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Bisculph of the old Staffs in the same Island, The
Lieut. Governor Col. Johnson being recalled to England
delivered over the Command to Lieutenant Col. Mackellar.
Bisculph insisted on it as his Right, and addressed Colonel
Johnson very warmly on the Subject. Col. Johnson like an
impartial Officer acquainted him that he gave it to the Senior
Officer; and the Measure was so highly approved of at
Home that none inferior to Mackellar ever obtained the
Command.

In Regard to the Transaction
mentioned by Captain Bassett as we never before heard of it
and are not acquainted with the particular Circumstances
that probably occasioned it we can therefore say nothing.

In Answer to Lieutenant Henry
Watson's Declaration we need only observe that to detach an
Engineer to perform any particular Service without giving
him the Direction of the Party by whom the Service was to
be performed more especially when that Party was imme-
diately commanded by an Officer inferior in Rank to the
Engineer, is so evidently inconsistent with every Idea of
Military Subordination that We apprehend it confutes
itself.

Captain MacDougall declares
that from a Conversation he had with Mr. Cust before he
left England relative to the Rank given to the two Field
Officers of Engineers: He understood that it was not meant
they should interfere with the Infantry, and that Mr.
Sullivan had also insinuated the same. Capt. MacDougall
was himself soliciting for the Rank of a Field Officer and
might be told that no Field Officers of Infantry were to be
sent out that Year, with an Exception to Major Vaughan
whose

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whose Pretensions were much Superior to Capt. M. Dougall's and his Appointment obtained by General Boote. With Regard to the two Field Officers of Engineers Mr. Cust could only mean that their Appointments did not interfere with the Rise or Promotion of the Infantry as it filled up no Vacancies of Field Officers in the Army & could not therefore be regarded in any Light as a Supersession.

We shall conclude with one Observation more namely that Capt. M. Dougall and all the other Gentlemen who have contributed their Declarations against the Engineers & joined in representing the imaginary Grievances of Supersessions might have pleased to recollect that they themselves are just arrived from England with Commissions immediately superseding half of the Military Gentlemen in the Settlement; which is by no means the Case with the Engineers whose Appointment does not interfere at all with the Promotion of any other Part of the Military.

Having now vindicated our Claim to the Rank assigned Us by the Court of Directors in the Forces of this Presidency, and we hope fully answered the supposed Grievances of those Gentlemen to the Satisfaction of the Board. We beg leave to embrace this Opportunity of laying before you what we cannot help feeling to be Real Grievances to which the Corps of Engineers are at present subjected.

It is well known that almost the only Prospect that the Nature of the Company's Service affords their Military Servants of ever acquiring any thing more than a bare Subsistence arises from the obtaining in the Course of the Service a separate Command

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to which considerable Emoluments are annexed as a Reward for Merit & Long Services. From these the Engineers in their military Capacity have been hitherto excluded, but having the Advantage also in the Civil Line they had the less Reason to complain. They nevertheless did complain and it was in great Measure in Consequence of the Representations from hence of the Discouragement that the Two Corps of Engineers & Artillery lay under. That the Court of Directors came to a Resolution respecting the Engineers of excluding them from the Civil Line altogether and in Compensation to put them as much on a Footing in point of Military Rank, Emoluments & Command with the other Officers as the Nature of the Service would permit. Agreeable to this Idea we conceive that the Commissions of the Engineers lately arrived from England were not given them merely in Respect to the Pay of their different Stations but in order to establish them in point of Rank in the Forces of this Presidency. But the same Time to open a Field for the more extensive Services of a Set of Men who tho' attached to a particular Corps might nevertheless from their Military Rank be employed in whatever a Manner their Services might be most conducive to the Interest of the Company. Now it is difficult to conceive that in Case of the Attack of a Fortified Place in which only an Engineer can be supposed to reside, there would be rather a peculiar Propriety if the Command in such Circumstances, should happen to be in the Hands of an Engineer, than that any Objection could be made against it.

With Regard to the Duties of the Field, let it be supposed that the Governor & Council, or

the

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The Commanding Officer of the Army had occasion to send a Detachment to take Post in an Enemy's Country to surprise any of their Forts or to invest a strong Hold, will it not be allowed that an Engineer whose Profession renders the Study of those Military Operations more immediately necessary, is at least as well qualified for such Command as an Officer of Foot or Artillery?

For these Reasons & in Consideration of the Superior Danger & Fatigues which attends the Station of an Engineer both in the Field, and in the Attack & Defence of Places, it is hoped from the Equity of the Board, and the Impartiality of our Honble Masters at Home, that Engineers in future may be allowed to enjoy equal Encouragement in common with the rest of the Army.

We further beg leave to inform You that we were given to understand at the India House that our Allowances were to be the same with that of the rest of the Service, but we find that by having no Share allowed us in the off-reckoning Account (which is nearly equal to a Captain's Pay, and from which we are the only Field Officers & Captains excluded) nor receiving any Equivalent for the same, we are greatly inferior, in Point of Income, to every other Officer in the Army. The Extra Allowance granted to the King's Engineers upon all occasions of Service, are always greater than any other Corps in the Army.

Under these discouraging Circumstances we throw ourselves on the Candour & Justice of the Governor & Council and only ask what we were given to expect and what we will use our best Endeavors to deserve — to enjoy equal Advantages with the rest of the Army.

We

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We have only further to request that the Governor and Council will be pleased to transmit this Representation of the present State of the Corps of Engineers to the Honble Court of Directors together with the Sentiments of the Board in regard to the Hardships & Discouragements of which we complain.

We have the Honor to be
with due Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Faithful Humble Servants

Ph. Pittman
Capt. & Sub D^r of Engin^{rs} -

Patrick Ross
Lt. Col. & Ch. Engineer

Will^m Campbell
Capt. & Sub D^r of Engineers

Arch^d. Mitchell
Major & Dir^r of Engin^{rs}

J. L. Withers
Lieut. & Sub Eng^r

Will^m Stevens
Capt. & Sub D^r of Engin^{rs}

George. Haule
Pract. Eng^r & Engineer

Hen^{ry} Montresor

Alex^r. Mitchell
Engineer & Pract. Engineer

Fort William 3^d November 1769

Extract

G. O. All Field Officers of whatever Corps doing Duty in the Garrison of Fort William are to be respected in Point of Command according to the Dates of their Commissions.

a true Copy Rob^t Risd.

Town Major

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Campbell to Lieut. Col. Ross dated Fort William Bengal 12th Nov^r 1770.

Since my Arrival in this Country I have had no Contests of this Nature to combat with

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on the contrary I had a Detachment of 1300 Men put under my Command at the Affair of Chandernagore, as you will perceive by the enclosed Extract of the Board's Letter to me on that Subject.

(Signed) Arch^d Campbell

(a true Copy) Patrick Rofe

To Lieutenant Colonel Campbell

Chief Engineer

Sir

Having come to a Resolution of demolishing the Work at Chandernagore, should the French Director & Council persist in their Refusal to do it in themselves we have thought proper to appoint you to see it carried into Execution. And that you may fully & clearly understand our Intentions we enclose you an Extract of our Letter to them which we mean shall serve as general Instructions for your Conduct however should you think it unnecessary to destroy the whole of this Work & that it may be rendered incapable of Defence without — we leave this to your Judgment — but you should meet with an Opposition in the Execution of so necessary a Measure we have put Captain Dandoups with a Battalion of Sepoys under your Orders as also five Companies from Madnapore, these we would have you understand are to be considered as a Dernier Resource & not to be used in any Hostile Manner without the Sanction of this Board — We therefore desire that should any Impediments be thrown in your Way in demolishing this Work that you will immediately acquaint Us: When you will receive our Instructions how to act in such a Case.

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We also desire you to keep the most watchful eye over the conduct of the Nاپoys in preventing their molesting the Inhabitants or even going within the French Limits

We are Sir

Fort William
the 6th June 1769

Your most obedient Servants

(Signed)

John Cartier

Jas. Alexander

Claud Russell

Charles Hoyer

a true copy Arch^d Campbell
Lt Col. & Chief Engineer

Lieutenant Perrot Engineer at the Time I was at Budgah-
budghur had under his Command in that Garrison an
Officers Command of Nاپoys, and an Artillery Officer with
Europeans: and during the Time I was there I was witness
of his giving out orders at the Commandant of that Place.

Fort St. George
Mar: 6th 1771.

Geo. Wright,
late Lt. at Bengal.

George R

George the Third by the Grace
of God King of Great Britain, France & Ireland Defender
of the Faith &c. To our trusty & well beloved Patrick Ross
Esq^r Greeting. We reposing especial Trust & Confidence in
your Loyalty, Courage, Good Conduct & Ability do by these
Presents constitute & appoint you to be one of the
Engineers Extraordinary upon the Establishment
of our Office of Ordnance & to take your Rank as a
Captain Lieutenant of Foot in our Army in
the

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the Room of John Christian Esq. Deceased; You are therefore
carefully & Diligently to discharge the Duty of Engineer
Extraordinary by doing & performing all manner
of Things therunto belonging, likewise to observe & follow
such Orders & Instructions as you shall from Time to Time
receive from His, our Master General of the Ordnance
for the Time being, the Lieutenant General & principal
Officers of the same, the Chief Engineer or any other
your Superior Officer according to the Rules & Discipline
of War in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

Given at our Court at St. James's the Eight Day of June 1763
in the Third Year of our Kings

By his Majesty's Command
Granby

Entered in the Office of Ordnance 17th May 1764
For the Honble the Clerk of the Ordnance
Dan. Rimp.

Patrick Ross Esq. Engineer Extraordinary & Capt. Lieut.
Lieut. Col. 155th R. Co.

General Smith lays before the Board
the following Letter from Captain Browne

To Captain Chaigneau
Town Major of
Fort St. George
Sir

I was in London at the Time the Dispute
[mentioned by Lieut. Paterson] happened relative to
the Command of Minorca and as I was very intimate
with Col. Townshend who was sent over to take the
Command I had frequent Opportunities of hearing
him talk on that Subject when he always declared

that

Letter from Captain
Browne on the Sub-
ject of the Dispute be-
tween Col. Mackellar
& Lieut. Col. Harrison

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that he was directed by his Majesty to acquaint both
Lieut. Col. Mc Kellar & Lt. Col. Harrison that he disapproved
of their Behaviour the one in Assuming & the other in
giving up his Right. I am

Sir

Talamcotah
1st March 1778.

Your obedient Servant
George Brown
Captain.

The Board taking this Matter into
Consideration are of Opinion, that by the Express words
of the Commissions granted to the Engineers they have a
Right of commanding in the Field or Garrison according
to their respective Ranks & that therefore the Resolution
for that Purpose before agreed on, should continue in Force, un-
till we can receive the Orders of the Court of Directors, thereon.
It is however to be observed that this is not meant to set
aside or any ways to affect the General Order which directs
that all Officers appointed to the Command of Out-Gar-
risons shall be continued therein untill the contrary be
signified by express Orders from the Board: & it is there-
fore resolved that when any of the Engineers are sent to
examine the State of the Works at the Outgarrisons, or to make
any necessary Repairs to them, that they be instructed
to confine themselves solely to the Service on which they
are employed. & in like Manner when they are sent to a
Garrison when an Officer of superior Rank commands
they are not to be under the Orders of such Officer: And
ordered that this Resolution be given out in General
Orders, & transmitted to the several Outgarrisons.

With Respect to the Application
made

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made by the Corps of Engineers to share in the Off Reckonings
We are clearly of opinion that they have not the least
Pretensions thereto; Since in the Orders from the Court of
Directors regarding this Corps the Pay & Allowances to
be made them are expressly ascertained: & that it never
can be supposed that the Honble Court meant to increase
their Advantages by a Diminution of those which have been
constantly enjoyed by the other Corps especially as the Engi-
neers have no Companies to command & it has always been
understood that the Off reckonings were intended as a
Douceur to the Captains for their Care of their respective
Companies.

W. M. B. E.

Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke

162 Fort St. George — 8th March 1771.

Received the following Letter from Sir John Lindsay.

Gentlemen

Letter from Sir John
Lindsay
to the Nabob

side he invested with
the Order of the Bath

I have the honor to acquaint you that
I am to deliver a Letter from His Majesty to the Nabob
Monday next at Seven in the Morning which will be
done in a publick Manner according to the Custom of the
Country. — I am at the same Time to have the Honor of
being invested with the Ensigns of the most Honorable
and Military Order of the Bath in Obedience to the Com-
mands of His Majesty communicated to the Nabob.
For that Purpose I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

St. Thomé 8th March 1771

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant

John Lindsay

Josias Du Pré Esq^r

President &c^a Council
Fort St. George

9th To which the following Answer was returned.

To Sir John Lindsay Knight of the Bath &c^a —
Sir

Letter in Answer

We have the honor to acknowledge the Recit
of your Letter of the 8th Instant. & to offer you our Congra-
tulations on Occasion of the Honors which His Majesty has
been pleased to confer on you. We have the Honor to be

Fort St. George

9th March 1771.

Sir

Your most obedient & most hum^l Serv^{ts}

Josias Du Pré &c^a Council

Came

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Came in the following Letter from Liut. Col. Lang.
To The Honble Josias du Pré Esq.
President & Governor of
Fort St. George

Honorable Sir

Letter from M^r. Colls.
Lang.

Lieutenant Galbraith
& Lieutenant Collins to
be tried by a Court
Martial.

gives his Reasons for
determining the Proceed-
ings sent him.

I am sorry to inform you that notwithstanding my most hearty endeavors to prevent it another General Court Martial is to sit here tomorrow. Liut. Gowdie having given it as his opinion that Lieutenant Galbraith perjured himself on the late Prosecution the Officers of the 3^d Battalion have declared that they will not do Duty with Liut. Galbraith till he has cleared himself of this Aspersions & Liut. Collins being accused of behaving unbecoming an Officer & a Gentleman it was impossible to decide these Matters otherwise than by a publick Hearing.

I beg you will apologize to the Gentlemen for my detaining the Proceedings of the late Court Martial as it will probably be referred to on the ensuing Trial.

Once more I beg Leave to assure you Sir that I have endeavored by private Meetings & other amicable Measures to put a Stop to all this disagreeable Week but to no purpose. I am
Honble Sir

Trichinopoly
March 5th 1771

Your very humble & obed^t Serv^t
Ross Lang

11th Received a Letter from Colonel Campbell Commanding at Vellour advising of the Detachment with the Stores having set off for Trichinopoly the 8th Instant, except

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600 Bullock Loads of Shells.

14th Received the following Letter from John Wood Esq^r:

To the Honble Josias DuRoi Esq^r
President & Governor &c Council of
Fort St. George
Gentlemen

In the Answer which I received from you some time ago to the last Letter which I had the Honor to address to you on the Subject of an authenticated Copy of my Court Martial You were pleased to intimate to me that the Judge Advocate had the Sanction of your Authority for demanding Fees of me tho I had informed you that it was unprecedented in this Country & that the Person who fills that Office had not exacted the same of others, and I also find that the Fees which you have authorized him to exact cannot but be deemed exorbitant on every Account especially as the Officer, as I understand receives a stated annual Salary and other Allowances from the Company for this Post, whether any Duty happens in it or not and when such Duty occurs that he receives a very handsome daily Pay for executing the same, so that it appears to me & will I believe be considered by every impartial Person to be a great Exaction if not a Degree of Extortion to allow this Officer the same Fees for the Copy of my Court Martial (in which he has probably employed a black Writer at a very little Expence) as the same Person is authorized to take for the Law Proceedings which are filed in his Office, as the Register of the Mayor's Court being the Magistrate's Court of Record, before which he reads such Proceedings, imposes all the Process upon them or Countersigns

the from John Wood
the Subject of the
a hundred of him
Copy of his Court
Martial.

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such Process, and affix in the first Instance the Seal of the Court which important Duties do doubtless require a constant Attendance, Attention, & Care in the due Execution thereof and for so doing if I am not mistaken this Officer has no other Salary or Allowance (or if any, what is very trifling) besides his Fees. These Considerations & also my Reluctance to submit to so great a Hardship together with the Difficulty which I find in getting Money for the necessary Expences of my Family (kept in this Country by you) whilst both that Property which I have in the hands of the Hands of the Nabob in conjunction with others is kept, and also that which is owing to me Separately by him & by the King of Tanjore is kept back from me by your Means has hitherto rendered it inconvenient for me to pay so great a Charge for a Copy of my Court Martial but as your Proceedings against me by a most severe Military Prosecution by your subsequent arbitrary Act of taking away my Commission of a full Colonel after I had been acquitted by the Judgment of that Court which you had appointed to try me; by your unjust & unparliamentary Prosecution for Debts & by your arbitrary Detention of me & Family in this Country keeping in Effect as Prisoners when we were ready to depart & after I had paid £2000 Sterling for our Passage besides great Expences for our Voyage do altogether render it necessary for me to be possessed of an authenticated Copy of my Court Martial, and that the Payments which the Nabob is now making and is about to make does the latter enable me to pay for it, I must submit for the Present to the Fees which you authorize your Officer to exact but I do it with this Notice & Declaration that I consider you Gentlemen jointly & severally as answerable to me for this & every other Charge, Damage Loss and Exaction which I have suffered

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or may further suffer by means of your Acts & Proceedings against me.

And as you have farther intimated to me that I may obtain the Authenticated copy of my Court Martial, on paying the Fee which you allow, the Judge Advocate to take and which amount to P^{gs} 117. 12 s^d (or) £ 178. 18. 8. I have applied to him for the Copy and informed him that I may receive the Fee which you authorize him to take. I am

Fort St. George

11th March 1771

Gentlemen

Your most obedient Humble Serv^t
John Wood

At a Consultation, Present
Josias Du Pré Esq^r Governor President
Warren Hastings, Joseph Smith
Samuel Ardley, John Smith,
George Pradon, Henry Brooke
John Whitehill,
George Mackay.

M^r Brickenden indisposed.

Read the following Letter from Sir John Lindsay

Gentlemen

I have already had the Honor of informing you that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint me his Minister Plenipotentiary to the Powers in India. I now take the Liberty to acquaint you that I have had the Honor of receiving another Commission empowering me

Letter from Sir John Lindsay advising of his having Powers to settle Disputes with the French in India.

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to treat, agree, & sign such Instruments as may be necessary
to settle Disputes that may have arisen between the Subjects
of Great Britain & France - And that I have the Honor to be
addressed by His Majesty as Minister Plenipotentiary for that
Purpose.

I make no Doubt but you will or-
der such Information to be laid before me as may enable me
to discharge with Honor that Trust reposed in me. I shall
at all times be happy to be honoured with your Council, and
advice and you know you may command my Services.

I have the Honor to be

Madras

Gentlemen

16th March 1771.

Your most obed^t & most humble Serv^t

Josias Du Pri Esq^r

John Lindsay

President & Council Fort St. George.

To which a Draught of an Answer is now prepared as entered
in the subsequent Day.

Read the following Letter from

Mr. Wynne Esq^r.

To the Honble Josias Du Pri Esq^r

President & Governor & Council of

Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Agreeable to your Commands of the

15th Ultimo I herewith send you an Account of the Rates
of Provisions, Nicipians & Servants Wages at Ellore. I
thought the properest Method of obtaining the same
was by applying to the Commanding Officer there who I
was informed had regulated the Prices of Provisions &
Servants

Letter from Mr. Wynne
with an Account of
the Prices of Provisions
&c at Ellore.

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Servants Wages. You will observe that he has caused the
Account to be made out by a Board of Officers.

I am with much Respect

Rajahmundry

Honble Sir & Sirs

2^d March 1771.

Your most obedient Humble Servant

A. Wynck

Account of the Prices
Provisions & Servants
Wages.

Having assembled by the Order of Colonel Simon Hart to enquire
into the Prices of Necessaries & Liquors & also such as they
are obliged to get from the Presidency. Likewise their Servants
Wages. Monday 25th Feb: 1771.

Capt. John Lidd, President

Captain Johnson

Captain Collins

Captain Powell

Lieuten. Chatteris

Lieut. Carr

Lieut. Harding

Lieut. Lloyd

Ensign Bouchier

More Commodities

	Star	Poz	Pon.	Ca.
White Paddy old per Candy	7	25	16	
D ^o new D ^o	7	6	66	
Curn D ^o 8 ^o	6	8	40	
Ditto 8 ^o	5	38	57	
Cheulam 8 ^o	8	23	2	
Rice from 16 to 18 Star	"	12		
Cheulam 27 Star	"	12		
Wheat 14 D ^o	"	12		
D ^o Flour 10 D ^o	"	12		
Red Gram 19 D ^o	"	12		
Curry Stuffs from 14 to 19 D ^o	"	12		
Horse Gram 20 D ^o	"	12		
Ghu 2 1/4 D ^o	"	12		
Gintu Oil 5 1/4 Star	"	12		
Lamp Oil 5 1/2 Star	"	12		
Ghaggary from 5 1/4 to 7 1/2 D ^o	"	12		
Sugar 3 Star	"	12		
D ^o Candy 1 3/4 D ^o	"	12		
Tamarinds from 16 to 17 D ^o	"	12		
Salt 50 D ^o	"	12		
				Chillies

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	P	R	C
Phillies 6 1/2 Lear	12		
Clorvs 8 Tollah	12		
Spices from 8 to 16 D ^o	12		
Onions 30 Lear	12		
Garlick 6 D ^o	12		
Salt Petre 5 D ^o	12		
Honey 5 D ^o	12		
Coffee 1 1/2 D ^o	12		
Butte Nuts from 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 D ^o	12		
Plumbe 7 1/8 D ^o	12		
Dammar 3 Lear	12		
White Bread 9 Loaves	12		
Fine Flour 1 Lear	12		
Rolam 3 D ^o	12		
Distet 2 1/2 D ^o	12		
Black Bread 24 Loaves	12		
Lin Shup	12		
Mutton 14 Lear	12		
Beef 16 D ^o	12		
Butter 1/2 D ^o	12		
From the Presidency bought at Mahulipatam	R	F	C
Madura Wine p ^r Dohm	18	6	
Clarit p ^r D ^o	40		
Brandy p ^r D ^o	18	6	
Rum p ^r D ^o	18	6	
Gin p ^r Gallon	7		
Arrack p ^r D ^o	2	4	
Porter p ^r Dohm	12	6	
Rur p ^r Cask	48		
Tiniriff Wine p ^r Dohm	14		
Oil p ^r D ^o	24	6	
Vinegar p ^r D ^o	18		
Pickles p ^r Cask	24		
Candies p ^r Maund	between 27 &	30	
Sugar Candy p ^r Maund	7		
Double Caddies of Tea	10		
Wim Glasses p ^r Dohm	8		
Shades pairs	28		
Glass Decanters in pairs	8		
Set of Glass Tumblers 6 in Number	12		
a Dohm Cups & Saucers	6		
Common Plates p ^r Dohm	3		
D ^o Knives & Forks	18		
Writing Paper p ^r Quire	2		
Quills p ^r 100	4		

Sealing Ma

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Sealing Wax Per Pound
One Paper of Ink Powder

R	F	C
2	.	.
1	.	.

Servants Wages p^r Month

Dutash	12	.	.
Butler	10	.	.
Cook	8	.	.
D ^r . Mate	4	.	.
Pion	5	6	.
Horsekeeper	5	.	.
Grass-Cutter	4	.	.
Bullock-Man	5	.	.
Masalgu Boy	5	.	.
Palangui Boys 6 in Number	33	.	.
Barbers Thaving & Dressing	4	.	.
Washerman & Iron D ^r	5	.	.
Gardener	5	.	.

Simon Hart
Col. in the 1st Reg^t

Agreed that the Consideration of this
Matter be deferred till after the Dispatch.

The following Letter from M^r

Wynne is also read.

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Letter from M^r Wynne
advising of the Death
of Juggapah Dorroah

Herewith I have the Honor to transmit
to you extract of a Letter from Captain Madge by which
you will be advised of the Death of Juggapah Dorroah.

I flatter myself that the Tottapillu District will in a very
few Days hence be in a State of perfect Tranquillity & that
most of the Inhabitants will by that Time have returned
to their Places of Residence & submitted themselves to the

Authority

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Authority of Timmarauke. As soon as there is no further occasion for the Services of the Detachment then I shall order Captain Madge to proceed with it to Ellore.

As it is no longer necessary to have the Redoubt at Shankarum garrisoned by the Company's Troops & as the Climate there is extremely unwholesome, I have sent Orders for its being delivered up to Timmarauke who purposes keeping one of his Officers in it with about an hundred of his Matchlock Boys. I am with much Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Rajahmundry
7th March 1771.

Your most obedient humble Servant
Alex^r. Wynch

Extract of a Letter from Captain Thomas Madge to the Chief of Ragahpatam dated 6th March 1771.

Extract of Letter from Captain Madge to Mr. Wynch giving an Account of his Expedition & of the Death of Suggapah Derwah.

From Mircarah I had sent out to watch Suggapah Derwah's Motions came in the 1st Instant and informed me that he left Piddingey with an Intention of retiring to the Rampah Country but on account of some Cunnony he had then halted at Kirdlak (a Village 16 Cos from Ragahpatam) with 200 Followers where he purposed staying two Days. I imagined the many Hills betwixt Ragahpatam & his Place of Residence, the Ruggidness of the Roads, & the great Distance would prevent any Suspicion of our attempting to disturb him, & that he would consequently be off his Guard. In hopes of which I determined to send a Detachment to beat up his Quarters. The Detachment marched from Ragahpatam the 1st Instant at 6 in the evening under the Command of Lieutenant Palk and notwithstanding the many Hills the Troops had to climb over, and the Ruggidness of the Roads, they found

means

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means to reach Kirdlak by Day Break when they were informed that Jaggapah had left it the evening before & had retired to Kraubak - about 3 Pops further. As he did not appear to be informed of any Attempt being on foot to disturb him Lieutenant Palk did not halt a Moment at Kirdlak but pushed on through the Jungles to Kraubak. He fortunately missed a Body of People Jaggapah had posted at some Distance from the Village for his Security. & entered the Village unperceived. The Wircaraks pointed out the Polygar as he was entering the Village from another Quarters on which Lieut. Palk advanced upon him with his advanced Guard & had come within one Hundred yards of him before he was perceived. On Jaggapah's seeing the Sepoys he ran off as fast as he could towards the Hills which were close to the Village. & as he refused to Surrender & some of his Attendants began to fire on the Advanced Guard the Sepoys were ordered to fire in their Turn & every Division as it came up directed to pursue different Roads up the Hills till they had surrounded the Hill he was making off to - luckily the third Shot he received brought him down when his Followers all took to their Heels excepting 15 Killed & wounded which they left on the Spot some of whom were his principal Relations. His Duan Dossrah Opporahran to the Party he had posted on the Road at the Beginning of the Firing with whom he made his Escape.

We are well pleased to find that this Troublesome Business is at length finished - and agreed that Mr. Wynne be directed to be careful that Ammuraige makes good the whole of the Expenses of the Expedition.

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according to his Agreement.

Letter from Mess^{rs} Jourdan, Goodlad &c.

read as follows.

To The Honble Josias Du Pré Esq^r

President & Governor &c Council of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mess^{rs} Jourdan, Goodlad and others concerned in the Chank Trade representing the Loss they are likely to sustain by the Attack made by the Rajah of Tanjore on the Maravar.

Having for a considerable Time carried on the Trade of Chank in the Maravar Country; in the last year advanced the Polygar twenty thousand Rupees on his granting to us a Liberty to trade in that Article for five years. Our Servants in that Country report, that the Tanjore Rajah has taken Possession of almost the whole, and in the last Month commenced the Siege of Rampaiporam: that of the Divers many are fled: our Goods to a considerable amount in Danger of being seized: that they are not permitted to export any without an Application to the Rajah which it will be difficult to obtain, that without an Order from his Excellency the Nizam or a Letter from your Honor^{ty} to the King of Tanjore, we shall continue to be prevented from carrying on our Business & risk the Loss not only of our Goods there on Hand but also of our Advances to the Polygar the Divers & Inhabitants: We therefore take the Liberty of addressing you to request you will be pleased to assist us in this Occasion with your Influence for the Security of our Property, and the Prosecution of our Business at hitherto.

We are With great Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient Servants

James Johnson Francis Jourdan

Paul Benfield M. Goodlad.

Pelling & de Fries

Fort St. George

18th March 1771.

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Altho' we are of opinion that the
above mentioned Gentlemen are entitled to the Company's
Protection in carrying on their Trade: yet as we have
Reason to believe that a Demand or Remonstrance made to
the Rajah of Tanjore at this Time would produce no good
Effect, and as we have for Reasons which appear on our
Proceedings, thought it expedient to defer resolving on any
decisive Measures in consequence of the Rajah's Conduct
we think any Application on behalf of the above Persons
now better postponed for the present: and whenever it shall
be judged proper to call the Rajah to an Account: a Demand
may also be made on him for any Losses those Gentlemen
may make it appear they have sustained by the Rajah's
Attack on the Maravar.

Read the following Letter from John

Andrews Esq. Chief at Nagapatam.
To the Honble Josias DuPri Esq.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George
Honble Sir & Sirs

I am now to reply to your Honor &c's
Commands of the 13th & 20th past. with Respect to Upparom
when Colonel Ford came to retake this Place from the
French I was appointed to the Chiefship here with Orders to
cooperate with that Gentleman, who left it to me to settle all
Points with Gurnisputraiche which I did - With Respect
to Countries, it was stipulated that the Company were to
possess all the Towns & Rivers along the Coast, & the inland
Places, & that Rajahmundry was to be delivered to him
so soon as it came into our Hands which was complied
with

Letter from Mr. Andrews
on the subject
of the Grant of Upparom.

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with - The Papers relative to these Agreements I left in
the Cath Chest at Masulipatam (If I remember right)
However I have obtained a Copy from Pittaramrauz of
part of the Proceedings which I now enclose your
Honor &c. & by which you will observe that Appara
did not belong to Piddipore but to Samulcotah & that
Neddy Row is at this Time allowed (as I am told) for
the following Towns Viz.

Apparra - Ananabad - Samatacoroo - Gurnanapille
an Annual Sum from the Company, which is a double
Confirmation of their Right - The Losses sustained
are not so much as at first surmised & I believe very
inconsiderable, the Particulars are not yet sent me
Apparra is now rented out by us for Rupees 1500.

With Respect to Pittaramrauz's
Proceedings with Juggapadurrah & Vira Popath your
Honor &c. may be assured that what has been alleged
against him is without Foundation but where there
is a Disagreement among Persons there will be a
Misrepresentation of Things. In the Course of the
last Year the Tontapille Rajah (Juggapadurrah) wrote
Pittaramrauz to assist him with six Hundred Pike
Men & some Money which Letter he sent to me & neither
of which Requests were complied with, as I can truly
affirm, and I am as truly sensible that he neither would
nor can take any such Steps without my Knowledge

He disclaims all Pretensions to Gulgaunda Country nor
ever entertained a Thought of going against that Rajah
- The Country belongs to the Cicacote Arcar, about Twenty
years ago it paid a Tribute of Rupees 3000 p. Annum
since which it has only paid a Pepper Corn Rent - I see

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no Reason or Advantage in taking the Country from
him unless he protects or assists our Enemies in which
Case I have already told him that I will immediately
punish him. I am with Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Vizagapatam

6th March 1771

Your most obedient humble Serv^t

John Andrews

Altho' the Paper referred to in the above
Letter appears to be a Copy of a Grant of sundry Villages
& Districts forming which is Upparajenari by Currupett
Kauru to the Company Yet as Uppara does not belong to
the Zemindary of Virianagaram, We are still in Doubt
by what Title the Company hold it. Upon Reference
to the Treaty made with Salabat Jung by Colonel Forde
in 1759 We find a Grant therein made by him of
the whole of the Circar of Mahulipatam with eight
Districts. the Circar of Vizampatam & the Districts of
Covaver & Maicalmanner. It is therefore resolved
that a Copy of M^r. Andrews's Letter & of the Paper accom-
panying it be transmitted to M^r. Wyndham who is to
be directed to obtain & give Us all the Information he
may be able on this Subject.

Letter from Dawsonne Drake Esq^r read as

follows.

To The Honble Josias Du Pré Esq^r

President & Governor &c. Council of

Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

In Reply to the 87th & 88th Para-
graphs of the Honble Company's Letter dated the 23^d

March

Letter from M^r.
Drake on the Subject
of M^r. Brand's Applica-
tion to the Com-
pany.

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March 1770 transmitted me by your Secretary M^r Stone
I beg Leave to acquaint you that M^r James Bean was bearing
the Want of Hands in the Civil Department particularly
requested by me to remain at Manilla as an Assistant
in the Office at an Allowance of thirty Dollars p^r Month
being a young Man that wrote a good Hand, had been
bred to Business & whose Character was extremely
satisfactory Captain Mudge of the Ship Havannah of
which M^r Bean was Purser being at length prevailed on
by my Desire to consent to his Stay. he entered upon Busi-
ness in which his Diligence greatly recommended him to
my further Notice. The Affairs of the Paymaster of Cavite
being in great Confusion, M^r Bean was appointed to
regulate them, as appears on the Face of our Consultations
but the Ship being arriving before he had finished some Business
then on hand, his Assistance was more immediately required
at Manilla which prevented him from executing the Ap-
pointment to Cavite. The Scarcity of Hands at Manilla
is a Complaint your Honor &c will observe to be often
mentioned which rendered M^r Bean's Services the more
necessary: but permit me to remind your Honor &c of
what I have particularly remarked to you before in my
Memorial, that on the 28th & 29th March 1768 when the
Councillors had separated themselves from me & obliged me
to retire on board the Admiral Pocock to prevent those
vicious Consequences as set forth in the aforesaid Memorial
I recommended to them the Care of packing up in Chests
& shipping the Treasure which they had the Cruelty to
refuse me, declaring they would have nothing to do with
it. Thus unhappily situated among a Set of unreasonable
young Men who had turned every thing into the greatest
Confusion

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Confusion whilst the Treacherous Spaniards were at our very Gates I was much concerned & greatly at a Loss how to behave or who to intrust with the Treasure, till thinking Mr. Bean a proper Person I sent for him, & shewed him the cruel Situation I was drove to, and assured him if he would exert himself in disposing of the Treasure according to my Order, I would continue in the Treasury till he had finished the Work, so as to ship it in Safety he might depend upon being rewarded — He promised to do his utmost, & cheerfully undertook it — When I left the Garrison all Assistance was denied him notwithstanding his various Applications to the Councillors who intreated they would not be answerable. — Mr. Bean beg'd only they would procure him some Carpenters but they positively refused giving him any sort of help — He then set about it himself packing up nailing & lashing with Ropes no less than thirty Casks of Treasure, which while the Place was in the utmost Upsur he happily shipped, altho' he was obliged to trust some of it in Country Boats with Malay Rowers and a few of my Servants for a Guard — He attended me in the Voyage &c. from that Time till our Arrival at this Place & went thro' every Danger & Hardship in Company with me by Sea & Land during which he suffered greatly by Losses in Trade from the ill Consequences of our unhappy Voyage. Things ^{having} turned out very Contrary to my Expectation here & it being out of my Power to procure him a proper Reward for his Services, I advised him to go to England & apply for it there which he accordingly did and I hope your Honor &c. will be so favorable as to recommend him to the Company from this just Representation I have given you of the many Circumstances in his Favor

by

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by which it will be doing him Justice & will oblige me
highly.

I have the honor to be with perfect Respect
Fort St. George Honble Sir & Mrs

13th March 1771.

Your most obedient Humble Servant
Dansonne Drake

Ordered that a Copy thereof

a Copy to be delivered
to Mr. Jourdan &
Mr. Crauford.

be delivered to Mr. Jourdan & Mr. Crauford that they may
give Us all the Information in their Power regarding this
Matter.

Read the following Letter from

Captain Nixon.

To the Honble Josias Du Pri Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Mrs

Letter from Captain
Nixon requesting leave
to proceed to England
to settle his Affairs
& that a Certificate
of his Behavior may
be granted him

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Finding myself under the Necessity of
requesting your Permission to go to Europe in order to settle
some Affairs: to me of the utmost Importance and which
must without my personal Attendance remain in a
State of Confusion: with Reluctance I request your Honours
will be pleased to permit me to return on the Ship now
under Dispatch; and as it is my Resolution not to quit
the Company's Service: I beg Honble Sir & Mrs you will
grant me such Certificates as may secure me my Rank
and return to the Service when I have finished my
Business at Home which I shall be prosecuted with Di-
ligence & finished with the utmost Dispatch. I am with
the greatest Respect, Honble Sir & Mrs
Your most obed^t Hum Servant
Fort St. George 18th March 1771. Cecil Nixon

Agreed

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Granted

Agreed that Captain Nixon be permitted to proceed to England agreeable to his Request & that Certificate be given him of his good Behaviour since he has been in the Service.

Read the following Memorial from Capt.

John M. Kain.

To the Honble Josias DuRoi Esq^r President & Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George.

The Memorial of Captain John M. Kain, Sheweth

Memorial of Capt. Kain requesting to be restored to his rank.

That your Memorialist relying on the Tender-ness with which the Honble Company's Old Servants have ever been treated has taken the Liberty to lay his Case before the Honble Board, humbly praying your Honors protection & to be relieved from a Grievance which he considers as his greatest Misfortune.

YOUR^s Memorialist in representing his Services: does not mean to take any Merit to himself he has not done more than his Duty - yet is conscious it has been the greatest Happiness of his Life to be one of the first to distinguish himself in all Services of Danger & Fatigue wherein he has been concerned - the Truth of which he has no Doubt will be confirmed by every Officer now living under whom he had the Honor to serve.

YOUR^s Memorialist in the Year 1747 at the age of 15 served against the French when Pondicherry was invested & in all the Company's Wars afterwards at Mannailla, and on this Coast in Particular at Trichinopoly which your Memorialist was the Means of saving in the Year 1752 when the Mysoreans cut down a Party of Europeans in the Bed of the River - the covering Party who were

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on the Bank next the Fort run away to a Man. Captain Dalton & your Memorialist excepted, and by Means of a 24 Pounder which we played on the Enemy with Grape Shot they halted: The Sapoys had planted their Standards on the Bank of the River & were so panick struck they left them there - and the Enemy seeing our Colours flying with the Fire that was kept upon them from the Gun luckily retired: For at that Instant the Press was so great both of our own & People from the Country thronging into the Fort, it would have been impossible to shut the Gates: & the Mysoreans must of Course have got Possession of the Place.

On the 11th May 1763 I was honoured with a Captain's Commission which was taken from me by the Sentence of a Court Martial, approved by the Honorable Board, for drawing my Sword against a Man who (I must say in my own Defence) had given me the most injurious Language.

On the 26th of October 1767 the Honorable Board was again pleased to honour your Memorialist with a Captain's Commission as a Reward for his Defence of Caverapatam, which he commanded in the Nabob's Service when attacked by the Armies of the Nizam, Hydr Ally & their Allies and after being made Prisoner of War brought off from the Enemy's Camp the Company's Artillery Men & the other Europeans who had been taken in the Place: His Excellency at that Time proposed to increase your Memorialist's Pay to 400 Pagodas a Month & give him every other Advantage the best Captain in the Company's Service enjoys: but your Memorialist was desirous of returning to the Service in which he had spent the greatest Part of his Life tho' under Circumstances the most distressing being told he was never to rise.

His

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This Bar to your Memorialists
future Prospects has hurt him much, and is a Stigma
very distressing to any Man of Spirit - Therefore Your
Memorialist humbly prays your Honors may be pleased
to relieve him therefrom by taking it off & permitting
him to enjoy Rank from the Date of his last Commission
Madras the 17th Day of February 1771

Granted
The Board are concerned to say they see
no cause to remove the Bar to Captain M. Kain's
Promotion, & his Behaviour to the Seapoys which he com-
manded the Madras Battalion, & for which he was ordered
to be reprimanded by the Sentence of a Court Martial
is a sufficient Motive for continuing him the last on
the List until his future Conduct may merit our
Attention.

Letter from Captains Montresor & Pittman
read as follows.

Fort St. George 16th March 1771.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Being desirous to render ourselves
useful to the Honble Company by performing some Service
that may merit their Attention, We take the Liberty of pro-
posing a Survey of Fort St. George & its environs of 10 Miles in
Circumference on a Scale of 400 Feet to an Inch, the
Utility of such a Work is too obvious to require a Detail
of the many good Purposes it may answer.

It is an Undertaking which
will require great Perseverance & Fatigue on our Parts &
should the Proposal be approved of We flatter ourselves
We shall have the necessary Assistance granted Us for
carrying

Letter from Captains
Montresor & Pittman
proposing to make
a survey of Madras
& environs.

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carrying on so great a Work. We are with great Respect
Hon^{ble} Sir & Mrs

Your most Faithful & Obedt Servants

Wm^L Montresor

Th^o Pittman

Sub Directors & Captains

As an accurate Survey of Madras &
its Environs on the Plan proposed by Captains Montresor
& Pittman would be exceeding useful it is agreed that they
be permitted to set about it accordingly.

The Nabob having on the 20th Janry
last discharged the Balance due from him to 30 April
1770 & being desirous of having this Account closed Or-
dered that the Accountant do transfer the several Sums
carried to his Debit & Credit since that Time to a new
Account to be opened in the General Books for that
Purpose

As We have engaged to furnish the Nabob
with his Account of Current Charges for the Year as
soon after the 30th April as possible the several Paymas-
ters at the Out Garrisons are to be directed to forward
their Accounts to the 30th April by the 1st May and
in Case they cannot be accurately adjusted by that Time
they must send in an estimated account taking Care
that the Charges be not estimated at less than they may
amount to. And Ordered that an Account be trans-
mitted from Masulipatam of the several Sums sent
from thence for the Payment of the Garrison of Ongole
during the Course of the Year & that no further Sums
be sent thither.

General

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General Smith lays before the Board a list of eight Noncommissioned Officers & Sepoys recommended by the Committee to be put on the Invalid & Pension List which are approved.

As this List is daily increasing it is resolved that a List of them be made out and that Application be made to the Nabob to know what Part of the Expence he will consent shall be carried to his Account.

The President acquaints the Board that Ensign Kennedy having been put under an Arrest for Ungentlemanlike Behaviour a Court of Enquiry had been assembled to examine into the Affair who were of Opinion that it ought to be determined by a Court Martial.

Ordered that a Court Martial be appointed for that Purpose.

General Smith acquaints the Board that he proposes setting off for Trichinopoly in two or three Days & requests that Captain Horn may be appointed his Aid du Camp — which is approved.

J. D. B.

Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooks
John Whitely
Geo. Mackay

185 Fort St. George 19th March 1774.

The following Letter the Draught, of which was agreed on yesterday, was this Day sent to Sir John Lindsay.

To Sir John Lindsay Knight of the Bath
His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary
and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Ships in India.

Sir

Letter to Sir John
Lindsay regarding his
Rank & the Honors
due to him.

We are honored by your Letter of the 16th Instant
informing Us that His Majesty hath been pleased to em-
power you to treat, Agree & sign such Instruments as may
be necessary to settle Disputes that may have arisen in
India between the Subjects of Great Britain & France & that
His Majesty hath addressed to you as his Minister Pleni-
potentiary for that purpose.

The Court of Directors in their Advice
to Us by His Majesty's Ship Dolphin have informed Us that
His Majesty had been pleased to constitute you his Pleni-
potentiary for the abovementioned Purposes and have required Us
to give you all the necessary Information and Assistance
on those Subjects.

We do not know that the Subjects of
France have any Matter of Complaint against Us under
this Presidency nor have We any against them excepting
only for the Seizure of some Effects at Achun in the Year
1768 — The Property of His Majesty's Subjects concerning which
we are preparing the necessary Papers and shall lay them
before you when completed —

As the Titles which are annexed to
public Characters are a matter of Right established by Usage
and the Consent of States and not a Matter of mere Volun-
tary Compliment it is our Desire to address you by those

Titles

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Titles which properly belong to the Character of Minister
Manipotentary, but We confess ourselves at a Loss nor have
we any Authorities to guide Us. We beg therefore that you
will be pleased to favor Us with your Opinion upon this
Subject and to excuse Us if We are deficient in our present
Address We shall readily rectify the Error, if there be any, in
our next. We have the Honor to be with Respects,

Sirs

Fort St. George
18th March 1775.

Your most obedient and
most Humble Servants
J. Du Bre

&c. Council

21st Wrote the following Letters.

To Mr. Neale Honhouse
Paymaster at Vellore.
Sirs

The President & Council having agreed
to furnish the Nabob with his Account Current
for the Year as soon after the 30 April next as possible
they have directed me to acquaint You, that You are
without Fail to close your Accounts of Disbursements
for the Nabob to that Period & to dispatch them to the
Presidency by the 1st May - And in Case you are unable
by that Time to ascertain the exact Sums disbursed on his
Account to the said 30 April you must form an esti-
mated Account of such Disbursements as exact as possible
taking Care however that the Sums so estimated be not
less than what they may amount to. I am
Sir

Your

To Paymasters
their Accounts
1st May

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Fort St. George
21st March 1771.

Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. Stone

The Same To M^r. James Hay Paymaster at Trichinopoly
To M^r. Archibald Palmer Pay^{mt}. at Madurai Palam.
To M^r. Edward Saunders Paym^t. at Chingleput
To Captain Fletcher Commanding at Ongole
To Geo. Dawson Esq. Chief Sec^y. Council at Madurai

To Alexander Wynch Esq.
Chief Sec^y. Council at Madulipatam

Gentlemen

Letter to Madulipatam on the same Subject.

We desire you will on ^{the} Receipt hereof
transmit to Us an exact Account of the several Sums
sent by you to Ongole for the Payment of that Garrison
as well as of any other Sums you may have disbursed on
the Nabob's Account during the Course of this year - and
you are not in future to send any further Sums for the
Payment of the Garrison of Ongole

We are Gentlemen

Fort St. George
21. March 1771 -

Your affectionate Friends
J. M. Stone

Sec^y. Council

The following Letter was this Day
wrote & two Transcripts thereof delivered to General
Smith

To the Officers Commanding
at the several Out Garrisons

Gentlemen

General

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General Smith having been appointed
to proceed to the several Out-garrisons on Service: and it
being necessary that We should command at any of the
Garrisons where he may reside. You & each of you are
herby directed to deliver over to him on his Arrival with
you the Command of the Garrison under your Charge
in which he is to continue untill he finds it expedient
to proceed to any other Place when you will again resume
the Command. We are

Gentlemen

Your most obedient Servants
J^r P^r D^r C^r

Wth Council

Fort St. George
21 March 1771.

Came in the following Letter from Lt. Col. Flint

To the Hon^{ble} Josias Du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor & Council

Hon^{ble} Sir & Sirs

You no Doubt have been made acquaint-
ed by Col. Campbell of this Detachment marching from
Vellore & now I have the Pleasure to inform you of its
Arrival here. The four Six Pounders & its Trunbrils from
Madras joined us Yesterday Morning on our March
through Trinomale Pettah, they had been waiting there
ever since the 10th - The Serjeant & Sepoys that came
with them, have sent back, but the Lascars & Artificers
shall take with me being much in want of them -
Nothing material has happened during the March
except that of two Transport Carriages breaking down & one

of

to the officers at
Garrisons advise
General Smith
command in any
case where he
is to be.

from Lt. Col.
at on the March
on Vellore to
Trinomale.

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of the Sepoys Tumbrils.

The two Eighteen & twenty four Pounds
left at Villour for want of Bullocks has not yet joined
me I left a Company of Sepoys to escort them

Every thing the Nabob's Managers
has supplied us with have been paid for, such as Sheep
& Grain & have also the Satisfaction to acquaint you
that I have not had any Complaints from the Country
People — The Accompanying is the present State of the
Detachment & am with the greatest Respect,

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Camp at Cottempoondy
March 15th 1771.

Your most obedient & very
Humble Servant
William Flint

Received per P.M. from Bombay the following Letter
from Henry Moore Esq. Chief at Bussorah.

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Esq.
President & Governor & Council of
Fort Saint George

Honorable Sirs & Sirs

His Majesty's Ship the Hawk returning
to your Place, affords me the Opportunity of acknowledging
the Recd of your Letter of the 12th October, with which I
was favored under the 29th December; and to acquaint
you that your Packet for the Honorable Court of Directors
inclosed therein was forwarded from Pondicherry to Mello under
the 5th Instant by a Pair of express Messengers from
Mello

Letter from Mr. Moore
at Bussorah — Ac-
knowledging the
Receipt of the
Packet for the Com-
pany per Hawk
Ship.

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Alippo it will be dispatched by the Rout of Constantinople. & I have the Honor to be

Bussora

Honble Sir & Sirs

The 18th January 1771.

Your very obedient Servant
Henry Moore.

At a Consultation, Present
Josias Du Pré Esq^r Governor President
Warren Hastings,

Today
21st March

Samuel Ardley, John Smith,
George Stratton, Henry Brooke
John Whitehill,
George Mackay.

General Smith absent.
M^r Brickenden indisposed.

The following Certificate to Captain Eccles
Nixon is now signed.

May 1779.
Certificate to Capt. Nixon.

These are to certify that Capt. Eccles Nixon
hath served the Honble Company in the Station of Captain
from the year 1768 During which time he hath behaved
entirely to our Satisfaction, and has always acquitted
himself as became a good & active Officer.

Dated in Fort St. George this 22nd Day of March 1771.

Attest

W^m Council

The following Letter from Sir John Lindsay
received this Instant is read.

Gentlemen

Madras 20th March 1771.
As this

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Letter from Sir John
Lindsay on the Sub-
ject of our Conduct
with Regard to the
Nabob.

As His Majesty has thought proper to take the Nabob of Arcot, and the Carnatick under His immediate Protection, and has directed me to enquire how far His friendly Declarations, and the Stipulations made with Respect to Him in the Eleventh Article of the Treaty of Paris, have been complied with. I cannot be without Concern a new War begun in the very Heart of His Dominions, and the Company's Servants calmly looking on when its Consequences may be not only unfortunate for him but dangerous to the very Existence of the Company on the Coast of Coromandel.

When Arguments necessary to induce you, or if I thought they could have any Influence to make you a little more attentive to the Interests of the Nabob I think it would be no difficult matter to prove, that the Nabob, and the real Interests of the Company in India, are so connected with his Safety & the Peace of his Country that all should be considered as one, and each regarded with the most watchful Attention. By suffering one of his Tributaries to despise his Authority and with Impunity to make War upon another, when you have ingrossed the whole Force of the Country and receive so much Money and enjoy such Possessions for his Defence appears to me very inconsistent with Justice. And it is evident to the most superficial Observation that this is the most effectual Means of diminishing his Power and lessening his Influence, which must be attended with much worse Consequences than the present Inconveniences, Lapses, Troubles, and Vexations to him. For by this Means you put it out of his Power to be such a Friend to the Company should a national War
make

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make the Resources of the Carnatick necessary: And should that Time come when a faithful Ally to the Nation in India may be wanted, the Man, the Family who have been so steady to you for a number of Years & whose Interest is so closely connected with yours you will find is much more to be depended on than the precarious Connections of those whose Interests at a particular Time make them court your Friendship for the Day.

I am convinced therefore Gentlemen that the Nabob of Arcot should be supported, that the Rajahs, Zemindars, and Polygars who ever have acknowledged his Authority and who have paid him Tribute should be obliged to continue it — This I am clear is good Policy and the surest Way of securing the Company's Interests: as supporting, maintaining, & Establishing the Authority of that Prince, whose Interests are so closely connected with yours is in fact strengthening yourselves.

The more Authority he has, the better his Finances and the greater Force he can command, the more you will have to trust to in the Day of Danger — And let me ask you whether you think any Thing is due from you on a Principle of Generosity to the Man who has been so steady in his Friendship to the English for so many Years, who has been concerned in all their Wars, who has expended immense Sums of Money on their account, and who has preferred their Friendship to the most tempting Offers from the French & others? I readily agree he has enjoyed great Advantages from his Company & he is sensible of it. But the Obligations have been reciprocal. They have suffered together and they have also been victorious together, the

Friendship

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Friendship therefore should be mutual. And it is the undoubted Character of the English Nation, generously to support the Prince they have taken under their Protection.

Desiring our Friends of the
Consciousness of the Com-
try Power.

I have avoided Gentlemen saying any thing about the Treaty made under your Auspices in October 1762 between the Nabob & the Rajah of Tanjore — From which it would plainly appear, that you not only guarantied the Payment of the Pishcush which you yourselves settled to the Nabob, but from your Declaration "That having greatly at heart the Peace & Tranquillity of the Countries where the Company hold Possessions, and to which they trade you see with great Satisfaction the Conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship between the Nabob of the Carnatick and the Rajah of Tanjore &c." and then add "that you will to the utmost of your Power assist the other Party to compel him who shall fail to fulfill the Agreement to render due Satisfaction to the other." From this it would appear that the Peace of these Countries was the object of your Mediation, & that you were determined to oblige both Parties to maintain it.

The Rajah of Tanjore has broke the Peace, He has not even paid the Pishcush, he is in every Respect the Aggressor — The Nabob is the Party injured — And you Gentlemen are bound in Honor to see Justice done.

I am therefore of opinion Gentlemen that from the Principles of Justice, Honor, Generosity, good Faith, & Sound Policy, you ought with all Expedition to check the Progress of the Rajah of Tanjore
and

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and oblige him to give that Satisfaction to the Nabob which you yourselves have promised - You must know that it is bad Policy to suffer him to go on, as Impunity lights Conscience - and additional Strength may make him a dangerous Enemy.

Many Arguments might be added to enforce this which you cannot be ignorant of - But I shall only add, that as a national War is reported to be near - the Peace of the Carnatick, and its Union under one Head appears to me, to be a very great Object and to maintain which, the Public Good and the real Interests of the Company demand every Attention, both from you & me.

You have repeatedly told me Gentlemen that you had no Authority from your Constituents to enter into any confidential Intercourse with me as His Majesty's Minister. Therefore, as I am apprehensive many of His Majesty's most gracious Intentions towards the Company may be totally disappointed, by the Want of that mutual Confidence so essentially necessary between the Company's Servants and the Representatives of the Crown, where such great national Concerns are in View as I have great Reason to suppose that the Company have amply instructed their Commissioners to whom the Regulation of Indian Affairs were intrusted on this Head: as I have good Ground to think those Gentlemen are unfortunately lost, and as a moment's Time is too much to lose in the present Exigency: I am therefore to request of you to open those Packets addressed for them that such great national Objects may not be neglected for

presenting the
objection of opening
Commissioners
Kets.

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for want of that Information which is in your Power.
This Step Gentlemen is not only warrantable: but I
think your Duty to the Publick, your Employers and
even Justice to Yourselves require it of you.

By His Majesty's Instructions to
me I am also informed that the Company had given
Directions to their Commissioners relative to the Nabob's
affairs: and as they appear to me to be in such a critical
Situation at present this is another Reason that the open-
ing of the Dispatches for those Gentlemen should not be
delayed a Moment. This Measure cannot be attended
with the least bad Consequence but must be of Use as it
will put it in your Power to be sooner acquainted with
the Designs & Intentions of your Employers.

I have till now Gentlemen declined
assuming the Character of His Majesty's Minister
Plenipotentiary in India: & from what appeared to
me to be the best Motives. As I did not chuse to exert
a Power or to take a Character upon me which appeared
so disagreeable to You. Any Consequence that the Au-
thority of the Crown gives me, consistent with my Duty
I could readily forego to serve the Publick. Even the Honor
to be acquired in the Discharge of such a Commission I
would cheerfully give up for the national Good, and
to establish that Harmony & Confidence between the Ser-
vants of the Crown & of the Company which I am con-
vinced would be of such real Service to both. But
Affairs I think are become so critical, an Appearance
of beginning Troubles in the Carnatick, and a Likeli-
hood of a National War not being far off, obliges me in
the Discharge of my Duty as His Majesty's Minister
to

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to address you and to request of you again that you will
open those Packets addressed to the Supervisors and to let
me know such Parts of the present political State of this
Country as should be laid before His Majesty that I may
forward it immediately, that Administration may be
enabled to take such Measures as may seem most pro-
per to secure the British Interest in this Country. I
have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

Isias Du Pré Esq^r

President &c

Council

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,
John Lindsay

Fort St. George —

To which the following Answer is now wrote.

To Sir John Lindsay Knight of the Bath
His Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary
and Commander in chief of His Majesty's
Ships in India

Sir

We have this Day had the Honor to receive
your Letter of the 20th Instant. We shall not fail to trans-
mit a Copy of it to the Court of Directors our Employers.
We shall assign to them the Reasons of our Conduct which
We trust will be amply sufficient to justify it to them and
to enable them to justify it to Parliament.

Long before We had the Honor of receiving
your abovementioned Letter, the Company's Packets, which
Have

Letter to Sir John
Lindsay —

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have come to our Hands addressed to the Commissioners
were opened; but We find nothing in them authorising
Us to communicate the State of the Company's Affairs
to You, or even hinting at such Powers as you have been
pleased to inform Us you are invested with for treating
etc. with the Princes of India, more than in those ad-
dressed to the President & Council.

We have the Honor to be with Respect

Sirs

Your most obed.^t & most humble Servants

J. M. D. R.

By Council

Fort St. George

22^d March 1771.

And as it is necessary to make some
Remarks on the above Letter for the Information of the
Court of Directors. It is resolved that such be prepared
as Time & the Hurry of the Dispatch will permit to be
sent a Number in the Packets.

The following Letter from Sir John
Lindsay received the 20th Instant is now read.

Madras 20th March 1771.

Gentlemen

I have had the Honor of your Letter of
the 18th Instant acquainting me that you know of no
Matter of Complaint between this Presidency and the
Subjects of France excepting only for the Seizure of some
Effects at Achun in 1768 The Property of his Majesty's
Subjects, concerning which you are preparing the neces-
sary Papers to lay before me.

And that as the Titles annexed to

Publick

Letter from Sir John
Lindsay on the Sub-
ject of his Affairs.

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Publick Characters are a Matter of Rights established by Usage & the Consent of States & not a Matter of mere voluntary Compliments, it is your Desire to address me by the Titles properly belonging to the Character of Minister Plenipotentiary — But that you are at a Loss & Wants my Opinion on the Subjects.

The Papers relative to the Cause of Complaints concerning the Seizure of Property at Achum belonging to His Majesty's Subjects, I shall be happy to receive & will do every thing in my Power to obtain Justice for them — That is Business.

As to the Titles due to the Character of Minister Plenipotentiary — I really know nothing of the Matter. — You are therefore perfectly at Liberty to address me in whatever Manner you please.

I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
John Lindsay

Asias Du Pri Esq^r

President &c^a

Council

Fort St. George.

Advice of Hyder Ally's
Defeat

The President lays before the Board
an Intelligence Paper received from Cuscutah advising of the
Moratta Army having defeated Hyder Ally who had
been obliged to fly to Syringapatam with a few of his
Followers.

Draft of Letter to
Council approved

Draft of a Letter to the Honble
the Court of Directors to go by Ship Equmont read &
approved

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and ordered to be wrote fair

Wm. D. B. E.

Wm. Hartmgs.

John Smith

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooks

John Whitely

Geo. Mackay

200 Fort St. George 24th March 1771

General Smith set off this Day for Trichinopoly. In
Consequence of a Letter received yesterday from the Nabob
N^o 66 enclosing one for his Creditors, the following Letter
was wrote.

To the Creditors of His Excellency the
Nabob.

Gentlemen

I am directed by the President & Coun-
cil to acquaint you that agreeable to the Request con-
tained in your Letter of the 1st Feb^y last, your Letter
addressed to His Excellency the Nabob was forwarded to him
on the 9th of the same Month. I am also directed to
send you his Answer thereto which was received yesterday.

I am

Fort St. George
24th March 1771

Gentlemen

Your most obedient Servant
J. M. Stone Esq.

Monday
25th March

At a Consultation, Present
Josias Du Pri Esq^r Governor, President
Warren Hastings, _____
Samuel Ardley, John Smith
George Stratton, Henry Brocke
_____ John Whitehill
George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Proceedings of General Court Martial
on Ensign Kennedy by the Sentence of which he is honorably
acquitted

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acquitted read & approved.

ordered that the Court Martial be dis-
solved.

General Letter to the Honble Court of Direc-
tors of this Date to go by Ship Egmont read & signed.

Ordered that the Packet be closed.

W. DuRoi

Warren Hastings

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whiteley
Geo. Mackay

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The following Papers of Intelligence not being translated before the Dispatches of Egmont were signed, were transmitted to the Court of Directors under Cover to M.^r Secretary Michell.

Advice from the Maratha Camp

Dated the 11th March 1778

Received 20 D^c

On the 2^d Instant Trimbukrao with the Remainder of the Maratha Army decamped and marched from the Plains of Turvacara towards Malcota. The Part of the Army which was detached on the 1st attacked some of Hyder's Troops which lay entrenched without the Fort of Malcota, but was beat back with some Loss and Jackaramhurry one of the Principal Sardars of the Marathas was wounded with a Sword in that Action. at length Trimbukrao joined the said Detachment & held a Council of War on Sunday the 3^d Instant in which it was resolved to surround Hyder on all Sides to oblige him to come to an Action and accordingly proper Dispositions of the Army were made in four Bodies viz^t.

One Body commanded by Apparao Son to Balaventraw &c.^a to go & fix their Posts towards the Northwest of Malcota.

One Body commanded by Parsaram Bava &c.^a to fix their Post towards the South West of Malcota.

One Body commanded by Mallar Rasta &c.^a to fix their Post towards the South East of Malcota, &

One

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One Body commanded by Trimbukraw
ran &c to fix their Posts towards the North East of Mal-
cota.

On the 4th the Maratta Artillery & Baggage were
brought up to their Camp, on this Trimbukraw ordered
some of the Guns to be mounted upon the Batteries
which he caused to be erected & fired against the entrench-
ment of Hyder's Camp, Hyder on his Part having raised
Batteries in opposition to them began to fire against
them, Thus the firing & Skirmishes on both Sides were
continued till the Evening of the 5th with some loss on
either Side but on Wednesday the 6th Instant at night
Hyder thinking it proper to retire with his Army to
Surangapatam because the Maratta Army was
far superior in Number left Malcota & marched
thro' the Woods having first ordered to keep smart fi-
ring from a Hill (on which the Indian Pagoda was
situated) towards the Batteries of the Marattas in
order to amuse them, at length the Marattas disco-
vering his Retreat moved from their respective
Posts & followed him at some Distance in the Dark
Hyder's People firing all the while their Rockets, Guns
& Small Arms to prevent their Approach, at last
the Day appeared when Trimbukraw hoisted up
Madavarow's Gold Cloth Girdle (which is not done at all
times but upon a dangerous & perilous Time to
require of his Troops to fight to the very last either
to die or conquer) promising his Troops that they
shall have free enjoyment of all the Booty excep-
ting money, Elephants, Horses, Camels, & Guns which
shall belong to Madavarow & then they all marched
with

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with Shouts of Hary Hary, as is common with the Marhattas & attacked Hyder on all sides with great Resolution on Thursday the 7th Instant in the Morning at Moly Talavoo, or Tounoor within 3 or 4 Cos Distance to Surangapatam, the Battle was very obstinate & bloody, Hyder's Troops forming their Lines fought very bravely till the Marhattas fell in upon them in a desperate Manner & broke their lines which Hyder perceiving & finding his Troops began to disperse thought it impossible to rally them and so he made best of his Way to Surangapatam along with his Son Tupoo Saib. Mur Firsulla Cawn, Barker Lunivasaraw & Gadery Cawn Commander of the Byed Horses leaving his Artillery Baggage &c. behind him. about 2000 Horse & 4 or 5 Thousand Men were killed on either Side in this Battle Hyder's Sardars named Lala Miah & Narrain Rao Commandant of the Seapoys were killed - The following Sardars belonging to Hyder were taken Prisoners by the Marhattas Vizt -

Mur Saib

Ally Zaman Cawn

Gullam Ally Cawn Baxay Brother to
Mur Firsulla Cawn

Mahy Mirza Cawn

Mirza Barker

Cawn Mahommud

Nizamuddin & Amboor Killadar

Among the Marhattas Triembukraw was slightly wounded by a Musket Ball over his Ear Takeyram Hurry was wounded with a Sword as above. Malcantaraw Brother to Gopall Hurry, Narsingaraw Taracavady & Davlet Sunandaraw

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Anandaraw Gorpada were killed — The Marathas professed themselves of the following Munder in Hyder's Army

Virt^{ts} Guns of large Size . . . 25

Elephants 13

Camels 50

Houdas or Silver Cases } 3

His sat upon Elephants

ICKARY Pagodas . . . 150,000

Two Chests containing Jewels

Two Camel loads of rich Vests &

several Nagars & Banners

Besides which they seized large Number of Hyder's Horses & Bullocks — After this Victory Trimbukraw halted at

Tonnore 11 Days & sent away the above Prisoners to Sirpy

and on the 11th Instant moved towards Kannamboddy

about 8 Cos to the Westward of Suringapatam — Trimbukraw

is now considering whether it will be proper

for him to besiege Suringapatam or to go & strike a

Blow at Biddinore some think to besiege Suringapatam

will do him no good because this is the Time for the

Freshes to come in to swell the River Carany which runs

close to the Fort of Suringapatam. However Trimbukraw

is not yet come to any determinate Resolution, He

has dispatched Letters to the Maratha Vackels at Madras

as well as to the Nabob & the Governor giving them an

account of the above Victory. It is said that he has

wrote to the Vackels to come away if the Nabob & the

English should make any further Delay about sending

their Assistance.

N.B. The Hircar at Cudapa Nuthom

writes

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writes that our Hircars who brought the accompanying advice from the Marraffa Camp informed him that one of Mchinapunt's Hircars namely Vbraimellor Mottayen behaved very ill to them by stealing the Advice Papers they brought while they were sleeping at Night on the Road with a Design to hinder them in their Journey & arrived with great Difficulty at Cudapanantham.

Advice from Osseta, — Dated the 18th March 1771

The Killadar of this Place received Advice from the Marraffa Camp on the 17th Instant giving him an Account of the Victory gained over Hyder the Particulars thereof are given out as follows.

On the 6th Instant a general Engagement happened between Hyder & the Marraffas in the Side of Malcota, the former attacked the Marraffas with great Resolution making proper Disposition of his Army & Artillery & proved successful on the first Onset & seized many of their Horses killing & wounding several Hundreds of them, but a part of the Marraffa Army which lay in Ambush in a Ditch attacked the Rear of Hyder's Army which put the same into great Confusion, the other Part of the Marraffa Army seeing the same advanced with great Vigour and fought very bravely, On this, Hyder being not able to maintain his Ground made his Retreat to Malcota, suffering the Marraffas to take many Thousands of his Horsemen, Pions, & Sepoys, some of whom voluntarily went over to the Marraffas. At Night Hyder thought proper to march with the Remnants of his Army and some great & small Guns towards Srirangapatam, but

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but was attacked on the Road notwithstanding he pushed on his Way as well as he could leaving all the great Guns & Heavy Baggage, Elephants, & Camels behind him which all fell into the Hands of the Marrahas at length Hyder with his Son Tipoo Saib arrived safe at Srangapatam, with a very small Part of his Army. The Marrahas pursued them as far as Sukaravarapetta, near Srangapatam, and returned again to their Camp. It is said - Meer Saib, Mahy, Mirza Cawn, Golan Maktoom, Cawn, &c. Sardars were taken Prisoners by the Marrahas whose Army is now lay encamped at different Places in the Neighbourhood of Srangapatam.

The Killadars on receiving the above News fired some Guns for Joy.

Some People came from Bangalore who told us that Hyder from Srangapatam wrote to the Killadars of Bangalore of the ill Success he met with ordering him at the same time to defend Bangalore with great Bravery & to enlist as many Horsemen & Sepoys He can get & to send them to him.

Received the following Representation of Lieutenants Browne & Montith, a Copy of which was transmitted M^r Cymont under Cover to M^r Secretary Mitchell.

To Captain Christ^l Theop. Chaigneau,

Town Major

Sir

Fort St. George 25th March 1778.

By Request of Lieutenant Davies, Fort
Adjutant

Representation of Lieuts
Browne, & Montith
regarding M^r Walton.
R^d M^r of the Regiment

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Adjutant We here give you an Account of what We heard M^r Walton fourth Mate of the Egmont say with Respect to the General Court Martial of which Major Fairbank was President.

On Friday the 22^d Instant We were sitting in a Verandah of a House in the Black Town between the Hours of Six & Eight in the Afternoon. M^r Walton in Company with another Person were passing by. We heard the Stranger say something relative to the Deputy Judge Advocate to which M^r Walton replied that the Court Martial were all a Set of damned Rascals and shortly after, damned his Eyes & said that he hated all the Red Cloth or Words to that Purpose.

We are

Sirs

Your most Humble Servants
Roger Brown Lieut
Basil Monticutt Lieut

Came in a Letter from the Rajah of Tan-
jour N^o 67 in Answer to the Presidents of M^{rs} Ultimo
N^o 24 & a Copy thereof was transmitted to the Court of Directors
Per Egmont under Cover to M^r Secretary Mitchell.
29th Received the following Letter from Cuddalore.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor &c^a Council of
Fort St George

Honble Sirs & Sirs

We have received your Commands

transmitted

Letter from Cuddalore
acknowledging the Re-
ceipt of the Orders for
raising in the Nabob's
Account.

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transmitted Us by M^r Secretary Stone under Date the 25th
Instant & agreeable thereto the Nabob's Account Current
shall wait on you. We are very respectfully
Honble Sirs & Sirs

Cuddalore
27th March 1771.

Your most obedient humble Servants
Geo. Dawson
Alex^r Davidson
Ja^s H. Basamajor
Will. Mai Rang

April 1st Came in the following Letter from Lt. Col. Flint,

To the Honble. Josias Du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor & C^o Council

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Letter from Lt. Col. Flint
arrives with the De-
tachment at Mun-
seer Pet.

I have the Pleasure to inform you of
the Detachment's Arrival here Yesterday, this Morning
sent away the heavy Guns & Stores to the Forts, the Field
Artillery kept with me, & to morrow shall march the
Detachment across the Coleroon, & encamp on the Island
of Siringham, it being the best Place to be found any
where near Trichinopoly, & shall wait there till further
Orders, the Day following shall put the Troops on half
Batta the same as those in the Forts.

Nothing Material has happened
during the March from Villour except the Desertion
of five Europeans, four of which belonged to the Infantry
& the other Artillery, I offered a Reward of ten Pagodas
for each to the Country People should they bring them in.

What Provisions the Nabob's
Managers

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Managers have supplied us with have been paid for
& Receipts taken. I have just received a Letter from
Serg^t Brown commanding the Company of Sepoys
I left behind acquainting me that he is on his March
to join me with six hundred & forty one Bullock Loads
of Shot his Letter is dated from the Mathurman's Fort
22^d Instant, so that I expect he will be here in four Days
more. In my last I made a Mistake in mentioning
the Number of Shot instead of Bullocks. So hope Gen-
tlemen you will excuse it.

The Accompanying is the Return
of the Detachment & am with the greatest Respects
Honble Sir & Sirs

Camp at Mansorepittah,
March 27th 1775 —

Your most obedient & very humble Servant
W^m Flint

At a Consultation, Present
Josias DuPre Esq^r Governor, President
Warren Hastings, Samuel, Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton
Henry Brooke, ———
George Mackay
M^r Brickenden indisposed.

Monday
1st April 1775

The following Observations on the Letter
from Sir John Lindsay dated the 20th & received 22^d Ult^o
are now ordered to be entered a Copy of which was trans-
mitted to the Court of Directors in the Packet N^o
Egmont.

Observations

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Observations on Sir John Lindsay's
Letter of the 20 March 1778. Received the 22^d of
the same Month.

Observations on Sir
John Lindsay's Letter
of the 20th & received
the 22^d March

Amongst the many disadvantages and Perplexities by
which We are environed We reckon it not the least that
those who mean to distress us have it in their Power to
do so, by pouring in upon us Business of the greatest
Importance, in the last Days of the Dispatch of a Ship
for Europe when our Time is so much engrossed by the
Variety of Business which accumulates at such a Time
that We have no Leisure to digest our Thoughts in Jus-
tification of our Measures & thus a manifest Advantage
may be gained over us, We trust however that We shall
not need much reasoning in the present Case, the Records
of our Transactions are so clear & explicit & our Conduct,
thereby (as We think) proved to be so suited to our Circum-
stances that if our Justification cannot from thence be
made out, it is in vain to struggle further - We must
yield to superior Power. We beg Leave however to add a
few cursory Remarks on the Letter now before us.

It is perfectly agreeable to the
Plan which We thought We discovered upon the first
Promulgation of Sir John Lindsay's Powers to negotiate with
the Princes of India which manifestly was to depress the
Company's Government, to deprive it of its necessary
Influence, and to elevate in Proportion the Power & Import-
tance of the Officer of the Crown. As the Company had
refused to give their Consent that such Powers as Sir
John Lindsay tells us he is invested with should be sent
out to India, they were sent out by the Ministry
secretly & unknown to the Company. Have We then
any

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any Reason to think that they were given as Sir John Lindsay informs Us for the Benefit of the Company? Have We not rather all Cause to believe that the Ministry thought it probable that uninformed & uninstructed by our Constituents We should be terrified by an Attack made suddenly on Us by the power of the Ministry and should have tamely surrendered the Company's Records and have submitted to the Controul of the Officer of the Crown? When Sir John Lindsay found that We would not thus easily yield up our Trust We were then Solicited to give him our Ideas of the Political State of India & our Counsel and Advice to guide his Conducts — Our Counsel and Advice to guide his Conducts which was kept as secret as possible from Us, whilst his frequent Conferences with the Nabob & what transpired of the Subjects gave Us all Reason to believe that Matters of the greatest Importance striking immediately at the Company's territorial Possessions on this Coast (We mean the Jaghire Lands) were in Agitation — Our Ideas of the Political State of India — To do which with Perspicuity it would be necessary to begin the History at least as far back as the Treaty of Paris and to run thro' the Contents of many Volumes of our Records. Had We time for such a Work which We have not yet. We should think it too hazardous for as We have already said, believing as We most confidently do that the Purpose of Ministry in sending out plenipotentiary Powers secretly was not intended for the Benefit of the Company but to discover — We could almost venture to say — to betray Us into some Error that might give Pretext for withdrawing the Company's Charter. We

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do believe that Were we to give our general Ideas which must from the Nature of the Subjects be open to much Caviel they would only serve as Materials for the Nabob and his Assistants to work upon in order to effect the Purposes of the Officer of the Crown into whose Arms he hath thrown himself. And as Sir John Lindsay hath never communicated to Us any thing of his Negotiations with the Nabob We have no Reason to think that his Animadversions on our Opinions and Ideas would come to our Knowledge untill they should be produced against Us in Parliaments when We should have no Opportunity of refuting them. We have therefore not complied with this Requisition. Sir John Lindsay finding Us thus determined to Act upon the Defensive (for We consider his Powers as the most dangerous attack upon the Company, not upon Us personally who in our private Characters are too small to be run by a Ministerial Eye) has now commenced a new Attack upon a new Plan in the Letter now before Us, which We conceive to be intended to answer these Purposes, Either by the dictatorial Style the unjust Accusations and uncanid Representations to draw from Us some unguarded Expressions or Declarations which may be construed into a Refusal to support the Nabob — Or — that terrified by the Danger to which we are exposed in the Power & Resentment of the Ministry and by the Misrepresentations of the Nabob We shall submit to his Controul and enter immediately into the War. The Consequence of the first would be that We should be accused of a direct Breach of the Treaty of Paris

the

21A Fort St George 7th April 1778 -

The Construction of which as We understand from Sir John Lindsay is that an Acknowledgment of Mahommud Ally as Nabob is a Guarantee of the Peace of the Carnatick and this direct Breach by Construction would not only expose Us personally to great Danger but perhaps afford a Pretence to wrest from the Company their Charter. The Second would give the compleat triumph which has been so anxiously sought for, it would immediately be given forth to the World that We have been obliged against our Will to commence a War by the Orders of Sir John Lindsay to whose Controul & the Nabob's We are subjected by Orders from Home, We do not say this upon mere Conjecture, Intelligence from the Country has given it forth already that we are under the Nabob's Orders. If these be Sir John Lindsay's Intentions he will again be disappointed in both. We are determined steadily to pursue the Line we have hitherto trod nothing that Sir John Lindsay can say or do shall urge or frighten Us into Measures for which we are not prepared & which We think inconsistent with our present Circumstances nor shall any Taunts or Irritations from him or the Nabob betray Us into a petulant Refusal to do that which We think is fit to be done. We shall when We are prepared for Action take our Resolution upon a Collected View of the whole Compass & State of our Affairs.

We come now to make some Remarks on the Letter itself.

At the Time that Sir John Lindsay accuses the Company's Servants of calumny looking on &c. - as in the Paragraph referred to he cannot

We

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We think be ignorant that a very considerable Detachment of Europeans & Sepoys with Ammunition & Stores marched above ten Days ago from Villour to Trichinopoly — that more are to follow and that We are making all possible Preparations to put ourselves in a proper Condition to undertake an Expedition against Tanjour if it shall be necessary and if the Situation of our Affairs with Respect to the Neighbouring Powers and in Respect to means shall warrant a Resolution to do so. of these our Measures and Intentions, the Nabob has been clearly and repeatedly informed, the Calculate of Artillery and Stores necessary for such an Expedition has been laid before him — he has been told that his Garrisons & ours are so exceedingly deficient in Field Carriages that We cannot from them all fit out immediately a proper battering Train, that We are repairing & making Carriages as Expeditionally as We can; that Trichinopoly is exceedingly deficient in many other Stores as well as Ammunition for such an Undertaking that We purpose to transport thither as fast as We can what may be wanting & We can furnish — all this the Nabob knows full well, but his Eagerness to seize so valuable a Treasure as Tanjour knows no Bounds & can brook no Delay. The Truth is that the Nabob has been exceedingly urgent with Us to commence Hostilities immediately against Tanjour & with this apparent View — If We once begin, We shall be engaged in Honor to go on at all Events. We have neither Artillery and Stores ready in the South as aforesaid to make an effectual Effort, nor have We Money or Means to support a War, the Nabob has neither ascertained Us of the Means

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Means nor even promised to bear the Charges (See our Letter to him of the 20 Feby last 1733 which remains to this Day unanswered. See also his Letter to Us of the 26 Nov^r 1770 & our Remarks thereon entered therewith, by which it appears that the Nabob expects the Company to bear all Field Charges as well as Expence of Artillery, Ammunition & Stores.) What we have just Cause to apprehend is that once engaged in a War without the certain Means of supporting it We must be entirely at the Nabob's Mercy, and as soon as our own Resources fail We can have no Alternatives but then either to make Peace upon any Terms, We can procure for want of Means to continue the War as was the Case in the War with Hyder, or. We must pursue whatever Measures the Nabob shall dictate, for let it never be forgotten that in the War with Hyder the Nabob never furnished more than between three & four Lacks of Pagodas $\text{\text{₹}}$ Annum nor could be prevailed on to do more, yet towards the Close when We were at the last Extremity for Want of Money he offered to bear the whole Charges of the War, and to pay an Army of 10000 Mahratta Horse, notwithstanding this Offer, after the Conclusion of the Peace he again returned to his former Declarations of Poverty would have made Us disband the 50 Battalions of Sepoys and could not be prevailed upon to promise the Payment of more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ Lacks of Pagodas from June 1769 to June 1770 yet afterwards when he found Us determined not to sacrifice the Company's Interest to his Views, found Means with great Ease to pay off above sixteen Lacks of Pagodas in the same Space of Time, We will not employ more time here in Recital of Money Transactions with the Nabob

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Nabob, some of our late Difficulties on that Subject will appear upon Reference to the Correspondence with him and the Minutes of the Board & select Committee from September to the end of January last. We return to the main Subject which gave Place to this Digression. — We have said that once engaged in the War as soon as our own Resources fail We shall have no Alternative but to submit to any terms of Peace or to pursue whatever Measures the Nabob may dictate. — The Nabob declines to give us any Satisfactory assurances of Means to carry on a War, he hath not even promised to take upon himself the Charge, & all his late Letters which treat on the Subject of the Military Establishment and the Charges ~~and the Charges~~ strongly express his Sense that the Company ought to bear the whole that is to say the Field Charges & Expence of Stores as well as the Ordinary Pay except the 7 Battalions. — We have in many Places of our Records and of our Advises, expressed our clear Opinion that the Nabob's Plan is to form an Alliance with the Mahrattas who to gain our Aid in reducing Hyder's strong Holds will make great temporary Concessions to the Nabob. We say temporary because it is our firm Belief they would be no more if the Power of the Mahrattas were established on the Confines by the Possession of the Mysore Country. — The Nabob avows the Plan, is supported in it as We have all Cause to believe by Sir John Lindsay and if We mistake not our declining to enter into such his Designs is made a Matter of grievous Complaint against Us. — The Rajah of Tanjore is of the Family of the Sahow-Rajah, his Ancestors acquired the Government by the Power of the Mahrattas and his Interest

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Us engaged in a War with Tanjore at a Time when we are apprehensive that the Soubar, instigated by Phasul-Beg-Cawn, alias Laubet Jung is only waiting a favorable Opportunity to disturb the Tranquility of the Circars — Under these Circumstances could the Maharrattas be then under any Apprehensions of our joining Hyder? is it not obvious that We should have more, much more, on our hands than We could support when from North to South We should have a Country of above 1000 Miles in Extent to defend & when We have nothing to support Us but those Revenues which must fail the Moment an Enemy enters the Country? — These Reasonings it may be said are Chimerical, — it may be said, but it will not be so easy to prove, and if they are probable We have Reason to be circumspect, — But what adds more than all to our Apprehensions of the Maharrattas is our distrust of the Nabob. We have said he seeks their Alliance and they seek his united with the Company — We are averse to that Plan — both but they wish to compel Us into the Alliance, — Once engaged in the War We are at the Nabob's Mercy for We have no certain Means of our own — Suppose a Body of Maharrattas be brought down into the Carnatic, — into the Paghore, — whilst We shall be engaged against Tanjore, how shall We disengage ourselves? — The Proposition that will be made is almost certain — Enter into an Alliance with the Maharrattas, engage to assist them in the Conquest of the Mysore Country and they will cede to the Nabob, the Ghauts and all the Countries dependant on Mysore on this side the Ghauts. If We enter into such

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such a Measure, utterly repugnant to every Order and every Idea, that has been suggested to us by our Employers We cannot see any End to the Consequences but utter Ruin. We must therefore follow the Schemes of the Mahrattas and the Nabob wheresoever they shall please to drag us, be it to place the Nabob on the Musnud of the Decan, or to Subjugate the whole Peninsula. If we refuse the Alliance how are we to support ourselves? Whilst Bengal far from having the Means of assisting us is now threatened with an Irruption of Mahrattas detached from the same Head whom the Nabob & we believe, the Officers of the Crown, are anxious to unite with & strengthen. There is but one Argument which to uninformed Persons may seem to bear against what has been urged namely, that we suppose the Mahrattas may enter the Carnatic to support the Rajah of Tanjour as a Prince of the House of the Sahou Rajah, and what is still more, — a Prince possessed of Wealth, and yet that we suppose they are suddenly to be turned from their Purpose by an Offer of our Alliance. This may have great Weight with those who know but little of Mahratta Politics. The Argument of Family Service only as a Pretence, to cover other Views Money is the prevailing Argument. Suppose the Nabob should offer more Money than the Rajah in Case of conquering the Country & the Alliance besides, is there a Man who knows any thing of Mahratta Faith and Mahratta Principles that will doubt of the Part they would chuse, or suspect them of one Scruple of Conscience? — When all these Considerations are weighed we trust that we shall not incur Blame for being exceedingly cautious and circumspect.

which

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whilst We are surrounded by foreign Enemies who threaten the whole & whilst our Domestic Friends seem adverse to the particular Cause and Interest with which we are entrusted. We will do Sir John Lindsay the Justice to believe he is not acquainted with all the Difficulties that We labor under but Sir John Lindsay could not be ignorant of the March of a Detachment and Stores from Vellore nor of the Measures We are taking to supply Trichinopoly nor of General Smith's being under orders for the South to arrange every thing for Service. We say he could not be ignorant of these things, not only because they have been communicated to the Nabob, who we believe communicates every thing to him, but because they are publick and are become the Subject of Conversation in the Town and not a Dubath is ignorant of them, it was therefore unnecessary to say that the Company's Servants are calmly looking on &c.^a It is true Sir John Lindsay would run little Hazard were he by his Tanta's to be urged precipitately into a War for if it should prove successful can it be doubted but that the whole Merits would be imputed to the Officer of the Crown? it will then be said he compelled us into the War whether We would or not, controuled our Measures and threatened us on to Victory and he will have an Opportunity of gratifying the Nabob. On the other hand supposing that We fail of Success, that We become involved in Distresses and inextricable Difficulties, these Arguments are obvious. — We kept him in Ignorance of the Political State of India, refusing to communicate to him our Ideas on that Subject that he therefore could form his Judgment but partially from such Informations as reached him on one side only of the Question, that it

was

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was nevertheless his Duty charged with the Interests of the Crown, to admonish us and to set before us even that Judgment formed on such Materials because we would not give him, better. But that we who were informed more generally and stood charged immediately with the whole should have remained firm to our Judgment of the whole, And this Argument would be just. It is now probable it will be maintained ^{that} the Measure, that is to say the Resolution, to support the Nabob's Government and to ensure the Peace of the Carnatick, was Right but that the Conduct of the War was weak, pusillanimous & without Plan. if we urge the Nabob to support us ^{with} the necessary Means we shall be Tyrants, and Oppressors of the Ally of the Crown, of Great Britain, and if we leave every thing at his Discretion, No Doubt, our private Reasons for it, will be discovered by every Pamphlet and given to the World. Every Measure but that which proved unsuccessful would have been wiser and better but nothing of this can rest on the Officer of the Crown, for the Conduct was our own, from all which will result the popular Conclusion, that the Company's Servants are Men void of Education, utterly ignorant of every Principle of Government, totally destitute of every Idea of Honor or Virtue, and then the Consequence follows necessarily that the Officers of the Crown being the very Reverse of them are fitter to be employed.

We shall say but little in Answer to general Insinuations — such as — make you a little more attention to the Interest of the Nabob — implying that we are inattentive, — so the rest of the Paragraph which boldly takes certain Propositions for

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for granted and then makes easy and plausible Deductions
Your Conduct is to undergo a candid & impartial Exam-
ination. We trust for our Justification, to our Records, let
fair Deductions be made from them whether We have
been inattentive to the Nabob's Interest, whether We have
been regardless of the Power of the Carnatick, and whether the
Nabob hath dealt in such a fair open friendly & candid
manner as enabled us to do more than We have done
consistently with the Company's Interest. — but if our
Conduct is not to be so examined but that We are to be the
Sacrifices to ministerial Power and ministerial Purposes
tis in vain to waste more Time in Arguments. Reason
opposed to Power is as a Rush against a Torrent. The
Question with us is not what would be proper to be done
if We were unembarrassed and had an Option of Measures
that Matter is clear enough, but what We have it in our
Power to do with Safety to the Company and consistently
with their Orders. — What is meant by our engrossing
the whole Force of the Country is We suppose the seven
Battalions of Sepoys under the Company's Orders but
whose Pay is reimbursed by the Nabob. but are We because
We have the Command of these Sepoys to rush immediately
into a War unprepared and without Means to support it.
Should We be justified in doing so, because such is the Plea-
sure of the Nabob & Sir John Lindsay? if not, and that
We are answerable for Measures then We must consider
the good of the Whole. How much Money we receive, & how
adequate the Company's Possessions are to the Defence of the
Carnatick, on what footing they were obtained and what
Measures are now taking to wrest them from the Compa-
ny are Points we have to be considered at home. What
Assistance

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Assistance the Nabob has given us Cause to expect from him, in Case of a National War will appear by his Letter of 7 June entered on the Minutes of the Select Committee of 16 June & that of 26 November 1770. N^o 90. When Sir John Lindsay shall think proper to speak in plain Language we undertake to answer him in plain Language. The precarious Connections of those who court our Friendship for a Day if it means any thing must mean the Treaty with Hydr. a Treaty of Necessity and not of Choice and therefore it is ungenerous to allude to it here as an Alliance which we set in Competition with the Nabob's.

This whole Paragraph is a mere display of Words which it is not necessary to answer otherwise than by an Appeal to our Records & the general Tenor of our Conduct. Let Sir John Lindsay as we have already said charge us home with Facts and those we will answer.

It is true this Government on behalf of the Company did Guaranty the Treaty of 1762 and promise their Aid to compel the Party who should fail in the Performance of his Agreement to fulfill it. And so it is our Intention to do as soon as we shall think ourselves in a Condition to attempt it with Safety. That is not the Point in Question. — The Point in Question is whether we shall at this Instant commence Hostilities before we are prepared and before we have any Appearances of the Means to accomplish our Purpose. because it will answer the Nabob's Views to draw us into a War at all Events that he may hold us at Mercy and because Sir John Lindsay wishes to please the Nabob.

Upon

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Upon the Grounds of all our Arguments before ~~before~~ urged We differ totally from Sir John Lindsay in this Article, if We were now prepared to march against Tanjore and with a Probability of reducing it immediately it might be eligible. The Acquisition of Wealth might stand us in good stead — Supposing that the Company were to share any Part which all things considered We know not whether We ought to suppose or not — but does Sir John Lindsay look upon it to be the Work of a Day — Our Advisers via Bussorah tell us that 72 Ships of the Line were put into Commission in England, the Regiments ordered to be completed &c. & that a Courier was dispatched to Spain for a categorical Answer whose Return it was expected would decide of Peace or War — and that France was arming. — We think it by all Means prudent to receive some further Advisers on this important Subject before We engage ourselves in a War lest a French Armament should arrive in India before We shall have finished it & at a Time when perhaps We may have exhausted the little means We have of supporting ourselves such Advisers We probably shall receive by the Time that We can be prepared for an Expedition against Tanjore.

Our Answer to Sir John Lindsay may suffice on this Subject.

Sir John Lindsay says he has hitherto declined assuming the Character of His Majesty's Plenipotentiary — We can only say that it has been publicly known or at least reported and our Intelligence Papers from all Parts mention it, We know not by what means. And in reply to the hint, We must say that such Powers as Sir John Lindsay tells us he possesses sent out secretly and

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and unknown to the Company impress Us with an Opinion, that the Ministry had not the Company's Interest in View as the principal Object.

We beg the Honble Court will be pleased to excuse all Inaccuracies, Repetitions and Improperities of Language, Sentiment or Expression. We have not Time in the Hurry of this Dispatch, to correct scarcely to revise what We have written, herein, & which we have written, not for the publick Eye but merely to convey Information, upon an important Subject to our Employers.

Letter from Alexander Wynch Esq^r Chief at Mahulipatam read as follows.

To the Honble Josias DuPre Esq^r
President and Governor &c Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Having taken every Method that was in my Power, to be well informed of the late Transaction, at Upparra complained of by M^r. Andrews I am now able to reply to your Commands thereupon, in your Letter of the 13th Ult.

There were two Men in Timmarau's Service named Avassaralla, Vencatachelum, and Tennanah, who were entrusted with the Payment of his Subbendry. They being dismissed from their Employments, Upon examining and settling their Accounts they were found to be indebted to him 1500 Pagodas, for which Sum one Paupiah Raulse, became Security for them, to the Rajah. As Paupiah

Letter from M^r.
Wynch on the Sub-
ject of the Affair at
Upparra

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was forthcoming for the Debt, he made frequent applications to them to discharge it, and either being unwilling or unable to do so, to avoid his Importunities they left Piddapore and went and resided in Pittahpore but hearing that Timmarauze was to have the Management of that Country and fearing that if they continued there they might fall into his Hands, they retired to the Company's Village of Upparra. Paupiah Raula, who was then at Piddapore, being informed thereof went to Upparra, with about an hundred Pious on the night of the 17th January, surrounded the House, wherein these two Men were, seized them & returned towards Piddapore. Shortly after leaving Upparra, he was joined by Part of the Sepoys with which the Company have supplied Timmarauze to assist him in the Management of Pittahpore. He was followed by one Adappa Iyar and the Renters Gomastah, who demanded the Persons he had taken, but he refused to deliver them up. Having brought them to Piddapore he afterwards sent them to his Master at this Place. It does not appear that his People committed any other Act of Violence than that of seizing Vincatachelum & Tumanah, or were Guilty of any Theft or Robbery in the Village whatsoever.

I herewith send you a Copy of a Declaration made before me by Paupiah Raula himself; Copies of Declarations also made before me by the two Men he seized. Arassaralla Vincatachelum & Tumanah, and by Coray Basarapak, Diam. Palliah and Mauoor Boosannah three principal Warriors in Upparra.

I have frequently acquainted the Zemindars in general, and have indeed made it an invariable

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invariable Rule that no Persons belonging to one Zemin-
dary should in a hostile Manner enter another Zemin-
dary or commit the least Outrage in it, that whoever did so
should not only pay the Amount of all the Losses &
Damages that might be thereby occasioned, but also
punished as a Disturber of the Country & as one who had
trespassed upon the Orders & Regulations of Government.
The Transaction of Paupiah Rautze at Uppara, when
only considered according to what I have here mentioned
appears to me to be highly culpable, and the more so
as that Village is the immediate Property of the Company.
I think it is therefore very proper that your Honor &c.
should show him some Mark of your Resentment for
his Offence, yet the same may be proportioned to the
State & Circumstances of the Offender. I think it neces-
sary to acquaint You that Paupiah Rautze is of the
Rajah Cast, a distant Relation of Timmarautze, and a
Man advanced in Years: he would not submit himself
to suffer any thing that was ignominious to his Person
and I therefore take the Freedom to recommend that
he be fined in a Sum of Money.

I have caused Avapparalla Venu-
catuchelum & Tumanah to be set at Liberty, and
have acquainted Timmarautze that if he has any
complaint against them he may make it to me.

Every thing that was necessary
to be done by the Detachment in Todapille, being performed
it is now on its March towards Ellore. I am with much
Respect,

Honorable Sir & Sirs

Your most obed^t humble Servant

Rajahmundry
13th March 1771

Wynne

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Copy of the Declaration of Paupiah Pauke.

Dated the 11th March 1778

It was represented by the Military People that Avasarala Venkatachelum received a Sum of 3000 Pagodas from them by way of a Bribe, out of which he let Pag. 1500 to remain as it was & for the other 1500 Pag. He gave a Writing or Obligation to the Government who demanded a Security to be given for the Payment. On this, the said Venkatachelum came to my House & begged of me with great Submission, to be a Bail for him saying that he could not get the Security as aforesaid & as he was an Inhabitant of the Place, I signed a Bail Piece, the said Venkatachelum did on his Part sign an Obligation to me thereby binding himself to be answerable for any Demand that might be made concerning the above Affair, either in his native Country or in other Peoples Country wherever he may be. He remained some Time in the Town; afterwards he went away to Pittapuram, where he hid himself for the Space of 2 Months, which I discovering I sent & asked him, how is it that he went away as above since I was bound as aforesaid he returned an Answer that he will return to the Place provided I procured him a Rowel to get the Dispute settled between him and the Military by Arbitration, I replied that I had no Business with any Concern he may have with the Military, so that he should appear before the Government & get my Bail Piece. He again sent me a Word that I should speak to Jagapithyral & Ragavaras in such a manner that He might come there. In short He sent me Word that if I come & carry him, He will come — on Jagapithyral's

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pettyrauzis taking the Management of Pittapuram Country. He said Vankatachelum left Pittapuram and went to Uppara, afterwards I went to Uppara and Iwore and brought away Vankatachelum & his Brother, Tammara with me, on my Arrival at Loudivaram from the Said Uppara, a Man belonging to the Commander of Anakapally with another Man, called Jayar came to me from Uppara, & stopped me saying what was the Reason of my carrying them away without their Knowledge to which I answered that it was not by Force but by their Consent & I added that if it was their firm Intention, to stop me they should give me a Writing in the Governor's Name acknowledging that they took away the Said People from our Hands while we were carrying them as above which they refused and went away, upon which we carried the Said People to Rajahmandorum, We repeat that we carried the Said People by their Consent if they refused to come we would have left them at the same Place.

Signed by

True Copy from the Original,
 Butcherapunt
 Munney

Paupiah Rauze

Copy of the Declaration, of Arasarala Vankatachelum,
 Dated the 2^d of March 1778.

Jaggapetty Rauze layed a Tax of 1500
 Pagodas on me, for which Reason I went away to Pitta-
 poram with my Family the same Place also falling
 into his Possession I moved from thence to Uppara, some
 Days after which, Vatcharey Paupya Rauze with a
 Party of

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Party of 100 Lions came to the House in which I lived with my Family at 2 1/2 Palar at Night & seized me & my Brother & dragged us away out of the Town saying that if we made Noise we shall lose our Lives, at the Time they dragged us away as aforesaid we did not know whether they seized any other in the Town at length they joined the firelock Men that were kept without the Town and when they carried us as far as Condevaram Tanjippada Latchma petty Dubash at Uppara, came with 15 Sepoys & stopped us, To which, They said that they are carrying us away by the Governor's Order and pretended to show the Governor's Order on that Head saying that it was not in their Hands at that Time and while they were thus arguing, there came Vatcharry Trippetty Raul with a Party of Lions & Sepoys from Pithapuram to their Assistance, at length they carried us away by Force. The People who came from Upparra as aforesaid declared to the said Paupya Raul that they knew him and that 10,000 Pagodas shall be received from him for his Buildings as above without the Company's Order. Thus they said & went away - Nothing further happened than what was set forth as above

Signed by

A true Copy from the Original
Butchanapunt Munshy

Avasarala Venkatachelum

Copy of the Declaration of Avasaralla Tumanak
Dated the 2^d of March 1771.

Jagapethyral made a Demand of 1500 Pag. on me wherefore I went to Pithapuram with my Family when the Management of Pithapuram was given

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given to Jagaputtyrao. I could not stay there, so that I went to Uppara with my Family at which Place Latchamapetty Manager & Juyar Dubash encouraged me to make myself easy and let me live in a House belonged to Gangaloe the Company's Dubash in which nobody dwelt at that Time. I lived in the said House with my Family on the 17th of January at Midnight Vatcharoy Paupiah Rauk came with a Party of 100 Pious, left half of them without the Town and having entered with the other half within, surrounded my House opened the Door & seized us both (supposed to be him & his Brother) forbidding us to speak or to stay even a single Minute in the Town, at length the Pious without came & joined them, while they were carrying us without the Town we could not learn of their robbing the Town People & of their Disturbance. By the Time we arrived at Condavaram, Latchamapetty Manager & Juyar Dubash from Uppara came with 20 Men, near Condavaram, and said that it was not good for them to carry away the People from the Company's Town, giving them a Decree or customary Oath of Prohibition, in the Name of the Company & they told them likewise that if they leave us they will get the Affairs enquired into in an equitable Manner. On this Paupiah Rauk said that he has the Governor's Orders in his hands which being required to produce he said that it was not ready then in his hands but in the mean time Vatcharoy Pappetty Rauk from Piddaporam came with another Party of 100 Men & 20 People that wear coats, when the People from Uppara, asked the said coat wearers by whose Orders they came they

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they answered that the Governor ordered them to stay with Jagapathyraux and do as his orders for which Reason they came thither, On this the said Uppara People delivered us to the Care of the said Seapoys and told Paupiah Raux that as he is carrying us from the Company's Town, without regarding the Company's Decree He shall be obliged to bring us back to be delivered to them & they added that Pagodas 10,000 shall be received from them for what they have done as aforesaid.

Signed by

A true Copy from the Original

Butchana Suntu

Arasarala Teemanah

Copy of the Declaration of Coby Basavappa, Inhabitant of Uppara, Directed to Alexander Wymsh Esq^r Governor of Madraspatam, &c. and Dated the 6th of March 1771.

As you was pleased to order me to give you a true Account of what had passed on the Day of Pauprah's Arrival at Uppara, I take the Liberty to declare, what I know of the Matter, That in the Days of the said Pauprah's Arrival the People were alarmed of the Troubles raised by the People of Tottapilly wherefore in the Night of the said Pauprah's Arrival the People seeing some Lions concluded that they were belonged to the said Tottapilly & so they were frightened & fled the Town I also made my Escape, a little while after the Uproar was quelled We returned to the Town and found that the said Pauprah with 40 or 50 Lions went to the House in which Arasarala Vinca tachelom lived with Lights, seized & carried him away & that He did not plunder the Town, It is said that the People

lost

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lost their Brass Dish & Tamball at the Time of the Confusion of their going out of the Town but whether they were made away among themselves or Paupras took them away I can not tell — When M.^r Andrews wrote & required of the Town People to give a true Account of what they lost upon their Oath they gave a true List of the same near the Pagoda amounting to 35 Pagodas of the Goods lost in the Tumult of the said Night. These are what I heard from the Town People, I lost nothing of my own, even to the Value of a Single Coury. This is the Truth of what I know,

The Mark — of Corry Basavappa

A true Copy from the Original

Butchenapunt Muntney

Copy of the Declarations of Diam Balliah and Mauvoor
Broochanah Inhabitants of Uppara,

Dated the 2^d of March 1771.

As you were pleased to order us to give you a true Account of what had passed in the Night of Pauparakes Arrival at Uppara & of his Seizing of Arasarata Vankatachelom, We take the Liberty to declare that We staid that Night in the said Place & found that at the time of 3 Pahas or 3 o'clock the said Paupras arrived with 20 or 30 Peons & carried away the said Vankatachelom.

By Reason of the Troubles raised by the People of Totapillet the People of the Town being afraid ever going out to different Places for Shelter wherefore they not knowing that Paupras was the Person that came thought that they were the People belonged to Totapillet & gave out as such thro' fear so that not a Man in the said Place lost any thing even to the Value of a Single Dabboo by the Means of

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of the said Pauprah — As We stayed that Night in our own House We give this true Declaration in Writing.

The X of Diam Balliah

D^o ... Mauvoor Boochanah

A true Copy from the Original

Butchenapunt Muntney.

Opinion & Resolution
thereon

The Board approve of the Method proposed by M^r. Wynck of imposing a Fine on Pauprah Rank for his unwarrantable Proceeding at Uppara. The Amount thereof must be left to M^r. Wynck to determine according to his Circumstances: out of which the Inhabitants of Uppara must be first indemnified for any Losses they may have sustained, & the over-plus must go to the Company.

Read the following Letter from M^r. Wynck.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from M^r.
Wynck advising
of Fakul Beg's hav-
ing sent for the
Pradachulum
Images.

Some Days ago a Letter was deli-
vered to me by a Braminy from Fakul Beg Cawn acquaint-
ing me that he had sent the Bearer of it who belonged
to the Pagoda of Pradachulum, in order to carry thither
the Images that been taken from thence & were now in
Pollaram. I immediately sent for the Bramins who have
charge of the Images in Pollaram, acquainted them with
what Fakul Beg had wrote, and that they had my Per-
mission either to deliver the Images to the Bramin
he had sent to receive them or return with them them-

selves

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selves. They in Answer thereto delivered me a Paper, representing therein that they did not choose to return to Bradachulum, that the Person sent by Fatsul Beg had no Authority over them, & that therefore they could not deliver the Images to him. I have written to Fatsul Beg and informed him of what I did.

I am with much Respect,

Honble Sir & Sirs

Rajahmundry
24th March 1771 —

Your most obedient hum Servt.
Alex. Wynck

Order of the Council
We much approve of M^r Wynck's Conduct with Respect to the Bradachulum Images — and Agreed that he be acquainted that we would by no means have any Compulsion used to oblige the Bramins to deliver them up or to quit the Company's Districts.

Letter from M^r Colford Resident at Ganjam read as follows.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Council of Fort St. George
Honble Sirs & Sirs

Letter from M^r Colford
I have the Satisfaction to inform you that Kishu Bunge the Zemindar of Gooursur has given Security for a full years Tribute being all the Balances appearing against him to the End of the Year 1769 that is to say to Sep^r 25th 1770. — I have no Reason to think he is engaged in any Combination against the Company. — The Zemindar of Hautgur has also given Security for the Balances appearing against him to the End of the Year 1769.

A few Days since Morda Raula,
the

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The Zemindar of Callicoot sent one of his principal People to me, secretly who in the Name of his Master informs Me that it is intirely out of his Power to pay the Company their Money, his Brother Maun Sing having taken upon himself the Management of the Country being supported therein by having the whole Force of the Country in his Hands, that He is even apprehensive for the Safety of his own Person and recommends to Me the sending a few Companies of Sepoys to Callicoot to take Possession of It, where He the Rajah will join them, His Brother with the Libbudy of the Zemindary being stationed at some Ops Distance from Thence.

I returned him an Answer informing him that his Conduct for some Time past has required inspecting into and that soon or late, He might expect to feel the Effects of his Disobedience, and Contempt to the Company's Authority, that if his Brother has usurped the whole Power in his Country He still has it in his Power to come to Ganjam, where He may even demand that Justice which in the English Government is refused to none but that whether He did or not the Company were too deeply concerned in the present Case to permit such a Violence without interfering therein. — That the sending a few Companies of Sepoys would be putting Confidence in One who has given no Proof of his being trust-worthy, but that in the Course of things He would have Opportunities enough of shewing his Allegiance and that his future Welfare would intirely depend upon his own Conduct in the present Conjunction.

There is a very considerable
Balance due from this Zemindar amounting to about
7000 Ru

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71000 Rupus exclusive of his Tribute for the present Year
Wautmaram the Person who is his Security for about
6350 Rupus finds great Difficulty in recovering his
Money from Him and has even made Application to
me on that Head.

Comments that the
Callicote Zemindar
is reduced.

I have judged it necessary to pre-
pare immediately for providing against Callicote and
expect the Detachment at Ichapour & Aska will join
at Pretapour for that Purpose by the 10th or 12th of this
Month. I should by no Means have finally deter-
mined on proceeding against this Zemindar without
your Approbation first obtained. but comparing the
Spirit of your Letters relative to the Conduct of the
Zemindars, dated Nov^r 20th Dec^r 26. 1769 Jan^y 17th &
August 16th 1770 with the Conduct of this Rajah
scarce a Doubt remains to Me what your Orders
will be in the present Case, which leads me to think
my Conduct herein will be proper as much Time will
be saved, and in consequence thereof the Business so
far advanced as to give us at least firm footing in
that Country before the Rains set in which is a very
essential Consideration. — As the proceeding to
Extremities with this Rajah may interfere in some
Measure with affairs in other Quarters and in Con-
sequence not be approved by You, I shall for the Present
in Letters which I shall write to the other Zemindars
make the Rajah's Request the principal Motive of my
Conduct. When I have your Orders on this Point the
Business shall then have an Appearance conformable
thereto.

There are none of the Zemindars
whose

whose Conduct has been so exceptionable as this Zemindar has been neither is there any Country in this District so much an Object of your Attention, it being a Key into the Cuttack Countries and alike advantageously situated for offensive or defensive War with the Maratoes.

Should the Rajah (contrary to my Expectation) come to Ganjam, or join our Detachment I suppose your Honor &c^{ts} will judge it necessary that the Concerns of the Zemindary shall be managed by the Company in his Name, at least untill all his Arrears are paid off.

And that 5 Companies ^{more} of Sepoys be stationed at Chicacole to favor the Expedition.

As the depriving a Zemindar of his Country is the first Step towards bringing the Ollas into a closer State of Obedience to the Company, Success therein is absolutely necessary. — To insure Success as much as possible without incurring much extraordinary Expence I think if 5 Additional Companies of Sepoys were stationed at Chicacole such a Disposition might be attended with essential Advantages. — I am not apprehensive of wanting any additional Force in the Business against Callicooti but should the Chief of Vizagapatam be in Want of the 5 Companies of the 3^d Circular Battalion (now in this District) When We are engaged there, it will be out of my Power to send them without great Detriment to my Business. — Success against Callicooti will hasten a Demand being made on the Rajahs of Melcherry Vizianagur, Hautgur and Gorurur for the Battances which will be due from them at the Beginning of the next Year. — In bringing this about, the 5 Additional Companies at Chicacole will very much contribute. The Expence of which as it

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it concerns the Revenue of this District (should I want their immediate Assistance) will be greatly over-balanced I imagine by Time saved.

These Considerations I have thought it necessary to lay before you, previous to the Proceeding to the utmost Extremity with the Zemindar of Callicoot.

I am

Honble Sirs & Sirs

with the greatest Respect

Your most dutiful Servant

Edward Colford

Ganjam
March 3rd 1771.

From the Account given by M^r Colford of the Conduct of the Zemindar of Callicoot it appears necessary that he should be reduced. We cannot however especially in our present Situation be too cautious how we engage in any Military Operations. M^r Colford must therefore be instructed to consider well, before he commences Hostilities, whether the Force he has be sufficient for this Service: as it may not be in our Power to reinforce him, in case he should stand in need of it. — As Affairs in the Kimminday District are settled we are of Opinion that five Companies of Sepoys may be Stationed at Chicacoot in Addition to those already there as recommended by M^r Colford — It is therefore agreed that Orders be sent to M^r Andrews for that Purpose.

The Board having in Consultation, of the 18 March assented to the Proposal made by Captains Montresor and Pittman of surveying the Environs of Madras; upon reconsidering that Matter it appears that the Application made to us was irregular, as the

Union of the Board
thereon.

The Order for Surveying
the Environs of Madras
was not.

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the same ought properly to have come thro' the Channel of the Chief Engineer. It is therefore agreed that the Resolution then taken be revoked, & the Matter left suspended till it comes regularly before Us.

M^r Geo Maule
appointed Sub Engineer

Then being a Vacancy for a Sub Engineer, and Lieutenant in the room of M^r Thomas Marsden who died at Trepasour the 19th Ultimo Ordered that M^r George Maule Practitioner Engineer be appointed Merits to rank from 1st March last.

Captain Kelly ap-
pointed to command
the 9th Battalion of
Sepoys 1770

Ordered that Captain Kelly be appointed to the Command of the 9th Battalion of Sepoys vacant by the Resignation of Captain Nixon.

Lieut. Tho^s Palk &
Ensⁿ John Palk, die

The President acquaints the Board that Lieutenant Thomas Palk, & Ensign John Palk died at Cicut the former the 22nd & the latter the 23rd March.

The Military Paymaster applies to the Board regarding the Allowances to be made to Major John Grant.

Resolution regard-
ing the Pay & Al-
lowances of Major
Grant.

The Honble Court of Directors having in the 19th Par^t of their Commands of 3rd January directed that Major Grant be permitted to remain in India while General Coote did & to receive the Allowances annexed to the Rank of Major. It is Ordered that the Pay & Gratuity of Major be issued to him from 30 June 1770 the Day of his Arrival to the 13 October last, the Day on which General Coote embarked on board the Hawke Sloop for Buporah in order to proceed to England.

Allowance for one
year issued to Sir
John Lindsay.

The Paymaster acquaints the Board that he has on the Application of Sir John Lindsay issued to him the Allowance directed by the Court.

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Court of Directors for one year from the 9th March 1770 the Day on which He arrived at Bombay; which is approved & Ordered that Bombay Presidency be advised thereof.

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N^o 76 inclosing Copy of one from Syed Muckdoom Ally Cawn advising that some Parties of the Morattas had entered the Coimbatore Country & were advancing towards Tutthum & Walloor which were without Garrisons, Desiring that a Company of Sepoys may be sent to each of them: that the Fort of Virucuth was abandoned by Hyder Ally's People.

Agreed that Col^l. Lang be directed to order a Battalion of Sepoys to advance to the Frontiers of Trichinopoly to protect them from the Ravages of the Morattas, that a Company of Sepoys be stationed at Tutthum & another at Walloor but that Strict Orders be given that they do not advance beyond the Limits of the Trichinopoly District or attempt to Seize or interfere with any of the Places abandoned by Hyder Ally's Troops. And the President is desired to communicate this Resolution to the Nabob before the Orders be sent to Lieut. Col^l. Lang.

Read the following Letters from the Nabob.

N^o 70 with Pag^{rs}. 1000 on Account of the Ponnasale Kist Due the 31 March.

N^o 71 - with Intelligence regarding the Action between the Morattas & Hyder Ally.

N^o 72 - With 10500 Porto Novo Pagodas being in Exchange for 3750 Star Pagodas the yearly Allowance to

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to General Lawrence, Desiring a Bill on the Company
for the Same.

N^o 74 - With Pag^{ts} 25000 on Account
of the Current Charges.

N^o 75 advising of his having sent
Pag^{ts} 25000 to M^r Johnson for his Creditors.

N^o 77 - With Pag^{ts} 10,000 on Account
of the Current Charges.

The President lays before the
Board a Translation of a Letter addressed to the Nabob
by M^r Law N^o 68 being in Answer to the Nabob's
Letter to him in October last, (Vide Minutes of Consul-
tation, 15th October 1770 and Letter from the Nabob, N^o 73)
which Answer from M^r Law is communicated to the
President by the Nabob who desires our Sentiments
thereon.

The Company were not Parties in the
Agreement made between the Nabob & M^r Law in April
1765 but only used their good Offices at the Request of M^r
Law to accelerate the Conclusion of the Treaty, and gave
their friendly Advice to the Nabob - That the President &
Council interfered no further appears by a Minute of
Council the 19 March 1765 - a Translation of the Articles
of Agreement as proposed by M^r Law being then laid
before the Board. The Minute thereon runs in these
Words - "With Regard to the Treaty to be concluded between
the Nabob & the French, it must be left to the Nabob to act
as he thinks proper, tho' we cannot but observe that the
3^d Article in that proposed by M^r Law is very unreasona-
ble &c" Which third Article does not relate to the Point
in Question, and no Notice appears to have been taken
of

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of the Subject of Deserters which is treated of in the 1st Article (for any thing that appears to us to the contrary) was the Nabob's own Act, as nothing more appears on the Minutes of Consultation relative to that Negotiation, untill the Copy or Translation of the Treaty actually concluded & Signed by & between the Nabob & M^r Law was laid before the Board on the 13th April 1765.

As the Nabob applies to us for our Advice We ought not to refuse it, yet We are apprehensive that it may be dangerous to give it for We tremble at the Latitude of Words ever since We have heard that the Acknowledgments of the Title of Mahomed Ally Cawn as Nabob of the Carnatick is by Construction a Guaranty of the Peace of Carnatick. We are therefore of Opinion, that the Answer to be given the Nabob should be to this Effect V^z.

That there is a natural Right inherent in every Government to prevent all Aids of every kind whether of Men, Provisions or Stores of War from passing thro' its Territories to any other State with which it is at War or Enmity, but M^r Law says that it could not be meant by the Treaty that the French Deserters should have leave to go wherever they pleased because in Reality that would be to encourage them, to fly to the Enemies of the Circar which is contrary to the Sense of the Treaty — But if the Circar have an inherent Right to prevent Assistance going over to its Enemies as aforesaid M^r Law's Remark has no Foundation — That however We are of Opinion, the true & real Intent and Meaning of the Treaty whatever that were, should be complied with: That We have nothing

to

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to guide Us to that Sense but the words of the Treaty.
That the Nabob who negotiated & settled the Terms
himself with M^r. Bellier must be the best Judge.
as he may possibly recollect the Arguments that
were used personally in the Conference: To his Re-
collection & Wisdom therefore We refer it entirely.

Read a Letter from the Nabob
as entered in Country Correspondence N^o 3 in Answer
to the President's Letter of the 20th Feby on the Subject
of the Rajah of Tanjore's Proceedings, & our present
Situation. — Which is ordered to lie on the Table.

For Obedt

Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
Geo. Mackay

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Pursuant to the Resolutions of last Consultation the following Letters were wrote

To Alexander Wynch Esq^r
Chief at Madulipatam
Sir

Letter to Mr. Wynch,
regarding the Affairs
of Uppara,

We have received your several Letters
of the 2^d 7th 15th & 24th Ultimo.

We are well pleased to find that the
Tollapillu Business hath been happily terminated -
You will be careful to call upon Timmarauke to refund
the whole of the Expence occasioned by the Expedition.

We much approve of the Steps you
have taken with Respect to Paupiah Rause who
should certainly be made sensible of our Displeasure
at his unwarrantable Proceeding at Uppara,
& for which End the Method you propose of imposing
a Fine upon him appears very proper - As you are
best acquainted with his Situation & Circumstances
we must leave it to You to determine the amount
of the Fine to be levied out of which the Inhabitants
of Uppara must be indemnified for any Losses they
may have sustained and the overplus must go to
the Company.

The Bradachellum,
Images.

Your Conduct with Respect to the
Bradachellum Bramins appears very proper, and
We would by no means have any Compulsion used to
oblige them to return to Bradachellum, or to deliver
up the Images: on the contrary We recommend that
they be assured of the Company's Protection, so long as
they are desirous of remaining within their Districts.

A Doubt having arisen with

respect

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The Rank of the Engi-
neers.

respects to the Right claimed by the Corps of Engineers, of commanding in the Field or Garrison according to the Rank given them by their Commissions, We send you herewith an Extract from our Minutes of Consultation, which contains our Resolution thereon & which you will cause to be made publick.

Major Mitchell Director of Engi-
neers with his Brother Mr. Alexander Mitchell Practi-
tioner Engineer proceeded from hence some Days ago for
Mazulipatam and a Captain & Lieutenant of Engineers
will be ordered thither in a few Days. You will be pleased
to consult with Major Mitchell in what Manner he, as
well as the other Engineers appointed to the Northward
may be employed to most Advantage: Major Mitchell
will either reside at Mazulipatam to carry on the Works
there, or proceed to Survey the several Forts in the Circars
or to make a general Survey of the Country as may ap-
pear most advisable. You will be pleased to inform us
of your Opinion on this Subject.

The Application of
the Owners of Snow
Betsy for Freight

The Owners of the Snow Betsy,
which was taken up on Freight to carry Stores to
Mazulipatam, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, & was cast
away, applied to us in June 1769 for the Amount of
the Freight being Arcott Rupees 10000 - when it was
resolved that after deducting the Expence of transporting
the Stores sent on her & consigned to Vizagapatam &
Ganjam that the Balance should be paid: We therefore
desire you will examine into this Affair & acquaint
us of the Charge that was incurred in transporting
the Stores to Vizagapatam, & Ganjam which were
intended to have been sent on the Snow Betsy to those
Places.

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Plaus.

Fort St. George
3^d April 1778 —

We are
Sir

Your affectionate Friends
W^m B^r

& C^o Council

To M^r Edward Botsford
Resident at Ganjam
Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 3^d Instant.

From the Account you have given of the Conduct of the Zemindar of Callicootu it appears necessary that he should be reduced; at the same Time the present State of Affairs requires that we use the utmost Precaution in engaging in Military Operations as it is uncertain where they may end — You on the Spot are the most capable of judging of the Event of an Expedition against this Zemindar with the Force you already have, it is only necessary that we acquaint you that it may be out of our Power to send you any Reinforcement to join you in case of Necessity & that to desist from prosecuting the Expedition after having once begun, may be attended with worse Consequences than if it never had been undertaken — You will therefore consider well the Practicability of reducing the Zemindar before the Troops march for that Purpose & if you shall still continue in the Opinion, that the Undertaking may be accomplished with the Force now with you, We leave it to You to make the necessary Disposition for prosecuting the same.

We now write to M^r Andrews
to order five Companies more of Sepoys to be Stationed at
Chicacole

Letter to M^r Botsford
on the Subject of the
Expedition against
Callicootu.

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Chicacole which we imagine he will be able to comply with as Affairs at Kimmidy are settled.

We are
Sir

Fort St. George
3^d April 1771

Your affectionate Friends
J^r & W^r Br^e

W^c Council

To John Andrews Esq^r
Chief at Visagapatam
Sir

Letter to Mr. Andrews
ordering 5 Companies
of Sepoys to Chicacole

Mr. Cotford having represented to us that it is necessary a Force should be sent against the Callicote Zamindar to reduce him to Obedience & that if five Companies of Sepoys were stationed at Chicacole in Addition to those already there they would give Countenance to & tend to facilitate the Expedition, We desire you will on the Receipt hereof order five Companies of Sepoys to proceed to Chicacole & to remain there untill this Business be finished or untill you receive further Orders from us, & it will be proper that you advise Mr. Cotford thereof

We are
Sir

Fort St. George
3^d April 1771

Your affectionate Friends
J^r & W^r Br^e

W^c Council

5th The following Letter having been yesterday wrote to Lieut. Coll. Lang, & the Nabob informed of the Orders contained therein We desired the Battalion might not proceed, in Consequence of which the Postscript was added thereto.

To

250 Fort St. George 5th April 1771—

To Lieutenant Colonel Lang
or the Officer commanding at
Trichinopoly.

Sir,

You will receive herewith, a Translate of
a Letter from Seyid Muckdoom Ally Cawn, to the Nabet.

As it is necessary that we should as far as
in Us lies prevent any Ravages being committed in the
Nabob's Country, We Desire You will order a Battalion
of Sepoys or more or less as you shall think necessary
to proceed to the Frontiers of the Trichinopoly District
near Totum, & we would recommend that Totum &
Wulloor be each garrisoned by a Company of Sepoys.
Whilst the Mahrattas remain in the Neighbourhood
As to the Places vacated by Hyder's Troops We know not
whether they do or do not belong to the Trichinopoly
Country you will therefore give strict Orders to the Officer
who shall proceed on this Service not to interfere with,
or attempt to take Possession of them, and to confine his
Attention solely to the Protection of the Country dependent
on Trichinopoly, beyond which the Company's Troops are
not on any Account to advance. But if the Nabob's
Servants should propose to advance with his ^{own} Troops
into those Places mentioned by Seyid Muckdoom Ally Cawn,
to have been abandoned by the Mysoreans and to take
Possession of them, you are not on any Account to prevent
them or interfere on the one side or the other leaving them
to Act therein, as they shall think proper. We are

Sir

Your most humble Servants

Josias Du Pré Sec^y Council

Fort St. George
5th April 1771

Pf L

Letter to M^{rs} Lang
concerning Garrisons to
Totum & Wulloor

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P.S. - Since writing the foregoing the Nabob has desired
that ^{only} one Company of Sepoys may be sent to Totum & another
to Wallour, you will be pleased to do so accordingly, and
the Battalion need not proceed unless any new Cause should
arise or further Application be made to you for Assistance
from Layed Mucktoom, Ally Cawn.

5th April 1778 -

7th Came in the following Letter from M^r. Cotford Resident at
Ganjam

To the Honble Josias Du Pri Esq^r
President & Gov^r. & Council at
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from M^r. Cotford.

returning the Proceed^{gs}
of the Court Martial

I have duly received your Letter of
the 26th Ultimo. - I herewith return the Proceedings
of the General Court Martial held at Ichapour. - The
Sentence has been put in Execution as far as Circumstances
will admit, I shall send the Prisoners to Madras or
Bengal by the first opportunity that offers to either
Place.

I am
Honble Sir & Sirs

Ganjam
March 21st 1778.

with the greatest Respect,
Your most Dutiful Servant,
Edward Cotford

Monday }
8th April }

At a Consultation Present
Josias Du Pri Esq^r. Governor President
Warren Hastings, Samuel Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton,
Henry Brooke, _____
John Whitehill, George Mackay
M^r. Brickenden, indisposed.

The

252 Fort St. George. 8th April 1771

The President acquaints the Board that he had directed the Chief Engineer to procure a State of the Fort & Buildings at Ponnammallu & which is now accordingly read as follows.

To the Honble Josias DuRoi Esq.
President & Governor & Council of
Fort St. George.

Honble Sir & Sirs

The Chief Engineer's
Report of the State
of the Fort & Buildings
at Ponnammallu.

In compliance with your Orders I have the Honor of laying before you a Plan of the Garrison of Ponnammallu and at the same Time have taken the Liberty of mentioning the Purposes for which, I think, it most calculated.

Ponnammallu which is situated in an open flat Country within ten Miles of Madras is a small Square Fort defended by twelve round Towers three of those at the Angles having Cavaliers in them. It has a Fausse Bray that surrounds it all, but half the East Curtain, where was formerly the Tank to a Pagoda, which is now become part of the wet Ditch, that encompasses the Whole. The Walls tho' not very regularly built, seem to be well conditioned for a Country Fort, and the Buildings in it that consist of two Soldiers Barracks /365/ Three hundred and sixty five feet long each, and Apartments for twelve Officers together with a Powder Magazine, Kitchens & some small Gardens are all in good Order. — There is an Hospital partly built in the South East Angle which for want of Room has been placed in such a Manner that the interior Lining of the Rampart becomes one of the Side Walls, so that there can be no through Air in it which with I am afraid prevent its ever being fit, for the Purpose it

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was intended.

The Area of the Fort being too small to admit conveniently of more Buildings renders it insufficient for the Quarters of a Battalion, as twice the Accommodation would be required to lodge them properly. But it appears to be extremely well calculated for the Reception of the Recruits from Europe, as they may there be kept regular, and be accustomed to the Manner of living in the Country, whilst they are taught their Duty, and are at hand to be detached as the Exigencies of the Service may require.

Pennamallu is a Post of Consequence should an Enemy invest Madras, as a Garrison there may be of great Use in harassing their Army by alarms intercepting Convoys, and in preventing Supplies from the Country should they leave it behind: and if garrisoned by 50 or 60 Europeans and 500 Sepoys will oblige them to open breaching Batteries against it, and to endeavour to gain it by Storm, which will require Time and may cost many Lives to accomplish.

According to an Estimate made by Lieut. Marsden it will take 200 Pagodas to finish the Hospital and 80 more to make a Drain from the necessity behind the Western Barrack, to the main Drain of the Fort, which is all that at present seems wanting to complete it for the Purpose of receiving Recruits.

The Bungalows erected last year, without the Fort for the Reception of Officers are from the Badness of the Materials become unserviceable as the green Palmyras it was necessary to build them with, are mostly decayed. It is only possible to make them useful another Season by replacing the worst and making the

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the Side Walls of Earth, but I imagine it will by no Means answer the Expence.

I have the Honor to be with, great Respect,
Fort St. George Honble Sir & Sirs

29th March 1771.

Your most obedient & humble Servant,

Patrick Rops

Lieut. Col. & Chief Engineer

Orders thereon

The original Intention in building Barracks at Poona was for the Reception of the Recruits from Europe & for accommodating such of the Military as it might not be necessary to keep in Madras or the other out Garrisons - These are the only Purposes for which it seems calculated and for which its Situation renders it very proper & convenient, We are therefore of Opinion that nothing more should be done than to complete the Building intended for an Hospital which was begun, in Consequence of Orders given by General Coote without our having been consulted: & which when finished may serve for some other Purpose. It is also ordered that the Drain recommended by Lt. Col. Rops be made.

General Coote & General Smith having in Consultation, the 30 July 1770 delivered it as their Opinion that one complete Brigade properly equipped for the Field should be drawn together & kept in a central Position, as well for the Benefit of Discipline as to be in Readiness for actual Service on the Shortest Notice. It is agreed that General Smith, be desired to give us his Sentiments of the Practicability of such a Disposition, on our present Establishment, after providing the necessary Garrisons for Madras & the several Forts in the Carnatic: & allotting a sufficient Force for the Protection

General Smith's
Opinion to be desired
with Regard to the
Practicability of
keeping a Brigade
collected together.

of

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of the Circars & Settlements to the Northward. And if he is of Opinion that such a Measure can be adopted, he is to be desired to give us his Sentiments with Regard to the Place the most convenient for the Purpose. *

Letter received from the Nabob proposing an Alliance with the Marathas.

The President acquaints the Board that a long Letter is received from the Nabob which is now translating & which he is informed contains Proposals for an Alliance with the Marathas.

An Indent of Stores necessary for an Expedition, against Tanjore laid before the Board.

The Committee of Stores having from General Smith's Report of the Artillery & Stores required in Case of an Expedition against Tanjore, as entered in Consultation the 18 February formed a regular Indent, setting forth the Quantity demanded & forwarded & from whence the Demand must be supplied &c. The same is now laid before the Board.

No more Stores to be sent at present.

The Board taking this Matter into Consideration are of Opinion, that a Stop should be put to the sending Stores to Trichinopoly at least untill the above mentioned Letter from the Nabob is maturely considered & our Resolutions taken thereon.

Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn.

Read a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn, as entered in Country Correspondence N^o 8 giving an Account of the Action between him & the Marathas & referring to his Vacquit for further Particulars.

The Answer thereto deferred.

Agreed to defer returning any Answer thereto untill the above mentioned Letter from the Nabob is taken into Consideration.

Letter from the Nabob with Pagodas 15000 for Current Charges.

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N^o 9. with Pag. 15,000 on Account of the Current Charges, which compleats the Payment of two Lacks of Pagodas on that Account from 1st May

1778

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1770 — Desiring that Orders may be sent to the Several Out-Garrisons &c for transmitting their Accounts by the Beginning of May, & that upon the Receipt of them, he may be furnished with a certain, corrected, & determinate Account Particulars signed by the President & Council — & promising in Case of Peace & Tranquility to discharge the Ballance immediately.

The President acquaints the Board that on the Receipt of the above Letter, he waited on the Nabob. & explained to him very fully the Impossibility of furnishing him with a corrected & exact Account of the Current Charges to the 30th April by the Beginning of May & informed him, that in consequence of his Agreement, entered in Consultation, 5 February, Orders had been sent to the Several Settlements & Out-Garrisons to transmit to us their Accounts of Disbursements to the 30 April ascertained with as much Exactness as possible by the 1st May. That it was our Intention, to form from them a general Account of the Current Charges to the 30 April, & which should be delivered to him, as his real & true Account according to the said Agreement, with which the Nabob was satisfied and desired that he might be furnished with a Copy of the Particulars as soon as possible which is done accordingly.

The President further acquaints the Board that for the more easy adjusting the Pay of the Sepoys the Nabob had agreed that from the 1st May 1770 to the 31 October 1770 (being 6 Months) his Account be debited for the Pay of ten Battalions of 700 Men each, on the old Establishment, — & that from the 1st Nov^r 1770,

Desires a certain & correct Account.

The President's Answer to him

Arrangements made with the Nabob regarding Sepoys

The Pay of the seven Battalions.

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In 30 April 1778 the Pay of seven complete Battalions according to the new Establishment be charged to his Account so that the actual Pay of the 12 Battalions of Sepoys kept up for the Service of the Carnatic whatever it may amount to is to be carried Monthly to the Company's Account, And that Account is to be credited by the Nabob for the Monthly Pay of seven complete Battalions. The Nabob's Account is also to be debited as heretofore for the Charges for the several Garrisons.

Independent Companies of Perma-coil & Tiagar to be delivered over to the Nabob

The President also acquaints the Board that he had represented to the Nabob that there were two independent Companies of Sepoys (exclusive of the 12 Battalions) kept in the Forts of Tiagar & Perma-coil; that the Nabob consented that their Pay should be charged to his Account to 31 April 1778, when he desired that those two Companies of Sepoys might be taken into his Service & paid by his People, but that they should continue to garrison those Places under the Sergeants appointed by us. He also requested that the Provisions in those Places might, after the said 30 April 1778, be put under the Charge of his People subject to the Inspection of our Officers whenever it may be necessary. Which the Board approve. Ordered therefore that the necessary Directions be sent to the Paymasters, who have hitherto paid those Garrisons.

The Provisions in Tiagar & Perma-coil to be delivered over to the Nabob

Arrangement with the Nabob regarding invalid Sepoys.

The President likewise represented to the Nabob that as the Number of invalid Sepoys was daily increasing it was necessary to ascertain in what Manner the Expence was to be divided between him & the Company. To which the Nabob replied that he was willing to take the Charge upon himself with Respect to those belonging to

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to him in the same Manner as the Company did with
Respect to those belonging to them. — It is therefore
resolved that the Pay of all those invalided of the
Circar Battalions be charged to the Company that the
Pay of those belonging to the three Battalions appointed
for the Saghere be defrayed by the Company to the 31st Dec^r
1770. — From which Decide than an equitable Division be
made of the Expence of those invalided from the 12 Battalions
now kept up by the Nabob and the Company in Proportion
to the Number of Battalions paid by each.

The Nabob consents
to take into his
Service, all the
Supernumerary
Sepoy Officers.

There being a Number of Supernume-
rary Sepoy Officers, the President informs the Board
that the Nabob had consented to take them all into his
Service which is approved — and ordered that a List
of them be prepared.

A Mode to be found
for adjusting the
Accounts of Stores
be supplied the
12 Battalions of
Sepoys.

It being necessary to form some regular
Plan for adjusting with the Nabob the Expence of Arms
Stores and Accoutrements that may be supplied the 12
Carnatic Battalions — the Company General & Military
Storekeepers are desired to prepare & lay before us such a
Mode as may best answer the end proposed.

Read the following Letter from Lieut

Col^d. Lang.

To the Honble Josias DuRoi Esq^r
President &c Council of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Colonel
Lang with Conclu-
sions of a Court
Martial on Lieut
Collins.

I herewith send you the Proceedings
of the late General Court Martial. I have not finally
determined, according to the Power you have been pleased
to vest in me, because I do not approve, my Reasons I
hope

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hope will appear on Pirarah. That on Lieut Gallbraith, I have approved & released the Prisoner.

I also send the Proceedings of the former Court Martial on Lieuts. Leche & Bate, & am,

Honorable Sir & Miss

Your very humble & obedient servant

Reps Lang

Trichinapotic

March 25th 1771.

Opinion of the Board
thereon.

The Board having read & considered the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held on Lieut Collins who is charged with having defrauded the Soldiers in several Instances & with ungentlemanlike Behaviour — Are of Opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Lang acted very properly in not approving the Sentence of the Court: which acquits Lieutenant Collins of all the Articles of the Charge except that wherein he is accused of promising to pay Renthaw a Soldier for a Bridle made by him; who on demanding Payment, was confined by Lieut Collins & sent early next Morning on Detachment, &c. Since it appears to the Board that Lieutenant Collins has not disproved any Articles exhibited against him, except the 6th relative to the Dispute with Mr. Geoghegan: & altho' it may be urged that the Evidence in support of all the Articles is given by the Parties who complain, of being aggrieved & that some Allowance ought to be made for the Distance of Time since the Transactions are said to have happened nevertheless We are of Opinion, that the Weight of the Evidence in support of, the several Charges preponderates — It is therefore resolved that Lieut Coll Lang be advised of our Sentiments & that it be recommended to

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Lieutenant Collins
not to rise.

to him to disapprove of the Sentence of the Court passed
on the several Articles except the 5th & 6th. And as
Lieutenant Collins' Conduct, appears to have been very
culpable. It is resolved that he do not rise, to any
higher Rank, in the Service until he shall produce suf-
ficient Testimonials of his good Behaviour from his
Commanding Officer,

The Board also think it necessary
to observe that in the Course of the Said Proceedings it
appears that Lieutenants Baggett, Thomson & Gowdie,
are considered as the Prosecutors, & as such put many
Questions to the Witnesses produced: which is irregular,
and improper. — of which Lieut. Col. Lang is to be advised.

Report of the Committee of Accounts

read as follows.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq.
President & Governor &c. Council
of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Report of Com-
mittee of Accounts.

We have examined the Accounts of
the Out Garrisons for the Month of January, those of
Chingleput for December & January & beg Leave to
make the following Remark.

In the Paymaster's Accounts from
Vellore we observe the Sum of Pagodas 159,7160.^{Jan}^{back} 40 charged
for making of 8 new Fly Walls &c. for 8 repairable Margues
which appears to us a very great Sum, for Repairs as an
Officers Tent when new costs only 60 Pagodas

Fort St. George
20th March 1778.

We remain, with Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient,

humble

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Humble Servants	
Francis Bourdan	Warren Hastings
John Holland	Samuel Ardy
C. B. Dent	John Smith
Wm. Pitre	Geo. Stratton

The Military Storekeeper acquaints the Board that on Enquiry he finds the Expence of making a new Fly & a Pair of Walls at this Place amounts to Pagodas 33. 32. 20 & for which M^r. Stenhouse has charged Pay^{rs}. 41. 7. 65 notwithstanding Materials are much cheaper at Vellour and the old Flys, Walls, & Ropes are not brought to Account, which they ought to have been, & to have been first Surveyed & reported before they were condemned or new ones made.

It is therefore resolved that the said Account be not admitted untill M^r. Stenhouse shall assign Satisfactory Reasons.

The President acquaints the Board that he has received a Letter from M^r. Wynne advising that Lieutenant John Wilson, died at Masulipatam, the 3^d Instant.

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration the Arrangement & Disposition of the Surgeons, Mates, & Assistants & to make such a Distribution of them as the Service requires. And for which Purpose, It is resolved that M^{rs}. White, Turing & Duffin, who have long acted as Mates on this Establishment be appointed Surgeons.

The following is the List of Surgeons Mates & Assistants now on the Establishment, In which Order

Lieutenant John Wilson
Died at Masulipatam.

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now they are to take Rank in future.

Surgeons

Mess^{rs} Munchley

Pasley

Lucas

Sinclair

Buckanan

Anderson

Gordon

Raine

Davis

Peters

Carere

Beckets

White

Turing

Duffin

Martin, not considered as on the Establishment.

List of Mates & Assistants.

Wilson

Godsird

Pringle

Binnier

Tennier

Geoghagan

Swallow

Simmons

Burch

Suffrain

Mates

Assistants in the Hospital & not to rise,

The President acquaints the Board that
the Nabob's second Son Maudur ul Mulk, had visited Mr.
Gordon

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Gordon might be permitted to attend him, which is Granted.

The Board now proceed to make the

following Disposition, of the Surgeons, Mates, & Assistants.

West.	Surgeons	Mates & Assistants
Madras	{ Parley Scott. }	{ Bringle Godwin Swallow,

Vellour	{ Lucas Anderson }	{ Binner Burt,
	{ Peters. }	

for the Barracks & Regimental Duty
and to continue in that Station.

Trichinopoly	{ Hinckley Davis Turing }	Geoghegan
		Barrack & Regimental Duty and to continue in that Station.

Cuddalore	Buckannan	Simmons
Madutipatam	Sinclair	Lamie

Ganjam	Bowen	
Ellour	{ Raine Carene }	Souffrain
Vizagapatam		Wilson

Palamcottah	Whyte
Madura	Duffin
Ponnamali	Bicket
Chingleput	
Chicacole	Martin

NB. Mr. Lucas altho' appointed to Vellour
is to remain at Trichinopoly so long as the Vellour Detachment does.

And Mr. Davis is to continue with the Detachment
from Vellour until Mr. Lucas leaves Trichinopoly.

John Whitchell	Gov. M. B. C.
Gen. Mackay	Warden Hastings

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke

26th Fort St. George 9th April 1771 —

Sailed this Day His Majesty's Ships Stag & Dolphin &
Hawke Sloop for France & India.

10th Arrived this Day the Honble Company's Ship Morse.

11th Wrote the following ^{Letter} to Lieut. Coll. Lang.

To Lieutenant Colonel Lang
Commanding at Trichinopoly
Sir

Letter to Lieut. Coll. Lang
with Proceedings of
Court Martial on
Lieut. Collins.

We have received your Letter of the 2d March
& think you acted very properly in not approving the
Sentence of the Court Martial passed on Lieutenant Collins.
The only Doubt that seems to occur upon the Evidence is
That it is in very Instance given by the Parties, who
complain of being aggrieved and some Allowance should be
made for the Distance of Time since the Facts are charged
to have happened which, supposing even that they were
untrue might make it difficult for the Prisoner to in-
validate the several Charges: for indeed it is not easy at
any Time to prove a Negative: nevertheless upon the whole
taking all Circumstances, We think the Weight of Evidence
in Support of the several Charges except the 6th prepo-
sited, We therefore recommend that you disapprove
of the whole of the Sentence passed on Lieut Collins except
that Part thereof which finds him guilty of the Article
regarding Renshaw, & that which acquits him of the
Charge respecting the Dispute with Groghegan. And as
M^r Collins' Conduct appears to Us to have been exceedingly
culpable We have resolved that he do not rise to any higher
Rank in the Service, until he shall produce sufficient Testi-
monials of his good Behaviour from his Commanding Officer
which shall be given out here in publick Orders as soon as
you shall have signified to Us that you have publickly dis-

approved

265 Fort St. George 11th April 1774.

approved of the said Sentence.

We observe in the Course of the Proceedings that Lieutenants Baggett, Thomson, & Gendie, appear as the Prosecutors, and as such put many Questions to the Witnesses produced. This is certainly irregular as the King is the Prosecutor on all Courts Martial, and the Judge Advocate prosecutes in his Name. And altho' it was at the Instance of the above mentioned Gentlemen that Lieut Collins was put in Arrest, they could only be looked upon as Witnesses and ought only to have been allowed to give their Evidence & to answer such Questions as might be asked them, but not themselves to Question any Witness.

We desire you will return the Proceedings as soon as possible.

We are
Sir

Fort St. George
11th April 1774.

Your most obedient Servants
Jos. Du Pré & Council

Monday
13th April

At a Consultation, Present
Josias Du Pré Esq^r Governor President
Warren Hastings, Samuel Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill, George Mackay
Mr. Brickenden, indisposed.

Letter from General Smith, read as

follows.

To the Hon^{ble} Josias Du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George.

Hon^{ble}

266 Fort St. George & 13th April 1771.

Honible Sir & Sirs

Letter from General Smith
with his Report of the
Garrisons of Chingleput
Ponnacott & Cuddalore.

I had the Honor to address the Presi-
dent on my Arrival at Cuddalore the 2^d Instant, and now
I enclose the Honble Board under Cover a Report of the
present State of the Garrisons, Fortifications, Stores &c.
of Chingleput, Ponnacott & Cuddalore which, I have no
Doubt your Honor &c. will duly consider and take such
Steps therein, as may be most for the Good of the Service

The Men reported fit for Full Duty
from the Invalids & Pensioners are quite recovered of their
Complaints & will (for some years) render more Service
to the Company than an equal Number of Recruits
I would therefore recommend that they should be imme-
diately ordered to join the Battalion, at Ponnacott
and that an Officer from thence be ordered to Chingleput
and another to Cuddalore to receive and march them
to the Battalion. Those returned from the Pensioners
to serve in Garrison may be very usefully employed
You will therefore also please to direct, that both may
be returned, and paid agreeable to the accompanying
Reports

I shall proceed to-morrow on my Way
to Trichinopoly and have the Honor to be

Honible Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Carrangoody

The 13th April 1771

CA Reports

267 Fort St George 15th April 1771

A Report of the present State & Condition of Chinglepet
Garrison, Stores &c. examined 28th March 1771

Corps.	Artillery										Infantry										Sepoys									
	Lieutenants	Serjeants	Gunnors	Matrofs	Total	Captains	Serjeants	Corporals	Sifts	Drummers	Privates	Sepoys	Total	Serj. Majors	Subj. Majors	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars	Hamazars
Artillery...	1	1	6	6	13																									
Invalids...						1	6	6	1	2	53	70																		
Pensioners...						2				6	5	71																		
Sepoys...														1	1	2	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	6	6	13	1	2	6	1	2	49	5	111	1	1	2	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Invalids - Fit for Full Service, 1 Serjeant, 28 private & 1 Matrofs
Military Stores. In pretty good Condition - A few small Stores excepted.
Gun Powder in Barrels. Requires to be dried & sifted.
D. in Cartridges of different Natures, to be broke up, dried & sifted.
Fortifications The Works of the inner Fort, in good repair and very clean.
West Face of the Outward Fort, wants repairing.
Deficiencies... Three Gates wanting. One to the inner & two to the outward Forts.

A Bed for Gun Carriages.

A Powder Magazine

A Room for small Stores

12 Guns from 6 to 12 Pounders with Carriages &c. for the Outward Forts

Cotts Beds & Bedding for the Use of the Sick.

Complaints... None

In the within Report, the Deficiencies I have mentioned consist of six Articles, but least it should not be convenient to supply them, at present I shall therefore for the Information of your Honor &c. take the Liberty to give my Opinion, how far they may be dispensed with,

Will

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till a more favorable Opportunity.

Deficiencies

3 Gates. The Inner Fort should be secured by a good Gate

A Shed for Gun Carriages. Gun Carriages so soon decay if constantly exposed
to the Weather. I think the best should be kept
under Cover. A Shed for this Purpose with a Room for
Small Stores, and a Carpenter's Yard inclosed with a Brick
Wall. Mr. Saunders is of Opinion, might be completed
for a Hundred Pagodas & I think would be very useful.

A Powder Magazine. The Roof of the present Magazine, which is neither
tight, nor Bomb Proof. Should be secured against the
Rains by a Coat of Terra.

15 Guns for the outw. Fort. Would be very useful if they can be spared.

Cottns, Beds & Bedding for the Sick in the Hospital. Are much wanted. The Frames should be made
strong with Rattan Bottoms.

Joseph Smith
B. General.

A Report of the present State & Condition of Pirmazout Garrison Stores
&c. examined the 1st April 1771.

Present fit for Duty		In Limbo, unfit to serve		Present	
Sergants	1	Bombardiers	1	1	1
Panildars	1	1	1	1	1
Harildars	1	1	1	1	1
Naigars	1	1	1	1	1
Coloursmen	1	1	1	1	1
Drummers	1	1	1	1	1
Seapoyes	1	1	1	1	1
Harildars	1	1	1	1	1
Harildars	1	1	1	1	1
Naigars	1	1	1	1	1
Seapoyes	1	1	1	1	1
Subildars	1	1	1	1	1
Naigars	1	1	1	1	1
Harildars	1	1	1	1	1
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Subildars	1	1	1	1	1
Na					

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being originally bad.

Accoutrements.

Very indifferent.

Musquet Ammunition.

Part in pretty good Order - A Barrels very old, the Paper decayed - Ordered to be broke up, and the Powder used for exercising the Seapoys.

Flints

Very bad, few fit for Service.

Gun Powder

The greatest part very bad and of little Strength - but may be used - A small Quantity of good Powder is wanting & should be supplied.

Guns

Sufficient for the Defence of the Place - 1 M Pounder returned unserviceable, is spiked, and if drilled appears to be fit for Service.

Carriages

Most of them very bad.

Europe Rope

Unserviceable - condemned.

Cord

d^o may occasionally burn it for Match.

Bullock Yokes

d^o - condemned.

Port Tools

d^o - d^o -

Genjall Pieces

d^o - d^o -

The remaining Small Stores in the Re-

turns in pretty good order.

Provisions

Aquable to the Returns, and in very good Order. The Paddy excepted which appears to be long enough kept.

Fortifications

Very irregular but advantageously situated and tho' some Places have suffered from Length of Time - is naturally a strong Post, capable of being defended by a small Garrison, against a formidable Army with a few Alterations of no great Expence.

Deficiencies

Brown round Shot. 9 Pounders - 180

1 8^o - 300

Which are wanting and should be supplied as soon as conveniently may be.

2 8^o - 200

1 8^o - 200

Sponges with Rammer heads.

9 Pounders

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9 Pounders 2

4 8 1

2 1

1 1

Staves for Wall Hooks

9 Pounders 2

4 8 2

2 2

1 2

Handspikes of different Sorts 30

Hard Grenades filled & set wth Fuses 100

Gun Powder in 60th Barrels 12

Blow Lights 100

Musquet Cartridge Paper. Quins 12

English Musket Ball Moulds 1

Flints 1000

The Door of the Powder &c Ammunition Magazine is exposed to an Enemy's Fire: and in the very Direction which our Army attacked the Place. It might therefore be blown up by a single Shot and the Garrison obliged to Surrender. — A Traverse to cover the Entrance is therefore absolutely necessary.

The Guns on the small round Bastions are mounted on Carriages, without Parapets and as the People to work them must be exposed — I am of Opinion, the Carriages would be better away that the Stones and Earth might be usefully employed in Building the Traverse I have mentioned: and that when Embasures are made in the Parapets of the Bastions, the Guns would be managed with more Convenience, greater Safety & equal effect.

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effect as where they are now situated. If His Excellency would please to furnish eight or ten Masons & fifty or sixty Coolies for a Month, then Alterations with very necessary repair might be completed, which I am of Opinion ought to be done - and the few small Stores supplied -

Joseph Smith
B. General.

A Report of the State & condition of the Garrison of Cuddalore examined the 5th of April 1778.

Corps.	Artillery					Infantry					Scapoy														
	Subjants	Subjants	Corporals	Drummers	Gunnery	Captains	Subjants	Subjants	Corporals	Drummers	Private	Total	Grand total	Companies	Subj. Major	Subjants	Drummers	Harildars	Naigues	Soldiers	Drummers	Water men	Scapoy	Total	
Effective	1	1			1	3	1					1	1	Kinga Raux	1	1	2	6	6	1	1	1	82	100	
Invalids		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	Kistnah Raux	1	1	2	6	6	1	1	1	82	100	
Ditto Sick in the Hospital				1	1	2		5		6	11	13	13	Kistnamallaigun	1	1	2	6	6	1	1	1	82	100	
Pensioners							7		7	10	10	10	10	Shake Potial		1	2	6	6	1	1	1	82	100	
D. Sick in the Hospital											13	13	13												
Sick of the 1 st Brigade							1	1		3	5	5													
Total	1	2	1	5	8	10	27	1	1	33	15	116	215	Total	3	1	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	328	400

6 Topasies 2 Samudars 1 Naigue & 1 Scapoy Pensioners not included.
1 Harildar & 1 Scapoy invalids included.

Remarks.

Broughted from the Corps undermentioned	Leijants	Corporals	Gunnery	Private	Total
From the Invalids fit for Field Service	2	1	1	9	13
Pensioners				20	20
Total fit for Field Duty	2	1	1	29	33
From the Pensioners fit for Garrison Duty	1			36	40

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Seapoyes of good Size, look very well and in as good order, as can be expected from the Number of detached Duties they are employ'd on an active Lieutenant wanting to command to command then four Companies.

Stores What there are kept in good Order.

Tortifications To the Eastward almost quite open and not in a Condition to prevent an Enemy marching directly into the Fort without the least Difficulty — Should be fortified at least sufficiently to prevent a Surprise. The Gutt on the West Face requires to be deepened and continued round the North Face, in this Case the Place would be secure unless Bombing Cannon is brought against it.

Should we have a French War five hundred Men detached from Pondicherry could in one Night make the Chief with all his Assistants Prisoners & plunder the Place. It is a Windward Port to Pondicherry & has been found very convenient to our Shipping in Time of War I must beg Leave to recommend that your Honor &c. may take the present Condition of this Place under your Consideration.

Joseph Smith
Sr. General

A Report of the present State and Condition of the Honble Company's Troop of Dragoons received the 11th April 1771.

	Captains	Lieutenants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates	Total	Unemployed	Which I have	Total of the Troop
Present fit for Duty.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	43
In the Hospital.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	7
Total	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	50

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Remarks

Officers Properly armed, salute well - performs the Evolutions perfectly & with Briskness.

Men A very good Body, mostly young - well limbed - of good Size - perform their Exercise well, and went through the Firings & Evolutions with Spirit & tolerable Exactness.

Horses In very good Order & of a good Size - A few of them rather too fiery and some appear vicious.

Arms Clean & in good Order.

Accoutrements Very good.

Cloathing Clean & very good.

Complaints None.

A very good Troop, well appointed & fit for Service.

Joseph Smith
Colonel

The Board having taken the foregoing Reports into Consideration the following Orders are made thereon - viz^t
Chingleput

Orders on the Report
of Chingleput Garrison

1st Invalids. - Ordered that such of the Invalids as are reported fit for Field Duty do proceed & join the 2^d Battalion of the 2^d Brigade at Poonaamale.

2^d Military Stores - Agreed that Captain Pascal do make out an Invent of such as are necessary which is ordered to be complied with.

3^d Deficiencies. - Agreed that one of the Engineers do proceed to Chingleput to give the necessary Directions for making the Gates, building a Shed for Gun Carriages & a Room for small Stores & for repairing the Magazine.

4th Gun Powder in Barrels & Cartridges - Ordered that

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that the Storekeeper be directed to cause the same to be tried & sifted, agreeable to General Smith's Recommendation, For which purpose a Cooper is to be sent to Chingleput,

5 - Hospital Cotts & Bedding - Agreed that Enquiry be made whether M^r. Fumier the Surgeon's Assistant at Chingleput, will contract for furnishing the Sick at that Garrison with Cotts, Bedding & all other Necessaries & at what Rate.

Permacoil

1st Sepoy Arms & Accoutrements - as these Sepoys are to be delivered over to the Natab at the End of this Month, It is agreed that he be informed of the Condition of their Arms & Accoutrements & that on his Application they be supplied with whatever may be necessary.

2^d Musquet Ammunition - Ordered that Instructions be sent to the Storekeeper for breaking up such as is decayed agreeable to General Smith's Recommendation.

3^d Deficiencies & Repairs - Ordered that the Report be laid before the Natab, & if he consents to the Deficiencies being supplied, & the necessary Repairs made that the Military Storekeeper & Engineer be directed accordingly. And as Permacoil & Tiagar are Places of Consequence, It is agreed that General Smith be desired to give us his Opinion whether it may not be necessary to keep some Artillery Men in them, in time of Peace; in Case of Troubles the Garrisons must be reinforced as Occasion may require, & whether it may not be expedient to station some of the Invalid Artillery Men in those Forts.

Cuddalore

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Cuddalore

1st Invalids & Pensioners — Ordered that such of them as are reported fit for Field Duty do join the 2^d Battalion of the 2^d Brigade at Poonamale, & that the Pensioners reported fit for Garrison Duty, be returned & paid as Invalids, & that they do Duty at Cuddalore until further Orders.

2^d Sepoys. — We entirely concur with General Smith with Respect to the Necessity of appointing an Active Lieutenant to command the four Companies at Cuddalore — Resolved therefore that he be desired to recommend one for that Purpose.

3^d Fortifications — Agreed that the Plan of Cuddalore be laid before the Engineer that he may give us his Opinion with an Estimate of the Expence that will attend putting that Place in a Condition to prevent a Surprise,

& The Troop — We are well pleased to observe the good Account General Smith gives of them.

We have for some time past had under Consideration the putting the Invalids on some regular Establishment — There are now upwards of 400 on the Coast dispersed in the different Garrisons & who for want of Care are of very little Service whereas under proper Orders & Regulations they might be made very useful. It is therefore proposed to form them into Companies and as we have three Captains on the List who it is said will never be fit for field Duty viz^t Pascal, Cotgrave & Black, we are of Opinion that a Company may be put under the Command of each of them, one to be stationed at Madras, one at Chingleput & one at Mahulipatam: & in Case it should be thought expedient to form a fourth Company Lieutenant

Corker

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Corpor who has long served the Company and bears an exceeding good Character may be appointed a Captain, & the Command thereof given to him, & it may be Duty at Cuddalore or wherever it may be thought expedient. Agreed therefore that General Smith be desired to give us his Opinion on this Subject. As well as with respect to the Expediency of Stationing all the Pensioners who are unfit for any Duty at Cuddalore.

The Merse having arrived here the 10th Inst^d and on her the Remainder of the Officers expected of those appointed the last Season from England — the following Promotions are ordered to take Place viz^t

Ensigns David Marshall	Rank 18 th Nov ^r 1770	Destin Sedgwick dead
Hugh D. Harding	19 th D ^o —	Robert Fowler resigned
Ralph W. Wood	24 Jan ^y 1771	John Barry — dead
George Mackay	28 D ^o —	The Howles — resigned
Lionel Lumley	3 rd March 1771	James Brady dead —
Rich ^d . Bouschier	7 th D ^o —	Rich ^d . Spid — dead
John Kirkbride	22 nd D ^o —	Thos. Palk — dead
John Harriott	3 rd April 1771	John Wilson — dead

And ordered that Commissions be made out for the several Officers now arrived agreeable to the Rank before assigned them.

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration such Parts of the Military Establishment ordered by the Court of Directors which have thus long been deferred on account of the Non Arrival of the Merse.

The first regards the Cavalry. and as Captain Tonyn, Lieutenant Thornton & Cornet Gunn Officers appointed for the second Troop are arrived. It is agreed that General Smiths Opinion be requested with respect to the most expedient Method of purchasing the Horses & Drafting

Drafting

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drafting the Men.

X The next regards the Sepoys employed in working the Guns attached to the Battalions which the Court of Directors esteem a very pernicious Practice as the Natives ought to be kept as ignorant as possible of the Theory & Practice of this Branch of the Service: They therefore direct that in future four European Artillery Men be constantly attached to the two Guns which belong to each Battalion of Sepoys, & that no Native be entrusted with this important Service unless Necessity should require it. General Smith is therefore to be desired to give us his Opinion, how far these Orders can be carried into Execution, consistently with the State of the Artillery Establishment & the Exigencies of the Service.

The last Point yet undetermined is the allowing of one Serjeant to each of the Sepoy Companies. Agreed therefore that General Smith be desired to give us his Opinion how far this may be expedient consistently with the present State of our European Establishment, that we may send the necessary Orders to the Chief of Madraspatnam, &c. in consequence.

Captain Weller having represented that he brought his two Sons John, & George to India, with the Leave of the Company, in the hope that they would be provided for in the Service under the Patronage of the Commissioners but they not arriving, he requests that they may be put upon the List of Cadets, which is granted: subject to the Approbation of the Court of Directors.

Major John Green mentioned in the 70th Paragraph of the Honble Court's Orders of 23 March 1770 being arrived. It is agreed that He be desired to

examine

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examine the State of the Stores & to assist in arranging them in the best Order possible, with the Conveniences we now have for containing them: and if he is of Opinion that they cannot be put in better Order untill the Arsenal is finished, He may be permitted to proceed to Bengall: & his Presence may again be desired for the Purpose of arranging the Stores when the Arsenal is completed.

Read the following Letter from Major

Taitan,

To the Honble Josias du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I hope you will excuse the Liberty I take of troubling you on an Occasion which materially affects me.

It is with the utmost Concern that I am informed that Majors Vaughan & Braithwaite are to take Rank from June last, altho the former only arrived here the other Day & the latter is not yet come.

As Your Honor &c were pleased to appoint me to a Majority some time ago I concluded that I was to follow in the usual Succession particularly as I was appointed to fill up one of the Vacancies that happened.

It cannot be supposed that the Honble Board of Directors can be acquainted but under a certain Time of the Vacancies that frequently occur in this Country they therefore leave it to your Honor &c to fill up Vacancies as they happen, & under this Circumstance it is to be presumed that the Majors who arrive from England should take Rank next those of the same Degree already on the Spot.

the former Major
Vaughan desiring to
take Rank of Majors
Vaughan & Braithwaite.

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I therefore humbly request your Honor
Vc^{ty} Panded Consideration of the Above in Behalf of an Officer
upon the Spot who has served on every Occasion the Honble
Company for these Thirtwo years past enduring more
Hardships & Miseries than are commonly attendant on a
military Life: I rely on your Honor Vc^{ty} Justice & Protection
to grant me such Commission or Promotⁿ as will give
me Rank before the Gentlemen abovementioned, agreeable
to the usual Practice when Officers are appointed from
England who have always come in under those of the same
Rank already in the Country at their Arrival

I remain with the greatest Respect
Honorable Sir & Sirs

Fort St. George
the 15th April 1771.

Your faithful & most
Obedient humble Servant
Abraham Faikan

Not Granted.

When the Orders of the Court of Directors
were received for forming the Troops on this Establishment into
Brigades the Appointment of Majors Vaughan & Braith-
waite was signified at the same time & they are expressly
ordered to take Rank next after Major Donaldson - These
Orders were received on the 20th June 1770 at which time
we had three Majors on the List. Vtz. Fitzgerald, Desplan
and Donaldson. - By the Appointment of Majors
Vaughan & Braithwaite, which of Course took Place
from the Receipt of the said Orders there was one Super-
numerary Major, & consequently no other Appointment
could be made untill the Resignation of Major Fitzgerald
& the Death of Major Donaldson occasioned a Vacancy
for a Major when Major Faikan was appointed - It is
therefore

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therefore resolved that his Request be not complied with.

Letter from Major Vaughan read as

follows.

To the Honble Josias duPri Esq?
President & Governor &c: Council of
Fort St. George.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Major
Vaughan Describing
some Allowance
necessary to make the
Officers arrived on
the Ship.

I make bold to lay before you the Losses and
Extraordinary Expenses which the Military have suffered by
in Account of their long Voyage and Gales of Wind on board the
Horse Indianman. At Madras we were obliged to live on
Shore from the 20th of April to the 18th of May at an extra-
vagant Rate. At Rio de Janeiro we were under the Necessity
of doing the same from Aug^t. the 1st to the 20th of October
and to borrow Money at any Rate to defray our Expenses.
At the Cape of good Hope from November 30th to Dec^r. 23^d.
we lived at Board & Lodging at the usual Rate. I beg leave
to mention likewise that our Ship was so much lumbered
that a great part of our Baggage was either thrown over-
board in Gales of Wind or destroyed between Decks by the
Ship taking in a more than usual Quantity of water be-
tween Decks at her Scuppers, Ports & Scuttles. That the
Sailors plundered us of many valuable Stows, all the
Passengers will readily bear Witness. I should not have
intended thus for Gentlemen on your Time, but that I
thought it incumbent on me to endeavour at least
to assist those young Gentlemen who I know are in Distress
for the above Reasons, and tho' they were handsomely
fitted out by their Relations, have not wherewithal left
to appear decently on Shore.

I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

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Gentlemen

Fort St George

April 15th 1778.

your most devoted and
obedient humble servant,
Richard Vaughan

We are sensible of the great Distress
the Officers who came out, on the Morse must labor under
by Reason, of the very extraordinary Length of the Passage
It is therefore agreed that an Allowance of four Months Pay
be made them agreeable to what was made the Officers last
year who arrived on the Duke of Kingston: Subject never
the less to the Approbation of the Court of Directors.

Read the following Letters from M^r

Walter Ross Munro.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq^r,
President & Governor &c^a Council of
Fort St George.

Honble Sir & Sirs

By my Commission from the Honble
the Court of Directors, (of which I inclose a Copy) you will
be pleased to observe that I am appointed to succeed to the
first vacant Surgeony in this Coast, when those Gentle-
men whom that Court have previously commissioned shall
have been provided for.

I request therefore that I may
be appointed to the Rank of a Surgeon; & if there be no Va-
cancy at present & that the Difference of Pay & Allowance to
which I should then be intitled more than what is allowed
to an Assistant should appear to you a Charge I am
not intitled to. I am willing to do Duty as an Assistant,
till such a Vacancy casts up.

As

Letter from M^r
Munro regarding
his Appointment
& Allowances.

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As I was obliged to take my Passage
in a Bombay Ship and by that Means under the
Necessity with several other Gentlemen of coming by
Land from Amoy, at an Expence too considerable for
me to bear. I request that you will order me to be
reimbursed as all the other Gentlemen have already been,
& farther be pleased to order my Arrears of Pay since I
arrived here to be discharged.

I have the Honor to be with the
greatest Respect,

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient Servant,
Walteros Munro.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq.
President & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St George.

Honble Sir & Sirs

I had the honor of addressing you by
Letter upon the 24th Ultimo to desire that you would be
pleased to settle my Rank as Surgeon and to order my
Arrears of Pay to be discharged: & I hope you will excuse
this second Application, as I have not been yet favored with
any Answer.

Besides my own Anxiety for the
Decision of these two Points, my Friends in the Direction,
look upon me as bound in Duty to acquaint them with
the ultimate Success of their Patronization which I have
as yet been intirely incapable of by being myself kept in a
State of Suspence.

My

Letter from him on the
same subject.

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My never having received any Pay
I cannot but think a particular Hardship, as it could never
be the Intention of the Honble East India Company that a
Gentleman, with the Commission of Surgeon in their Service
should be at the Expence of a Journey over land from the other
Coast, and of living at Madras near three Months without
receiving a Single Cash of his Pay.

I hope these Circumstances will ap-
ologise for this second Trouble, and prewait for that Answer
my first letter failed of procuring.

I have the Honor to be with the
greatest Respects

Honble Sirs & Srs

Your most obedient Servant
Walteros Munro

Fort St. George
April 12th 1778

Edwrs Thuron

Agreed that M^r. Munro be
acquainted that as we are not in want of Surgeons
on this Establishment, He cannot be admitted as
such. — But that if He is willing to come into
the Service as a Mate His Appointment may
immediately take Place, & that His Pay will com-
mence from the Time he accepts the Service on those
Terms.

Letter from the Nabob
on the Subject of an of-
fensive Alliance with
the Morattas. —

Read a Letter from the Nabob
as entered in Country Correspondence N^o 80 on the
Subject of an offensive Alliance with the Morattas
and desiring our Sentiments with regard thereto.
— To which a Draft of an Answer is now pre-
pared & which is ordered to be sent round for
the

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The Consideration of the several Members.

Mr. DuRoi

Warren Hastings -

John Smith

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooks

John Whitehill

Genl. Mackay

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Wrote the following Letter to General Smith

To Brigadiers General Joseph Smith
Sir

Letter to Genl. Smith
regarding the Expediency
of keeping any Body of
Troops collected.

In a Report which General Coote laid before the Board in July last, of which We send you a Copy, both you should not have one by you, it is given both as his & your Opinion that a complete Brigade consisting of one Regiment of Europeans & 6 Battalions of Sepoys should be drawn together in a central Position, as well for the Benefit of being better Disciplined as to be ready for actual Service on the Shortest Notice: and another complete Brigade consisting also of one Regiment of Europeans & 6 Battalions of Sepoys should be distributed in the several Garrisons of Fort St. George, Villcor, Trichinopoly, Madura & Tinnevely. In the same Report, General Coote & your Opinion is expressed to be that six Companies of Europeans & 6 Battalions of Sepoys is by no means a sufficient Force for the Protection of the Circars. In the Conclusion of the Report it is expressed that the one Brigade before allotted for the several Garrisons in the Carnatick is by no means sufficient for that Service. This Report was made in Consequence of our Request to General Coote, in order to guide Us in forming a Disposition of the Troops which compose the Military Establishment of this Presidency. But We find it insufficient for that Purpose since it only proposes an Arrangement & then points out the Impracticability of carrying it into Execution, without proposing any Alternative. The Idea nevertheless of assembling a Body of Troops at Pondicherry

seems

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seems to have been adopted by General Cote: We have ever been of Opinion & still are that it would be impracticable to keep a Brigade assembled in any Part. But We shall come to no Determination upon this Point, untill we have your precise Opinion thereon. — The Reason We ask it at this Time is, that having Directed the Engineer to Survey & report to Us the State of the Fort and Buildings at Poonaumali it appears to Us therefore (& which is conformable to the Opinion We always entertained) that it neither is nor can be made fit for the Accommodation of such a Body of Troops & scarcely even for a Battalion of Europeans. — If you continue of Opinion that it is expedient & practicable to assemble & keep together a Brigade or any considerable Part of a Brigade for the Purposes before mentioned We desire you will favor Us with your Sentiments of the Numbers that can be so kept together after allotting at least the Number now in the Arcars for that Service and providing for the Garrisons in the Carnatic & also of the Place most fit for keeping them so assembled; that We may take Measures for erecting the necessary Barracks & Accommodations as soon as the State of our Finances will admit of it.

We have thus long delayed the carrying the Military Establishment finally into Execution in Expectation of the Arrival of the Horse. — That Ship being now arrived We have revised & considered all the Orders received during the Course of the last Year respecting the Military Establishment; & since there are some Points, concerning which no express Directions have

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have yet been given.

The raising the second
Troop of Cavalry.

The first respects the Troop of Horse
The Orders are that the Establishment of European
Cavalry of 100 Non Commissioned Officers & private
be divided into two Troops of 50 Non Commissioned Officers
and private with a Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet & Quarter
Master, to each Troop.

Our Troop is already formed under
the Command of Captain Kirk & is reported by you
to be in good Order and Condition - We shall not upon
this Subject offer any Opinion of our own, Whether the
Expense of raising and maintaining another Troop
might or might not, at Circumstances considered be more
advantageously employed in augmenting the Infantry
Establishment, it is sufficient that our Superiors upon
the Opinion of the General Officers whom they consulted
have ordered that two Troops be entertained on this Estab-
lishment - Captain Long & Cornet Gun who are ap-
pointed by the Company for the second Troop are ar-
rived - We therefore desire your Opinion of the Method
to be pursued in raising the second Troop, both with
Respect to the Purchase of Horses & Drafting the Men.

The taking the Indians
from the Guns.

The next Point respects the Ar-
tillery The Orders are, that the Natives ought to be
kept as ignorant as possible of the Theory & Practice
of this Branch of the Service, the Court of Directors there-
fore esteem it a very pernicious Practice to employ the
People of the Country in working the Guns and direct,
that in future four European Artillery Men be constant-
ly attached to the Service of the two Guns, which belong
to

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to each Battalion of Sepoys, & that no Native be trusted with any Part of this important Service unless Necessity should require it. The foregoing Orders being very positive & nothing but absolute Necessity can authorise our dispensing therewith. We desire your Opinion, therefore how far the same may be carried into Execution consistently with the State of the Artillery Establishment, & the Urgencies of the Service.

and regarding the Sergeants to be attached to the Sepoys.

The last Point yet unprovided for is the allotting of one Sergeant to each Company of Sepoys

This We refer to you to be carried into Execution as far as the European Establishment will admit, of it. - You will be pleased therefore to give us your Opinion thereon that we may send our Orders to the Chief of Madulipatam &c accordingly.

We have received your Letter of the 4th Instant and in consequence thereof have given Orders for the Invalids at Chingleput & Cuddalore who are reported fit for Field Duty to join the Battalion at Ponnammali and that those of the Pensioners at Cuddalore who are reported fit for Garrison Duty be returned and drawn for as Invalids & that they remain & do Duty at Cuddalore untill further Orders.

Regarding forming the Invalids into Companies.

We have often had under Consideration the Expediency of forming the Invalids in this Establishment into Companies. a General return of them comes enclosed and We are of Opinion, that they might with proper Care & Attention, be made very useful; but dispersed as they are at this Time & under no Person's immediate Orders little or no Service can be expected from them.

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them. There are on the List three Captains who it is said will never be fit for Field Service, Vets. Pascal, Cotgrave and Black. A Company may be put under the Command of each of them, one to be stationed at Madras, one at Makulipatam, and one at Chingleput, and if there are sufficient to form another Company, Lieutenant Cochran who has long served the Company and bears an exceeding good Character may be appointed a Captain & the Command thereof given to him & it may go Duty at Cuddalore or wherever it shall be judged expedient. We desire to be favored with your Sentiments on this Subject that the necessary Orders may be given accordingly. We also propose that all the Pensioners who are unfit for any Duty be collected together and stationed at Cuddalore.

Desire to recommend a Subaltern for the 4 Companies of Sepoys at Cuddalore.

We entirely concur with you in the Propriety of having an active Lieutenant to command the four Companies of Sepoys stationed at Cuddalore and we desire you will recommend one whom you think most proper for that Service.

regarding Tiagar and Permaicil.

We have lately at the Nabob's Desire consented that the two independant Companies of Sepoys stationed at Tiagar & Permaicil be taken into his Service & paid by his People from the 1st May next, but that they be continued under the Command of the Sergeants appointed by us. As these are Places of Consequence we desire your Opinion with Respect to the Number of Artillery Men necessary to be constantly kept in them, We mean in Time of Peace: in Case of Troubles the Garrisons must be reinforced as Occasion may require, and whether it may not be expedient to

order

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order some of the Invalid Artillery Men to do Duty in
those Garrisons. We shall make the Natch acquainted
with the State & Condition of the Works & Stores at
Pernambuco & if he agrees to it we will give orders for the
necessary Repairs being made & Deficiencies supplied.

We have also considered your Report
of the State of the Works & Stores at Chingleput, & Madra-
sor and shall give the necessary orders in consequence.

We are

Sirs

Fort St. George
17th April 1771.

Your most obedient
Humble Servants
Jos. Du Pré

&c. Council

Monday
April.

At a Consultation Present
Josias Du Pré Esq. Governor Presidents
Warren Hastings, Samuel Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton,
Henry Brooke,
John Whitehill, George Mackay
Mr. Brickenour, indisposed.

Letter from Alexander Wynch Esq.

Chief of Malabarapatan read as follows.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq.
President & Governor &c Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sirs & Sirs

from Mr. Wynch

I have received your Commands of

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*Published the Order
regarding the Engineers.*

the 3rd Instant, accompanied by an Extract from the Minutes of your Consultation, of the 7th March which I have caused to be made publick.

*proposes joining Pau-
piak Ranks Rupus
1000.*

I shall fine Paupiah Ranks in the Sum of one thousand Rupus from whence I shall pay the Amount, of the Losses that may have been sustained by the Inhabitants of Uppara, and give the Company Credit for the Remainder,

*Major Mitchell
sent to review the
several Garrisons.*

Major Mitchell set out yesterday accompanied by Captain Stevens, to look at the Works at Kondapillet, Ellore, & Samatacotah. As soon as he returns he is to advise me with his Sentiments in Respect to these and the Works of this Place, also the Manner of employing the several Engineers appointed to the Circars. I shall transmit your Honor^{ty} a Copy of this Letter with my Opinion upon it.

*Inds and Account
of the Stores for Betsy.*

I herewith send you an Account of the Charges of transporting the Stores to Vizagapatam and Ganjam, that were brought on Shore here from the Snow Betsy. I am with much Respect,

Humble Sir & Sirs

Masulipatam
13th April 1771.

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
Alexander Wynch,

*The Freight of Snow
Betsy to be paid.*

Ordered that the Owners of the Snow Betsy be paid the Amount Freight, of that Vessel being Rupus 1000 in Pag^{as} at 350 p^{er} p^{er} deducting therefrom Rupus 108 - The Expence of sending the Stores to Vizagapatam & Ganjam.

Read

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Read the following Letter from Lieut.
Colonel Lang, Commanding at Trichinopoly.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esq.
President, &c Council of
Fort St. George.

Honble Sirs & Sirs

from L^t Col^l Lang

According to the Notice sent me in,
your favor of the 11th Instant, Sayd Mucktoom, Illichawa,
has applied to me for one Company of Sepoys. I therefore
dispatched a Company of the 6th Battalion yesterday
half to remain at Tottum, the Remainder at Aylone
both under the Command of, Lieutenant Baggett, to
whom I have given such Instructions as directed in
your Letter.

Some Days since it was reported
that the Morattoes were entering the Country: in
Consequence of which, I ordered Captain Perry to
march, with his Battalion, as far as Marriore Tottum,
to meet the General, but by later Accounts the said
Report is proved to have been without Foundation.

I beg Leave to observe to you Gen-
tlemen that four Ariars the Number allowed to this
Garrison, are far inadequate to the Business of such an
extent of Country: & I humbly apprehend that with a
greater Number, I could procure more certain & important
Information, than any hitherto received. I am,

Honble Sirs & Sirs

Trichinapoli
April 13th 1774.

Your very humble and
obedient Servant,

R. L. Lang

a Company of Sepoys
to Tottum and Aylone

for more than
what

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Six more Mircarraks
to be allowed at
Trichinopoly.

The Number of four Mircarraks were
thought sufficient for Trichinopoly in Time of Peace and
Tranquility when the Care of the Commandant extended no
further than the Fort & its Environs - But as there is
now a Prospect of Troubles, it may be necessary to
increase the Number for the Purpose of gaining Intelligence
- It is therefore agreed that six more be entertained.

Read the following Letter from Lieut

Colonel Bonjour
Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Lieut Coll.
Bonjour, with Copy of
Letter from the Nabob
to him & his Answer

In Consequence of your Resolution the
27th March 1769 I have the Honor to send you a Letter, with
the Copy of my Answer to the Nabob, addressed to him, by
this Tappal. I have the Honor to be with a profound Res-
pect,

Honble Sir & Sirs

Madura

the 5th of April 1771.

Your most humble and
most obedient Servant,
Abraham Bonjour

Report of the Committee of Accounts
read on which the following Orders are made.

To The Honble Josias Du Pré Esq^r
President & Governor &c Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Report of Committee
of Accounts with
Orders thereon.

We have examined the Books & Accounts
of this Presidency for the following Months viz^t
Export Warehouse^h January
Import D^o D^o
Military Storekeeper December & January Civil

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Civil Storekeeper January & February

Paymaster January

Military D^o December,

Sea Customs December & January

Land D^o D^o D^o

Garrison Storekeeper D^o D^o

Mints D^o & D^o

Treasurer February

Cash Receipts January

Commissary D^o

& those of the Subordinaries Viz^t

Ganjam January

Vizagapatam December,

Pandarmatanka Dec^r & January

Madulipatam Dec^r

Ingeram January

Cuddalore D^o

The following Observations on the Cuddalore Accounts We
beg leave to offer to the Consideration of your Honor &c.
Report

1st There are 4 Companies of 1st Order's Muzies.
Ordered that only two
Sepoys to which are charged Conicoptus be allowed to the
& Conicoptus to work Sepoy Sepoys at Cuddalore.

Rolls P^{er} 2

2 8^d for the Sepoys 5

As there are no more
than 2 Conicoptus allowed to
a Battalion, 3 Conicoptus
to 4 Companies We conceive
to be contrary to the Regula
tions.

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2^d If Serjants Major are also 2^d If then Serjants belong charged but it is not mentioned to the Sepoy Companies, whether they belong to the 1st only one of them is to be looked Companies of Sepoys or not. upon as Serjants Major. By the Regulations only 1st Serjant Major & 1st 2^d M^o 1st Month in Addition to Serjant are allowed to a 1st 2^d M^o 1st Month in Addition to his Pay. The others are only Battalion, all the Rest are to be allowed 1 Pagoda, per Month each, in Addition, those Serjants therefore if they belong to the to their Pay - agreeable to the Regulations. Sepoys they should be re- moved to the other Battalions & be replaced by Serjants; or be included in the Rolls but charged as supernumeraries.

3^d The Storekeeper has charged for 2^d 16th of Lead bought by M^o but intended for to the Pres- of the Warehouse & made into 19600 Market Balls dency, when they would have

Pagodas

56.00.00

Fire Wood

1.6.00

Oil

30.00.00

Picket Money for Euro

156.00.00

peans for six Days

57.192.00

It appears to us unusual for the Storekeeper, at a Subordi-

nary to make Muskets Balls

if he did it by Order of the

Board, it should have been

expressed

3^d The Balls should not have been furnished - The Military Storekeeper being called upon, to deliver in an Account of the Charge of making up the same Number of Balls

Here acquaints the Board that the Lascars of the Gar-

rison are always employed on this Service and therefore

no Picket Money is charged

in

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expressed so. The Price of the
Lead appears also high.

in his Accounts - that if
the Lascars were not the
Company's but hired for this
Service alone the Expence
attending it would be Page
was 1.33. that the Lead
is sold to him by the Im-
port Warehousekeeper at 18th
Penny being so Mention
the Europe Invoice. the Price
charged at Calcutta is 20th
Penny. But as it is received
at that Rate from the Import
Warehousekeeper the Company
must of Course have credit
for it. As to the Firwood
and Oil the Charge is nearly
the same as at this Place.

4th Under the Storekeeper

We observe are charged

1 Store Sergeant

1 Artillery Sergeant

1 Park Sergeant

2 Conicoplies

P^d 1

1

3

2

A. Approved - and Ordered
that a Copy of this Report,
and of the Orders thereon,
be transmitted to Calcutta.

But We cannot
help thinking that the
Store Sergeant would be suf-
ficient for the Store, The Use
of the Park Sergeant, We are
unacquainted with. One
Conicoply

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Conicopoly, We are of Op-
inion will be sufficient.

We are with Respect

Honble Sir & Mrs

Fort St. George
20th March 1774.

Your most obedient hum^{ble} Serv^{ts}
Fran. Bourdan Warren Hastings
John Mollony Samuel Bradley
C^o Dents John Smith
W^m Petrie Geo. Stratton

The following Letter from Sir John
Lindsay received the 19th Instant is now read.

Madras 18th April 1774.

Isias Du Pre Esq^r
President &c. Council
Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Sir John
Lindsay on the Subject
of an Alliance with the
Nabob & the Rajah of
Tanjore.

Notwithstanding the little Success of
my last Address to you, my Zeal for the public good and
that Duty which I think inseparable from the Charac-
ter with which, I have the Honor to be invested will not
suffer me to be silent when the British Influence in this
Country seems so evidently on the Decline. I mean to
write however in the greatest Friendship, and tho' we may
differ in Opinion, it is by no means any Part of my In-
tention, to give the smallest Offence. In the Discharge
of that very important Trust reposed in me, you must
allow, that I am obliged to give every possible Attention
to the Political Concerns of this Country: and tho' I can
not obtain from you that Confidence I could wish, yet,

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I should be happy to give you mine as it is my most earnest Desire to remedy as much as lies in my Power, every Inconvenience which you may think you labour under as things are at present Circumstanced. Suffer me then to be open, & to communicate my Thoughts to you freely. Should we think differently you will readily ascribe it, I hope to my being unacquainted with the secret Springs of Action. — And I flatter myself it will be a sufficient Apology to you for this Representation when I tell you that I think it a Duty I owe to my Sovereign, to the Publick & to myself.

To attempt a Historical Detail of the Transactions of this Presidency with the Nabob of Arcot, and the surrounding Powers since the definitive Treaty would be a kind of Presumption to you who are so well informed. To mention the Light in which every one of these appear to me & to give you my Opinion of them, all would be tedious and I think unnecessary at present. I shall however take the Liberty to mention a few which appear to me to be now immediately necessary to be attended to in the present Situation of Affairs which I hope you will forgive; especially as this will serve to give you some Idea of the Opinion, which may be formed by unprejudiced Minds of Transactions, the Secret Motives for which they are totally unacquainted with.

The Peace which this Presidency thought proper to make with their Ally especially when I consider the Place, where, the Time, when, and the Manner, how I cannot help thinking exceedingly Dishonorable; Nor from all that I know can I be convinced of its

R. L. Dumas

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Expediency: That it was impolitic to the last Degree is evident, for in itself it laid the Foundation of new Wars and gave the severest Blow which the English Reputation could experience in India. — Besides from his old Friendship and present Connections with the French, Sincerity to the English is not to be expected from Hyder Ally, however his present Distressed Situation may induce him to make Offers and Proposals which on a future Day he may neither have Inclination nor Ability to execute. And it does not appear to me at all unnatural to suppose that he will think it consistent with his Interest to join our Enemy should ever a National War happen in this Country.

I never have been able to form what appears to me a reasonable Conjecture why the Offers of the Mahrattas have been treated with so much Contempt & Neglect. — And that the Carnatick should be exposed to their Depredations, and the Company's Interest in it to ruin & Destruction, when advantageous Terms & very tempting Offers of Friendship have been repeatedly made. — I was willing to persuade myself that the Reason of such an apparent Disposition to support Hyder Ally without any Appearance of present or future Advantages to the Company, in the least to be compared to the Proposals of the Mahrattas could only be to restrain their Power and to attempt the Establishment of a Kind of Ballance in India. Had I been witness to vigorous Measures, had I seen the Appearance of Preparations in the least equivalent to so great an Undertaking I should in all Probability have conceived that you thought you had good Reason,

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Reason for such Conduct, But when I am not able to discover
scarce any Thing like Warlike Preparations, thought it is
now eight Months since you expressed great Apprehensions
of an approaching War with one of the most formidable
Powers in India. When I am told by your President that
Carriages for a Battling Train are wanting, and that
even two Months would scarce be sufficient to put such a
Body in Motion as might be necessary to overawe the Rajah
of Tanjour. — What can I think? — I acknowledge it
was my Opinion from the Beginning that to support
Hyder against the Mahrattas the utmost Exertion of the
whole Force of this Presidency would not have been suf-
ficient. — That in Spight of his utmost Efforts joined with
them the Carnatick would have become a Prey to this
powerful Enemy. That both the Nabob & the Company would
have been Sufferers: to what Extent is difficult to say:
and I cannot help knowing that there are too many
good Reasons at this Day to justify my Opinion. Though
at first I was anxious to suppose a Possibility of maintain-
ing the Peace of the Carnatick by assisting neither, yet I
could also foresee that good Policy would soon require a
Part to be taken. That joining neither, from the Disposi-
tion of the contending Powers was by no means the Way
either to obtain, or to preserve Advantages. That it was
more than probable the Mahrattas of themselves would in
a short Time oblige Hyder to come to their Terms, even should
their Power be insufficient to take his Country from him.
That then the Time might come when the Company's
Friendship being no longer wanted their Possessions,
Trade & Revenues in the Carnatick would become a Prey
to

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to that Power whose Friendship they had despised, and in
all Likelihood to the Additional Revenge of Hyder Ally
for a Breach of that Treaty which he was suffered to dic-
tate to this Presidency at the Gates of Madras.

I do not mean Gentlemen to give
you a positive Opinion of the Part you ought to take or in
the least to direct your Conduct. But you will be so
obliging to indulge me with Permission I will take
the Liberty of mentioning what occurs to me with Respect
to the present Situation of Affairs in this Part of India.

The Mahrattas are acknowledged
to be the most formidable Power in India, and are in a
Manner Neighbours to all the three Presidencies. It
would appear then that their Friendship was for every
Reason in the World preferable to a War. — They seem
anxious to establish a Friendship with the English,
they have made very considerable Offers to obtain it,
which the Nabob I understand has communicated to you
and which appear to me very advantageous, and I know
not whether still more considerable Concessions might
not be obtained if there was the least Appearance of an
Inclination to pay any Attention to their proffered
Friendship. — They have always shewn a friendly
Disposition to the Company and if there should be
any threatening Appearance to the contrary at this
Time — The Connexion of this Presidency with their
Enemy may in some Measure account for it.

Hyder Ally's Proposals I know not
whether indeed can I conceive what offer he can make
by any Means of so much Advantage to the Company
as

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as theirs. But his former Friendship and even his present Connections with the French, are not unknown—and with Respect to his Power, I acknowledge I cannot see that it ever could have been superior nor can I conceive at present that it is by any Means equal to a vigorous Protection of the Force of this Presidency and the Carnatick. As there does not appear to me any Advantages from his Friendship, nor much Danger from the contrary I cannot see any Reason for supporting such a dangerous Connection. As the Offers of the Maharattas appear to me advantageous and as a Refusal of their Friendship, will be next to a Declaration of War, which will be destructive to the Carnatick and may be dangerous to the Company's Interests in this Country ———— What is the Choice? ———— Should it be between Peace & War, it would be easy; but should an inevitable War be the Consequence even of assisting neither, which do you think would be the most eligible Friend and which the most dangerous Enemy? — I beg Leave Gentlemen to put you in Mind that you are at present Judges in a very great Cause. — And that there is scarce a Possibility of any temporary Advantage whatsoever, being an equivalent to that permanent Influence which it is the Interest of your Employers, which it is the Interest of the Nation to maintain in this Country. I will not take upon me to advise you to assist the Maharattas; but, I think I can venture to say their Friendship ought not to be despised: and that a War with such a formidable Power ought from every Principle of sound Policy to be avoided. If you do not think yourselves in a Condition to assist with the
Company's

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Company's Forces or if you have any other Reasons for refusing them. I should think some Expedient might be fallen upon, to satisfy them, and to clear yourselves, by suffering the Nabob to follow such Measures as he may think proper for the Peace & Tranquility of his Country; and that those Troops under your Orders which he pays may be put under his Direction for that Purpose. As I am fully persuaded it is for the Advantage of the Company, let me intreat of you in Friendship, to consider the Nabob's Interests & the Company's as connected. — and when I reflect upon the long Friendship subsisting between the Nabob & the Company, the mutual Obligations to one another, and that their Interests are inseparable and the same. When I know & consider that he has given large Laghires & considerable Revenue to maintain Troops to defend the Carnatick where the Company hold such Possessions every Reason in the World appears to require that Defence & Assistance of you their Representatives. — But can you really think that it is in your Power to maintain Peace in the Carnatick and your Influence in India, by assisting neither? if so it will make me exceedingly happy; and if the Consequences prove it, it will be much to your Honor indeed. However should the Situation of Affairs point out the Necessity of taking a Part, and should an unequal destructive War be the Consequence of not embracing decisive Measures in Time, I should be apprehensive you will find some Difficulty of justifying such Conduct either to your Employers or to your Country.

With Respect to your internal Management,

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Management (if I may be allowed the Expression) I should have thought it political to have been at some pains in convincing the Nabob how much the Company had his Prosperity at heart. And instead of giving him cause to be apprehensive for his Safety & that of his Country — instead of giving Encouragement by Inactivity to his rebellious Subjects to throw off his Authority and even to attack his Territories — Had there been no Treaty in the Case I should have thought it sound Policy to have encouraged, supported, protected & assisted him. But when a positive Treaty is made under your Auspices & guaranteed by the Governor & Council of Fort St George: He appears to me to have an evident claim on your Justice, from that good Faith which every one has been accustomed to expect from the English.

And in the present Case when I consider that ten Lacks of Pagodas are to be paid to the Nabob's Creditors within this Year, provided his Country remains in Tranquillity; it appears to me not only a great National Object to do every thing in our Power to enable the Nabob to fulfill his Promise: but it is even a Duty which we all owe to the Widows and Orphans whose distressed Circumstances ought to awaken every generous Sentiment within Us. How am I to account then Gentlemen for your extraordinary Inactivity in suffering a Rebellious Subject to overrun one Part of his Country, and in calmly looking on while the Mahahrattas are ready to enter another without using the least Endeavour to prevent a Rupture with them, which may be attended with the worst Consequences both

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to the Interests of your private Friends and publick Employers?

I am the more particularly called upon to address you at present because I understand you have acquainted the Nation that as His Majesty had sent out such extraordinary Powers to India, you can do nothing. — I shall therefore take the Liberty to tell you Gentlemen, That the Powers deputed to me from His Majesty were intended to serve the Interests of the Nation & of your Employers and it is natural to think that the Sanction of your Sovereign's Name by a special Power commissioned for that Purpose might be of Advantage in regaining a Consequence and a Reputation which it was the Opinion at Home the Company's Servants had lost in India. — But if ever there was any Opportunity of answering these Intentions your Want of confidential Communication has almost if not altogether prevented it. However as you have absolutely refused to co-operate with me as His Majesty's Minister in any one Thing for the Public Good, I cannot suffer you to avail yourselves of that Subterfuge & by that Means to charge me with the Consequences. That the Powers I had from His Majesty prevented you from doing your Duty. — I therefore beg Leave to say, as I have on every Occasion labored to establish Union and Harmony in all our Transactions — As it has been my constant Wish to have those political Points in which we differed in Opinion explained to me — And as I never have in the smallest Degree used any one Endeavour to counteract your Operations to serve the Publick. — To now I declare that
the

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The Plenipotentiary Powers Deputed to me from the Crown shall be wholly directed for the Publick Good & to serve the Interests of the Company if you will but give me the smallest Hint how this can be done to the best Advantage. And as I value not either Personal Consideration or Personal Consequence I shall willingly resign to you the Honor the Merit and the Reputation: But permit me to entreat of you not to allow the Influence of your Constituents materially to suffer either by an Attachment to a Party which may be judged so very detrimental to their real Interests, or by persisting in a dangerous Inactivity till all Opportunity of reestablishing the Company's best Reputation & declining Interest be for ever gone.

I should be happy to do good with the Powers with which His Majesty has thought proper to invest me: but should that be prevented I never can consent to suffer any supposed Restraint from His Majesty's Authority to be made Use of as a Plea to justify Inactivity or any other Conduct which may not be approved. Therefore tho' you will not accept of the Assistance which I have offered you in His Name it shall never be said that His Minister opposed any one Measure you ever took to support the real Interests of your Employers, the Character of the Company or the Reputation of the Nation, while I have the honor to be invested with that Character in India.

Under the Sanction of the Character of His Majesty's Minister I have taken this Liberty. I have also recommended a generous Support of the

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Prince of this Country whom you had taken under your
Protection, which I know to be perfectly consistent with
the Views of His Majesty and even the Directions of your
Masters. — I have recommended Fidelity to the Treaty
between him & the Rajah of Tanjore, you yourselves
made & guaranteed and I have endeavoured to point
out what appeared to me very strong Reasons for
doing so, besides that good Faith for which the English
were once so famous in India.

The Peace & Tranquility of this
Country Gentlemen are in many Respects in your Power.
I would have assisted and am still ready to do so
to the utmost Extent of my Commission and to the best of
my Abilities. — But if I should be so circumstanced
as not to be able to serve the Company according to His Majesty's
most gracious Intentions no Consideration whatever shall
induce me to sacrifice the Public Interest. Therefore
whatever you do for yourselves I am now to take the
Liberty to tell you that no Portence shall remain to
answer any Purpose whatsoever of saying that I have
either opposed or prevented you: Or should any Misfortune
happen from the very extraordinary Political Arrange-
ments in this Country you will forgive me for saying
that hitherto the Cause must be sought for some where
else & not either in the Application, or Misapplication, of
the Powers which our Sovereign has thought proper to
send to India. I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen
Your most obedient & most humble Servant
John Lindsay

The

marks & Observations
June.

2

Genl. Lett. A. June 1765
 Paris 11.
 Genl. Lett. B. 26. Apr. 1765
 Paris 10.
 Genl. Lett. C. 20. Dec. 1765
 Paris 5-6.
 Genl. Lett. D. 12. May 1767
 Paris 5.
 Genl. Lett. E. 25. Mar. 1768
 Paris 10, 22. 20.
 Genl. Lett. F. 5. Apr. 1768
 Paris 2.
 Genl. Lett. G. 13. May 1768
 Paris 10, 11, 12.
 Genl. Lett. H. 17. Mar. 1769
 Paris 16, 15.
 The last Lesson 17. Mar. 1769
 Paris 2, 3.
 Genl. Lett. I. 30. June 1769
 Paris 4.

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Powers. These Sentiments of the Court of Directors it is true are not expressed in such Terms as naturally convey the Idea of absolute & Determinate Orders. nevertheless We stand in so unhappy a Predicament that we have no Safety but in considering them as such for the whole Tenor & Spirit of the Dispatches of last Season (as we have noticed in other Instances) are Proofs that Sentiments so expressed are quoted as absolute Orders. — At the same Time our Obedience obliges Us to acknowledge that the Sentiments of the Court of Directors on this Subject are perfectly conformable to our own. The Orders of the 27th June last received for Dolphin are very positive & express. They are as follows — “We have only here to enjoin you to avoid as far as in you lies becoming Parties in any Disputes between the Powers of India, and to pay the most strict Obedience to our Orders for confining your Views to our present Possessions the Peace & Security of which are the utmost Scope of our Wishes, as they will necessarily tend to advance the Commercial & vital Interests of the Company.”

Thus, if there were no other would be very sufficient Motives to induce Us to be very cautious of interfering into Alliances or Engagements with the Country Powers, in general — But with regard to the Mahrattas the Honble Court have very clearly in many Parts of their Commands expressed their Apprehensions of the Dangers of an Alliance with them or of adopting any Measures which may tend to increase their Power — We have in different Parts of our Proceedings referred to their Commands on this Head. But as the Matter comes now before Us recommended so earnestly by the Nabob & Sir John Lindsay We think it necessary

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necessary here to write at length the Sentiments of the
Court of Directors thereon. They are as follow,

Separate General Letter 25th March 1768.

Par. 15th The Morattas instead of being reduced are
like to be aggrandised, by their Conquests of the Mysore Domi-
nions which brings them so much nearer to the Carnatic
the Soubah's Weakness & Indigence seem beyond all Relief
and Hyder Ally is left formidable to the Soubah, and the
Morattas is more likely to be an Enemy to Us, and to
embrace every Opportunity of disturbing the Carnatick

General Letter 13th May 1768.

Par. 7. It is with the utmost Concern We find
that the Victory you have gained tends to involve Us still
farther in this Chaos of Treaties & Engagements, and
that you should still think your Enemy so formidable as
to call in Foreign Assistance tho' you have a Moral Certainty
that the Attack of the Soubah's Dominions from Bengal
must oblige him to a precipitate March to his Capital &
tho' the Mysore Dominions, and Hyder Ally's Possessions
on the Malabar Side all lay exposed to your Attacks - That
you should have recourse to the Morattas for that Assistance
is still more alarming, and from the Spirit of your Negoti-
ations with Maudarons and your wild Proposal to Bengal
of putting up one of Shaw Allams Sons. We fear all the
Barriers to the Moratta Power will be broken down, and
that they will add the Decan & Mysore Dominions to
their Extensive Empire and hasten that Event you designed
to avert, We mean their Conquest of the Whole.

Par. 8. We should have hoped that the Expe-
rience of what has passed in Bengal would have suggested the
proper,

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proper Conduct to you. We mean when our Servants after the Battle of Buxar projected the Extirpation of Sujah Dowla from his Dominions and the giving them up to the King. Lord Clive soon discerned the King would have been unable to maintain them and that it would have broken down the Strongest Barrier against the Morattas & the northern Powers & therefore wisely restored Sujah Dowla to his Dominions. Such too should be your Conduct with Respect to the Nizam and Hyder Ally, neither of whom it is our Interest should be totally crushed.

Separate General Letter 17th March 1764
Par 3.

In our Letter of the 25 March last We gave you our Sentiments at large with Respect to the Negotiations with the Subah of the Decan and the Consequences apprehended from the Treaty You had entered into with him and by our beforementioned Letter under Date the 13th May We expressed the Dangers we apprehended from your calling in the Morattas to your Assistance.

Par: 1st

Your Proceedings of the 28th April still leave Us Reason to apprehend you may enter into Engagements with the Morattas for a Body of Horse which We think will have very fatal Consequences by Harassing and laying Waste your own Country as well as the Enemy's and we apprehend notwithstanding the vast Sum of Money they will cost they will be of very little Use, it not being probable they will expose themselves much for our Service, & when you have Occasion to disengage yourselves from them Disagreements may arise of dangerous Consequences.

Letter to Select Committee 17th March 1764
Par: 1st

Judge then our Anxiety at seeing a System

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System adopted so repugnant to our Views as that of Supporting Mahomed Ally in the Mysore Country. We repeat. We shall not think ourselves secure while We have a Soldier or Sepoy in that Country nor till We see it given to some Power who may preserve it as a Barrier against the Marathas and who may be an unfat Ally should we ever have Occasion to call on the Assistance of a Country Power.

General Letter. 30th June 1769

Par 5th We must say that upon Principles of Policy We wish for a Peace with Hyder Naigue whenever it can be obtained upon the most moderate Terms for our Policy is to avoid every thing that tends to the Increase of the Maratta Power which is evidently the Misfortune of this War for you are reduced to the Necessity of being yourselves the Proposer of new Provinces to be added to the Dominion of the Marathas already possessors of half the Mogul Empire.

Par 6 Whether the Marathas have accepted or not of your Offer, we claim it is they will make the most use they can of the embroils of others: it is by this Conduct they have arrived to their present Degree of Power and our best Policy is to check their Growth by every Opportunity, or at least to avoid lending our own Force to their Aggrandisement which we certainly do as often as We engage in Wars with the few remaining Chiefs of India who are yet capable of coping with them.

7th

Nizam Ally & Hyder Naigue are two of those Chiefs and it is our true Interest to pursue a good Understanding with them.

Separate General Letter 23^d March 1778

Par 12th

The Marathas & Hyder you say were

at

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at War and it undoubtedly was, our Interests on many Accounts, to see the Power of the Mahrattas if not of both the contending Parties weakened but by no means to interfere in the Dispute, Every Mahratta that fell in the Contest might almost be considered as one of our Enemies slain. But you have diverted Hyder. &c

The Dangers of an Alliance with the Mahrattas, or of any Measures which may tend to increase their Power are fully and clearly expressed in the foregoing Extracts: and the late Conduct of the Mahrattas in Bengal and in the Balaghaut not only justifies but adds great Weight to the Apprehensions expressed by the Honble Court on this Head: Since it is evident that their Operations are not now merely for the Purpose of collecting their Chout but that their Views therein are to conquer the whole Peninsula — Of this the Nabob must be sensible and that were we only to make an Appearance of joining the Mahrattas against Hyder Ally the only Power in these Parts capable of making any Opposition against them the Reduction of ^{the} Mysore Country to the Maratta Yoke would be accelerated if not the immediate Consequence of such a Measure — Notwithstanding which the Nabob can persevere in pressing us thereto: & Sir John Lindsay takes upon him under the Sanction of His Majesty's Name to second the Nabob's Solicitations altho' he must be sensible we could not acquiesce therein without a most manifest Breach of our Engagements with Hyder Ally.

Indeed we are clearly of Opinion that if the Company were to take a Part with either and the Power

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Power & Resources of the Carnatick would be united or brought to co-operate heartily with the Company the supporting of Hyder Ally as a Barrier against the Mahorathas would be far more eligible than to throw the whole Power into the Hands of the Mahorathas by uniting with them to reduce Hyder Ally and add the Mysore Dominions to theirs: but we have not had and have not an Idea of attempting it in Opposition to or even independantly of the Power & Resources of the Carnatick.

As to the Alternative proposed by Sir John Lindsay and which the Nabob has also recommended Viz^t That those Troops under our Orders & which the Nabob pays may be put under his Direction It is only necessary for us to refer to the Company's Orders relative to the Sepoys in their Service paid by the Nabob which must be the Troops meant by Sir John Lindsay which Orders we now think it necessary to write at length as well as such Parts of the Commands of the Court of Directors as relate to the Expediency of the Nabob's depending on the Company for the Protection of the Carnatick.

Extracts of a Letter from the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors dated 19th February 1766.

Par: 32

The Nabob's Request which you communicate to us in the 2^d Paragraph of your Letter of the 27th March has engaged our most serious Attention. — He is desirous you say that about 10,000 Sepoys may be continued in Our Service, the Charges of which Corps the Nabob will undertake to defray. The Subject is of great

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great Importance, for although the Advantages immediately resulting are obvious nevertheless We are apprehensive that Consequences dangerous though remote may ensue, if wise Precautions be not taken to avert them. However as upon the whole We trust that Prudence & Circumspection may guard against them We have resolved to comply with the Nabob's Desire and do accordingly allow you to retain that Number in our Service. And that you may clearly understand our Reasoning on this Subject, We shall point out to you the Advantages We expect the Company will receive from this Measure, and on the other Hand the Consequences as We apprehend, to obviate which, We shall lay down some Rules for your observance.

33

The Benefits We expect to receive are that the Company will be disburthened of the Expence of maintaining a Body of 2000 Sepoys which by our Regulation of the 30 Dec^r 1763 were to be kept up in our Pay in your Establishment for we understand that the 10000 Sepoys to be maintained at the Nabob's Charge are not to be exclusive of the aforementioned Establishment but are deemed sufficient for all Purposes, and if this Corps be properly trained and attached to us so as that We may have at all Times a Dependence on them We hope from thence to be so much the more powerful on the Coast in case of a War with France, and at all times to keep the Nabob more firmly in our Interest by thus having under our own Orders & Controul almost the whole Military Force by which the Province is to be protected & kept in Obedience; an Advantage which cannot fail

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fail to render the Company so much the more respectable
in the Eyes of the Neighbouring Powers.

3A The Dangers We apprehend Spring
from this Consideration that these Troops being Natives of India,
it may well be doubted whether much Dependence can
be placed on their Affections when opposed to Country Powers
for if they feel (as it is reasonable to suppose they do) the
same natural Bias towards their Countrymen which is so
prevalent in all Men We fear they may incline to
desert our Cause, should any Difference arise hereafter
between Us & the Nabob an Event which although We see
not at Present any Cause to suspect should not however
be deemed chimerical since our Competitors are so nearly
interested in such a Division and so capable of Arts to
effect what Interest dictates. Should that Event We say
take Place, a defection in this Corps thus armed and dis-
ciplined might be productive of such a Crisis of more
mischievous Consequences than all the Benefits We may
ever receive from them can compensate. But as this Super-
iority over Sepoys in the Country Service consists only in
their Discipline which (wanting European Officers) they
soon lose, under the Country Government, as We are
assured. These Apprehensions strong as they are do never-
theless yield to our former hope and Expectation that such
general Regulations may be established and such tempo-
rary Expedients be adopted as may obviate those Dangers
and secure to the Company real & permanent Advantages.
— You on the Spot may probably be able to form a Plan
more conducive to these salutary Purposes than any which
can suggest itself to Us here, nevertheless these Articles

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sum to Us essential.

Article 1. 2^d & 3. relate to the Establishment as to Number & the Appointment of Officers.

Article the Fourth.

That the utmost Care be taken as well at the Time of enlisting as at all Times afterwards to inculcate the Opinion that they are wholly & solely dependant on the Company, subject to their Order & Controul, and to no other Power whatsoever and as much as possible it should be conveyed that the Nabob is under any Agreement to reimburse the Company for their Pay.

Fifth.

That they be clothed in an Uniform remarkable distinguished from such Sepoys as the Nabob may himself entertain for the Guard of his Person or for any other Purpose.

Sixth.

That a Paymaster of Sepoys be appointed from amongst our Covenanted Servants at the Presidency. That he have an Office for transacting the Business of that Department, and that such of the Sepoys as shall be from Time to Time at the Presidency be monthly and regularly paid at the publick Office not by issuing the Pay of each Company to the Subadar but that each Man be paid by the Paymaster himself, and that such Sepoys as are in the Out Garrisons be in like Manner paid, every Man separately by the Paymaster of the Garrison who (as has been the Custom for some Time) must continue to be appointed from amongst our covenanted Servants.

Seventh.

That the British Colours / such as are carried by our European Battalions / be also borne at the Head of the Sepoy Battalions without any Distinction and that such distinguishing Colours as the Companies of the several Battalions

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Battalions may bear to also very remarkably distinguished from the Colors born by the Nabol's new Sepoys

Eighth. That as these Sepoys must be divided and dispersed in different Parts of the Country, great Care must be taken that the same Body do not remain too long in one Place but that at certain convenient Times there move Garrison to relieve for in another that so all in their Turn may do Duty in our own Forts & Settlements.

Ninth. That in the Nabol's principal Forts the Garrisons do consist of a Number of Europeans and Sepoys so proportioned and with such Precautions as may best prevent the ill Consequences that might otherwise ensue in Case of a Revolt in the latter.

Tenth. regarding Articles of War.

Eleventh. The Money for Payment of these Troops for cloathing them and all other incidental Charges must be issued from our Cash in like Manner as is practised in Respect to our European Troops and the Amount thereof monthly or annually at the close of your Books must be transferred to the Debit of the Nabol's Account, by whom you are to be reimbursed in such Manner, as shall be settled and agreed on.

Par: 35th These are the principal Articles which occur to us, if you can add or substitute any others more conducive to the Ends We have in View, you are at Liberty to do so giving us your Reasons. We expect that you will not treat this Subject lightly, but give us your Opinion very particularly concerning the Doubts we have expressed.

Extracts