 17th July

The President informs the Committee that having received an indirect intimation from the Nabob that he had something to communicate to him in Confidence, he (the President) waited on him. The Nabob after repeatedly observing his Promise of secrecy informed him of some Intelligence he had received, but as the President could not clearly understand the whole he desired he might have an Interpreter to do it. the Nabob consenting, he waited upon him again in the Morning with Mr. Stracey — The Nabob renewing his Injunctions of Secrecy, the President acquainted him, that it

it was proper he should inform the Select Committee, as it was necessary they should have the same Materials as himself to form their Judgment of Measures. The Nabob said he did not mean secrecy with Respect to the Committee in whom he confided, but with Respect to the Vaqueels and others interested and particularly recommended to the President, that his Countenance and Conduct towards them might not differ in any Respect from that which he had hitherto observed, lest they should suspect that he had received Informations of what was in Agitation. All which being promised the Nabob informed him that he had received certain information that the Rajah of Tanjour had lately written a Letter to Hyder Ally Cawn's Vaqueel here, wherein after relating the instances of Friendship he the Rajah had shewn for Hyder when he came into the Carnatic last year, he mentioned that Hyder had informed him of his Intention of sending for the Assistance of the English, and that he (the Rajah) would also be required to accompany it: when Hyder had promised to write to the Governor & Council concerning the Remittance of the four Lacks of Rupees Disbursh due to the Nabob in July 1769, the Payment of which Hyder had desired him therefore to postpone, which he had accordingly done, but had at last been obliged to pay it. — That another Year was now due and he expected his Master would interest himself to obtain a remission thereof. — That Hyder Ally had wrote to him the Rajah for two Elephants and two Horses and also for two Lacks of Rupees, that he intended to send the Elephants and Horses as a Present, that he intended also to send the two Lacks of Rupees, but that Nabob says it does not appear whether it is meant as a Present, or a Loan, that these things

were

* Advice from the Nabob of a Correspondence between Hyder and the Rajah of Tanjour. —
NB: It is related at large in our former proceedings that the Rajah had supplied Hyder with Provisions to 5 Lacks of Rupees.

were all to be sent secretly to a Village on the Tanjore Country which is contiguous to Hyders, whence they were to be convey'd by Hyder's People, and that the Nabob adds, that here inform'd the Negotiations and Transactions between Hyder and the Rajah are carried on through the Means of the Polygar of Tanjore.

The Nabob further informed the President that he had certain Intelligence of Hyder's having wrote his Vacquil telling him, he perceived it was not the Governor's Intention to assist him, that he the Vacquil should still try every means to obtain Assistance, but on finding his Endeavors ineffectual should with the utmost Caution and nicest appearance of Friendship contrive some Pretence to get the Governor's Permission to go to Pondicherry to M. Law from whom he had lately received a Letter to the following Effect Viz.t "When you was last year on the Carnatic I then advised you to keep Peace with the Marattas and not to make Peace with the English and I then promised if you would do so that I would send for Men from the Mauritius — You did not take my Advice now you see the Consequence, You get no Assistance from the English — I am still your Friend, and if you will furnish me with Money I will send for fifteen hundred Men from Mauritius to support you" — In consequence of which the Nabob says that Hyder in his Letter to his Vacquil goes on and tells him to take what Money he has with him at Madras amounting probably as the Nabob thinks to near three Lacks of Rupees to carry it to Pondicherry and there pay it to M.r Law —

And also of a Correspondence between Hyder and M.r Law

That a Correspondence has been carried on between Hyder Ally and the Rajah of Tanjore

We

Fort St George 17th July 1770

We have not the least Doubt of and that the Rajah Places great Dependance on the Friendship of Hyder Ally is a matter We believe equally certain and which may be imputed in a great Measure to the Nabobs known Enmity towards him, and from which it is natural to suppose the Nabob may be induced to exaggerate his Representations with Regard to the Rajah, which should make us cautious of forming any Opinion, or adopting any Measures on the Nabobs Reports alone —

With respect to Hyder Ally and the French We have all Reason to believe that they have long carried on a friendly intercourse, and We learn from other Hands that M. Venaje Hyder Ally's Vaquil purposes proceeding shortly to Pondicherry, We can however scarce believe that M. Law would write to Hyder Ally in the Manner set forth by the Nabob since such a Letter if intercepted or discovered would expose and thereby tend to frustrate the Intentions of the French. Venajees Journey to Pondicherry probably has one of these two Objects for its Cause Viz. Either to solicit assistance in reality from the French, or to alarm us with Apprehensions of his Masters Intention of making an Alliance with them, and thereby induce Us to send a force to his Assistance to prevent his taking such a Step

Upon the whole the Committee see no Cause at present to alter the System hitherto observed of temporizing in the best Manner We are able, It is however necessary to take every possible Measure for putting Ourselves in the best posture of Defence, and for enabling Us to act as Circumstances may require —

Read the following Letter from the Nabob accompanying One from Meeran Ud Dowlah to him.

Dated

Fort St George 17th July 1770

From the Nabob

Dated and received 19th July 1770

Letter from the Nabob enclosing one from Ruccun Ud Dowlah to him desiring to know whether we will join the Doubah in case he marches against Hyder—

Inclosed I send you a Letter I received from Ruccun Ud Doulah, after being informed of its Contents I beg you will acquaint me of what Answer appears to you proper that agreeable thereto I may send one.

What can I say more

From Ruccun Ud Dowlah to the Nabob Dated 28th June and received by him 18th July 1770.

I some time ago sent you several Letters containing many Matters which required Answers, of which accordingly I have been in the utmost Impatience, and the Non Receipt of a single one of which gives me great Surprize I am devoted to your friendship, whatever Advice I may think it necessary to apply to you for in Order to carry on Affairs I shall mention to you without Ceremony, waiting impatiently for your Answer.— What has lately passed deserving of mention is this. The War which Hyder Naigue after his Peace with the English waged with the Chiefs of Cuddapah and Canoul, the Damages he committed in the Circars Districts, and the Sums he took as well from the above Chiefs as the Zemindars and Polygars belonging to the Circars are as well known as the Sun in the Firmament.— Now altho it was incumbent both and had been determined by me to take Revenge for all this, yet the settling of certain Matters which had fallen into Confusion, by the refractoriness as well as insolence of the Disturbers took up so much time, as rendered it inconvenient to undertake so long an Expedition, a small Force therefore near five thousand Horse only were put under Maudhoorow's Orders agreable to his Desire, and the said Row exerted himself greatly, but still without Effect, or its being attended with Benefit either to his or his Highnesses Affairs In consequence of the Rains likewise coming

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coming on he returned to his own Country and after his arrival at Poonah sent for Dhoonderam Pundut his Vacquil at his Highness's Court, and who had the Honor of paying his Respects to you when I was at Madraspatan. His sending for his Vacquil can only be imputed to one of three causes, either his Intention of requesting his Highness's Presence after the Rains to undertake himself the Revenge of the above Matters, or to desire that a large Force under the Command of a principal Sardar may be directed to attend him. What I mean by mentioning all this to you is, that in case his Highness should himself undertake this Business it will be necessary that the English Forces, Guns and Sepoys should attend his Standard agreable to their Engagements. By God's Blessing the Sincerity of the English to their Word is fixed on the firmest Basis. How then especially can any thing contradictory to an Engagement entered into by your Mediation happen? I hope you will soon send me an Answer to this Letter and the other Matters I wrote to you about before; mentioning likewise any other Circumstances any implicitly which may occur to you as proper for his Highness's Affairs. — I shall be on the utmost impatience for the Receipt of this Answer — I wrote to you before for some Spectacles, the Receipt of which I suppose will be with your Answers to my Letters, send them to me soon — If you delay answering my Letters, I shall encrease my Indent to two Pair of Spectacles more — What can I say more?

May Prosperity and Riches attend you

To which a Draught of an Answer is now prepared, and which is ordered to be entered on the Subsequent Diary — Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William read as follows.

To

Fort St. George 17th July 1770

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Esqr.
President and Governor &c. Gentlemen of the
Select Committee at Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from the Select Committee at Bengal advising of the Defeat of the Jauts by the Marattas and the Proposal of Ghazy ul dun to set up another Branch of the Royal Family.

We are favored with your Letters of the 19th April 5th 16th & 26th May.

Since our Advices of the 13th March the Marattas acting under the Commission of Madhuroas and jointly commanded by Ramchunder Gunnies and Tocoja Holker, Madjy Sindeah and latterly Madhuroas Dewan have met with a Series of Success which has given them admission into the very heart of Indostan. The Sikhs were totally routed by Nuleding the Jaut and retreated with the utmost precipitation beyond the Borders of Serhind, but in the meantime the Marattas forming a League with Rennyth Sing the Rival and Opponent of Nule Sing, and obtaining the Cession of one of the principal Forts in lieu of their Assistance, they marched against Nuleding, defeated him in a bloody and hard contested Engagement and compelled him to take Refuge behind the Walls of Dhyge the Place of his Residence and allowed to be the strongest Fortification in Indostan. Fortune declaring on the Side of the Marattas Nujib ut Dowlah from one Quarter Ghazy ut din from the other hastened to their Camp, and with a Profusion of Oaths and Protestations concluded a Solemn League of Confederacy. Whether the former from a Motive of Policy affected to court a Power which he was unable to curb, or whether he relied too confidently on his Skill at Intrigue and thought to mould them to his Purposes is variously reported, and indeed though the Conduct of Ghazy ut din will becomes that of a fugitive Adventurer it is somewhat

difficult—

Fort. St. George 17th July 1770.

Difficult to account for that of Nujeb ut Dowlah an experienced Statesman and a Rohillah, which is a Nation celebrated for domestic Union, and which has more to fear and to lose from the ascendancy of the Marattas than almost any other in the Empire. —

The present State of their Operations is this — The whole Army of the Marattas has crossed the Jumnah at Metrah over run all that tract of Country between that River and the Ganges, and their straggling Parties have carried their Ravages even to the Gates of Etawa in the jurisdiction of Hafez Rahamet — Nudeeng remains shut up in the Fortress inaccessible to the Marattas — Many Proposals have been made and rejected for the Ransom of the Jaut Territory nor at present does there appear any likelihood of their coming to an Agreement — But another and more weighty Object engages the Attention of the Confederates. —

Ghazy ut dine proposed the advancement of a different Branch of the Royal Family alledging that the reigning King is but a Prisoner in the Hands of the English and can never be called forth to become subservient to the Views of the Confederates. This bold Proposal has startled some of the more moderate among the Maratta Generals. Nujeb Ud Dowlah and Tookjy Holkar openly declare the dissent to it, and even threaten to seperate themselves from the grand Army should the Others persist in their Resolution. Whatever the Event may be little can be done at this late Season, and it is said they will shortly retire into Cantonments at Cowle. —

The King is beyond Measure alarmed at the intrigues of Gazy ut dine and consequently wears a more favorable Aspect towards his Friends the English, than has

been

Fort St. George 17th July 1770

been the Case for some Months — The Vizeers Views (as they ever are in critical times) are inexplicable — One Day he resolves on vigorous Measures and declares he will march to the Frontiers the next he produces some frivolous Pretence for Delay and Inaction and this has been so long his constant Practice that the King himself has betrayed on some late Occasions some secret lurking Distrust of his Vizeers Inclinations. ——

We shall not fail to communicate such Events as may hereafter occur and are worthy your Attention. Inclosed we transmit Duplicate of our Letter of the 13th of March

We are

Gentlemen

Your most obedt humble servants

John Carnac
Claude Russell
Charles Floyer

Fort William
9th June 1770

Observations thereon.

We can only observe that the above Letter confirms the Intelligence We before received of the Defeat of the Sauts by the Marattas, which gives us much concern, since such an Event must tend to encrease the Power of the latter which is already too great. —

The President lays before the Committee a Letter from Mr Cotsford at Ganjam enclosing the following Letter from Mr Cartier to him.

Copy)

To Edward Cotsford Esqr Resident at Ganjam

Sir

Letter from Mr Cartier to Mr Cotsford advising of a large Body of Peinchand Sepoys having arrived at Tongiung about forty Miles to the Northward of Juggernaut

Under date the 6th Instant I received a Letter from Mr Pearce, our Resident in the Midnapore Province, it contained nearly the following Particulars as well as

Fort St. George 17th July 1770.

as I can charge my Memory with not having his Letter now by me That some Months ago he had sent some Hircarrahs into the Cuttack Country to advise him of every thing interesting which happened under the Marratta Government, that one of these Hircarrahs had returned to him and reported to him that some day the latter end of last Month Advices had been received at Cuttack that three large Ships and two Sloops were arrived at a Place called Conjung, that on receiving this Intelligence, the Head Hircarrah of the Marattas Government with a number of Attendants immediately proceeded to that Place and with them Mr. Pearce's Hircarrah who acquaints his Master that he saw about a thousand Seapoys encamped and an equal Number of Europeans brought on shore and exercised and returned to their Ships at Night. Mr. Pearce has sent on the Hircarrah who arrived with me to day, and he very positively and clearly confirms the above Intelligence and there appears to me no Variation in it except that Mr. Pearce tells me Conjung lays about 30 Cos. North of Cuttack and the Hircarrah makes it lay no considerable Distance to the northward of Jaggernaut, which I think is the most probable as not a Syllable of News or the least Report of such a Disembarkation had got Wind, and I think if the Situation of the Place was to the Northward of Point Palmyras Our Pilot Sloops long before this must have discovered them, the Place is not marked down in any Maps, though Mr. Marriott says it is near and to the Northward of the Point, but as I cannot depend on his Geography I am still doubtful. —

I cannot say I give implicit Credit to the whole of this, but it is of too much Consequence entirely to disregard and for which Reason I have thought it my Duty to give You this Information. —

I am

Fort St. George 17th July 1770.

I am with Esteem

Sir

Your most obedient Servt

John Carter

Calcutta
June 20th 1770

Kudjung or Cunjung lies (as I am informed between thirty and forty Miles to the Northward of Jaggernaut, and is a Zemindary

Edward Cotsford.

The President also acquaints the Committee that

Opinion of the Committee thereon

he has received a Letter from Mr Carter to the same Purport, who is of Opinion that little Credit is to be given to the Intelligence but should it prove true, it is probably meant to give Weight to the Negotiations of the French with the Powers of Indostan, until their main Force appears, which in that Case may soon be expected, since they would otherwise expose themselves to all the Consequences of Detection in any impotent violation of the Treaty—

As we do not conceive that the French would yet venture to appear with such a Force, and as neither Mr Cotsford at Ganjam, Mr Alleyn at Cuttack nor any of the Pilot Vessells have had the least Intelligence of such an Armament which added to the unfavorable Season of the Year in those Parts for Military Operations induces us to believe that the above report, although so positively affirmed by the Mercarrahs is without foundation. We shall probably however in a few Days be able to learn what Truth there is in it. And as we think there is not a Doubt but the French are meditating some Designs against India, it behoves us to take every Precaution in our Power to frustrate them.—

The President lays before the Committee a Letter from Captain Fletcher Extract of which is as follows

Extract of a Letter from Captain Fletcher Commanding at Angola.

Dated 5 July 1770

With

Fort St. George 17th July 1770.

...from Captain ...
...ur regarding ...
...ur Party —

With Regard to the French Vessel I have receivd no further Accounts than those I before communicated to you except that she sailed some Days ago from Mahepully, and that several Others are soon expected thereon the same Business —

Zephier's force is already considerable and daily encreasing, his Europeans and Topasses Infantry are about four hundred Men, his European Troops well mounted on his own Horses one hundred, with two Battallions of excellent Sepoys, & Artillery consisting of six small Pieces managed by Europeans. His Troopers and Artillery Men have forty Rupees each p Month European Infantry thirty, and Seapoys eight.

He has endeavored to get for sometime Past from Bazalet Jung a Sequeir of the Guntoor Circar as a Reward for his Services, and to defray the Expences of his Troops and has so far succeeded that at his accord (Bon Enfant) is placed in the Command of the Guntoor Fort, and raises considerable Sums in that Country for the Party, but the Fort is of no Strength, the principal Places are Gundavelr, Iniander and Bellamcondr all upon Hills.

Bazalet Jung is no Soldier himself and has no Troops of any consequence except this Party in which he places his whole Dependance. I think it therefore almost certain that Zephier will by some means or other gain this Point if Measures are not taken to prevent it. It is a fine Country in the very heart of ours and if taken into the Company's Possession now besides an Advantage of near three Lacks of Pagodas p Annum and a strong Frontier to the Carnatic would be a most cutting Stroke on the French prospects in this Part of India. At present I believe the Conquest would not be difficult, provided Matters were so managed as to prevent Zephier getting his Troops into

the

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the Garrisons thereunto it might not be easy at the Hills were [illegible]
Access —

The Committee having considered the above Letter
gone regarding Zepher, they do not see that any Measures can as
this time be taken with regard to him or Bazalet Jung —

Letter from Mr Johnson read as follows

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Esqr
President & Governor &c. Gentlemen of the
Select Committee at Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr Johnson on the Subject of the money sent by the Nabob for the Payment of the Interest to his Creditors —

In the unsettled State of the Nabobs
Affairs with his private Creditors when the Britannia Sailed for
England, his Excellency from Motives of Humanity as well as of
Justice was pleased to propose to pay his Creditors the Interest only
of their Money until his Debt to the Company should be cleared
being convinced as I believe you are that many of his Creditors had
placed their whole Property in his Funds at a time when it was
borrowed for the public Service and their Dependance for support
now rests upon the payments which may be made to them by
his Excellency. I cannot forbear to remark that many Orphans
and Widows are in the number of the distressed Creditors. ——

P 2 I had the Honor to present to the
Governor his Excellencys Proposals for paying this Interest and
after laying them before the Select Committee he returned them
to me with permission to make them public, as the Select
Committee had no Objections to them. —

3d As the Trustees have long since
formally declared to the Creditors that the would not take Charge
of any Money for them, his Excellency in Conformity to those
Proposals

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Proposals has sent to me the Sum of 57726 Pagodas and an Order upon the Presidency for the further Sums of Pagodas 37751.27.8 which have been for some time on his Hands. These Sums amount together to Pag.s 95478.—8 and are exactly sufficient to pay to the Creditors Interest of their Money for six Months, and the odd Sums due upon settling their Accounts for the Year 1769.—

Six Months Interest on 1829050 at 10 p.Cent is . . 91452.18.—

and the Money to be paid to the Creditors to reduce all their Demands to even Sums 4025.18.8

Pagodas 95478.—8

Yesterday applied to the Presidency for the Money which the Nabob directed me to receive from him. The Money he told me was not in his Charge, but the Shroff might have it unknown to him. I sent afterwards for the Shroff and he informed me that he had thirty eight Bags of the Nabobs Money in his Custody. I request therefore that the Shroffe may be ordered to deliver this Money to me, as it will be highly improper and altogether unprecedented for them to take Charge of or pay Money without an Order from, or making an immediate Report to the Governor. In obedience of his Excellency's Commands I have the Honor to acquaint you that he has directed me to divide this Money amongst all his Creditors which cannot but be agreeable to you as his Excellency's Proposals have already the Sanction of the Select Committee for being carried into execution.

I have the Honor to be
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most respectful humble Servant
James Johnson

Fort St George
July 10th. 1770.

Previous to the Observations on the general purport and intention of the foregoing Letter the Committee think it necessary

Fort St. George 17th July 1770

necessary to make some Remarks on the Particular Passages contained therein.

Remarks on several Passages of the above Letter.

It is by no means admitted as a clear fact that the Money was borrowed for the publick Service, but even if it were so, what merit can the Lenders claim from thence They lent their Money for profit and never enquired how it was to be applied.

The 2d Paragraph seems to be worded in a vague Manner on purpose that it might be understood as of some late transaction, and from his having had the Presidents Permission it might be inferred that he has the Presidents Permission to act now. The Proposals spoken of can be no other than those of the Young Nabob made in the Month of November, and rejected by the Creditors, and Mr Johnson for not having the Presidents Permission to act in these Affairs was told by him that he was considered as standing under the same Prohibition as all other Inhabitants, that is to say, not to hold any Correspondence with the Nabob without the Permission of the President and Council. —

Vide Cons. Minutes 15th November 1769 Lres rec.d 1769 No. 182

The Assertion of Mr Johnson that the Money sent by the Nabob has been for some time in the Presidents hands is no true, since it never was in his Hands Charge, Custody, or Possession as appears by the Presidents Letters to the Nabob of the 9th April and 21st May. Neither did the President tell Mr Johnson that the Shroff might have the Money unknown to him; he said he believed it might be in the Hands of the Shroff. —

The Committee now proceed to make their Remarks on the general Spirit and Tendency of the above Letter. — So much appears already on Our Minutes relative

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marks on the
eral Purport
intention of
said Letter

relative to the Disputes with the Nabob about his Debt to the Company and his Debt to Individuals, that it is now not necessary to repeat here, more than that the State of the Proven Case is this —

In the Month of November the Nabob in a Letter from his Son told his Creditors that he should pay off his Debt to the Company in eighteen Months, and then pay off what he owed to his said Creditors, and in the mean time he proposed to pay them the Interest of the Debt. This Proposal was communicated through the President and Council. Many of the Creditors had put themselves under the Company's Protection and these would willingly have accepted the Terms. Many others on a Letter to the Nabob's Son formally rejected the Proposals which Letter also passed through the Board. When we settled with the Nabob the Rate and manner of discharging the Company's Debt, he agreed to pay the Interest to those Creditors who had submitted to the Company, since then he has insisted to pay the Interest to all alike, that is to say, as well to those who have not submitted to the Company as to those who have. Our answer has constantly been, That in Respect to those who refuse to acknowledge the Company's Authority, We will say Nothing, for they have rejected our Mediation, We have no Power to act on their Behalf, the Nabob may do as he pleases, and they must abide the Consequences of what they shall do. — But in Respect to those who have accepted our Mediation We have no Objection to their receiving their Interest, on the Contrary, We request the Nabob to pay it. It may be seen by the Presidents Letters to the Nabob of 9th April and 21st May how he has endeavored (most probably by the Advice of some of his Creditors) to betray the President into

an

Fort. St. George 17th July 1770.

an Act that might be construed in the Law a taking charge of the Creditors Money, thereby as it is apprehended to found an Action at Law against him for professing himself of their Property without their Consent. Upon any other Ground, the Nabob's Conduct would be unaccountable, and as the Creditors have threatened Prosecutions, and some very violent Men have gone home determined to support the Creditors, there is all Reason to apprehend every thing possible from exasperated Men —

This being the Case, that Mr Johnson an Individual under Free Merchants Covenants who has acted as Clerk to the Trustees till they in Consequence of the Company's Orders resigned that Trust, Who is perfectly acquainted with all the difficulties this Government has met with in their transactions on this Subject, Who having asked the President Advice for his Conduct was told by him that he was considered as standing under the same Prohibition with all other Individuals — That this same Mr Johnson thus informed without condescending even to ask the Permission of the Board, should thus take upon him to tell the Committee of the Orders he has received from the Nabob and to remonstrate to, and admonish the Committee; pleading Compassion on the Behalf of Widows, Orphans &c. All this has so much the appearance of telling the Governor and Council at Defiance, that the Committee is of Opinion that it cannot be submitted to without subjecting themselves and their Authority to be trampled on by any Individual who shall find it his Interest to do so, if it may be done with impunity —

It is certain that the Letter itself considered without taking in all the previous transactions, the difficulties We have struggled through, those to which We are again exposed, and the secret and insidious Intention of the Letter, without these Circumstances the

Letter

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Letter in itself has nothing that could give Offence, the Langu-
is guarded, and the Purport seems humane But taken all
together, there is no Doubt but that it was intended to frame
the Government. It is agreed to recommend this subject to the
serious Consideration of the President and Council, that they
may determine what Measures are proper to be taken therein.

Jno. Dl. Brè
Warren Hastings.
Josiah Smith
Sam. Ardley

Fort St George 28th July 1770.

Sent the following Letter to the Nabob

To the Nabob

Dated 19th July 1770

Letter to the Nabob in answer to Ruccun ud Dowlahs application to know whether we will join the Soubah.

I have the Pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellencys Letter dated the 16th Instant enclosing one to you from Ruckun ud Dowlah on the Subject of which you are pleased to desire my Sentiments. The Scope and main Object of Ruccun ud Dowlahs Letter is to know whether the Company's Troops will join his Highness Standard in case he Highness should after the Rains, resolve to undertake an Expedition against the Mysore Country. —

When I consider the bad Intentions of Fazul Beg Cawn towards the Carnatic or the Circars or both in which according to all our Advices he appears to have the Sanction and Support of Ruccun ud Dowlah. When I reflect on Ruckuns late Letter to me concerning Austhurow, and when I add thereto his unintelligible Letter now lately received on the Subject of the Circar Visits I think it very necessary that we should be more than commonly guarded in our Expressions and Declarations; since Ruccun ud Dowlah thought it proper to correspond with me on the Subject of the said Visits and concerning Austhurow, is it not strange that he should omit to write to me on a Subject of such Importance as the sending of Troops which may involve the Company in a War. I am glad however that he has not, because it is more suitable to the circumstances of Affairs at present that the Answer to such a Proposition should go from your Excellency. And as you are pleased to ask my Opinion, I beg leave to recommend that the Answer be in general Terms to the following Effect. "That the fidelity of the English to their Engagements and the Sincerity of their Friendship is well known and needs no further Proof than their former Union with

Your

Fort St George 28th July 1770.

"your Excellency for more than twenty Years through all Changes
"of Fortune without changing themselves in any Respect, that this
"Principle of honor and fidelity makes them very cautious of declaring
"what they will do at any future distant time lest unforeseen Events
"should intervene to prevent the Performance of their Intentions, &
"Events to which they are liable by the Circumstances of Affairs in the
"different Parts of India where they have Settlements, one thing
"however is certain, which is that their Friendship and Attachment
"to his Highness is sincere".

I submit the foregoing to your Excellency's
Consideration and shall be ready to advise with you further thereon
whenever it shall be requisite. What can I say more?

P.S. "Inclosed I return Ruckuns Letter. —

At a Committee Present
Josiah Du Pre Esqr. Governor Presidt
Eyre Coote, Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith Samuel Ardeley

Letters from Majr. Church & Stibbs & Hyder Ally Cawn read as follow

To the Honble Josiah Du Pre Esqr.
President and Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George
Honble Sir, and Sirs,

Duplicate Letter from Majr. Church and Stibbs being never receive of Hyder Ally rejects the treaty sent from Bombay, insists on their remaining with him till one of the same Tenor with that made here be concluded. — Arrival of Mr Johnstone at Hyder Ally and desires that he may obtain his discharge

We addressed you last the 2d. Ultimo duplicate of which has already been forwarded. We have not had the Honor to receive any of your Commands since those of the 26th of February but by a Letter from the Select Committee of Bombay dated the 7th Instant, we were advised of the Purport of your Letter to them of the 13th of February. — The Nabob having frequently enquired of us the Reason of our not receiving Answers

Fort St. George 28th July 1770.

Answers from your Honor &c. to our Letters wrote at his Request.

We have acquainted him the Supervisors, as we suppose, being gone to Bengal, is the Cause of the Delay, but have taken every Opportunity of assuring him of your good Inclination to encrease and strengthen the Friendship established between him and the Honble Company.

We lately received a Treaty from the Honble the President and Council of Bombay, properly executed with Orders to propose the same to the Nabob for his entering into, directing us at the same time, should he not agree to it, to acquaint him they would enter into no other Treaty with him, and to take our Leave of him. We are therefore to acquaint your Honor &c. the Nabob has rejected the Treaty, and Demands one to the same Tenor as that concluded at your Presidency and insists on our remaining with him till such a one is exchanged. —

Mhaderoo, with all his Army except a Body of ten thousand Horse left in the Province of Bednore has crossed the Kistna and has evacuated all the Nabobs Forts of any Consequence that he took from him this last Season.

Mr. John Stewart a Person late in the Honble Company's Civil Service on your Establishment and now in the Service of the Nabob, has made earnest Application to us, to entreat your Honor &c. favorable Intercession with the Nabob for procuring his Discharge and to permit, on any Terms, of his returning to make humble Submission to your Honor &c. for his ill judged and most imprudent Conduct which he seems to be thoroughly convicted of. We hope you will excuse this freedom as also our having received a Letter from this Gentleman addressed to the Honble the President now enclosed. We remain

very Respectively

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your

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Seringapatam
30th May 1770.

Your most obedient humble Servants
Richd Church
John Sibbald

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esqr
President and Governor &c Council of
Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Our last Address was dated the 30th May, duplicate of which is now enclosed. On the 28th Ultimo we received your Favor of the 8th and should before this have replyed thereto, but the Nabob having been for several Days past indisposed prevended our seeing him till Yesterday.

Agreeable to your Honor &c Directions we explained very particularly to him the Circumstances which influenced your Conduct at this time, and endeavored by every Argument possible to convince him of your real Intentions to support him in time of Need. He seemed sensible of the justness of your Reasons and expressed an entire Confidence in your assurances of Friendship. He said altho' it was true he had gained some Advantages over his Enemies the Morattas, yet that it had not produced the desired Effect of bringing them to reasonable Terms, for that they had again entered his Country with a very numerous body of Horse, and that their Demands were as exorbetant as ever, and such as indeed he neither could nor indeed would comply with, and therefore he desired we would immediately advise your Honor &c of the following Particulars, relative to his present Condition, which he had to urge in his Favor.

He desired to represent to you, that the Revenues of his Country were much reduced, it having been the

Scene

Fort St George 28th July 1770

Scene of War for some time past, and now ravaged and laid waste by the Morattas. That therefore he was unable to comply at the same time with their exorbitant demands, and to support his own Army, that had they not destroyed the Country in the manner they have done, he might possibly in some Measure come into their Terms, but situated as things now were he never could, he therefore said he hoped Your Honor &c. would consider, that as he had been a Barrier to the Carnatic for many years, it was your Interest to support him before the Morattas might gain too strong a footing in his Country, that they were now determined to make every effort for reducing him, and to which End as he before observed, had lately entered his Country again and seized on some of his Forts, and were now at Chonnoor with 20000 Horse, with which they threaten to invade these Parts as soon as the Season would admit, and that Mhadarow with his whole Force would return upon his Country, in a few Months. He observes that your Honor &c. informed him that the Treaty had nothing in View but mere Defence. Upon this Principle only, he said he now asked your assistance, for what could he expect from the Morattas, when they would not recede from their extravagant demands, which it was not in his Power to comply with. —

We have reminded the Nabob, that from his own Letters to you, and all other accounts, the Morattas so far from having gained any principal Advantage over him, were under Apprehensions of his Power. — To this he replies it was true they had not subdued any material Part of his Country and would find it difficult to reduce his Forts of Consequence, and that it was certain he had met with some Success against Gopall Rose, but that all India knew the Power of the Morattas

and

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and that he would not draw his Country to satisfy their Demands as he had hitherto done, could he oblige them to retire. He told us that depending on your Assistance, he had collected all his Forces with a large Train of Artillery, was ready to march on the first Intelligence of your Intentions to him. On our here observing to him, That he must reflect, Your affording him assistance against the Marattas, might probably draw them on the Carnatic, he said that it was his firm Opinion, the Name of your Alliance would be sufficient to bring them to Terms without the necessity of recurring to Hostilities but should your Possessions at any time be attacked he was bound to afford you all the Assistance in his Power. These Arguments he desired we would set forth to your Honor &c. to which he only added that as he did not doubt you would act as might be most for the Interest of both Parties he left the whole to your Consideration. We are much surprized the Nabob should authorize his Vaquil to inform your Honor &c. that we had agreed to the Papers he proposed to us, at our first Meeting, and that we remain as Hostages with him in lieu of the Prisoners. In Respect to the former, we were not empowered to consent to any Article of defensive Alliance, and therefore conformable to our Instructions the Nabobs Proposals for a Treaty was referred to our superiors at Bombay, and in regard to the latter, we being sensible the release of our Prisoners from the Tenor of the Treaty (of which we have a Copy with us) as well, as for the Reasons given by your Honor &c. were subject to no future Conditions whatsoever We should on no Consideration have remained with the Nabob as Hostages in their Room, and so far from it being the Case that the Nabob demanding an adjustment of his old Accounts previous to the delivering up our Prisoners we assured him

we

Fort St George 28th July 1770.

we would enter on no Point whatever till this was compliance with and on his continuing to refuse to give Orders for their Release without we would give it under our Hands that his Demands on the Company should be settled to his Wish, we assured him we would return the Ships to Bombay without the Prisoners — binding to him at the same time the Appearance it would have, which had a proper Effect, for the next Day, he said he would immediately release the Prisoners, on our giving him a Promise we would represent to the Governor and Council of Bombay every thing he had to communicate and procure their Answer, which being no Ways unreasonable and indeed what we were directed to do, we complied with, whereupon the Prisoners were releas

What the Nacquit means by our declining to write to Bombay for such a Treaty as the Nabob expected was, we suppose, our refusing to forward another Sett of Proposals, after his not permitting us to leave him, agreeable to our Orders, on his rejecting the Treaty. Had we remained as Hostages with the Nabob, he would certainly at that time have made it his Plea for not consenting to our Departure, but the only one he thought proper then to give was, that as your Honor &c. had assured him the Gentlemen that might be sent on the Part of Bombay would remain with him till a Treaty was exchanged, to the Tenor of that concluded at your Presidency, it was ever his Intentions this Business should be accomplished previous to their leaving him. He also told us that your Honor &c. earnestly solicited the Release of the Bombay Prisoners at the time those of your — Presidency were delivered up, but that he would not consent to release a single Man, as he looked upon it, they were his Security (till two Persons might be sent from Bombay) for the Performance of a Treaty as before mentioned. We Yesterday told him, how much we were surprized

at

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at the Information his Vaqueel had given your Honors &c. As we expected (though we doubt not what the Vaqueel said, was by the Nabobs Orders to give a Colour to his Conduct) he assured us he had only directed him to acquaint you, he was surprized at our desiring to depart before a Treaty was exchanged — Having said so much on this Subject we now think it necessary to advise your Honors that shortly after our Orders for leaving the Nabob in case of his rejecting the Treaty, we received another Letter from the Board directing Mr Sibbald to return even though we should have left him, and as the Nabob gave us to understand he would apologize for what had passed, we were both continuing with him till further Orders might be received, we agreed to represent what he had to offer, and forwarded his Proposals

In Regard to the Treaty he demands, we have frequently made Use of your Honor &c Arguments, which we Yesterday repeated, for convincing him that the different Residencies have their different Interests in View, and that therefore it was not in your Power to make any Stipulations which might be binding in Respect to Affairs, that belonged to the Department of Bombay, his Answers have ever been, that he always understood he was to receive the same kind of Treaty from Bombay as that concluded at your Residency

This Address together with a Letter from the Nabob, to the Honble the President, is forwarded by one of the Nabobs Camels, which he acquainted us will return with any Commands you may have to favor us with. We are

With great Respect
Honble Sirs &c &c
Your most obed humble Servts
Richard Church
John Sibbald

Seringpatam
7th July 1770

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Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn Dated 9th received 22d July 1770

Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn, desiring our Assistance against the Marattas –

It was with Pleasure I received your Letter the Friendly Contents of which I observed. Mess.rs Church & Sibbald also have informed me of certain Matters – You tell me that in Consequence of our Friendship, "you had for this long Time past "kept your Troops in readiness to assist me, and in Case of it "being requisite, should give me that Assistance" By God's Blessing you are a great Sardar, prudent experienced in all Matters and steady to your Engagements, Every one knows also that on Case of our being united, neither the Marattas, or any other Enemy of the Company, or my Circars will dare to cast an angry look either against the Company's or my Possessions, which will therefore remain free and exempt from all Incursions and Invasions, for ever. indeed those Enemies will be afraid for themselves, as You have probably heard how Mandhooroo being reduced to great Straits owing as well to a scarcity of Provisions and Forage, as the taking of thousands of his Horses, was obliged to return to his own Country, leaving however about twelve or fifteen thousand Horse behind him, the punishing and destroying of whom, are essential; as their Incursions serve to keep alive Disturbances hurt the Villages, and throw the Inhabitants of the Country into Confusion. Now altho' by God's Assistance the punishing of these Troops with the Circars Forces and Artillery is possible and easy Yet as the Junction of the Company's also will be the Means of striking such an Awe and Dread on Mandhooroo as not only to prevent his ever entertaining a thought of coming again on this Side of the Kistnah, but also to put him in Apprehension for his own Safety, I am therefore to desire as well for the good Appearance thereof, as the Consideration of your Engagement

that

Fort St George 28th July 1770

that you would now send me a few of your Troops, when they being joined with my Army, the Morattas Force, will with the greatest Ease be defeated, Indeed what is it? The Deceit and Treachery of the Morattas are known to the whole World. First they penetrate, and raise Disturbances in one Country, and then think of laying Waste another. For Instance if Entrance, if they in this abode that Year in my Country, the next they will lay waste the Company's should however this Body of Marattas, by the junction of your Troops, and mine, be defeated and destroyed it Maudhoorow can never entertain a thought to come to these Parts again, and both our Possessions will be for ever preserved all which I make no Doubt you will give the due Reflection to, and perform whatever may tend to strengthen our perpetual Alliance, and increase the Friendship and Harmony subsisting between us, which require that you should ever let me have the Pleasure of receiving Letters, from you advising of your Health

May your Happiness and Prosperity increase

The Committee have by every possible Cause

deferred hitherto giving Hyder Ally a positive Answer to his

repeated Demands for Assistance, the now Arrival of the

Commissioners enabled us for some time to urge that as a Plea

for our not coming to any Determination, but as we appre-

hended that Excuse would avail us no longer, we represented

that the Article of the Treaty was merely defensive and gave him

hopes that we would afford him our Assistance whenever he

should be in Danger of being overpowered by the Morattas, and

as he has always represented his Situation in the most favorable

Light, from a Notion that our Maxims in Politicks are the

same with those of the Indian Powers, to assist the Strongest

we had hopes that we might by that Means have still been

able

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able to ward off the disagreeable Necessity of giving him a deter-
minate Answer. He has now urged his Request of Assistance
on the Principle of mutual Defence. It is therefore necessary
to consider how we may be able for some time longer to avoid
coming to any final Resolution with Regard to the Measures to
be taken. —

A Mediation between the Morattas and Hyder Ally to be proposed. —

It is certain that the Morattas have not been
less pressing to the Nabob for Assistance, than Hyder Ally has
been; which the Committee are of Opinion authorizes them
to offer themselves with the Nabob as Mediators between the
two contending Parties. — We are sensible that such a Proposal
will in all Probability be rejected by the Morattas, and there is
too much Reason to apprehend that the Nabob will be very
averse to such a Measure; as there is nothing he so earnestly
wishes as the Destruction of Hyder Ally. Nevertheless it appears
to us to be the most adviseable Step at this Juncture; for should
the Morattas refuse our Mediation the Proposal cannot
render our Situation Worse, and in case it should be thought
expedient to take Part with Hyder Ally, it will furnish us
with a very just Reason for so doing. At any Rate we may
hope by this Means to gain time, which is the principal
Object to be desired. It is therefore resolved to give the Nabob
a Meeting, and to communicate to him our Sentiments on
this Occasion. —

Read the following Letter from the
Nabob enclosing Letters from Ruccun ud Dowlah, Triembeck
Row and Morari Row. —

Letter from the Nabob

Dated 16th and received 17th July 1770

Letter from the Nabob enclosing Letters from Ruccun Ud Dowlah Triembeck Row and Morari Row and desiring to know what Answer he shall return thereto. —

I some time ago sent you two Letters from
I had received
Ruccun Ud Dowlah, my Correspondence with whom I
have

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have slackened since the Subahs coming on this Side of the Kistnah and the Report of the Marattas and his Junction. Inclosed I sent you two more Letters also received from Ruckun on the Subject of the Guns complaining of not hearing from me, as it is my Custom to reply to none of his Letters of any Import without advising you thereof, I am to request you would acquaint me with the Substance of an Answer to him, accompanying you will receive likewise a Letter from Trenbeck Row and a Translate of one from Morari Row, to which I cannot reply without your Advice; neither is it proper there should be any further delay in sending Answers to them.

What can I say more! —

From Ruccun Ud Dowlah to the Nabob

Dated the 9th Received 27th May

Letter from Ruccun Ud Dowlah regarding the Guns taken at Arcot and wanting to be supplied with 10 Battering Cannon —

It is long time since I had the Pleasure of receiving your Friendly Letter, when I reflect upon your Neglect in that Respect and consider what might be the Cause of your not sending Answers I could not conceive the Reasons thereof. Monaverally Cawn has not yet arrived and I cannot tell whether he proceeded on his Journey or not, you neglected to write Answers to some urgent Matters, which I was in hopes to be explained by the said Monaverally Cawn; but the Disappointment I met with put me into great Confusion and Perplexity —

There is a great Occasion for the Guns for the Use of the Circar, the Dispatch of many affairs lies in Suspence for want of them, in Consideration of your firm Agreement which is equal to an Impression upon a Stone, I lately wrote to you several repeated Letters to send those Guns by Sea as far as Mazulipatam, that I may send Necessaries to bring them hither, but you delayed to do it, which makes

it

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it necessary to write this to you, that if the sending the said Guns by Sea (which is an easy Matter) appears difficult to you, you may take another Method to transport them by the Way of Pelnad to the Gautt of Avvapelly which is your District on which Case, Rajah Rayanna Bahader will provide with necessaries to convey them to the City of Golconda, if you do not approve of this Method, I think it advantageous to your Affairs to detain them, you may do so — You have a sincere Attachment to his Excellency and a perfect Union subsists between us, you will therefore buy 10 English Battering Guns and send them by the same Road without Delay. His Excellency is convenced that you have more Regard to the Affairs of his Prince than myself, notwithstanding which, your non Compliance gives me great Surprize, I cannot tell what might be the Reason of it — I hope you'll soon send me an Answer to this — A Letter that I may be glad. ——

P.S. Please to let me know the Amount of the Price of the said 10 Guns, which shall be credited in the Account of the Money which was stipulated to pay. — As there is great Occasion for the said Guns, is the Reason that I troubled you with this. ——

Letter from Ruccun Ud Dowlah to the Nabob.

Dated the 22 June and received the 27 July 1770

Letter from Ruccun ud Dowlah to the Nabob promising that the freights of the Guns shall be deducted out of the Ballance of the Kist. ——

With great Joy and Satisfaction I received your kind Letter, while I was in utmost Expectation of One The Contents of which were full of Friendship and Amity which afforded an ample Satisfaction and Joy to me. —

Your Appointment of Sarvanand Son to Nellyanand deceased in the Quality of a Vakeel at his Excellency's

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Coellenjy's Court was very just, because he was restored to his own right, I on my Part having encouraged him to act as your Vakeel, advised him to mind the Business. — With Regard to the Payment of the remaining Kist, you was pleased to order the Savaears at Mazulipatam, which I esteem as a Mark of your Favor — By the Blessing of God, no Alteration can take a Place in what was settled through your Means I lately wrote to you repeatedly of several Circumstances which required your Answers, especially I wrote to you about the Guns. I also sent you Word by Monavar ally Cawn I am certain that you are fully acquainted by the said Letter and by a proper Representation made to you by the said Cawn but you have not wrote any Answer to that or this Letter which came after a long time, I was in Hopes to have heard your Answers to all particulars I wrote to you by the Contents of the said Letter, but could not observe the least Answer thereof Your thus neglecting to send Answers for urgent Matters, is contrary to your Prudence and natural Disposition. This put me into great Perplexity, I suppose you referred me to the said Cawn, after his Arrival which God may grant soon, I hope to be informed by him — Your Managers may transport the Guns soon by Sea as far as Mazulipatam, whatever Freight you may settle and advise me, the same shall be allowed Credit in the Accounts of the Kists which Savaears to pay in Mazulipatam Believe me to be a firm Friend and write to me always and answer the every particular. I may write you of contrary to the past Neglect that I may rejoice. ——

What can I say more?

Letter from Triemback Row
to the Nabob

Received the 9th July 1770.

Letter from Triemback Row to the Nabob requesting his Desire of Rana? ——

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Letter from Trambeck Row to the Nabob repeating his Desire of Assistance —

As Madaverow returned to Conah he thought it necessary to have a proper Army to settle the Country in these Parts, wherefore he ordered the whole Army and remark able Sirdars to stay with me, ordering me to take up my Quarters here, As the Army is very large, it is impossible to provide them with Graft and Provender in one Place, wherefore I am under the Necessity of taking a Tour on all Sides, at present my Encampment is near Mulbagal in the District of Pongamore — Your Vakeel and Harcars were coming with Letters, they should have stayed in some Place, and first send me News of their Arrival, which they neglected and were careless. It is a thing well known that our Horses run up and down on all Sides, some wicked Horsemen being in their Company, are the Reason that they were plundered and the Letters &c.a were lost, wherefore I could not understand the Contents, however I am apt to believe that the Purport will be in Answer to what Morrary Row has wrote and sent it with my Letter on your observing what were your Intentions — I suppose Messrs Vansittart and Laurence who were to come to you, are arrived with you by this Time and settled Resolutions between you — In short Madaverow's former Resolution are to punish Hyder in a proper Manner, I have the same Desire on my Part, I hope therefore you will soon send me an Answer which is desired of you that I may be glad. —

Letter from Morrary Row to the Nabob

Received the 10th of July 1770

Letter from Morary Row to the Nabob desiring a satisfactory Answer to his former Letters. —

Madaverow having effected a perfect Union between me and his reputed Sirdars, left us with a proper Army, consisting of 25 or 30,000 Horse and Artillery in order to punish the Enemy and then be returned to Conah of which I advised you, as well as a Method or Measures to be undertaken

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undertaken very fully by a Pair of Sherwars, I believe my Vakeel Streeputt Raw has also acquainted you concerning the same I must now inform you that the Castle of Nuggamala belonging to the Enemy is taken, and the Country of Colar was regulated, and we shall now arrive near Bonganore at the Gauth settling and somthing the Affairs of Gummenaigd Palaun, Gattoon Songal &c. Pallegars in our Way thither, but I am surprized that you have not yet sent a satisfactory Answer by your Agent along with my Vakeil Streeputt Raw, I am your Wellwisher, the Friendship between you, and Madaveraw is not a new One, Trembuck Raw is invested with a full Power, Gopaull Raw and Hurry Gopaull Rastaware grand Sirdars, We all are of the same Mind and Sentiments while I am in Friendship with these People, it is to be reckoned you are also in Friendship with them, believe me we cannot meet with such an Opportunity again, you will therefore make Preparations according as it was wrote before and now, and with a proper Army of the Europeans, Sepoys and Artillery join the said Sardars paying them a Visit, and by all Means maintain a Friendship with Madaveraw, and put a grand Scheme in Execution according to our Wishes to the End that Affairs of Consequence may be transacted on both Sides to gain a great Fame and Renown. — All this while the Time was lost for Nothing you are wise no Delay ought to be admitted. Now Trembuck Raw and myself send our Vakeil Streeputt Raw to you, you'll therefore send Maroo all Manikee or other proper Person along with my Vakeil Streeputt Raw as soon as possible, send one or two Peon of Hircarra for them, the said Vakeil may proceed by the Way of Cudapa Nuddy and Bonganore and arrive at Vocall and send me a Word that I will then

send

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and Horsemen to conduct them home — Madaveroa writes continually that he will soon return with a proper Army and Stores, and that he has no other Intention than to procure Hyder, you are very sensible of the Marattas Power and strength I suppose M.r Vansittart and Gen.l Lawrence from Europe are arrived by this Time, the sooner you do the Business will be at an Means to dispatch the affairs. if you join the said Forces before Madaveroa arrives and commence to execute this grand Scheme, it will be a Means to manage the Business with success. if this Time is lost, there is nothing more to vain to you, in short you cannot preserve the Peace of the Carnatic in your own Hands. you are Sensible and Wise. from back Raws Encampment as well as that of my own will be at wherever Water and Provender are to be got near the Gautts you will make Haste to procure good Name and Reputation in executing the grand Scheme, if not, these People will do their Business. What can I say more? —

Draft of an answer to the Nabob prepared.

The Committee having taken the foregoing Letters into Consideration, a Draft of an Answer to be wrote the Nabob in Consequence, is now prepared, as entered in the subsequent Diary.

Jo.h Du Pré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith
Sam.l Sydney

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Wrote the following Letter to the Nabob

To the Nabob

Dated 29th July 1770

to the Nabob
he subject of
received by
from Kuccoor
Dowlah Trimbick
& Meraro Row

I have received your Excellency's Letter of the 16th Instant, enclosing the undermentioned Letters.

1 from Kuccoor and Dowlah dated the 12th May

1 from Do Do 22d June

1 from Trimbick Row, without Date Rec.d 9th July.

and a Translate of one from Meraroo without Date also but received the 16th July upon all which you are pleased to desire my Sentiments.

Permit me to observe that in the Times of my Predecessors it was not desired of them to give Answers on Wording upon every Subject of this kind, and one advantage of your residing here is that we may consult upon such Matters as require it without Writing which occasions a great deal of Time and often occasions Delays. I shall always be ready to meet you at an Hours Warning to deliberate upon the necessary Measures, nevertheless if you still think it expedient that I should deliver what answers to me in writing I shall comply, for it is my Interest that my Conduct and Opinions should appear from my own words

The Purport of Kuccoor and Dowlahs first Letter is to desire that the Guns meaning I suppose the Guns taken from the Soubah at the Battle of Trinomalee in the year 1767 may be sent to Mazulipatam by Sea, or to be Palmied by Land, but that if it is advantageous to your affairs to detain them you may do so — And further to desire that you will purchase 10 English Battering Guns and send to him

I understand that the Guns taken

from

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from the Soubah at the Battle of Trinomalee were given up
to your Excellency, but that a Promise was made to Ruccon-
-ud Dowlah that they should be restored, accordingly when
Mr Ardley went to the Soubah to get the Treaty ratifyed he
was instructed to offer the Guns to the Soubah which he did
with a Promise that they should be delivered whenever he
should send for them, and the Soubah then treated it as
a Matter of little Consideration though he accepted the
Offer: this being what passed on our Part, if on your Excellencys
no Promise was made of sending them it will remain
clear that the Soubah is to have the Guns whenever he shall
send for them, but that neither you nor we are under any
obligation to send them to him, this is what occurs to me,
but your Excellency who are more perfectly Master of the
Subject must be the best Judge of the proper Answer to be
made to Ruccun-ud-Dowlah thereon. In Respect to the
10 English Battering Guns which he desires you to purchase
and send him, I think it would not be improper to return
an Answer to the following Effect: "It is not in my Power to
"comply with your Desire, for at the English do not bring
"Guns from Europe for Sale but only for their own Use and
"as they are now encreasing their Military Force and
"strengthening all their Fortifications they are not willing
"at this Time to part with any Guns, all they have being
"necessary for their own and my Service."

The second Letter from Ruccun-ud-Dowlah
treats of the same Subject, to wit, the sending of the Guns
upon which I have already offered what occurs to me.

In Respect to the Letters from Triumbeck
Row and Mora Row, I am sorry to say it is not in my Power
to give you any precise Opinion, I have not yet received

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from the Court of Directors, any Letter expressing their Sentiments of the Treaty of Peace with the Hyder Ally Cawn or of the Measures or System they wish to have us adopt, such Letters I expect to receive, and in the mean Time I think we should continue to temporise with both Parties, for I foresee great Dangers and inconveniences in every possible Measure. —

Tuesday 31 July 1770

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor/President
Eyre Coote / Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith Samuel Ardley

The Committee having this Morning had a Meeting with the Nabob, after communicating to him the Letter received from Messrs Church & Sibbald they made him acquainted with their Sentiments on the Subject of our offering Ourselves with him as Mediators between the Morattas and Hyder Ally, as recited in our Proceedings of the 26th Instant: to which the Nabob, as we had expected, seemed very averse, representing that He was convinced the Morattas would never accept of our Mediation and that Hyder Ally would readily embrace it, and which he was apprehensive must necessarily involve us in a War with the Morattas. To which it was answered, that as both Parties had solicited our Assistance, We might with Propriety, as Friends to both, make an offer of our Mediation for settling the Terms of an Accommodation between them: that we had great Reason to believe the Morattas would not accede thereto; yet as it was not intended that our Proposals should carry with them the least appearance of Threats or Menaces, We need be under no Necessity of declaring against the Party

that

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that might refuse our good offices, That our principle Object at
this Time was to avoid taking part with either and We hope
by the above Proposal to be able to ward off for some Time
longer the making any Declaration in Favor of the one or
the other. To which the Nabob replied, that he wondered
how the Thought had occurred to us, and added coldly that
if We were convinced the offer of our Mediation would not
involve us in a Rupture with the Marattas, the Trial might
be made. The Committee thereupon propos'd the Subject no
further reserving to themselves to consider again of the
Expediency of the Measure at a convenient Time.

The Committee then informed the Nabob
that the Court of Directors had been pleased to order that the
Establishment of Europeans and Sepoys should be new modelled
that their Orders with Respect to the Europeans were full and
Positive, but that those with Regard to the Sepoys were not so
clear and explicite, for which Reason We had with the Concurrence
of Generals Coote and Smith determined that the two Regiments
of European Infantry and 12 Battalions of Sepoys according to
the new Establishment, were the least that could be kept up
for the Protection of the Carnatic; and that as the Service of
the Circars would require at least one fourth Part or one
Battalion of European Infantry with a proportionate
number of Artillery, it was necessary, that they should be
replaced with an equivalent Strength of Sepoys. The Committee
also represented to the Nabob that before the Conclusion of
the Peace with Hyder Ally, ten Battalions of Sepoys of about
1000 Men each had, with his Approbation been kept up and
paid by the Company on his Account, which when the
War was at an End were at his particular Request reduced to
about 700 Men each. The Committee at the same Time

represented

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represented to him the Difficulties, Delays and Inconveniencies that have attended our Operations, for Want of having always in Readiness a sufficient Number of good Draught and Carriage Bullocks and recommended that a certain Number be always kept up for the Use of the Army, and which might occasionally be employed on other Services, when the Army was not in the Field, and desired the Nabob would inform them what Number of Battalions on the new Establishment he would consent should be kept, disciplined and officered by the Company on his Account, as also what Proportion he would bear of the Expence attending the keeping in constant Pay a sufficient Number of good Draught and Carriage Bullocks. The Nabob thereupon requested a few Days to consider of the above Proposals, when he promised to give the Committee an Answer. —

Jos: Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
Joseph Smith
Sam Fraser

Fort St George 4th August 1770

At a Committee Present

Saturday 4th August 1770

Josiah Du Pré Esqr. Governor President
Eyre Coote
Warren Hastings
Samuel Ardley

The President acquaints the Committee that he has received a Letter from Mr Colsford enclosing Copy of one wrote by him to Mr Cartier, which is read as follows —

To the Honble John Cartier Esqr.
President & Governor at Fort William

Honble Sir

I wrote you on the 30th Ultimo and hope you have received my Letter — I have this Day receives Advice from Kudjang and find the Report of the Arrival of Strange Ships there to be Fact — The Men I sent there were not permitted to go to the Sea Side as the Rajah will not allow any Stranger whatever to go to the Bar of the River which the Nature of the Place makes practicable enough as I have informed You in my Last —

The Intelligence the Kercarrahs have brought me is, that on the arrival of the above Ships, (about 2 Months since) a European landed from One of them with some Attendants and visited the Rajah at Kudjang and from Appearances they seem to be on Terms of Friendship for it is said that Rice, Ghee and other Provisions were sent on board the Ships that the Person who visited the Rajah, in his Return, measured the Distance from Kudjang to the Bar, and the Breadth of the Bar, with the Depth of Water on it — That the Ships have at different Times weighed

Anchor

Fort St. George 4th August 1770

Anchor and after three, four, or five Days absence have returned again, that they are European Ships and some of them very large — From all Circumstances it appears that the Government at Cuttack is concerned in this Business. This is all which has yet come to my Knowledge

I am

Honble Sir

With the greatest Respect

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Edward Colsford

Ganjam
July 18th 1770 —

The President further acquaints the Committee, as he thought no Time should be lost in obtaining particular Information regarding the Ships said to be lying off Cunjung, he had enquired if there were any Vessells in the Road that could be hired for the Purpose of procuring such Intelligence, and that he had agreed with the Owner of the George Sloop for Pag. 430 to proceed thither, and after making all possible Enquiry to go on to Bengal with such Intelligence as should be obtained — That upon this, the Presidents, communicating the above Particulars to Sir John Lindsay, he had offered to send one of his Officers in the Vessell with the necessary Instructions. Sir John Lindsay also promised that he would on the arrival of the Hawke Sloop, dispatch her immediately in search of the said Ships.

The Committee approve of the Measures taken by the President, and ordered that Letters to Bengal and Messrs Wynch and Colsford be prepared accordingly.

The President acquaints the Committee that ||

the ||

the Nabob had represented to him that if the Company were
desirous of possessing themselves of the Murtezanagar Circar
on account of its Situation, and by reason of the Number
of French collecting there under Lepine who will in time
become dangerous, the Nabob would find Means of
obtaining it with Ease, and without Striking a Blow — To
which the President replied that he was sensible of the
many Advantages attending such an Acquisition, but
was at a Loss for a Plea on which it might be attempted
without infringing the Treaty with the Soubah, which
expresses that Bazalet Jung shall continue in the
Possession thereof during his Life, or the Soubahs Pleasure
provided he refrains from all Acts of Hostility towards
the Nabob and the Company. The Nabob then said
there were two Causes on which such Plea might be
founded, the one, by procuring a Letter or Order from
the Soubah for our taking Possession thereof; the other
by Grounding it on Bazalet Jungs entertaining French
Troops. — The Nabob then recited many Motives for
this Measure, Viz.t that this Circar being in the Hands
of others kept him in continual Apprehensions for the
Palnaud and Ongole Districts, which were always liable
to be plundered. That it was also the Cause of frequent
Disputes regarding the Waters of the Kistnah — That
M.r Polk always seemed sensible of the Propriety of the
Company's having Possession thereof, and of his the Nabob's
wanting the same, as well as the Circar of Nizampatam,
That the Soubah was far from bearing any good Will to
Bazalet Jung, and was even desirous of getting him into
his own Hands, as he wishes to have no Brother in being;
That he had even attempted the same under the Pretence
of

Fort St. George 4th August 1770

of an Invitation to a Marriage, which Bazalet Jung declined and thereby avoided the Plot laid against him. That Bazalet Jung was forming Connections with the Nabob of Cudapah and Cannole particularly the Latter, to whom he had sent a Lack of Rupees, concluding all his Reasons with representing that the Capture of the Fort of Mustafanagur called in the Talinga Condavir or Condavedow, and of Course the whole Circar might be effected with the greatest Ease, as he had got over the Garrison to his Interest. The President here observed that he did not apprehend any Difficulty in reducing the Circar, but that such a Measure might be productive of fresh Troubles. — To which the Nabob replied that it was certainly a Matter which required very mature Consideration, and to obviate the Consequences to be apprehended, he thought it might be expedient on the Reduction of the Circar, either to offer the Payment of the Revenues to Bazalet Jung, or to pay the same to the Soubah. — The President thereupon promised to lay the Affair before the Committee, and that he should be acquainted with their Sentiments. —

The Committee taking the foregoing into Consideration are clearly of Opinion that the Possession of the Mustafanagar Circar would be attended with many Advantages both to the Nabob and Company's Possessions as lying between them both, and from which both are subject to Depredations, but one very principal Motive thereto, is the distressing the Party under Murtiz Sheriff, of the Increase of which we receive constant Advices, and which we cannot prevent so long as they can be supplied with Men, Arms and Stores from the Sea Ports in that Circar — Mr Carter in a Letter to Mr Wynch acquaints him that the French at Chandernagore make no Secret of the Dependance they have on this Party, but are

continually

sentimally expressing the great Advantages they expect from it, and the Countenance and Support it receives from the Force Settlements evince the Sense they have of the Benefits to be derived from it whenever a favorable Opportunity presents itself — the Revenues of the Circars is the least Object in the present Deliberations, the Dispersing the French Party, and adding to the Security of the Nabob's and Company's Possessions are what we wish to effect — The Plea of Bazalet Jungs in entertaining French Men in his Service, cannot be urged as a Reason for our Dispossessing him of the Circars, while We are at Peace with France. The only Ground on which we could form our Pretensions would be a Letter of Consent from the Soubah for our taking Possession thereof; and We are apprehensive that the Nabob from the earnest Desire he has to rent the Circars is rather led to believe he can obtain such an Order, than from any just Cause he has to expect it, as We can scarce think that the Soubah will be prevailed on to grant it, without our entering into such Engagements with him, as might involve us in fresh Troubles and Difficulties, We have no Doubt but that the Soubah would very readily give us every Title We could wish to the immediate Possession of that Circar upon our sending a Strong Detachment to his Assistance but as the Danger of such a Measure may be as great at least as that We apprehend from leaving the Circar in the Hands it is, it cannot be adopted: We Believe that the Soubah bears no good Will to Bazalet Jung, and that the latter having entered into some Connection with Hyder Alley soon after the Conclusion of the Peace, has increased the Soubah's Jealousy towards him, which, with the Hopes of receiving two Lacks of Rupees annually for the Circar, may, perhaps

be

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be some Inducement for his granting such an Order. It is therefore resolved to give the Nabob a Meeting and to make him acquainted with our Sentiments on this Subject; and to represent to him that before any thing can be attempted it will be absolutely necessary that our Military Establishment should be formed, which may possibly induce him to enter with us into the necessary Measures for that Purpose. —

Agreed that the foregoing Minutes be — communicated to the Board. —

The President lays before the Committee the following Report of the Tanjore Vaqueel —

A Report of the Tanjore Vaqueel

After your Honor was pleased to speak to the Nabob about the Receipt I applied to him several times but met with the same Delays, at Length he was pleased to say that he gave an Assignment upon my Master to Mr John Call for a certain Sum of Rupees on Account of the Creditors but as that Money was received afterwards by himself to pay to the Company I should get the same Assignment returned to him from the said Gentleman before he gives the said Receipt to me. I wondered at this Argument and told him that the said Assignment was not delivered to my Master, nor we have any Connection with it, and that if he wants it again he ought to apply to the Gentleman to whom he gave it, on hearing this he said he will talk to your Honor about it.

To prevent any further Delay, I beg you'll be pleased to speak to the Nabob and a Strongath Fanam to give the Receipt without any further Expence. —

Fort St. George 4th. August 1770

The President also lays before the Committee the Report of a Letter received from Vellour as follows

The Substance of a Letter sent by a Man residing in Vellore.

I learned by a Discourse that past between some People of Consequence in this Place that it was resolved between the Nabob and the Company on the Arrival of M.r Coote to march their Troops from Madrass &c.a to Vellour and from thence to form their Camps at Namaseroya Chittys Choultry on this Side of Verenjaporam 4 or 5 Miles to the Westward of Vellore, and there to wait till the Arrival of M.r Vansittart with the expected Reinforcement or for a proper opportunety to join Madavarau, and to act in Conjunction with him against Hyder and take Seerangapatam as well as Bednore to be divided equally between the Nabob and the Marattas & including the Treasures that may be found in the said Countries

By the Order of the Company the Nabob is to have a particular Power over the above Expedition and to employ his Buckeys and People over every Detachment of the Troops and that M.r Coote and the Nabob is to manage all affairs jointly relating to the said Expedition, for this Reason, the Nabob is said to be very glad in Madrass, whether there is any Truth in this, I can not tell, but I thought fit to acquaint you with what I heared

The President informs the Committee that the Reason of his producing the above Letter is

that

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That he is well assured that the canoes from the Nabob Dunbar

Jon. Du Bré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith

Sam. Bradley

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Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters are now wrote.

To the Honble John Cartier Esqr.
President and Governor &c. Gentlemen of
the Select Committee at
Fort William

Letter to Bengal advising of a Vessell being dispatched to look after the Ships said to be off Cunjang.

Gentlemen

Our President received a Letter from Mr Cartier dated the 20th June informing him of some Intelligence he had received of several Ships supposed to be French lying at Cunjung, with the said Letter we recevd one from Mr Cotsford at Ganjam who having heard nothing of any such Ships the account seemed rather improbable however at the Report was of too much Consequence to be wholly neglected Mr Cotsford very properly dispatched People to Cudjung to make Enquiry, and We waited for further Advices from him before We took any Steps. Within these few Days We have received Letters from him dated the 15th and 18th July enclosing Copies of Letters written by him to Your President under Date the 30th June and 8 July which contain all the Information we have, it seems highly probable from the Information Mr Cotsford has received that several French Ships are at Cudjung, or have been there, and his Phrcars being prevented by the Rajah of that Place from going down to the Bar to see them gives Grounds to suspect that they are favored in their Designs by him. In order to obtain all possible Information on this Subject We have hired the Sloop George, John Scalby Master to proceed along the Coast under the Direction of

Mr

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Mr Henry Crawford an officer of his Majesties Ships Argo who is appointed by Sr John Lindsay Commander in Chief of his Majesties Ships in India to proceed in the said Sloop in order to make all possible Enquiry from Ganjam to Point Palmiras as to whether any and what Ships are or have been there of what Nation and on what Service they are employed and then to proceed immediately to Calcutta and inform you of what may have occurred touching this Service and we request that you will be pleased to communicate the same to us under a flying Seal to Mr Colebrooke at Ganjam where we shall order other Ships or Vessells proceeding from thence to you to touch for Intelligence Sr John Lindsay informs us that he shortly expects his majesties Sloop Hawke from Bombay and that it is his Intention to dispatch her also on this Service. We shall address you again by that Opportunity with what further may occur.

We have paid the owner and master of the Sloop George 430 Pagodas for the Run to Bengal and for accommodating his Majesties Officer, and we have promised that if the Execution of this Service should occasion any extraordinary Detention of the Vessell in the Course of the Passage a reasonable Compensation shall be made which we beg Leave to recommend to you.

We are with Esteem
Gentlemen
Your most obed.t humb.e Serv.ts
Josias Du Pré
Jo.a Commitee

Fort St George
6th. August 1770

To. Alexander Wynch Esq.r
Chief at Mazulipatam

Dated 6 August 1770

Sir

W.m Wynch on the
same subject —

Jm

Fort St George 6th August 1770

In Consequence of the advices you have forwarded to me from Mr Colsford relative to the Ships said to be or to have been at Cunjung, the Select Committee have hired the Sloop George John Scoby Master for the Run to Bengal, and Sir John Lindsay has sent Mr Henry Crawford an Officer of his Majesties Ship Stag in her, he is to direct the Navigation and to make all the Enquiry he can concerning the said Ships from Ganjam to Point Palmiras, and then to proceed on to Calcutta

The Sloop having some Freight on board for Mazulipatam the Master is permitted to touch there and is then to proceed to Ganjam for Intelligence and from thence on the Service.

I beg you will let the Master have all possible Assistance in landing his Freight, that done he is to proceed without Delay.

I am

Sir

Your most obed. Hble Servt

Josiah Du Pré

To Mr Colsford Resident at Ganjam

And to Mr Colsford

I have received your several Letters of the 15 and 18th July together with the Inclosures, as it seems highly probable from the Information you have received that some French Ships are, or have been at Cunjung. The Select Committee have hired the Sloop George John Scoby Master for the Run to Bengal and Sir John Lindsay has sent Mr Henry Crawford an Officer of his Majesties Ship Stag in her, he is to direct the Navigation and to make

Fort St. George 6th August 1770.

make all the Enquiry he can concerning the said Ship from Ganjam to Point Palmiras and then proceed on to Calcutta — If you should have received any further Intelligence on this Subject you will be pleased to communicate the same to Mr Henry Crawford with whatever may occur to you as proper for his Information in the Execution of this Service

I am
Sir
Your most Obed.t Servant
Josias Du Pré

Fort St George
6th August 1770.

Delivered the following Sailing Orders to the Captain of the Sloop George. —

To Mr John Scoby
Master of the Sloop George

Sir

Sailing Orders to Captain of the Sloop George. —

Having agreed with the Owner of the Sloop you command for a Service to be performed; to that End Mr Henry Crawford an Officer of his Majesties Ship Stag is appointed by Sir John Lindsay Commander in Chief of his Majesties Ships in India to proceed with you from hence to Bengal. You will observe such advice and Instructions as you shall receive from him in the Course of the Voyage but Case the Service should occasion an extraordinary Detention and delay in the Course of the Passage the President and Council in Bengal will make a reasonable Compensation for the same.

You are hereby permitted to touch at Masulipatam to land the Freight you have on board, enclosed

Fort St. George 18th August 1770.

enclosed is a Letter to the Chief to give you all possible Dispatch
You will then proceed without Delay according to the &c.
Instructions you shall receive from the said M.r Henry
Crawford.

Dated in Fort St. George this 6th. Day of Aug.t 1770

18th. M.r Cotsford having in his Letter of the 26th Ultimo N.o 147
advised that Ibrahim Beg had wrote to the Zemindar of Goomzur
informing him that the English will very shortly be attacked
in Bengal by a number of French Ships, and that the Troops of
the Soubah would on the first Intimation thereof enter the
Circars and recommending to him to hold himself in Readiness
to take advantage of such an Event &c.a The following Letter
was in Consequence thereof wrote to the Select Committee at
Fort William. —

To the Honble John Carter Esq.r
President and Governor &c.a Gentlemen of the
Select Committee of Fort William.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to the Select Committee in Consequence of the Advices regarding Ibrahim Beg and the Rajah of Goomsur. —

Enclosed is a Duplicate of our Letter of
the 6th Instant, since when our President has received a Letter
from M.r Cotsford, Copy of which we have thought it necessary
to transmit to You, as it is a corroborating Proof that the
French are meditating some Designs against us, and are
endeavoring to gain an Influence with the Country Powers.
We have directed M.r Cotsford to demand from the Zemindar of
Goomzur the Arrears due from him, and his Reason for
raising Troops, and to insist that they be immediately
Disbanded. — We have long suspected Ibrahim Beg of
instigating the Soubah to some Attempts on the Circars.

and

Fort St George 29th. August 1770

and there is all Reason to believe that Kunhy waits a favorable Opportunity for carrying the same into Execution.

We learn from Pondicherry that the following Ships and Vessells arrived there this Season. Viz.t

Le Vigilant de Bordeaux
La Brigantine } Direct from Europe 9th July
Le Triton Frigâte du Roy } 9 Aug.t

Le Jason last Year from Europe this from Mauritius 26th July
La Comptesse de Champagne built at the Island 10. Aug.t

On the Ship Jason came out 30 Soldiers, and the Frigate it is said brought 200 M.n It is reported that more Ships are daily expected with a considerable Number of Troops on Board. They are going on with their Fortifications with all Expedition.

We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient

Humble Servants

Josias DuPré

Jr.a Committee

Fort St George
18th August 1770

29th Came in a Letter from Mr Wynch to the President, enclosing the following Extracts of Letters from Mr Allegyn at Cuttack and Mr Cotsford at Ganjam.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Allegyn to Mr Cotsford
Dated Cuttack July 30th 1770

Mr Allegyn writes from Cuttack July 30th 1770 that the Ships off Cudjang were English.—

My People are returned from Cudjang the Rajah has wrote me a Letter its Copy I have enclosed. There three Ships and 2 Sloops were Merchant Vessells from Bengal bound for the Coast with their Goods, but cast their Voyages therefore they put into Cudjang for to wood and water and for Rice which they got. the Vessells belonged to Mr. Majendie and Hagey Hollapey of Chinsurah and others, the Rajah went on board

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board the Ship, of the Ship that Hagey Hollapy was on, and my Kircarrah went with him. He saw only Lascars they had no Force. they remained there 15 Days and were sailed for the Coast.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Cotsford to Alexander Wynch Esq.

Dated. August 16th 1770

I was this Day favored with your Letters of the 30th and 31st Ultimo you will learn by my Letter of the 26th Ultimo to the Governor that the Strange Vessels had left Kudjung, a few Days since, I received a Letter from Mr Carter wherein he informs me that the Report of Troops having landed at Kudjung appears to be entirely without Foundation. I have likewise received a Letter from Mr Allegre Dated the 30th Ultimo by which I understand, they are private Vessels of which the enclosed Extract from Mr Allegre's Letter will more fully inform You. I request you will be pleased to inform the Governor of these Particulars.

Friday 31st August

At a Committee Present
Josias Du Pré Esq.r Governor President
Warren Hastings
Samuel Ardley

General Smith indisposed

Letter from the Nabob on the subject of the Establishment being now read, the Committee think it necessary to enter the same with such Remarks as occur thereon for the Information of the Honble Court of Directors, and which is accordingly now done as follows —

Letter from the Nabob on the subject of the Establishment with the Committees Remarks thereon

From the Nabob

Dated Recd 16th Augt 1770

A When you did me the favor, with the

A This Brief recital of what the

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the Committee, to come to my the Committee represented to the House, you mentioned the Force, Nabob on their late Conference which the two Generals thought with him on the Military ne necessary for the Protection of Establishment is such as far as th the Country, amounting at the 9000 but the Committee added lowest Estimation to 7500 Soldiers that it would be necessary to with Artillery, and 12000 Sepoys drawn from that Establishm out of which Number of Sepoys you desired to know how many I was able to maintain - adding that you hoped this Information might be given you with all Frankness and Sincerity, - in conformable to which I shall now acquaint you with what occurr to me, on this Subject. -

B When I gave the Jaghier to the Company on Mr Pigot's Terms I stipulated, that the Company should ever assist me, and my Children, with Soldiers, Guns & Military Stores &c. without demanding any Thing further from me whatever - and Mr Pigot agreed thereto, the Company likewise, in their Letter of the 1st of June 1764, in Answer, to this Appointment of the Jaghier expressed themselves in the kindest Manner, promising their perpetual Assistance to me, and my Children

of Europeans about a fourth p Part for the Service of the Carnat that Deficiency in Europeans should be supplied by an equivalent Strength of Sepoys, over and above the 12 Battalions proposed

B It does not appear to have by the Letters on Record. See the Country Correspondence 1763. To the Nabob. N° 130 From the Nabob N° 130 From the Nabob to the Board N° 174 To the Nabob from the Board N° 181

for which I esteemed myself much
obliged to them.

C Had this Question my Friend of how many, out of these 12000 fighting Men, I am able to maintain, been asked me, at a time when the Company were not in Possession of the Circars, and only held that of the Jaghier I gave them, in these Parts, I should not have been surprized at it, for then, they had not the Ability, they now have; but at present, were they to keep up these 12000 fighting People, or even more, out of their Revenues, the same, is practicable, as the Peace and Quiet of my Country are essential to the Company, as well for the Protection of their Jaghier, as their Trade. —

C It appears by a Calculate of all our Revenues, the Circars included, that the Charge of such an Establishment of Europeans as the Company have appointed together with 12 Battalions of Sepoys, and the Expences of the Civil Establishment, would very near consume the whole in Time of Peace; therefore the Company were to keep up 14 besides the Europeans 12 Battalions of Sepoys for the Defence of the Carnatic at their own Expence besides the Force necessary for the Protection of the Circars, their whole Revenue would be far short of that, and the Civil Expences, without Investmt. in Time of Peace; how then could such a Force be maintained in Time of War when the Charges are greater and the Revenue less —

D I am not however desirous that they should be put to so much Difficulty although you Gentlemen, have well seen the Wars which, for some Years past have

D Under Mr Palk's Governm. the Nabob proposed or at least agreed that ten thousand Sepoys should be entertained, officered, disciplined and paid by the Company

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have successively fallen to the Company and kept under their
Lot of my Country the Laying Waste that Country, and the
waste of that Country, and the carried to the Nabobs Debit, and
killing and wounding of it as they were accordingly to entertain
Inhabitants. — To every one & till the Conclusion of the Peace
likewise are known, the Load with Hyder Ally, wherewith was
of Debt, I labor under — my own with Difficulty, We could prevail
necessary Charges and those of on the Nabob to consent, that
my Country, and the constant any should be kept up however
Apprehension of the Laying he at length consented that
waste of that Country by the instead of ten only seven
Morattas or others — which the thousand should be kept up on
Inhabitants, indeed are the former footing. We have
convinced will come to pass not now made any positive
For these Reasons, it is hard for Demand on the Nabob for any
me to maintain a hundred Specific Number of Sepoys out
Men, more, than are necessary of the 12 Battalions to be
however (though it may be a entertained on his Account
lost to me) yet, with the Hopes but we have intimated that
of obtaining the Peace and Quiet we with he would as formerly
of the Carnatic, agreable to your allow us to charge 10 Battalions
Opinion, and that of the two to his Account. By this Answer
Generals, I shall place under he declines it and consents only
their Order, at my own Expence that 7000 Men or 7 Battalions
and without the Participation according to the new Establishm.
of the Company 10000 Sepoys shall be kept up by us for him
and 2000 Horse Viz. the The 3000 Men of his own
7000 Sepoys kept up, by Means disciplined Sepoys which he
of the Company on my Account proposes to put under our
and 3000 other disciplined Orders in Time of War will by
Sepoys and 2000 Horse, fit no Means answer the same

for

End

for Services, making in all agreable
to the Desire of the Generals 12000
fighting People, who, shall be
kept under their Orders in Time
of War, as long as the Revenues
of the Country, will defray their
Expence.

And as a like Number dropped
and kept constantly under Pa
for though they are much
better than the rest of his Rabble
they are not to be depended
on, more especially as they
are to receive their Pay from
the Nabob - two of these very
Battalions in the last War
more than once laid down
their Arms in the midst of
Service for Want of their Pay
and not being able to obtain
it from the Nabob we were
obliged in all our Distress for
Money to give it them though
it has sufficiently appeared
since that the Nabob did not
want the Means of doing it but
the Will. The Honble Court of
Directors in the 37 Paragraph of
their Commands of the 17th March
1769 tell us indeed that, "as
"the Defence of the Carnatic
"always rests on the Company
"in Case of an Invasion, so it
"is reasonable and proper
"that the Nabob should submit
"to be controuled by them with
"Respect to the Number and
disciplining the Troops". There

was

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was a Time when the Nabob would
at last with a seeming Readiness
have acquiesced in any Measures
recommended to him by the Board
which appeared calculated to
promote his Security and
Advantage, and when he seemed
glad of an Opportunity of
expressing not only by his Words
but Actions his sole Dependance
on the Company for Support.
We have in our late Advices
informed the Company very
particularly of the extraordinary
Change in the Nabob's Disposition,
and of the many Difficulties we
have experienced in our late
Transactions with Him. It is
but too evident that he no longer
retains his former Confidence in
the Company, and that his
Expectations of Assistance from
Government, which he has long
entertained, are greatly increased
by the Arrival of their Majesties
Letters and Presents and the
extraordinary Powers vested by
the Ministry in Sir John Lindsay.
In the present Temper and
Disposition of the Nabob We
fear we shall be unable to
prevail

prevail on him by Arguments
to adopt any Measures, however
Salutary, unless they are
entirely conformable to his
own Sentiments and we dare
not enforce what the Company
have recommended in the
abovementioned Paragraph
without subjecting Ourselves to
the Imputation of endeavouring
to violate the Friendship between
the Nabob and the Company
We must therefore for the present
content Ourselves, with using
our utmost Endeavours by Remon
strance and Persuasion to
induce the Nabob to consent
that 10 Battalions on the new
Establishment be kept up and
paid by the Company and
charged to his Account.

E And here I beg we may consider E It will be very proper
ration of our Friendship that to inform the Nabob of the
you would acquaint me, what Force that we propose to be
Number of Soldiers, Artillery kept together in a Body at an
and Stores, you propose putting Army for Field Service upon
under the Orders of the Generals all Occasions but which is on
in Return for the Jaghear, in no Account nor any Part of
these Parts, The Sum of all
which, in Brief, is this, that the kept up in Return for the
Charges of 10000 Seapoys and Jaghire, What has been said

2000

under

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2000 Horse are to be on my &c under Remark B sufficiently
Account and that those of the explains this Subject and proves
Soldiers, Artillery and Military that the Jaghire should be
Stores, &c. considered as a Compensation for
the Past only and that whatever
the Company may do in future
is to be deemed free and voluntary

F' proportionate, as the &c F The Nabob being desired to
Revenues of the Jaghire, &c explain his Meaning in the Word
dependent on the Carnatic should proportionate, answers it will again
as is reasonable be employed but gives us Room enough to &c
by the Company for the before understand that he means equal
of the Carnatic. After I am which needs no other Comment
acquainted with the Number than the Remarks B and E. —
of Soldiers &c, You and I will
consider how many shall be
kept for Field Service and how
many for the Garrisons. —
General Lawrence formerly
with 2000 Sepoys beat repeatedly
the Delawage of Mysore, Hyder
Naigue, and Moravarie together
with the French General
Cote also notwithstanding
he had a big Number of Sepoys
than he now asks for, and &
notwithstanding likewise he
was at that Time, besieging
Pondicherry (which he nobly
took) and that his Force
was dispersed, on different Forts,

and

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and Places, yet effectually punished the Troops of Hyder Naigue, who were coming to the assistance of the French. General Smith, likewise, not long since, with a still less Force of Sepoys than those required, drove effectually from the Field the Subah and Hyder Naigue. — Indeed! I have often seen the Spirit and Resolution of both the Generals Coote and Smith with my own Eyes, and am convinced, that if an Enemy ventures to engage them, by Gods Blessing, with a less Force than this, they will effectually beat him;

G But this I well know also that if we had ten Times this Force, we cannot hinder the Country, being laid waste and burnt, by Horse, the Protection of the Forts therefore from a Horse is only what remains and this by Gods Blessing can be done, by my Troops alone. As You desired me to acquaint You with my Thoughts, freely and openly, I have done so, and I have only to add, that I am

in

G This is very just Horse may in Spite of all our Infantry ravage burn, and lay waste the Country and drive us to great Distress but they cannot take the Forts if they are stored with Provisions, but only we have a very respectable Body of Infantry, and the French should make a vigorous Effort (as they certainly will if they make any) they may take the Forts and conquer the whole Country.

in every Situation the Company's
invariable Friend and sincere
well Wisher. —

What can I say more?

A Draft of a Letter in Answer to the foregoing is now prepared as ordered on the subsequent Diary and which is ordered to be communicated to the Board. —

Read a Letter from the Nabob on the Subject of the Measures to be taken, and containing his Reasons for our joining the Marattas, to which the Committee think it unnecessary to return any answer. It is therefore ordered to be entered with the Committees Remarks thereon, and which are as follow

Dated & Rec'd 16th August 1770

From the Nabob

I have received your
Letter of the 25th of June, in Answer
to one from me, and observed its
Contents. You tell me that as the
several Subjects "in my Letter had
"been fully discussed in the several
"Meetings between the Committee
"and me there was no occasion
"for a Repetition thereof in
"writing and you desire to
"therefore I will excuse You
"from that Labor. It is very
certain, that the mention of
assisting Hyder Ally Cawn was
made, not only in One but in
many

many Meetings and it was in
Consequence of the Receipt of your
Letter of the 15th May - your Desire
repeatedly expressed that I should
freely acquaint You of my
Sentiments and the Consideration
of the great and inseparable
Friendship subsisting between
the Company and me, that, I
thought myself, under a Necessity
of replying thereto. Your Observation
however, mentioned in the
above Extract from your Letter,
suits me, also, as well as if it
had been my own Sent. That as
the Subject of assisting Hyder
Ally Cawn has been fully
Discussed, in the several Meetings
between the Committee and me
and therefore needs no Repetition
in Writing - I must beg You will
excuse me also from this Labor
You tell me that although
You may chance to differ
from me in Opinion, on some
Points, Your Intentions and
Inclinations, are equally
bent to promote the Safety
and Prosperity of the Carnatic
and my Affairs as well as the
Possessions and Affairs of the
Company

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Company, which I impute to
Your Goodness to me.

A In answer to what I wrote A the former Part of this
to you of the Moratta Vackeels Letter has nothing in it but a
Message from his Master, your Display of Words, and as the
say, that neither yourself nor Subjects of assisting Hyder, +
either of the Gentlemen of the assisting the Marattas or
Committee recollect to have remaining Member has been
heard it before, and that the only fully discussed, and the Reasons
Part of the said Vaquils Message given at large in our Minutes
you remember to have been told it is needless to repeat them here
by me, was that he desired + The expression he imputes to
Assistance of Troops from the the President as a Proof that he
Company and expected Money (the Nabob) had informed the
from me. The case is this. In the Committee of the Offers the
same Manner as, your mention Moratta Vaquil had made
to me, that, at the time of advising were used as an argument
You in my Letter of the Moratta upon a very different Reason
Vackeels Message, I was convinced as appears at large in our
that I had acquainted you thereof Remarks upon the Nabobs
in Person before, through in reality Letter of the 7th June entered in
I had not done it, so likewise it our Minutes 16th June.
may have happened to you, that This is however one Proof
at the time of writing this, You amongst a thousand that
was convinced you had made might be brought of the Nabobs
me no Reply thereto, but if this want of Candor, indeed we have
had not been the Case, how came of late had so many Instances
these Expressions of yours mentioned of his disingenuous and unfair
at the time of my acquainting Proceedings, that we think our
You of the Vaquils Message in Characters in continual Danger
the Presence of Mondeul Omrah yet we must proceed at all

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Behauder, the Committee and Mr Stracey Sayt. That the Morattа Neighbourhood was not a good one, and that the Payen Gaut Country in the Possession of Hyder ally Cawn ought not to be taken, as by its nearness to mine, the said Cawn would be afraid to raise any Troubles in my Country, for fear of its being retaliated, in his own. — You say however, you remember I acquainted you that Mandhoorow desired your Assistance, and it is possible that I might not have informed You at that time of the particulars of what he agreed to for that Assistance. —

B This Message of the Morattа for Assistance is conformable to the Governor and Council's proposal Desire, who in the Beginning of Course of the war with Hyder sent Nangoorow, by my Means to Poonah with Messages and a Desire of Assistance, and in their Letters to me, mentioned their Intention of never making a Peace with Hyder. The Field Deputies also after our entering

Hazarde whilst the Duty of our Stations require it, But of no great Consequence in itself whether the Nabob did, or did not inform the Committee of the Offer made by the Morattа Vackeel; for we believe the Nabob is the first Man who has put Trust in the Promises of a Morattа He do not put any —

B 'Tis true but the Morattas did not come into the Measures proposed and the whole dropped of the war with Hyder sent made by the Field Deputies & to take Place so that these — Recitals argue Nothing to the Point in Question unless they prove that when we wanted the Morattas to assist it could not be obtained for otherwise since as

the

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the Balaghaut Country, and (as has often been mentioned) while we were encamped about they entered into a Leaguee with Colar, sent another Body into the Soubah in 1768 to invade (by Name Naugarow likewise) the Carnatick.

by Morarow's Means to Barah

with Letters and Message to

the same Effect as those before

sent. —

C they dispatched many C And probably it never Could, or Writings likewise to would, if the Nabob had given the Zemindars and Inhabitants the assistance of Money and of the Mysore Country proporting paid his Troops as he might, their never making Peace, with it Both it is probable We should Hyder, and both to Morarow, not have been reduced to the and others they gave the strongest Necessity of making such a Promises, on this Head, as Madoo Race as we did, but the Race Kishnah, the Dubash how known being made all our Intentions One of these Things is certain: during the actual Existence of either I did not in Correspondence the War, were for ever cancelled you of the Message in Question by the Race and cannot be or you have forgot it, what, Drawn into argument now for however I have mentioned in an Alliance with the Mahratta my Letter of the 7th of June last, or Hostilities with Hyder. that we may both remember and as it is impossible for a Man always to recollect what passes in Discourse, I should be glad that matters of Business, were discussed between us, on Paper. —

D. On the Subject of assisting D. None are so blind as those of Hyder, you say that I have who will not see —

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entirely misunderstood You;
and that on Reflection I shall
perceive the same is very differen
from what you have before
declared, and that your Meaning
indeed could not have been so
for your said Declaration
expressed that the Appearance
even, of a Separation of Interests,
between the Company and me,
would be dangerous. but that it
was true. You had also declared
you were afraid if it should
unfortunately so happen, it
would not be possible to conceal
it, all which I observed — Maybe
your Meaning was, as You now
mention it, but neither by what
you said to me, or by what
you wrote to me; in your Letter
of the 15th of may last, did I
understand it so, my Former
Reply therefore was conformable
to the manner, I conceived it in
By what you say, I perceive
plainly, your Intention is, to
punish the Marattas and
assist Hyder Ally Cawn. Measures
prejudicial to the Peace and
Quiet of the Carnatic. —
The Punishment of the Marattas
indeed if you ~~+~~ ~~+~~ ~~+~~ act

E

E That is, the Company is to take the whole Burthen and Risque

act conformable to the Scheme Risque on themselves. The Have
Some Time ago advised you Presidencies are to unite in that
very particularly of may-t great Object. Bengal must send
possibly be effected, or else, in forth her armies to the Deccan
my present Opinion, I look of at least 1200 Miles to attack
upon it that the Tranquility the Morattas on the side of
of the Carnatic, is to be found Malva. Bombay without
in their Friendship for by your Revenues and without Troops
agreeing with them, the Nabob must march to Poonah, and
Nizam-ud-dowlah and there we must penetrate on the side
may also remain on the of the Deccan, and if we cannot
raise footing with You, and do all this, the Nabob argues that
no one then can hurt you. It will be necessary to raise their
Power still more and enable
them to reduce all India to their
yoke. —

F. An Agreement of Friendship F This is true, but it is as much
from Hyder Ally Cawn, is like to be trusted as that of the Morattas
an Impression made on Water both faithless. If Hyder were to
for his Friendship is by no Means be supported it should not be
worthy of Trust. from any Trust in his Faith
and Friendship, but because he
is the only Potentate in the
Southern Part of the Peninsula
who is able to check the dangerous
Power of the Morattas.

G. The Reports of the coming G. The Morattas, the Soubah,
of a French Force to Pondichery Hyder — will no Doubt join
prevail greatly, the French that Power from whom they
formerly kept up an intimate may expect most Service or
Friendship, with the Morattas according as it may best suit

are indeed their Benefactors, and their Purpose at the Time gave them from the Deckan — but it would be wasting Time Country a Province of a Crore of to argue this Point, we have Rupees, together with the City of bestowed some Argument on it Burhaunpoor, in case therefore in our former Minutes. It would of your not agreeing with them be more to the Purpose to immediately on the Arrival of consider the Consequences of the French Troops at Pondichery joining any Power, and the the French will get them on their Means of doing so, those Side, when all yours and my Means we have not, and the Endeavors, to draw them off will Nabob's present Conduct towards be to no Purpose whatever, and us, is not such as can raise such Prejudice, will both the any Confidence in him — Company's and my Affairs, sustain, as will be difficult to repair — should you imagine any Benefit, is to be reaped by a Connection with Hyder Ally Cawn setting aside the Morattas Superiority of Force, where, have Hyder's Horse the Power to stand against those of the Morattas that they may be of Service to you? in the End therefore you will singly have both Morattas and French to oppose, and by no Means think of putting Hyder Ally Cawn and the Morattas in Comparison with each other indeed what Comparison is there, between them? for they

are

Fort St. George 31st. August 1770.

are as wide, as the Heavens are
from the Earth. At present
every one seeing the Time and
Dread, which the English
Names, carry with it are courting
Your Favor and Esteem, Your
Friendship as a Mark of good
Fortune: regarding the English
Nation, as the only one, that has
acquired the Superiority over
all, and to whom therefore a
Court therefore may be paid
After the coming of the French
however, who were before on the
Deckan with such Power and
State / an Appearance of which
the People of the Country observe
they will then see two Nations
(the English and French) / and
whoever of the Powers of this
Country shall send in his Tekeeth
on any Terms, to assemble Forces
will make his Application
to either Party of the English
or French / and the latter will
have a great many. Induced
by the Considerations of the
Tranquility of the Carnatic
and the Safety of the concerns
of the Company, who are my
protectors and benefactors, I

have mentioned all these Matters so particularly, Should any wrong Step be taken in the first Business, it will be a very difficult thing to rectify it; Let me advise you therefore to regulate your Troops — form a Friendship with the Marattas before the arrival of an Offer from the French — and in short do every Thing, that requires doing, — During this Time of the Rains — and no Account, letting this leisure Season escape You; when once a good Opportunity is gone, there remains nothing but to lament its loss — Out of Regard to the firm Friendship I bear the Company, and with a View to the Prosperity of their Affairs and the Tranquility of the Carnatic, I have acquainted You with what occurred to me as beneficial my Aim is the Tranquility of the Carnatic and that is my View by whatever mode it can be attained. —

With Regard to the Aid of my Troops for the Company's Affairs, which I wrote to you about, You tell me that in a

Little

Fort St. George 31st August 1770

little Time, you shall lay before me the Sentiments of the Committee thereon, and concert with me what further Measures may be proper. My Answer to which is, that you have I probably understood this 4th Letter of the 16th Instant, wherein I have mentioned,

H That in Time of War, as long as the Expences thereof can be defrayed from the Country I shall keep under the Orders of the two Generals 2000 good Horse and 10,000 disciplined Sepoys.

What can I say more?

H And how are they to be defrayed as well as all the other Charges of War when the Revenues fail? as they will within a Month after an Enemy shall have entered the Country. The Nabob's Answer on the last War was—from the Company's Treasuries in Bengal Alas! there are no overflowing Millions there now

The President informs the Committee that he has received some Intimations which added to the many Reasons we already have to apprehend Troubles in the Provinces from the Morattas / give him fresh and great Cause to believe they will enter the Province with an Intention to compel us to join with them in reducing Hyder Ally Cawn; That his Informations are of such a Nature as that he cannot communicate any further Particulars not being able to produce authentic Proofs in support of them. It has been often mentioned in our Proceedings that in the Latter End of 1768 a Treaty was formed

formed between the Soubah and Mauderaw to invade the Carnatic
the Information came to us from Mr. Broome who was then at
Poonah, and we received a Confirmation of the Intelligence about
the same time from the Nabob, soon after the Truth of these
Advices seemed to be put out of all Doubt by the actual March
of the Morattas towards these Parts, nevertheless Mauderaw
was obliged to abandon his Project and return suddenly to
oppose Jonogee Bonslah who appeared in Arms in the Province
of Berar. The Morattas have lately gained a Victory over
the Jauts nevertheless the War with them is not terminated,
and they are a powerfull People, and the advantage gained
over them by the Morattas has been more owing to their
own intestine Divisions, than to any evident Superiority
of the Morattas, should these intestine Divisions be accommo
dated, and should the Rohillas see their Danger in an
encrease of the Mahratta Power by the Conquest of the Jauts
and join the Latter it might become necessary for Mauderaw
to bend all his Efforts that Way, and drop for the present his
Views in these Parts. If this should happen, or if any other
Cause should divert the Morattas from this Province,
however certain it may be at this Time that such a Design
be concerted and formed, yet if particulars were now mentioned
which cannot be absolutely and clearly proved, and that
future Events should not conform them, such particulars
might not only be discredited but even be imputed to Motives
which the President assures the Committee never have and
never shall have place in his Mind. The President therefore
adds, that he cannot at this Time give the Committee any
further Lights, and upon his Belief alone he refers the foregoing
to their Consideration.

H

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It is with great Concern the Committee remark that it is out of their Power to take any Measures to obviate the abovementioned Designs of the Marattas, and this with equal Concern they reflect on the present Temper and Disposition of the Nabob, which gives them just Cause to believe that whatever Misfortunes may happen to this Province he will impute them to us, because We have expressed our unwillingness to adopt this Project of joining the Marattas against Hyder and have given some Assurances to Hyder of our Desire to adhere to our Engagements, and that we will not suffer him to be overpowered. Thus far we could not avoid going after long temporizing, without giving him the clearest Evidence of our Resolution not to assist him, and that at a Time when the Bombay affairs were unsettled with him, and Messrs. Church and Sibbald in his Power at Syringpatam. At a time too when Maudave after an unsuccessful Expedition was returning to Pomah, when it seemed probable that Hyder might if he had chose it, have accomodated his Quarrell and we have all along given it as our Opinion, that our Safety consists more in the Continuance of the War between those two Powers provided Hyder be not totally reduced, than in our own Strength but that if Hyder despairing of our Aid should make a Peace with Maudave his Revenge would induce him, as soon as he should find himself at Leisure, to disturb the Tranquility of this Province.

It will fully appear throughout the whole Course of our Proceedings, as they stand recorded in the Minutes of this Committee, that we have never entertained a thought of assisting Hyder, otherwise than as an Act of Necessity, and we have constantly declared that as long as we can with any Degree of Safety, we think our Plan should be to assist neither; Nevertheless the Nabob has as constantly affected to

believe that We mean to assist Hyder – We must say we do not think he really believes it, because We have given him no cause for such Belief, unless a candid Declaration of our Opinion and Reasons against assisting the Marattas be a Cause. Upon Reference to the late Correspondence between the Board and Sir John Lindsay it will appear that he hath without any apparent Reason, quoted to us the 11th Article of the Treaty of Paris, explained it, and urged the Propriety of a pacific System; and this repeatedly, although We have assured him that Peace is our Object and Desire. We know not how to account for this Conduct otherwise than by supposing the Nabob has impressed Sr John Lindsay with the same Opinion that he affects to entertain, and this With a View to throw on us the whole Blame of all the Misfortunes that may happen should the Marattas enter the Province, by imputing it to our Intentions of joining Hyder, or to induce us to join with him in assisting the Marattas in order to avoid those Imputations; and it would be no Wonder if Sir John Lindsay should be misled by consulting Persons, whose Enmity to the Government may well be suspected, on Account of the Transactions between the Company the Nabob, and his Creditors, as they stand recorded on the Minutes from the Month of October to the End of January last. – It is impossible for us to bring Proof of all that we suspect to be in Agitation; but from various Hints, we receive, and from many Circumstances there is great Reason to think the Nabob labors to place the Conduct of the Company's Agents in a very injurious Light. All the Committee can do in the present Circumstances of Affairs is to press the forming and compleating of the Military Establishment, and to take Measures for ensuring a good Stock of Garrison Provisions. By the Arrival of the Norse and Lord Mansfield We shall probably learn whether the Nabob will be obliged to refund any Part of the Charges of the

Mysore

Fort St George 31st August 1770

Mysore War. whereof it shall appear that he is not. we must calculate our Remains of Treasure and certain Resources and provide for the Safety of the Companys Settlements for without Money to pay the Troops We will not take upon us to answer for the Consequences —

Jon. Du Pré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith

Sam. Ravley

Fort St George 3. September 1770.

Wrote the following Letter to the Nabob

To the Nabob

Dated 3d September 1770.

Letter to the Nabob in answer to his of 16th August on the Subject of the Establishment

I have received the Honour of Your Excellencys Letter Dated the 16 last Month in answer to the Proposition made to You by the Select Committee in a Late Conference

You are pleased to say that when you gave the Jaghire to the Company in M.r Pigots time you Stipulated that the Company should ever assist you and your Children with Soldiers, Guns, Military Stores &c.a without demanding any Thing further from you whatever and that M.r Pigot agreed thereto and in another Part of your said Letter you desire I will acquaint you what Number of Soldiers Artillery and Stores it is intended should be put under the Orders of the Generals on Return for the Jaghire in these Parts. and again that the Charges of the Soldiers Artillery and Military Stores proportionate to the Revenue of the Jaghire dependant on the Carnatic should be borne by the Company for the Defence of the Carnatick—

The Collective Body representing the Company here, and charged with the Management of their Affairs by the Name of the Governor and Council, is a fixed and permanent Body, although the particular Members of which it is composed are frequently changed. The Records of the Body are the only Vouchers the Body can have of preceeding Transactions. Speaking therefore in the Name of this permanent Body the Governor and Council I am to inform Your Excellency that I have searched the Records in order to trace the Agreement you mention to have been made with M.r Pigot but without finding any such; on the contrary if your Excellency will be pleased to take the Trouble to refer to your Letter of the 19th July

Fort St George September 3. 1770.

July 5. 63 you will find that You therein express the high
Sense you had of the support the Company had constantly
given You against Your Enemies and you therein add that the
Grants you intended making over to the Company were not
a sufficient Recompence for the Risque and Trouble they had taken
in your Affairs. It was the Mr Pigots Custom as it is the Duty
of every Governor to report to the Collective Body all his
Conclusive Transactions which are to bind the Company and
it does not appear that Mr Pigot ever reported any such
Agreement. I am therefore much inclined to believe that your
Excellency might misunderstand probably by means of a
wrong Interpretation, as a binding Agreement what was only
intended by Mr Pigot as a general, though sincere Profession of Friendship
such as has been made to you in the Company's Name by
every Governor, such as I have had the Honor to make to you
and such as I shall exert myself to perform upon every Occasion
to the utmost of my Ability, it amounts to this, that the Company
is heartily and sincerely disposed to assist and support You and
your Family in the Government of the Carnatic as far as the
State of their Affairs will enable them, but they do not
consider themselves as being under any Obligation to keep
up a Specific Number of Troops for that Purpose.

When the Select Committee in their late
Conference with your Excellency had fully explained their
Ideas of the necessary Military Establishment to be kept
up under the Company's Direction for the Service of their own
Settlements in the Carnatic, and for the Carnatic they requested
to know of your Excellency what Number of Sepoys out of the
whole you would allow the Governor and Council to place to your
Account, by your answer I understand that you consent only
to 7000 Sepoys or seven Battalions. I am to inform your

Fort St. George 3d September 1770.

Excellency that the Governor and Council wish you would
permit the Charge of ten Battalions amounting to about 10000
Men to be placed to your Account as formerly, because the
Number of Sepoys which the Company will even then have
on their Pay added to the Charge of the Europeans will be as
great a Burthen as they can bear. The Committee informed
your Excellency that the whole Establishment of Europeans
including Artillery Men and exclusive of Officers, as ordered
by the Company might amount to about 2500 Men and
all these together with 12 Battalions of Sepoys would be even
their opinion the least Force that should be kept up for the
Defence of the Carnatic but that as it would be necessary
to draught off about one fourth Part of that Body of Europeans
for the Service of the Coast that Deficiency should be made
good by an equivalent Strength of Sepoys to be added to the
12 Battalions. I repeat this Circumstance again lest your
Excellency should not before have sufficiently comprehended the
Meaning of the Committee, the sum of all which is that
although the Company's Military Establishment of European
is intended to be about 2500 Men exclusive of Officers yet that Force
cannot be all employed for the Service of the Carnatic but only so much
as the Circumstances of the Company's Affairs in general under this
Presidency may presently allow and of Course that a number of well
Disciplined Sepoys over and above the 12 Battalions proposed will be
necessary

It is certain that a Force of Infantry alone cannot
prevent Bodys of Cavalry from Ravaging and laying waste the
Country, Both Bodys of Cavalry and their Ravages and Devastations
are not the only Calamities we have to apprehend, should the French
aim at reestablishing themselves again on India upon an
advantageous Footing, which from all Circumstances seems probable,

they

they are too wise to attempt with a weak and despicable Force of this Reasoning be just then it becomes highly expedient that the Company and you should be prepared with a very respectable Body of Infantry not so much with a View to prevent the Ravage as to oppose the Conquest of the whole Country which the French will no Doubt attempt.

As soon as the Arrangements necessary for forming and completeing the Military Establishment according to the new Plan we have received from the Company shall be settled I shall accompany the Honor together with the Committee of Layout the whole before you, in Order that we may concert and settle the Disposition of the Troops

I beg Leave to recall to your Memory, that I proposed another Subject to your Consideration. It is that, Great Complaints have at all Times been made of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks employed for the Service in the Field. That there has always been Cause enough for Complaints no Doubt, But I am not able to devise a Remedy without incurring a very heavy Expence in Time of Peace, as well as in Time of War, for unless a sufficient Number are purchased, trained and kept in good Order constantly in Peace, it will be too late to do it when a War shall begin, and we must then use such as can be had for Hire which are generally indifferent and often bad, it is plain that this Method must be attended with a very great Expence, some Part of which may however be saved by employing them in various Services in and about the Settlement, but still there will be a great Surplus Charge because they must be better fed and less exercised than the Cattle now employed in those Services are; what I had the Honor to propose to your Excellency was to consider of the Propriety of this Plan, and to inform me what Part of the Surplus Expence you would bear, which I beg leave

Fort St. George 7th September 1770

again to propose and to request, that you will favor me with your Sentiments, as I think no Time should be lost, in carrying it into Execution if it meets with your Approbation

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings
Samuel Ardley

Friday 7th Sept.r

General Smith indisposed

The President lays before the Committee a Paper of Intelligence received from the Maratta Army, under the Command of Trimbeck Row, advising of the operations of the Army and other Occurrences, which Paper concludes with the following Paragraph Viz.t

"Trimbeck Row received Advice from Balzam* "at Madras on the 25th the Purport of which was that the King "of England sent a Letter to the Nabob acquainting him that "he had his Royal Command on the Company or on the "Governor and Council at Madras to act agreable to his "Request. That General Coote is invested with full Power even "from the King of England, and that the Governor and Council "received Orders to follow his Advice."

*N.B. He is the Vacquil from Madanarow

Intelligence from the Maratta Camp regarding the Nabob's Influence over the Company and General Coote's Powers.

From this and other Instances there is too much Reason to believe that Reports are industriously circulated — tending to inculcate an Opinion that we dare not act contrary to the Nabob's Advice whether a Government charged with such important Transactions as is the Government of Madras can support its Dignity and Influence under such Humiliating Circumstances as are hinted at in the foregoing Paragraph We leave to our Superiors to judge. Patience and Perseverance is all that remains for us —

The

Fort St. George 7th Sept. 1770.

The President also Lays before the Committee a Paper containing the Substance of a Representation which was made to him on the 5th Instant by Babou Row, Vacquel from the Rajah of Tanjore, which he the President directed the Company's Interpreter to take down in Writing, and is as follows Viz.

The Representation of the Tanjore Vakeel for the Governor's private Perusal.

My Master has employed a Separate Vakeel to attend the Nabob's Durbar, where he lately procured some Intelligence by the Means of the Nabob's Mulabaddies and sent it to my Master at Tanjore. The Purport of which was as follows.—

That a Commodore in the English Kings Service arrived lately in Madras, with a Letter and Present from his Majesty to the Nabob and with Directions to enquire into the Management of Affairs in these Parts for the Kings Information He accordingly presented the Letter &c. to the Nabob and had several Conversations with him. During which Time the Nabob took an Opportunity not only to represent to him several Things against the Company with Regard to their Treatment to him by shewing sundry Papers and Writings of several Years last Past, but to tell him also that my Master the Rajah of Tanjore is protected by the Company under Pretence of their Mediation which made him behave ill so as to decline paying due obedience to him wherefore he desired the Commodore to endeavor to take off the Mediation, which he promised to do your Honor is a better Judge whether there is any Truth in this News, however it has disturbed my Masters Mind and surprised him greatly to hear of a Man so powerfull over the Company to hear Complaints against them, and to promise a Relief to

Representation of the Tanjore Vakeel regarding the Purport of Sir John Lindsay, who, it was said, had at the Nabob's Desire promised to get the Treaty made with the Rajah cancelled.—

contrary to my Master's Idea and Imagination, which was that the Company are invested with a full Power and are sole Masters to direct and manage all affairs relating to this Country, He did therefore write to me to go to your Honor, to enquire into the above affair, and then come to him that he might have true and full Explanation of the above Matter face to face and make himself easy. —

The President informs the Committee that on

The Presidents Reply to the Vaquil intimated

Reply to the Tanjore Vacquils Representation, he informed him that he should not be alarmed at Reports raized by designing Persons, that the best advice he could give to his Master was to pay his Peishcash punctually, and behave in all things agreeable to his Engagements to the Carnatic, and then the Nabob could have no Cause of Complaint, nor the Company to omit the Performance of what they had promised by the Treaty and therefore he desired the Vaquel would, according to his Masters Orders return to him and inform him of what had passed in this Conversation. — The Vaquil not in direct Terms, but by the Tenor of his Conversation seemed nevertheless to express great apprehensions lest the Treaty made in the Year 1762, which was guaranteed by this Government, on the Part of the Company should be annulled by the Commodore. He said he had not yet been able to obtain from the Nabob any Receipt or acknowledgment for the Peishcash paid for the last Year, but the President telling him not to regard that now, since it might be settled hereafter, he concluded that he would take Leave of the Nabob, and then repair immediately to his Master, and requested that the President would write a short Letter to the Rajah, a Draught of which is now laid before the Committee and approved as follows Viz.

To

Fort St. George 7th September 1770.

To the Rajah of Tanjore

to the Rajah
yore in consequence

Agreeable to your Directions your Vakeel Baboorao informed me some certain Matters, I told him what was necessary upon them and gave him Leave according to his Request - He will wait upon You and inform You very fully. It is necessary that you should on your Part be punctual to the Treaty that there may be no Room left for any Complaint, send the Vakeel back as soon as possible. Believe me to be your Friend and continue to write me of your Welfare. —

mark of the
written thereon

The Committee think it needless to make any other Remarks on the foregoing than that which the Board have expressed in their Letters to Mr. John Lindsay, to wit, that it is a Matter of Course that the Company must lose all Consequence and Influence, as the Princes of India cannot conceive how the Company can retain any Power, when the King has sent his own Representative, who transacts and negotiates separately from the Company, and receives Remonstrances against them. —

Wm. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
Joseph Smith
Sam. Sydney

Fort St. George 24th Sept. 1770.

Advice from the Maratta Camp

Dated the 19th September 1770 received the 24th

On the 17th Instant Trumbuckraw received Advice that Tippoo Saeb plundered and ruined the Country of Ostootah as well as that of Muddagherry &c. upon which he consulted with his Officers what was proper to be Done, they gave it as their Opinion to storm the Fort of Gurramcondah, and then to move the Army as soon as possible was proper, On this he wrote to Gopallhurry in the strongest Terms telling him that it was a Matter of great Surprize to hear the Ruination of the Maratta Country while he lay there with his Army, and that he should exert himself and protect those Countries which Letter was Dispatched to them on the 17th. This Day the Pallegar of Sonnagal has joined the army with a Body of 6or700 Peons Trumbuckraw has sent a Body of a Thousand Peons to the Assistance of Billaporam Country The 2 Guns from the Cadapa Country, were mounted upon the Mourchas and they continue to fire against the Fort. Continual Supplies of Amunition are brought to the Armys from different Places not a Drop of Rain fell in these Days, the Days are hot here as they are in April and May in Madras. The Deserters from the Fort inform us that there is great Scarcity of Water, as the army lay here for above a Month it proved very disagreable to y[e] People. The Spot is filled with Flies and Musketoes to that Degree that it seems impossible to eat Victuals. —

Morrare Row hearing that the Company's Vercars were in the army he sent me a Word to come to him, which I did, and then after asking me the Reason of my not coming to him, He told me that I

should

should come to his Durbar now and then and desired me that if he should at any time give Letters to his Vakeel at Madras I should forward them to him, while he was yet speaking a Letter came to him from his Vakeel Shrepatra at Madras, and then the People with him as well as myself were desired to withdraw which being done, the Letter was read to him, and upon Enquiry, I learned the Purport of it which was as follows

"The Commodore from the King "of England brought a Letter and Present to the Nabob "amounting to 60,000 Pagodas with an Order to the Comp.ª "to act according to the Nabobs direction. The Nabob gave a "very handsome Reward to the Commodore who promised "his Interest and Friendship to the Nabob. The new Recruits "that came along with Colonel Cote and other Officers are "learning their Exercise. Balram forged the Nabob for an "Assistance of a Force to be sent to his Master, upon which "the Nabob having consulted with the said Commodore sent "a Note to Balram the next Day, informing him that M.r "Vansittart is expected in October or at farthest in January "when the Troops will be sent to Madanarow's Assistance "on the Arrival of the Commodore it was determined to send "the Troops to Madanarow — Hyder sent some Horses and "Money as a Present to the Gentlemen at Madras and "his Vacqeel requested them to send their Assistance to "his Master, but the Gentlemen returned an Answer to him "that they have hitherto argued with the Nabob about it "sending Assistance to Hyder but in the mean Time the "Commodore from the King arrived here with a Direction "to stay here to see the Nabobs Business dispatched for which "Reason the Gentlemen seem to delay the said Hyders Business

Then

Fort St. George 29th September 1770

"They are inclined to send their Assistance to Madanavar.
"and not to Hyder" This is what I learned of the Purport
of Morrary's Vackeels Letter and thought fit to advise you of

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pré Esq.r Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith
Samuel Ardley.

Saturday 29th Sept.r

Letter from this Committee to the Honble the Court of Directors
Dated this Day read and signed —

Mr Ardley must beg Leave to remark that He subscribes to the Letter of the Select Committee with Exception to those Expressions, which denote a Confirmation of the Resolutions relative to the Demand made on the Nabob of Preference in full Payment of the Company, before his private Creditors; who thereby stand excluded Payment of their Demands, till the Company have none; as avowing the Approval of such Requisition would, in Mr Ardley be inconsistent with his Opinion declared in the Minutes of Consultation in the seperate Department of the 6th and 13th November 1769.

Ordered that the Packet be closed and kept in readiness against the Arrival of the Lapwing. — Jos.h Du Pré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith
Sam.l Ardley

Fort St. George 30th. October 1770.

Tuesday
30th. Octob.

At a Committee Present
Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings. Joseph Smith
Samuel Ardley —

Read a Letter from the Nabob dated the 17th. Instant No. 163 Covering that Lieutenant Truscheed and Grand and Ensign Gordon and Montraure may be spared to do Duty with his own troops.

The foregoing Letter having been read at the Council Board and referred to this Committee, the Subject is now seriously considered, for although the Loan of four Junior Officers who may be recalled at Pleasure seems in itself a Matter of very little Consequence it may be found on Examination to lead to very important Considerations. The Nabob has already Eight Officers who upon his application at different times have been lent to him. Their Names are,

Captain Matthews
Rumley
Lieutenant Patterson
Burrows
Dugald Campbell
Donald M.c Leod
Donald Campbell
Ensign Jourdan

The Method in which the Nabob proceeds in obtaining these Officers is not by a fair and open Communication of his Intentions, and a Desire to be assisted with so many Officers but an Opportunity is given privately to the Individuals to solicit him for their Friends and then the individual

Fort St. George 30th October 1770

individual Officers are asked for by Name, the Consequence of which is that to avoid giving Offence We comply, and thereby confirm every one in the Opinion that these Individuals have more Interest with the Nabob than the Government, which indeed is too true — And if We should not comply, then our Want of Compliance with the Nabobs Request in so trifling a Matter as only sparing him one Officer for a Time would be exaggerated in such terms as the Temper of the Times, is apt to bestow. This however is the least of the Inconveniencies and compared with others scarcely deserves to be noted

The Arguments for lending or not lending the Companys European Officers to the Nabob are very strong on both Sides, but being founded on different and on opposite Principles the Decision of the Question will almost wholly rest on the Choice of the Principle and not on the Deductions which are too obvious to be disputed We shall nevertheless State the Arguments on both Sides —

The Principles are these.

1. Whether the Nabob ought to be considered as a firm and faithful Friend and Ally to the Company in whom Faith and Confidence may be placed, who will support the Company being supported by them and who will cooperate and concert with their Representatives the best Measures for the mutual Interest and Safety of both.

or Or

2 Whether the Nabob ought now to be considered as a Prince of Great Ambition, acting entirely on Asiatic Principles, struggling to break loose from what-

he

he, and those he calls his Friends affect to consider as a Bondage: though not long since he used a different Language, and aiming not only at a total Independance of the Company, but even at Controul over them.

Let the first Principle be granted and there will scarcely be a Colour of Argument against lending him a much greater Number of Officers than he deserves, It should go even further, We should endeavor to prevail on him to accept of the Services of our Officers and for these Reasons

We have hitherto complained and very justly that his own Troops, meaning those not in our Pay, are a mere pack of useless Rabble, nay worse than useless, for by sometimes being tempted to make use of them We are generally betrayed or deserted and thereby receive much more Injury than if We had never reckoned on their service. Instead of this Rabble the Nabob's Troops both Horse and Foot by the Assistance of our Officers will be formed into proper Corps, become regular, and well disciplined Troops and if the Nabob should but pay them regularly, No Reason can be given why they should not form as respectable a Force as the like Number of Natives in the Company's Service

Another Advantage might be derived by that by Means of these our Officers, We should be able to obtain a better Knowledge of the Nabob's Strength, and depend on their Conduct in time of Service and as it is granted that the Nabob will make the Company's and his own one Common Cause, whether the Troops be under the Company's Controul or not the united Strength will be the same and be directed to one object, and that Object, the Common Safety.

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Let the second Principle be adopted and all the Arguments are reversed. The Stronger the Nabob becomes the less will be his Dependance on the Company, the less will he favor them, he will like other Princes be jealous of their Strength, and measure his own by theirs, and consequently consider every Diminution of the Companys Power and Acession to his own excepting only on such particular Instances as he may flatter himself with the Idea of an absolute Controul over them. He will on all mutual Occasions take the Lead and we must follow, or disgust him. To follow the Lead of an asiatic Prince is to abandon Commerce for Territorial Acquisitions by which the Company are not to benefit, and to disgust such a Prince will most assuredly place us in a Worse Condition than if We had never been connected with him.

In Support of the first Principle it may be said that the great Obligations the Nabob lays under to the Company for having constantly supported him through Dangers, difficulty, and Distress for above twenty Years for having raised him to his present Honors and given him the wide Extent of Country he now commands will, ought upon Principles of Gratitude to attach him still to the Company, that a Course of twenty Years steady Friendship and Adherence to the Company is the strongest Proof of a Heart well disposed to them and of an unwavering Mind that such Instances of the Past may safely be taken as an Assurance for the future, and that the surest way to engage and attach a generous Mind is to manifest by Words and Deeds an entire Confidence.

These General Arguments which sound well in Declamation lose all their Force upon consideration

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considering that his obvious Interest lay on that Coast
Course of Union, may move that he had no other Means
of supporting himself but by adhering to the Company
and he must have been unanswerably ruined had he
severed from that Attachment, so that all the Proof
which results from that Attachment supposing it to
have been uniform & that he has acted upon Principles
of Policy and from Necessity, but we wish an Appeal
might be made to the Experience of the many Gentlemen
who constituted the former Governments whether that
attachment were really uniform, or whether those twenty
Years have not been almost one constant Succession of Contests
with them upon Measures and Power in which he hath
generally given Way when he found he had not Power
to controul, and whether they ever found in them any
of those genuine Marks of a gratefull Mind and a
friendly Heart in which Policy or Honesty had no Part
or rather in which they were not evidently to be seen
We shall speak only of recent Facts and strong Circum-
stances amounting almost to Facts.

In 1765 and 1766 The Nabob agreed with Mr
Palk that 10000 Sepoys should be raised and kept on
the Companys Pay and under their Orders for the
Defence of the Carnatic placing the Charge thereof to
his account, after the War with Hyder Ally he insisted
on our disbanding them entirely and it was with
Difficulty we prevailed to retain 7000 instead of 10000
Although our Treasury was then totally exhausted,
and We were loaded with a great & heavy Debt, We could
only obtain from him a Promise of 6 Lacks of Pagodas

which would be expended on his own Account on Repairs
Stores, and Military Charges, protesting with the most
solemn Asseverations that he had not any Resources
from which he could draw more after the Receipt of the
Orders last year from the Court of Directors to this Committee
respecting the adjustment of the Nabob's Debts to his principal
Creditors, and the obtaining Payment of that due to the
Company in Preference it may be seen in the Course
of the Proceedings of this Committee what were the Nabobs
Sentiments and Conduct, and the Result proves that his
keeping us low and distressed for Money whilst he stood
largely indebted to the Company was not for want of
Means to discharge it but for want of Inclination. The
frequent Requisitions he has made to us to withdraw
the Company's Forces from his Forts and Country are Proofs
not to be doubted, that if ever he had, he has not now
a Confidence in the Company and wishes to become
independant of them. It will appear in our Proceedings
of 16th June last and the Nabob's Letter of the 7th June
entered on the said Minute, that on Case of a War with
France, he considers and means to consider himself as
a Neutral Power, and that whatever Aid he may
furnish, he intends only as Auxiliary and at the
Company's Expence. It appears by his Letter of 16 August
entered on the Committee Proceedings, 31st August that
he intends the Revenue of the Jaghire Lands, Inghire
as held by his Servants, but Enaum or free Gift Lands
as held by the Moguls Servants be wholly applied in
maintaining a Force for his Service whenever he
may require it without putting him to further Expence
on that account, considering the Company on that
Respect.

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Respect a Tributal Tenant subject to his Sentence. There are some of the Reasons which induce us to think the Nabob means to separate himself from the Company as that he may on no Respect be subject to their Controul, but that he may nevertheless have their Aid and Support whenever he may find it necessary. Many Instances which have been given, strong as they are on Shewmedeos are nevertheless feeble compared with their appearance to be supported by the daily Instances we perceive in the whole Tenor of the Nabobs Conduct. Instances too many and seemingly of too little Moment to be recorded. But it is from that uniform Tendency of his Conduct that we form our Opinion. Let us now Consider upon these Grounds or Suspicions of the Nabobs Views, whether it be good Policy in the Company to afford or leaving him to that Latitude of Independance, and what they may expect from his Gratitude. We are convinced to find at any Transactions between him and St Johns Island, because those Transactions are not communicated to us Authentically, all therefore that we shall say is, that we more than suspect Connections or Propositions not favorable to the Company, therefore we must come to terms, on the mean while we must own Ourselves expecting Nothing from him on the Principle of Gratitude. Let us suppose for a Moment the Nabobs Wish accomplished by the Company's Enemies with-out Cause that is to say - that the 7000 Men, Moors now in his Pay on his Account, and under our Orders are discharged from us and received under his Controul - that the Company's Troops are withdrawn from his Forts and Country into the Company's own Territories - that by the Flight of the Officers to us, all therefore that we shall say is, that we more than suspect Connections or Propositions not favorable to the Company, therefore we must come to terms, on the mean while we must own Ourselves expecting Nothing from him on the Principle of Gratitude. Let us suppose for a Moment the Nabobs Wish accomplished by the Company's Enemies with-out Cause that is to say - that the 7000 Men, Moors now in his Pay on his Account, and under our Orders are discharged from us and received under his Controul - that the Company's Troops are withdrawn from his Forts and Country into the Company's own Territories - that by the Flight of the Officers to us, the Rest of his Force, Horse and Foot, become regular and disciplined Troops, and that we

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notwithstanding his Professions he should have great Reserve
of Wealth the which is generally believed to be the Case at present
it cannot be affirmed

On the other Hand let us Note the
Companys present Situation and Circumstances on the
Coast and judge from thence what it may be —

The Military Establishment as it now
stands by Order from Home is to consist of about 30000
Europeans, Artillery included, and twelve Battalions of
Sepoys amounting to about 12000 Men at the Companys
own Expence; and which supposing them compleat will be
the whole Force the Company will have under their Command
— for we suppose the Nabob's seven Battalions or 7000 Sepoys
withdrawn — for the Protection of their own Possessions in
the Carnatic and the Circars, and indeed it is as large a
Force as the Company can undertake to maintain upon
their Revenues on this Coast. Under these Circumstances
if the Company were totally to change their System,
Discard the Idea of being the Protector of the Carnatic
against all Invaders, disburthen themselves of that Load
look only to the Protection of their own Possessions reserving
the Sea Ports or Sea Coast, as their own Independant
Property in this Case though far from desirable
Condition would be better that it is at present. To this Plan
however there are two capital Objections the one that
it decrees totally contrary to the Plan adopted by the
Company, and on which they firmly persist, the other,
that even had the Authority to make such a Change
in System it would be very imprudent at this Time, for
the Nabob is indebted to the Company — suppposing ½ of
the Mysore War Charges be considered as a Debt from him
about

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about five Hundred thousand Pounds, and to the Individuall Subjects of Great Britain about Seven Hundred thousand Pounds, of which it is not probable any Part would ever be paid after such a Separation. This System therefore being entirely out of the Question it must follow of Course that whilst the Nabob is thus becoming powerfull and thereby independant, the Company's Condition will be as follows

They will have the Precidency Establishment as before Stated, of which at least one half the Nabob will claim of them as Jaygheedars to be held at his Disposal.

In Case of a War with France he will remain Neuter if the French will let him, or furnish Him with Auxiliaries at the Company's Expence. It would be Just for the Company that he should remain Neuter if the French would let him, and in that Case it would not be our Interest to draw him into the Quarrel by accepting of his Auxiliaries but as We cannot hope for so favorable a Disposition in the French, the Nabob will still consider the War as originally and intentionally a War between England and France, that his Country will become the Seat not from any Designs against him, but because the English and French happen to have capital Settlements there so that if from his great attachement to the English he should incline to favor the Company he thinks he ought not to be put to any Expence thereby. So that according to this System in Case of a War with France the Company must take upon them the Expence of protecting the Carnatic as well at their own Settlements, if they refuse to do this the Nabob now powerfull, and independant, will chuse the Party which will appear to be that which at the

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Force he shall think most advantageous to himself;
and if he should there be indebted to the Company and
the Subjects of Great Britain, which We fear will be the
Case (unless other Means than those which we have
Now in our Hands - more persuasive - be used to us)
not that Consideration be a Weight in the Scale against
us? But supposing a War with France to be yet distant,
let us consider what may happen from the Event of
Power. Invariable and important Circumstances
should the Nabob System and Views differ totally from
Ours, what must be the Consequence; his Plan or our
Plan must prevail if no middle Way can be found
suppose the Nabob will not adopt our Plan. We must
follow his, or he will separate himself from us, or remain
in a State of unconfidential Distance and Reserve equally
Dangerous to both. This is now actually the Case which
yet he is but arriving at the Height of Power and Independance
We have described. It appears in various Instances in
the Course of these Proceedings and in the Letters from
the Nabob that he utterly rejects all Ideas of Guiding
any Aid to Hyder Ally Cawn upon any Principle
whatever, and on the contrary that he seriously and
earnestly recommends our joining with him to
support the Mahrattas to subdue Hyder Ally Cawn and
conquer the Mysore Country, and other Dominions
annexed thereto. We have given our Reasons at large
in many Letters against joining the Mahrattas and
shewed the ill Policy of such a Measure. We have also
given Reasons why We think it would be better Policy
to support Hyder if the Nabob would heartily and
seriously concur in that Plan, those Reasons are such
as

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as have occurred to ourselves from the Nature of the Transactions but even We not so strongly convinced as we are of the Propriety of that System of Warfare all We should nevertheless be obliged to adopt that System in Conformity to the Sentiments of the Court of Directors expressed in their several Commands to which we refer You

Your Letter Dated 23d March 1764 Par. 45
Do 15 May 1768 Par 758
Do To Select Comm. 17 March 1769 Par 45 46
Do 30 June 1769 Par 2, 657
Do 23 March 1770 Par 12

You the Nabob personally on his Part communicates with Us but very little, and that unwillingly without Confidence We have requested him openly and frankly with the Particulars of the Military Establishment as settled by the Company he has communicated to Us no one Circumstance relative to his but that in Case of taking the Field he will join to our Force 2000 Horse and 3000 Sepoys and pay them as long as the Country remains in Peace After that he will promise for nothing, the plain Sense of which is that which We have no occasion for his Forces - You Whilst the Tranquility of the Country remains undisturbed he will pay them, but as soon as their Service is wanted and when We shall probably be unable to pay our own Troops he means also to throw on Us the Burthen of paying his Troops also, if such be the Nabob Conduct towards Us now which he is but forming his Plan of Independence what would it be if he was really independant? We cannot but conclude that it would be either to compell us into his Measures of Supporting the Mahrattas, or if he could not do that - to separate himself from Us and the re-

Spurious

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Experience of all Times has proved that the Enmity of a Disgusted Friend is much more inveterate than that of a Stranger

For all these Reasons We are clearly of Opinion that it is not for the Company's Interest that the Nabob should become Powerfull and Independant of them, and therefore that it is bad Policy to oppose or make him so. Nevertheless as the Court of Directors on their Commands of this Season (after having received our Sentiments of the State of their Affairs and the Nature of their Connection with the Nabob upon the foregoing Head) speak with great feeling of the Nabobs Conduct and order him their faithfull Ally it must be our Part to conform to their Sentiments, however contrary to our own Judgment, where it can be done, without manifestly endangering their Safety. And although We plainly perceive that the Nabob views, or has begun before us, to assume to such an Independancy, as must oblige the Company to change their System, or expose themselves to manifest a Number of Draught and Carriage Bullocks for Field Service, agreeable to the Request made him in the Presidents Letter of 3d September last to which he has not returned any answer, and which it is therefore agreed shall

shall be personally acquainted of him.

The President Lays before the Committee Sundry Advice Papers containing Intelligence of the Operations and motions of the Mratta Army under Trimbuck Row. It is confirmed beyond a Doubt that they have taken Gurrum Conda a very Strong Fort near the Pannalcherry Pass belonging to Hyder Ally, that another Party has also taken Possession of Vencatagerry and it is reported that Rodanaugue Durgaun has also been ordered to Throw which puts them in Possession of the Pass also from the Balaghaut into the Carnatic. The following Intelligence Papers give a probable Account of their further Intention.

Advice from the Mratta Army
Dated the 25th of October 1770

Trimbuckrow seems determined to move towards Tripetty in a few Days, and to that End Ordered his Head Piccar Jotee Pauck to send Hircarrs to bring an Account of that Road & where under what Provender are to be found. I made myself acquainted with the said Head Piccar who has a frequent Access with Trimbuckrow and told him about Peace. He told me that by Trimbuckrow's Conversation with his Partizans, he heard him say to them that if the English and the Nizam would only send a Detachment of 500 Soldiers & 2 or 3000 Sepoys, Madarow will be very well satisfied, and that he will in Return of their Service give certain Districts to them.

On the 21st Instant Madarow's Vakeel to Madarow and Sarkarey sent to Nagpore and Vakeel to our Nabob arrived in the Army with a Present

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Present of an Elephant &c. to the Nabob &c. I went to the said Lasharoy at his Desire, who told me that they had brought Letters to the Nabob and the Governor with a Present of an Elephant to the former and a Horse to the latter, and that the Subject of their Embassy was to request them to send their Army as soon as possible, whereupon I told them to go along with him as far as Tripetty, and then to proceed to Madras. I learned of Friembeckrauw whether Mahdaurow gave his Instructions to his said Vakeel to make an Offer of Baramahl &c. Countries to the Nabob and the English provided they assisted him with their Troops in his intended Conquest of the Mysore Country or otherwise his Army will visit the Payen Gauts.

I have been informed that Friembeckrauw has already sent and demanded a Nazar from the Zamindar of Vancatagherry and Calastry in the Arcott Country, and that he intends to press there for it when he arrives towards Tripetty, by sending and Parties into the said Country whereupon it behoves the People there to be upon their Guard.

On the 22d in the Evening Friembeckrauw went to Monary Rows Tent, and from thence to the Tent of Syed Cawn Hilladar of Gurramcondah, who received him with great Respect and presented him with an Elephant. On the 24th the said Syed Cawn went to Friembeckrauw Tent in Company with Meer Saibs Son, Friembeckrauw presented them with Linnen and Jewels

Friembeckrauw

3rd Fort St George 30th October 1770.

Seventeen were ordered 7 guns out of what were found on Jarrumcondah to be sent to Chandu Durgam and 3 more to be bought for the Army

NB The Havildar of Cudapa Pattan writes that the Castle of Sidawack Durgam was delivered up to the Mirattas, & that the Mirattas have now gained footing very near the Fauxbourgs within one Cose from it. He writes also that this Fort was brought to Cudapa pattan & was after to be sent the Cash Above

Agreed that the Nabob be acquainted to give the Committee a meeting as well to procure some further Answer regarding the Number of Sepoys he will consent shall be charged to his Account and the Proportion he will bear of the Expence of keeping up a Battalion Horse & of good Draught and Passage Bullocks for the Field, as to determine with them the Measures necessary to be taken on the present State of Affairs, and to recommend to him the laying up in the several Forts sufficient Store of Provisions, and that our Officers may be permitted to examine the State of the Several Magazines and at the Rate of 3 Lacks of Pagodas every Month of the 12 Lacks which the Nabob engaged to pay by the end of June next, there due the 30th September, and as the Nabob has not made any Mention of the same it is necessary that We should know his Determination on that Subject for although the Court of Directors have expressed to be the Conveyance on this Coast are only and expect to have Three [illegible] Attending the War with Hyder Ally to enable them to determine whether the Nabob shall be charged with any and what Part of the Charges of that War

Fort St. George 30th October 1770

War, yet as we now have no hopes of ever having those Gentlemen, and We see no Reason to change our Sentiments regarding the Proposition the Nabob ought to bear, and which We have communicated to the Court of Directors, and as We have in the Calculate of our Income reckoned on the said 12 Lacks to be paid by the Nabob We are resolved to apply to him accordingly, and in case he shall refuse to pay the same, as much as can possibly on account of the Mysore War, that he be required to advance it as a Loan to be adjusted, when the Company's Orders regarding the Charges of that War are received

It is further agreed to take this Opportunity of discoursing with the Nabob on the Subject of the Disturbances raised in the District of Arnie, advised of in the Nabobs Letter of the 30th Sept. No. 163 and to concert with him the Measures to be taken for putting an End to them and for placing the Right Heir in the Possession of the Jaghire settled on the Family of Tremalrow on the Treaty concluded between the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore in 1762 and to which the Company became Guarantee

The President acquainted the Committee that the Butchers and others who supply the Market had represented to him that they could not furnish Provisions at the Prices they had hitherto done by Reason of the Duty Nabob having lately imposed on Provisions coming into the Place and which had not been levied ever since M.r Pigot's Time

Resolved to request of the Nabob that the collecting the Junkass on Provisions

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Provisions coming into the Camp may be discontinued.

Jos: Du Pré

Warren Hastings

Jno Smith

Sam: Sydney

Fort St. George 31st October 1770.

Wednesday
31 Octob. 1770

At a Committee Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings Joseph Smith
Samuel Ardley

In Consequence of the Resolutions in Committee Yesterday a Message having been sent to the Nabob requesting that he would give the Committee a Meeting this Evening and having received for answer that he should be ready to receive us. The Committee Viz.t

The President
Mr. Hastings
Genl. Smith
Mr. Ardley

with Mr. Stracey, Interpreter, waited on the Nabob this Evening at his House at Chepauk, his two Sons Omdut-ul Omrah and Maudanzul Muck were present. After the usual Compliments the President informed him that the Committee had given him this Trouble that they might communicate their Sentiments on sundry Affairs on which they wished to know his Intentions, He replied immediately that he should always be glad to see us but that he wished all Matters of Business might be transacted in Writing. We told him We were very willing and even desirous that all Conclusions should be reduced to writing after the Subjects had previously undergone a personal Discussion, but that it would be endless to Deliberate with him in writing upon every Matter. He said he meant only important Matters affecting the Company's and the Circars Interest, for other Affairs of little Moment they might be done verbally — We

answered

answered that on reading Letters there had by could be any Occasion for Deliberation. But on important Affairs wherein Opinions may differ it may be proper and necessary to state every Argument, every Difficulty every Objection — to propose Alternatives, to benefit by each others Sentiments, that if they were to be done on reading, mischiefs must unavoidably be lost, and dangers might be at our Door before We could concert the Means of opposing them. He said that under former Governments he had thrown a more favorable Disposition to co-operate and concert Measures, that sometimes he had Agents here who could explain verbally his Sentiments and He remembers him that when very important Affairs were on the Carpet he had more than once come to Madras on purpose to Deliberate, We gave him an Instance of the Delays occasioned by this Method of transacting Business in working nothing here in Mind that also now near three Months since We first communicated to him the Particulars of our Military Establishment, and desired to know what Part he would bear of the Charges, that We had received one Letter from him on the Subject and wrote him an Answer but were still as much in Doubt as ever having received no determinate Information from him of his Sentiments on the Subject We proposed which was one Cause of our now giving him the trouble of this Meeting and therefore We requested to know his Resolutions in Respect to the ten Battalions of Sepoys and the Charges that might accrue from providing on them a Number of Bullocks to be always in Readiness for the Field — He said he would now very soon

Secret Letter to Bom of 3d September

 Port St George 31st October 1770

gave Us an Answer in writing. — We replied that it was our Intention also to have discourse with him on the Subject of the Affairs he desired Us to send him but as he desired to communicate to Us his Intention in Respect to the Military Establishment and Bullocks as above mentioned We must beg Leave to defer our Answer relative to the Affairs until we should receive the Answer he promised in writing on the Subject of the Establishment and Bullocks — We then said there were many other Subjects that we intended to have proposed — That as the Marattas had now taken Gunnumcondah, Kencatyghery and Peddanaigue Dargum and it seemed probable that they would disturb this Province it was necessary that Provision should be made and Stores of Grain laid up We seemed to be apprised of this Subject for before we could explain what we meant, he desired we would give him in writing an Account of every thing, We desired him to provide, and that it should be done and our Officers in the Forts should be satisfyed by their own Inspection of what was laid up. We answered that it was impossible for us to say precisely what would be necessary in every Place, or in the whole since it was impossible for us to know at this time what, and where, our Army may be, and therefore as large Quantities of all Necessarys as can be provided is all we can recommend. — We proceeded then to inform him that in Respect to our own Affairs We remained in Suspence on a Matter very important to Us — That in December last he had come to an Agreement with the Committee to pay twenty five Lacks of Pagodas to the Company in 18 Months of which thirteen Lacks on or before June 1770 that he

Had

York Fort George 31st October 1770

had so far punctually complied with his Engagements that the remaining twelve Casks were to be fixed in four Casts as follows The End of Sept.r ——— 3 Casks
End of December ——— 3 D.o
End of March ——— 3 D.o
End of June ——— 3 D.o

That in Respect to the fourth Cast which had now been due near a Month, he had not signified to us any thing of his Intentions, that this much Alarm'd our Measures according to our Means, and therefore we desired to know somewhat we had to depend — He desired We would write him to that Effect and he would give us an Answer in writing He said that as to the three Quarters it could not be necessary to put that in writing since he understood it perfectly as it was put verbally, but that it was very necessary for us to know his Intentions now as on either Case, whether he meant to comply, or refuse, We should have other Matters to propose in Consequence — he replied as before that he would give us an Answer in writing Finding how Affairs determined, we desired Time to consider what Effect it might have on the Opinion of the World if it were known, as it certainly would that he had refused to hold any longer Intercourse with Us on Matters of Moment, and whether it might not have the Appearance of a Breach between him and the Company, and We again requested he would inform us, if it was his Resolution not to deliberate with us at all — To this he said he desired time to consider.

The President then acquainted him that as he had communicated to us some Instances of unwarrantable Conduct in the Possessors of the Factory

Port St George 31st October 1770

of Arcot, occasioned by Family Disputes, as that Jaggeer had been settled by the Treaty of Tanjore to which the Company were Guarantees, We thought ourselves obliged so far to interfere as that neither the Rajah of Tanjore on the one Side, nor the Nabob on the other might have any Cause to complain of Us, that therefore we proposed some effectual Measures should be taken immediately to prevent the Parties from committing any Hostilities against each other – he said he thought it best to suspend any Measures for the present but the Party who should think himself aggrieved should apply to the Morattas which would involve us in difficulties. We said we thought there were the same Danger whether any Measures were now taken or not, and therefore We recommend that the Parties at Variance should be immediately and peremptorily ordered to repair hither which would at least in all Probability suspend their Quarrell, which he promised to do

After some Conversation on indifferent Subjects We took our Leave —

W. DuPré
Warren Hastings
Joseph Smith
Sam. Sydney

Fort St George 11th December 1770

Forwd the following Letter from the Select Committee at Fort William

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Cayz
President and Governor &c Members of the
Select Committee at Fort St George

Gentlemen

The Honble the Court of Directors having Ordered upon their former Orders recorded by Ld Mansfield dated the 23d March last that His Majesty shd be complained to Lawrence Sullivan with a Commission to relieve Mr Verelst in the Post of Agent; and that they approbated our not the intended to be returned by that Gentleman to the King Thou although we judge it necessary to convey this Information to you in the accompanying Extract from the General Letter to the Board.

We are with Esteem

Gentlemen

Your most obedient

Humble Servants

Fort William
the 7th November 1770

John Caston
Jas. Middleton
Geo. Vansittart
Charles Floyer

Extract from the Honorable the Court of Directors
General Letter p Lord Mansfield
Dated the 23d March 1770

Para. 20th Recommended the Conduct of
Mr

357 Fort St. George 11th December 1770

Your President's Letter of the 17th February 1769 to His Majesty by Lord Weymouth one of his Principal Secretaries of State, and as the King has sent a Present to the Nabob of Arcot to be delivered by his own Officers S.r Johan Lindsay and his Lordship has given Notice to us that three Persons will be sent to Bengal, we apprehend they are intended also of a Present to the Mogul Shah Allum to be Delivered by the same Gentleman, but his Majesty has not yet acquainted us what his Royal Will and Pleasure is with Respect to the Matter.

A true Copy
Henry Revell Junior
assistant Secretary Sel Comm.

At a Committee Present

Thursday 13th Dec.r

Josias Du Pré Esq.r Governor President
Warren Hastings, Joseph Smith
Samuel Ardley

The following Letters from the Nabob are now read

N.o 90 Dated 26th November and received the 1.st Instant in Answer to the President's Letter of the 3.d September representing the Manner in which the Jaghire was obtained from him - desiring that the 7 Battalions of Sepoys or the 10 Battalions of 700 Men each, kept up by the Company on his Account, may be put under his Controul and a Paymaster appointed by him, but that they may still be disciplined and commanded by our Officers - setting forth that the French had no Interest with him, or the People of his Country, but that their Enmity towards him is occasioned by his Attachment to the English, and repeating what he said in his Letter of the 7th June last, that in Case of a War with France, he shall only look

took upon himself as an Auxiliary with the Number of
Battoes which he was requested to inform the Governor he
would consent should be charged to his account, he says that
the three Battalions of Sepoys already with Bellandi
already furnished with Battoes, and that if we will represent
how what Number are necessary for the 2 European
Battalions which he proposes should also be sent under his
Command, he will provide them.

N° 192 Dated 28th November and received the 3d December

In answer to the President's Letter of the 26th November in
regarding his Answer to the 12th Proposition in the Letter to
Him of the 3d November requesting to be informed of his
Determination with Respect to the Payment of the 8 Lacks agreed
to be Given for the 12 Lacks of Pagodas to which he makes no
further Answer, but Demands a Discharge for the Balance of
his Account to the End of this Year 1769 and Advises that he will
pay on January two Lacks of Pagodas the amount of the present
Charges of 1770 and one Lack for the Charges in Establishing
the Line of Peace and Friendship by which time he may expect
to receive Letters from the Secretary, if we should not, and we
are in want of Money for the Carnatic Affairs, and will act
it in a Friendly Manner, that he will assist us as far as the
able in Line of Peace and Trust and upon our giving them strong
Vouchers for the same.

N° 193 Dated 29th November and received the 3d December
containing his answer to the several Propositions put to him
in the President's Letter of the 3d November.

To the two first Propositions with respect to the
2 Battalions of Sepoys and the Number of Bullocks he will
consent shall be charged to his account he refers for further
abovementioned Letter of the 26th November in answer to the

the

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one wrote him on those Subjects on the 3d September

To the 3d Proposition with Respect to the Expence

of opposing the Morattas with the whole or any Part of our Force

in Case of their entering the Carnatic the Nabob answered that

it is just the same with Regard to the Protection of his

Country, as it will be impossible to prevent the Depredations of

Horse.

As to the 4th Proposition, whether we shall now make

Preparations for taking the Field he says the same as mentioned

in his Reply to the 3d Proposition.

To the 5th Proposition respecting the Proportion the

Nabob will bear of the Expence of the Troops in the Field he says

that in Case we will engage that the Country shall not be

plundered, he will readily bear the Expence of the Troops in the

Field, but that he cannot bear the Loss of plundering and the

Charges of the Army too.

To the 6th Proposition respecting the Sums he will

advance for the Charges of the Troops in the Field he says the

same is answered by his Reply to the 5th Proposition.

The Nabob's answers to the 1st and 2d Propositions

respecting the Grain Provisions and other necessary Articles

provided, and to be provided in the several Forts would be

very satisfactory if his Assurances Dought to be relied on, he

Doubt is whether they may be relied on in every Case we to

adopt the Measures recommended by the Nabob but as it is

evident that the Nabob does not mean we should take the

Field against the Morattas, it is not to be that we must not

expect any Assistance from them should We be obliged to

oppose the Morattas in our own Defence. It is therefore

necessary that we should be well assured what Provisions

are on Trichinopoly and Vellour, and not to suffer any to

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he stand and if the Nabob will not supply her our next dispatch
Ships will take it before

To the 9th Proposition the Nabob says he will furnish
with an Account of the Provisions laid up

The 10 Proposition the Nabob says is answered by the
Reply to the 4th But not, an answer to the 5th article he only says
that he will send us an Account of the Provisions so laid up, the

11th article acknowledges he will furnish any of the Company's Ships
to have Charge of the Grain and Provisions provided with Her, which
is not answered — The meaning is however in some Measure ex-
plained by the Answer to the next Proposition Viz.

12th whether he will allow our Officers in Pocketmoney and
Pallow to take an Account of the Provisions laid up in those Forts
and that none Shall be issued without their Knowledge and Consent
to this Agreement that he will lay in a sufficient Quantity of dry Grain
Provisions for the use of the Garrisons for as many Months as we may
Desire and that no Part thereof shall be issued without their
Knowledge — which it should seem that he does not mean that
our Officers should have any Control over the Acts out of which the
Army must in Case of taking the Field be supplied

To the answer to the 13th Paragraph the Nabob refers
to his above mentioned Letter of the 28th November

The President acquaints the Committee that there
are three other Letters received from the Nabob which are not yet
translated that the Subjects of them being of the most Importance to
be decided thereto he first translated —

Were we to enter into a full Discussion of the several
interesting Matters contained in the above mentioned Letter it would
require more time than we can at present spare the Points which
are most deserving Consideration are,

1st The Nabobs Demand that the 7 Battalions of Sepoys

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now kept up on his account may be put under his Command and
paid by his Paymaster.

2d His answer regarding the Battalion he will consent shall
be charged to his account

3d His answer regarding the Money we may expect to
receive from him

4th His answer regarding the Expediency of our now entering
Preparations to oppose the Marattas on the of their entering
Province, and the Proportion he will bear of the Expence of the
Troops in the Field.

In considering the 1st Proposition regarding the Help
we need only refer to the Sentiments of the Court of Directors —
repeatedly expressed with Respect to the Expediency and Necessity of
supporting the Company's Influence in the Country and the Justice
and reasonableness of the Nabob's submitting to be controuled by them
with Respect to the Number and Discipline of the Troops kept up for
the Protection of the Carnatic. When the Court of Directors —
Consequence of the Board's application at the Nabob's Desire —
consented to the Keeping up of 10 Battalions of Sepoys on the Peace
Account, it is evident that they did not acquiesce therein without
manifest Indications of their Apprehensions of the Consequences
that might result from such a Measure; and have at all event
with a Spirit of Prophecy foretold an Event, which however —
unforeseen at that Time from the Nabob's then apparent —
Dependance on the Company, we now find hath come to pass.
And notwithstanding the prudent Rules prescribed by them
and our constant Endeavours for averting it, we now with
Concern find that their Apprehensions were but too justly
founded: and that the Nabob's increasing Reliance on the Company
proceeded only from the Prospect he had suffered and his
Inability to shake off his Friends and Benefactors that he only

wanted

See Genl Letter from
24th December 1765 Par 9
23 March 1768 Par 29th
17th Dec 1769 Par 37 &
Letter to Bl Council 15
March 1769 Par 16

See Genl Letter from
19 February 1766
Par 32 & 35 —

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Either an Opportunity of separating himself from them to remove them to Tanjore, whither he shall by prompting with the Nabobs Request put it in his Power to carry the Peregrut into Execution when we consider the clear and positive Sentiments of the Court of Directors expressed therein and which are entirely conformable to our own when we consider how much the immediate Interest as well of the Company and Them of the Nation, by Reason of the large Sums due to Individuals may be affected thereby, we are fully and clearly of Opinion that we might not, nor can we justly with the Nabobs Reputation

Having determined this Question the next Consideration which arises thereupon is, what Measures must be taken with Regard to those Troops the Company should, as it is probable he will refuse to reimburse us the Expence of maintaining them.

As it is impossible that the Company can support so heavy a Charge, there then remains for us only to choose one of two Alternatives, either to disband them, or employ them in such a manner that the Company may be eased of the Expence. To Disband such a Body of well disciplined Troops would be equally impolitic and Dangerous especially at this Juncture and we might by that means subject ourselves to as imminent Danger as if we were to retain them due to the Nabob, since he would then undoubtedly find means of entertaining the greatest Part of them in his Service. We must therefore be considered how they may be employed so as to ease the Company of the Expence of Maintaining them: but as that is a Subject which requires the most mature Deliberation, we must defer for the present determining thereon. In the mean time it is resolved that the Nabob be requested to inform us whether he will consent to reimburse us the Expence of maintaining the seven Battalions of Sepoys notwithstanding we cannot comply with his request if he should agree thereto, We may

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person as before, If he should not, it must remain to be considered how they may be employed to the most Advantage -

It is evident from the Nabobs Answer regarding the Bullocks, that he only meant to bear the Expence of so many as may be necessary for the Three Battalions of Sepoys stationed under his Orders, and for the Seven Battalions which he required may be put under his Controul in time of Peace, provided we comply with his Demand in putting them likewise under his Pay, and of Course it follows that he will not bear the Expence of the Bullocks, unless we do so even in Time of Peace, and not in time of War, if we do comply with his Requisition, but supposing that the Nabob would consent that the whole of the Bullocks kept for the Service of the Sepoys be charged to his account, it would be but a very small Proportion when compared with the Number which would be required for the Artillery, and other Departments of the Army, in case of the Troops taking the Field, no Part of which the Nabob meant to bear the Expence of. It is therefore to be considered whether those that were entertained in case of Consequence of the Troops being ordered to hold themselves in readiness for taking the Field in March last, shall be immediately discharged or continued in the Service. Upon which account I am of Opinion that they ought at least for the present, to be kept on the Service, since if we should be obliged to put any part of the Troops in the Field, it would be very Difficult if not impossible to procure immediately Bullocks proper for the Service.

The next Point to be considered is the Nabobs answer regarding the money we may expect to receive from, which amounts to this, that in Case of Peace and Quiet in the Country, he will pay two Lacks of Pagodas on January for the Current Charges of the Year 1770, and one Lack on February on

Account

Account of the Jaghire by which time we may expect to receive Letters from Europe. If we should not, and the Company should be inclined to wish for a Peace and Tranquility after them we for as he may be able on our giving them an acknowledgement for the same. Some whereas it should appear that the Nabob ascertains the Current Charges of the Year 1770 at the exact Sum of two Lacks of Pagodas neither more nor less. In this Manner the Nabob has repeatedly expressed himself notwithstanding he has been frequently informed of the Impossibility of ascertaining the exact Amount of the current Charges for the Year until the Books are closed and balanced, and which must vary according to Circumstances. The next observation that occurs is that the Nabob promises to pay the above Sum of two Lacks for the Current Charges, and and one Lack for the Jaghire, in Case only of Peace and Tranquility; from which it is evident that he does not propose to discharge those Sums, should any trouble happen in the Country. By the agreement made with the Committee in December 1769. he engaged to pay Twelve Lacks of Pagodas from June 1770 to June 1771. of which 6 Lacks were Due the 30th September, and three Lacks more will become due the 31st of that Month. Now the Country has remained in perfect Peace and Quiet from that time to this; and consequently the Sum of six Lacks of Pagodas will accrue to his own Coffers to the 31st Instant. From whence it follows that it is not the want of ability but the want of Inclination that prevents the Nabob from satisfying his Contract with the Sum he engaged to pay; and he can have no just cause to clog the Payment he now makes for the Payment of three Lacks of Pagodas with the Condition of Peace and Quiet. It is therefore agreed that the Nabobs Account of the current Charges to the 31st April last be drawn out agreeable to the

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general Books, and that an Account from that Period to the End of November be stated with as much Accuracy as possible and that the same be transmitted to the Nabob, who is to be requested to inform us whether he will immediately discharge the Balance that may appear due thereon, and in case he will not immediately reimburse the Company the Current Charges of the Year 1770 whether he will reimburse the same at all Cost of War and Troubles in the Country, and at what Period he will discharge the Same. With Respect to the Sums which the Nabob promises to lend the Company, in case of Peace and Safety, we cannot but observe the Want of Confidence which is manifested by his demanding a particular Acknowledgment for such Sums as he may advance, when it has never been customary in all the Transactions between him and the Company to give any other Acknowledgment for Monies received from him, than an Acknowledgment by Letter, and when the Company for the many and great Sums they have advanced on his Account have never demanded from him any Acknowledgment at all however as he desires it and no Inconvenience can result therefrom, we can have no Objection to give him an Acknowledgment for any Sums he may advance, and we should not have thought it necessary to make the above Remark were it not to shew the Nabob's present Temper and Disposition. We must observe that presents itself is that we cannot expect to be assisted by the Nabob in case the Country continues in Peace and Tranquility and that if any Troubles arise when we shall be certainly stand on the greatest Need of assistance, we can have for none from him, although (as has been before observed) there Lacks of Pagodas were due from him the 30th September last and three Lacks more will be due the 31st Instant, according to the Conditions of his own agreement.—

We

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B

We come now to the 4th and last Point to be considered
by the Rabob's answer regarding the Expediency of making
immediate Preparations for opposing the Morattas on their
first entering the Province, and the Proportion he will bear
of the Expence that will be incurred by the Troops taking the
Field. The Substance of which is, That as he can put no
Army into the Field himself, All just the same with Regard to
the Protection of the Country, That if we will engage to
preserve the Country from Plunder, He will pay the Expence
of the Troops in the Field, but that he cannot sustain the Loss
that will be occasioned by Plunder, and bear the Expence of
an Army in the Field at the same Time. From which it is
evident that in case the Rabob's Intention that the Morattas
should be opposed, the Question then arises whether we can
engage by taking the Field to prevent the Country from Plunder
it is certain that we cannot do so, for even the Force we have
assembled we are of Opinion, that we might by taking
timely and vigorous Measures prevent the Morattas from
committing such Havock and Devastation as must be expected
from them, if we remain entirely passive, who will on that
Case not only shelter and lay waste the Country, but will
probably oblige the Rabob to pay a considerable Sum, for keep
ing off them would have defrayed the Expence of opposing them
and from our passive Conduct will be encouraged to make more
frequent Incursions into the Province. But the Rabob says
he cannot bear the Expence of an Army in the Field, unless we
will undertake to secure the Country from Plunder, should
we therefore be able by any fortunate or decisive Stroke to drive
the greatest Part of the Country from their Ravages, we have
all Reason to believe that if ever he does call a Part of the Province
suffered, the Rabob will be as ready to the last, and avail himself of

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the Condition he had proposed and would refuse to bear any Part of the Expence of the Troops in the Field. Since therefore the Nabob refuses to bear any Part of the Charges of the war unless we will undertake to secure the whole Country from Plunder, which it is impossible for us to do, it remains to be considered whether the Company can support the Expence of equipping and maintaining an army in the Field. To determine this, it is necessary to form an Estimate of Revenue and Expences in Case of Peace or War and which is as follows—

Peace Estimate

All our Revenues of every kind from North to South may be reckoned at the utmost		1500000
We shall draw on England for £50,000 a 8/		125000
The Nabob will pay us in Case of Peace		200000
		1825000

Charges

Ordinary Charges as p Estimate, supporting the Establishment of Sepoys 12 Battalions	1001638	
But if the Nabob will not reimburse us the Charge of 7 Battalions We must pay the whole which will then consist of 18 Battalions and 8 Independant Companies wheel with the consequent Charges may be reckoned equal to 7 Battalions more	207636	
	1209263	
Total Extraordinary Expences		
In our Calculate of extraordinary Expences as estimated the whole for the Present Year at 9 Lacks. We must reduce every Article Annual Rs 50000		
Godowns		10000
Fortifications		10000
Do Black Town		30000
Garrison Provision		25000
Gun Carriages and Military Stores		133263
Horses none		
	Surplus	291737

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In case of Peace therefore, after thus reducing our extraordinary Expences to one third of the original Estimate, we shall have Cash enough for an Investment equal to two Cargoes or 1000 Bales — 2 Sorts

War Estimate

The whole Peace Revenue as above	1500000
The Territorial Revenues of Madras are about 415000	
Do of Pondichery — 30000	
	445000
of which in Case of a Maratta Invasion we probably shall receive 2/3 Deduct therefore 2/3 rest	300000
	1200000
Bills upon England	125000
Total	1325000

Ordinary and extraordinary Charges as above in Case of Peace — 1336263

The Batta of 2 Regiments or 12 Battalions of Sepoys for 12 Months if estimated at — as Pagodas 604671 = supposing we shall send the Said one Regiment and 6 Battalions for three Months the Charge will be £ 3000 but as many unforeseen Charges will arise the last mention may be — stimated at — 100000

1434263

Deficiency — 109263

But as it is most probable that in Case of a Maratta Invasion our Madras Revenues will yield as little as I have estimated above and whatever we may receive from them in the Course of the Year, not a Pagoda can be expended during the Invasion and not till many Months after, especially as the Invasion may be expected whilst the Southern Crops are on the Ground the most valuable of the Year as it is probable also that Troubles here will encourage Enemies in the

North, our Revenues there also, may fall short and it is even there
probable our Expences will be greater than is estimated above: but
upon the whole, it amounts to a certainty, that in case of Peace with
Carnatic, we shall be greatly deficient in our Supplies, even for our
necessary Charges (Investment totally out of the Question) since upon
the above Calculate our Receipts are allowed greater, and our
Expences less than they probably will be, and yet there appears a
Deficiency of Pags 109263, even by that Estimate; which deficiency
the Northern Circars to remain in Peace, and to yield their full
Revenue. Since therefore it is evident that we are utterly unable of
ourselves to equip and maintain an Army in the Field, and cannot
effect its Assistance from the Nabob, unless we implicitly adopt the
Measures proposed by him and which are not only, in our Opinion
repugnant to the Interests of the Company, but contrary to the Orders
indicated in the several Passages quoted from their Commands in the
third Paragraph of our address to them under Date the 9th September
last, We must of Necessity remain inactive and attentively watch
the Course of the Operations and Transactions between the Nabob and
the Marattas, and these and Hyder, in order to avail ourselves of any
Advantage that may offer—

Jon. Duncan
Warren Hastings
J. Stables
Sam. Shirley

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a Copy inclosed with Mr Hancock's Letter. —

This Morning the President and Mr Hastings had an Audience with Mr Hudson at Madras (the Packet lately arrived from Mastapatam) at the Nabob's House at Chepauk at which were present the Nabob and his two Sons Omdat-ul-Omrah and Muddaw-ul-Mulk, and Mr Stracey Interpreter after Compliments of Course and introductory Professions of Friendship, the Packet opened his Business by Desiring to refer to some Memorandums and then took out a Paper the Substance of which was as follows

That in 1767 Nagoorum was sent to his Master from the Nabob and the Company, that he brought some Money and went with him, and made some Overtures and then returned and nothing was done — Then his Master was told that Mr Call would be sent to him, but he never came — afterwards Mr James Bourchier was to go, but never went — that Col. Smith did go to him but nothing was settled, then in 1768 Mr Broome came to them from Bombay and all he had to say was "which side are you of" that then another Nagoorum came, and he talked of Friendship and asked for assistance That his Master consented to give it but he heard no more of the Matter, till he was informed that the Chevy (meaning Hyder) had marched with his Army into the Carnatic that he then wrote to us (meaning the Nabob) not to make Peace with him, and he would send assistance, notwithstanding which a Peace was made, and what is more surprising is that although a firm Friendship hath long subsisted between his Master and the Company yet his Master's Name is not so much as mentioned in the Treaty — Then were the Heads of his Discourse —

The President replied in substance as follows — That it is true many Steps have been taken to accomplish an Union with his Master upon Terms to the mutual

Benefit of both, but that his Master meant to expect that all the Friendship and all the Expence should be on our side and Profit on the other. that it is true Nagoureow was sent to Bassein 1768 (AB shewn sent by the Peishwa - we wrote to Mr Brooke who had left Poonah before our Letters reached him) but that Nagoureow had Instructions to the same effect as what we made to Mr Brooke, and did propose a firm Friendship and Alliance upon the Terms of mutual Advantage in Case of Success the answer was that Nanda Row would send assistance of Horse but he required first to be paid a large Sum of Money in hand and all the Force he should send was to be paid by us so that we who had to that Time borne the Burthen of the War in the Balaghaut were also to bear all the future Charges of our own Army and of the Auxiliaries, and they who were then to be at no Charge or Risque were to reap the Fruits of the Conquest - this is one Instance of Madaverow Friendship at that Time, But what is still more striking is that very shortly after this overture and answer we received advice that Maudaverow had actually resolved to take Part against us, and in Consequence thereof actually proceeded several days March which encouraged the Enemy to march immediately with his whole Force into the Carnatic and made it necessary for our Army to return also and to bring away the Artillery and Stores which had been transported into the Balaghaut - that it is amazing therefore that he who was the Cause of our making that Peace should now blame it So that he asked whether we found the Advice we received of Maudaverows Designs against the Carnatic prove true or not, We replied that we had all the Reason to believe it was true because within a few Days of our receiving the News and Confirmation thereof, Hyder Ally suddenly moved with

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with his whole Army through the Ghaut into the Payenghaut
Country all the Balaghaut open. Had not our Information
of Madanarow's Designs been positive as it was and had it
not been confirmed by his marching towards these Parts, our
Conduct would have been the Reverse of what it was; We should
have Disregarded for a Time the Ravages of the Enemy in the
Carnatic, and withdrawn the Balaghaut Army for the Defence of
Bangalore and Seringapatam must have submitted to whatever
Rent Madanarow should demand. Yet, we pledged it
for peace to march our Army back into the Payen Ghaut with
the utmost Expedition. It is true that Madanarow did not
carry into Execution the Plan he had formed of attacking the
Carnatic but that was the Reason? Junoje Bundelah
thinking to take the Advantage of Madanarow's Absence
appeared, on Arms on the Baran Province which obliged
Madanarow suddenly to return to the North after having
proceeded several Days March towards the South. These are
the Proofs of Madanarow's Friendship and that too at the
Time that Negociations were on foot with him and Proposals
were made for settling a Plan for the mutual Advantage of
both.

The Enemy being Absent in the Conference
this day, it was proposed at near 9 o'clock to proceed no further
at that Time, but to meet again - the Vacquil Required it
might be done, but the Vakeel informed him that the
Christian Holidays were at Hand which would make it
necessary to defer the meeting for some Days

The Vakeel bore no Part in any little
in this Conference seldom addressing himself to the Vakeel but
desirous to Act in English affecting very much to disapprove
of the arguments used by the Vakeel and to treat them as

abuse

absurd and of no weight.—

In Consequence of the Resolution of last Committee I this Day wrote to the Nabob No 209. on the Subject of the Pay of the seven Battalions of Sepoys, and regarding the Sum we expect to receive from him.

Wednesday 26th December

At a Committee Present
Josias Du Pre' Esqr Governor President
Warren Hastings, Joseph Smith
Samuel Ardley

The President and Mr Hastings communicate to the Committee the Substance of the Conference had with Mudanund Vacquil as recited in the foregoing Diary.

The three Letters from the Nabob mentioned in last Committee having been translated, are now read as entered in Country Correspondence Vizt No 189 on the Subject of the Money sent for the Payment of the Interest to his Creditors and setting forth the little Attention that has been paid by this Government to any Measures recommended by him; No 191 relative to the Money sent for his Creditors, which he had desired might be received by the Company in Part of the Kist for the Jaghire due the 30th September, declining to explain whom he means by the Ex- ile with Majr Smith and Monckton are accused of having sent Money to Lawdars and Rooter enclosing Copy of a Note wrote by Mr Manditon to him and his answer, No 194 in reply to the one wrote him the 15th October on the Subject of the Money which he had sent to Mr Johnston for the Payment of his Creditors, containing his Reasons for declining to fulfill his Engagements made with the Committee in December 1769 for the Payment of 25 Lacks of Pagodas or eighteen Months and refusing to comply with the Request of the Board in discharging Mr Johnston

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Johnson from the Service. —

In the present Scarcity and Desolation of the Poligat, it would
appear regular that all the under-renters with Farms on
the Several Ports contained in the above-mentioned Letters, as
well as on those intended for Permutlam, should be called
to come to any final Conclusion with him thereon, and we should
only confirm Ourselves in Such Rents and Terms Alterations, We have
already made him in the two Ports on which it is absolutely ne-
cessary we should have the positive Answer Viz.t the Pay of the Sepoys
and the Money We expected to receive from him with Respect to
the other Matters it is only necessary that our Remarks thereon should
appear for the Information of the Court of Directors, and which
are now recorded by Extract in the Country Correspondence with
the several Letters N.o 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. It may not be
however be improper to make a general Remark on the Style in
which the said Letters are wrote, as in Some of the Phrases with
Attention will plainly perceive that the Sense of the Language is by
no Means Persian, but rather a Literature of English and Persian
together, Wherein Instances may occur to need any, or
Elucidation. — The Packet directed as permitted in Consultation
of the 22.d Instant being laid before the Committee a Letter is
now wrote to the Packet N.o 211 to accompany them. —

Jos. Du Pré

Warren Hastings.

Joseph Smith

Jean Lorthy

A

Aldersey M.r William

Submits his Demand on the Nabob to the Compan.y

Ardley M.r Samuel

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England

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F

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Considerations in Consequence thereof Measures necessary to be
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H

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