921 Fort St. George 28th. Oct. 1771

Letter from General Smith.

Hon^ble Sir

We have been very much disappointed in our Expectations of opening the four Gun Battery in the Covert Way on the Tanjore Grand Walls at 12 o'Clock at Night. It could not be done till 11 this forenoon as the Mine was not secured from the Shock of the firing till that time on account of a Spring which interrupted the miners & by that means another Day has been lost, however a brisk fire has been kept up from the ten & four Gun Batteries (with as much Success for the time as could be expected) & will be continued till the Breach is practicable. Captain Horne had the Misfortune to be wounded this Afternoon with a Cannon Shot of small Size which grazed his Head, but I hope he will soon be well again.

The four Gun Battery not opened till the 25th at 11 o'clock

The ten Gun Battery continued to be played

I have the honor to be
Hon^ble Sir
with the greatest Respect
& Esteem
your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Camp before Tanjour
25th. October 1771.

Mr. Petrie presents his most respectful Compliments to you & desires I may acquaint you that the Money is far advanced on the way to Camp & that all is well on that account; he had no Cypher or would have had the honor to address you himself. I am with respect Hon^ble Sir, your obedient Servant Thomas Parkison

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Parkison received at the same time

Hon^ble Sir

The morning after tomorrow I think the fate of Tanjour will be determined. The Soldiers are fronting to revenge the loss of their Mess Mates. The Officers are

Extract of a letter from Mr. Parkison, which the next Day will determine the fate of the Place the Troops eager for the Assault

not

Fort St. George 29th Octo. 1771

not less warm to be on this Service, & I have not the least Apprehension of a Repulse notwithstanding all the Opposition of their Works within the Branch. I have the Honor to be.

Honble Sir

Your obedt humble Servant

Thomas Parkison.

Friday 1st Novem.

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President

Warren Hastings. Samuel Ardley

George Stratton

Henry Brooke

John Whitehill George Mackay

Mssrs Smith & Brickenden indisposed

The Board having assembled pursuant to the Desire of the Select Committee, the following Letter from General Smith is read

No 1

To the Honble Josias Du Pre Esqr.

President & Governor of

Fort St. George

Honble Sir

Letter from General Smith —

I had the honor to address you the 26th a Duplicate of which is as follows.

I have nothing material to add to my last. The Guns from the ten & four Gun Batteries are kept playing Nights & Day, but the latter has not made the Impression on the Sauve Braye Wall that was expect-

ed

923 Fort St. George 1st. Novr. 1771

ed, however We must persist till a practicable Breach is made.
The Garison keps up a very hot fire
& notwithstanding every Precaution we lose both Europeans
& Sipoys every Day, particularly Artillery Men.
The Rajah seems very Desirous to
accommodate Matters with the Nabob but nothing is
yet concluded.

Camp before Tanjour
26th Octr. 1771.

I am &c.
(Duplicate)
J. S.

Hon.

Hon.ble Sir

Letter from General Smith - advising of a Peace being concluded & of his having ceased Hostilities in Consequence of the Desire of the Nabob's Son.

On the other Side is a Duplicate of my last
to which you will be pleased to refer
I have now the honor to acquaint you
that this forenoon I received a Letter from the Nabob, Omdut
Ul Omrah Bahauder, informing me he had signed Arti-
cles of Peace, in Consequence of the Rajah's accepting the
terms offered him - & therefore desired I would cease hos-
tilities, which was complied with agreable to the Instruction
I had the honor to receive from the Board, at the Commence-
ment of this Campaign. +
Nadgiff Khan & Seyd Muckdoom
Ally Cavon are returned from the Fort & tomorrow the
Treaty is to be ratified I understand. in due form, the Parti-
culars whereof I shall have the honor to communicate
in my next as far as comes to my knowledge. I have the
honor to be with Respect & Esteem
Hon.ble Sir
your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Camp near Tanjour
27th October 1771.

The

924 Fort St. George 1st Novem: 1771

Answer thereto approved.

The Select Committee lay before the Board their Minutes of this Day on the foregoing Letter together with the Draft of an answer prepared in Consequence, which is approved & ordered to be wrote, sign'd & sent away immediately

Wm. Du Bré

Warren Hastings.

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooke

John Whitehill

Geo: Mackay

925 Fort St. George 1st. Novr. 1771.

The following Letter to General Smith agreed on by the Committee & approved by the Board this Day is now sent away

To Brigadier General Joseph Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on the Coast

Sir

Letter to General Smith desiring Information of all Circumstances respecting the Peace.

The President has communicated to Us your Letter to him of the 27th. October wherein you inform him that Nabob Umdut-ul-Omrah having Signified to you that he had signed Articles of Peace with the Rajah of Tanjour & Desired that in Consequence thereof hostilities might cease you had complied therewith agreable to the Instructions you received from the Board at the Commencement of the Campaign.

That Such was the tenor of our Instructions is most certain. We were not authorised to give any other as the Nabob was Principal in the War & the Company only auxiliary. Yet as the Eyes of the Powers around are fixed on the Company as the effective Strength & Support of the Carnatick the honor of the British Arms is deeply interested in this Event. All the late Letters from the Army have given Us Cause to think that the Siege advanced successfully and the last Letters of the 26th. Speak of the Breach as being almost practicable & of the Army both Officers & Men as wishing for the hour that Should lead them to the Assault not doubting of Victory. At this crisis a Peace you inform us has been definitively concluded. We must suppose the Reasons were Strong & clear But however cogent they may be We cannot but lament that the British Arms are thereby deprived of that Eclat which they

Fort St. George 1st. Novr. 1771

they were on the Point of acquiring.

We beg you to receive this as it is meant, — not even to hint at Disapprobation of any thing that has happened. We hold & shall hold our Judgment suspended & free from Bias untill We shall be minutely informed of all Circumstances & it is to desire of you Such Information that We wrote this. We are

Sir

your most obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
1st. Novr. 1771.

J. DuPré

J. Council

At a Consultation, Present

Josias DuPré Esqr. Governor Presidint.
Warren Hastings.
John Smith.
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill,
Samuel Ardley
George Straton
Richard Brickenden
George Mackay

Monday
4th. Novemr.

The following Letter from General Smith received this Day is now read.

To the Honble Josias DuPré Esqr.
President & Governor & ca. Council of
Fort St. George

Hble Sir & Sirs

I had the honor to communicate to your Honor &ca. the Operations of the Army previous to our Success in the Reduction of the Fort of Vellum; & in part our Transactions since that Time.

Letter from General Smith — gives an Account of his Operations from the Arrival of the Troops before Tanjour to the Conclusion of the Peace.

On

927 Fort St. George A.th Nov.r 1771.

On the 23.d the Army marched and encamped before Tanjour, distance about two Miles & a half. A Party was advanced the same Day to a Choultry about eight hundred yards from the Fort & a Company of Sipoys to a Village in their Front. the Engineers were employed reconnoitring the Ground & in Search of the most favorable Spot for their Attack.

On the 24.th at Night I received Intelligence that the Enemy's Cavalry had moved to our rear in order to intercept our Convoys coming from Trichinopoly. Major Brathwaite with the European & Sipoy Grenadiers was Detached in order to give them an Alert, but as they are always prepared to move on the first Alarm, they got off with the Loss of a few Men & Horses. However, it had the good Consequence of making them cautious not to encamp at Night within our Reach on the Plain. The Major halted till the Escort with the heavy Guns & Stores ordered from Vellum joined him & marched into Camp next Morning.

On the 25.th the Engineers having agreed that the South West Angle of the Fort was the most likely Place to be attacked with Success, I moved the Army as near that Quarter as Circumstances would admit of in order to Support their Operations. On the 29.th the Redoubt Battery intended for ten Guns but afterwards called the Six Gun Battery at first Supposed to be five hundred yards Distance but proved to be upwards of Seven hundred was begun in order from thence to destroy the Defences.

The Army by this Time began to be so much Distressed for Provisions, having but little Rice & not a Days Beef, Mutton or Salt, I was under a Necessity

necessity of ordering Captain Povery at Tritchinopoly to drive any Cattle he could meet with & send them to Camp.
Captain Mathews was also detached to scour the Country with his Cavalry for the Enemy's Bullocks & Sheep (if any could be found) to supply the Men.

On the first of October about nine o'clock in the Morning the Cannon from the Fort began to play on our besieging Party with uncommon Briskness & about ten the Enemy's Collumes sallied & assembled in great Number under Cover of a Water Course & some high ground in our front. They were soon reinforced by a very large body of Arabs & Sepoys & being increased to upwards of five thousand foot, beside Horse they advanced towards our Party, which consisted of three Companies of the Seventh Battalion of Sepoys in the Redoubt Battery (not then finished) and eight Companies of the 2d Battalion, with a hundred Europeans posted near & in a Water Course under the Command of Major Vaughan — & twenty more with an Officer were detached to a Tank & Choultry about three hundred Yards to the Front of his right, the Enemy advanced on his Right & appeared as if they intended moving round the Flank of the eight Companies of Sepoys to prevent which, the Major detached a Party of his Europeans and a three Pounder but on perceiving their Cavalry galloping from the West face of the Fort towards his Rear, he recalled the Party & drew out his small Body of Europeans on the Plain facing the Cavalry. The Sepoys would not quit the Water Course tho their Captain & Commandant used every Means in their Power to get them to join the Europeans.

It unfortunately happened that the

twenty

Fort St. George 4th Novr. 1771

twenty Europeans detached to the Tank & Choultry were alarmed on Seeing so large a Body of Horse & endeavored to join the Major but before that could be done the Horse were at their heels & cut Some of them to Pieces tho' their Retreat was favored as much as possible. Flushed with Succes, this Body charged the Major also who by his personal Steadiness so encouraged his Party that the Enemy could make no Impression on him & after keeping up a Smart Fire of Grape from his three Pounders they retired. A Jamidar of the Enemy's fell at the Muzzle of one of our Guns & several of their best Men within a few yards.

The Arabs & Sepoys were just so far advanced as to be able to flank the eight Companies in the Water Course when Captain Candler with the first Battalion of Grenadier Sepoys whom I had ordered from Camp to reinforce Major Vaughan made his Appearance & soon repulsed them. A Company of European Grenadiers with two 6 Pounders arriving also from Camp, the Major ordered them to join him & observing the Enemy's Cavalry had formed again & not Satisfied with their first repulse were advancing as if determined to try the Event of a Second Charge he ordered the Grenadier Sepoys then on his right watching the Motions of the Infantry, to be drawn up on the Plain on his left, & as the Enemy came on, cannonaded them which they withstood but a short time, when they thought proper to retire. Here this grand Effort of the Rajah's (which lasted upwards of two hours) ended, without being able to destroy our Works or make any Impression on the Party who defended them tho' he had by Signals from the Fort Walls, directed the

Movements

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Movements of his Troops himself He lost that Day seven principal Zamindars, about a hundred Men killed & two hundred wounded of his Cavalry besides a Commandant of Infantry many Arabs, Sipoys & Colleries.

On the Second to my great Satisfaction Captain Mathews arrived in Camp with a Supply of Bullocks & Sheep for the Troops. Our Redoubt Battery was opened this Day & the next a three Gun Battery begun which was opened the 4th. both to destroy the Defences. On the 5th & 6th our approaches were carried on from the three Gun Battery to a great Water Course in our front. The next Day Captain Mathews marched again in Search of Provisions and Some of the Village People who has only been his advanced Party consisting of a Single Troop carried Intelligence to the Rajah on which he immediately Detached three hundred Horse with Oxen to bring them in — they advanced too near to get off without a Skirmish in which many of them were killed — thirty Men & eighty three Horses taken the remainder returnes to the fort and Captain Mathews to Camp. The Horses were Sold by Outcry & the Prisoners sent to Vellum at the Nabobs Desire.

On the 11th a ten Gun breaching Battery was opened about three hundred Yards from the Wall & Captain Mathews marched a third time with his Cavalry a Battalion of Sipoys & six light Guns in Search of Provisions, he was directed to proceed to the Eastward in hopes to intercept the Enemy's Convoys or make Discoveries of Paddy to Supply the Troops, but We failed in this Attempt & as there was no Prospect of any Supply from Trichinopoly in time I was exceedingly alarmed, & had

&c

Fort St. George 4th Novr. 1771

it not bin that Tondiman's People brought two little Convoys of about five hundred Bullock Loads of Rice to Camp (at this critical time) which they Did not do before or since. I cannot say what the Consequence might have bin, we could not have held out to the 15th. when a Convoy of about two thousand Bullockloads of Rice reached us from Trichinopoly, which with Management would supply the Troops for ten Days.

By the 16th. the Enemy's Guns on the Face attacked were most of them Silenced - their Defences Destroyed & a Sap begun. On the 18th. We made a Lodgement on the Crest of the Glacis - finished the Cavalier of the Trenches - the Parallel to the right & left of the Covert Way - secured the Rear of the Cavalier to the left for a Thirteen Inch Mortar for Stones & the same Day begun the Mine to throw the Counterscarp into the Ditch - the next Day the Sap was finished and the Sap Battery four four Guns begun. The ten Gun Battery had bin kept playing for some time past on the Wall & a Breach was in great forwardness.

On the 23d. Captain Mathews returned to Camp without any Provisions.

It had long bin my Wish to beat up the Quarters of a Body of Horse incamped on the Glacis under Cover of the Guns on the North Face of the Fort, but our Troops with Detachments, Escorts, Working Parties & other Duties were so much harrassed & fatigued, I could not Spare a Force sufficient for the Undertaking till Captain Mathews' Detachment returned & as Captain Kelly had desired to be employed on that Service & his Battalion being the first for Duty, I Directed him to march on the

25th.

Fort St. George 4th. Novr. 1771.

25th. in the night & make a Sweep round the West face & endeavor to get into their Camp by Surprize, at the same time I marched Captain Alexander's Battalion to the east Face of the Fort there to be in readiness to attack that Flank as soon as I perceived Captain Kelly has entered their Camp. I waited till near Day light in the Morning, & not hearing any Fire from that Quarter, I returned to Camp with the Battalion. Captain Mathews who had moved into the Plain with his Cavalry to cover Capt. Kelly's Retreat, or take any Advantage of the Enemy that might offer, was ordered to return to Camp. About ten Captain Kelly came in & reported that the Enemy's Out Guards were so vigilant, & such a Number of Colleries on the West Face, it was impossible for him to surprize the main Body. 25th. - This Day the Sap Battery of four Guns was opened on the Fausse Braye Wall & both it and the ten Gun Battery kept playing Night & Day.

On the 27th. the Engineers reported that the Breach would be practicable by next Morning both in the Fort & Fausse Braye Walls, & it was resolved to spring the Mine to open a Passage into the Ditch - but before Noon I received a Letter from Omdut-Ul-Omrah Bahauder (a Copy of which I have the honor to inclose) informing me he had signed Articles of Peace in Consequence of the Rajah's having accepted the Terms offered him, and desiring me at the same time to cease Hostilities which I complied with agreable to the Instructions you were pleased to honor me with of the 29th of August.

I have mentioned but one Sally of the Enemy's as being the principal, notwithstanding they were very frequent & always repulsed, but not without some

Loss

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Lost. The besieged kept up an incessant Fire from the Fort ever since We came before it till the Place was made both from Musquetry & Artillery, particularly the eighteen & twenty four Pounders taken from General Lally & it is my astonishment how their Magazines held out.

I have the honor to inclose you a general Court Martial held on Captain De Morgan. The Sentence I by no means could approve, as it was very evident to the whole Army that Captain Oates had no Sooner taken Charge of the Battery with the Same Men to work the Guns & the Same Ammunition but a brisk Fire was kept up the whole Day & many of the Enemy's Cannon Disabled. I could not with propriety prosecute the Prisoner myself. the Judge Advocate therefore by his Office ought to have taken Some Pains to come at the truth but not a Single Question was asked on the Side of the Prosecution. I do not wish or mean to hurt this Gentleman he was ordered to his Duty, the Moment the Court Martial was over & his Behavior Since has been unexceptionable. During his Confinement & the Illness of Captain Stout. Captain Oates was also indisposed. Colonel Butler mentioned his Distress for Officers to command in the Batteries & requested I would give Lieut: Jones an acting Order as a Captain Lieutenant to relieve Capt. Oates. he was therefore appointed to act as Such till the Pleasure of the Honble Board is known. Lieut. Jones as an Officer claims every thing I can Say in his Favor. if Diligence Activity & Bravery, is any Recommendation. On this Service he has particularly exerted himself.

Having the last War experienced infinite trouble & Confusion with the Baggage & Stores of the Army & knowing that on this Expedition a prodigious Quantity

Sends in the Proceedings of a Court Martial on Captain De Morgan

disapproves the Sentence.

advises of his having appointed Lieutenant Jones of the Artillery to act as Captain Lieutenant.

and of his having appointed as Baggage Master with Europes Pay & Batta.

Fort St. George 1st. Novemr. 1771

tity of Baggage & Stores would accompany it & that the same Difficulties must arise unless provided against in order therefore to avoid Confusion & establish some Degree of Regularity Serjeant Powers was appointed Baggage Master in which Post he has been very useful & I beg leave to recommend him to the Board's Notice — he has received Ensigns Pay & Batta whilst in this Station.

of his having formed a Pioneer Company.

I was under a Necessity also of forming a Pioneer Company of Europeans from the different Corps which was commanded by Captain Wolf during the Siege. A Body of Miners were also formed under the command of Lieutenant Barron — both these small Corps were indefatigable in their Duty and shewed the utmost Spirit & Activity on every occasion where they were employed.

recommends the Officers & Men in general.

I have a very particular Satisfaction in assuring the Honble Board that the Officers & Men under my Command have shewn during the Expedition all the Steadiness Alacrity and Chearfulness in the Execution of every Part of their Duty I could wish & shall on all Occasions be happy to express the Sense I entertain of their good Behavior, during this Siege & at the same time I beg leave to recommend them to the Honble Board's Protection & Countenance in obtaining a Reward for them, on Some Degree their Due for the hardships & Fatigues they have undergone, as I can with truth affirm that no Army in this Country has in the same Space of time Suffered more Fatigue than they have done. We hope & believe your Honor &c.

& requests our interference with the Nabob to make some Addition to what the Rajah has stipulated to give for the Army

will use your Influence with the Nabob to make some Addition to the Sum stipulated by Omdut Ul Omrah Bahander in one of the Articles of Peace with the Rajah in favor of

the

Fort St. George 8th Novemr 1771

the Army do as to make it worth their Acceptance. Two Breaches were nearly practicable at the time the Nabob settled Matters with the Rajah — The Officers &c. think that Circumstance alone will be sufficient to plead for them as it was in consequence of the Dread of our Arms, & being on the Crest of the Glacis that obliged the Rajah to comply with the young Nabob's Demands. Whatever may be allotted to them, your Directions will be absolutely necessary for the Mode of Distribution.

Sends a copy of the Treaty —

also a Return of Stores found in Vellum — & of the killed & wounded

Inclosed I have the honor to send you a Copy of the Treaty made with the Rajah and delivered to me by the Nabob Omdut ul-Omrah Bahauder also a Return of the military Stores taken at Vellum — A Return of the killed & wounded & when Mr. Casamajor has got the Account of Plunder taken at Vellum made out and sends it in, I shall have the honor to transmit it also.

Captain Montresor who carries this Packet to the Honble Board will also deliver to you a Plan of the Fort of Vellum, & I cannot in Justice to this Gentlemans Character, avoid assuring your Honor &c. that he has behaved during the Siege with great Activity, Zeal & Spirit and as a good & Deserving Officer.

Colonel Ross received a bad Wound in his Cheek, but was so fortunate to be able to go soon abroad again & attend his Duty — he has been extremely active & diligent since his Arrival in Camp, so indeed have all the Gentlemen acting under the Engineers.

I have the honor to be
Honble Sir & Sirs
your most obedt Servant
Joseph Smith

Camp near Tanjore
29th Octr. 1771.

Translate

936 Fort St. George 4th Novr. 1771.

Articles of the Treaty concluded between the Nabobs Govt & the Rajah of Tanjour.

Translate of a Paper containing the Articles agreed to by the Rajah of Tanjour Dated 20th October 1771

The two years Pisheash amounting to eight Lacks of Rupees I am to pay in ready Money.

For the Expences of the Army, I am to pay thirty two Lacks & fifty thousand Rupees.

Whatever Lands Money & Effects I have taken from the Maravar & Nalcotty Zemindars, I will restore.

Whenever Horse, Sepoys, Poons &c. fighting People are required, I am to send them, & they are not to return 'till they have leave from Court, & the Charge of Batta &c. is not to be required of the Circar.

Should the Paddy which Merchants & People belonging to the Company had in the Tanjour Country, have been plundered I am to answer it.

I am to have nothing to do with the Maravar, Nalcoty, Tondaman &c. — and if they are guilty of any improper Act, their Punishment is to be from the Circar.

With the Friends of the Circar I am to be in Friendship & with his Enemies in Enmity — & I am not to give place or Protection in my Country to the Enemies & those laying under the Displeasure of the Circar.

If I have taken any thing from the Runaway Polygars of Worriourpollam & Alianoor I am to restore it — & if they are in my Country I will deliver them to the Circar's People.

Friendship

I have given a Seperate Treaty of

If any Europeans in the Service of

of the Circar or Company have deserted & fled to me I will deliver them up.

If the Company's Trade in the whole Tanjour Country shall be continued I am to use their Weavers well.

The Fort of Vellum to be given to me hereafter it must be destroyed.

The Districts of Elungaur & Colazy to to be conferred on me

I am to give up to the Circar the Villages of Tiruvanoor &c.a.

I am to give up to the Circar the Jaguer District of Arney. &

Translate of an Engagement under the Seal of Rajah Tulgaujee - Dated 25th. October 1771

The firm Engagement of Rajah Tulgaujee Rajah of Tanjour to the Circar, is, That whereas, in part of the Stipulations in favor of the Circar & the Nabob Wallajah Jah the Sum of thirty two Lacks & fifty thousand Rupees is Stipulated to be paid - in Lieu of Payment thereof in Specie I have appointed the Soubahship of Mauravarum & some Districts of the Soubahship of Cumcurrum, the annual Revenues of which may amount to sixteen Lacks & twenty five thousand Rupees for the Discharge of the same, & accordingly the same will be entirely discharged by two years Revenues of the said Lands - & after the Receipt of the said Money by the Circar I shall take back again the said two Soubahships which belong to me.

Translate of an Engagement under the Seal of Rajah Tulgaujee - Dated 20th Oct.r 1771

The

938 Fort St. George 8th. Novr. 1771.

The firm Engagement & true Acknowledgment of Rajah Tulgaujee Rajah of Tanjour to the Circar of the Nabob Wau Lau Jau, are, that with the Friends of the Circar he will be in Friendship & with the Enemies of the Circar in Enmity — that he will on no Account whatever, secretly or openly afford Assistance, or Support in any Shape to the Disturbers of the Tranquility of the Carnatick — that he will always join & be in Friendship with the Circar — that whenever his Troops, Horse, Sepoys & Peons shall be required, he will send them with his Sardar & not demand their Expences from the Servants of the Circar — that he shall pay the Stated Pishcash Yearly without Deceit or Delay — & that in future he shall not undertake any Operations whatever. — In Testimony of which I the said Rajah have given this Engagement under my hand & Seal (swearing thereto by the Faith & Religion I profess) — that the same hereafter may appear as a Sanad.

Translate of a Copy of a Letter from the young Nabob to General Smith — Dated 27th. Oct. 1771

Translate of the Letter from the Nabob's Son to the General, advising of his having concluded the Treaty with the Rajah.

I have acquainted you from the Beginning of the Negociation between the Rajah of Tanjour & me — You are therefore probably fully apprized thereof — I now likewise inform you that the Rajah has agreed to my Demands, the first of which was, that he is on no Account whatever to afford Assistance in any Shape to the Disturbers of the Peace of the Carnatick which he has agreed to, swearing to the same by his Religion — I have therefore made Peace with him & shall send my trusty People to him, agreable to his Desire — the Rajah will first stop the firing of his Guns

which

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which done, you will be so good as to send Orders to the Officer at the Battery, that as soon as he sees a White Flag hoisted upon the Fort, he will stop the Firing likewise from his Guns.

All this has proceeded from the Bravery & Valour of yourself & the Army —

What can I say more!

I am &c

A Return of the Killed & wounded in the Army Commanded by Brigadier General Joseph Smith from their leaving Trichinopoly to this Date, Camp before Tanjore 28th Oct. 71 —.

Return of the killed & Wounded from the Army's leaving Trichinopoly.

		Lt. Colonel	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Serjeants	Bombard.rs	Gunners	Corporals	Drummers	Private	Total
European Cavalry	Killed	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Artillery	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	3.	"	"	1.	4.	8
	Wounded	"	1	2	3.	"	3	5	5.	"	18	31.
1st. Battal.n of 1st. Reg.t	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.	13
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	2.	"	36	41.
1st. Battalion of 2d. Reg.t	Killed	"	"	1.	"	1.	"	"	2	"	11.	14
	Wounded	"	"	2.	"	1	"	"	2	1.	38	42.
Grenad.rs of 2d. Batt.n 2d. Reg.t	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.	1
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.	"	5	6
Engineers	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wounded	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total		1	2	5	3	5	6	5	12	2	128	158

Sepoy Corps

		Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Serjeants	Commandants	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Bestis	Colomen	Drummers	Sepoys	Total Officers & Sepoys
4th. Battalion	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.	14
	Wounded	"	3	"	1.	"	"	3	1	2	"	"	"	16	22
5th. Battalion	Killed	"	1.	"	1.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.	8
	Wounded	"	1.	"	1.	"	1.	"	"	2.	"	"	1.	12	16
6th. Battalion	Killed	"	"	"	1.	"	"	1.	2	"	"	"	3	11.	17
	Wounded	1	"	"	1.	"	"	2.	6.	6.	"	"	"	31	49
7th. Battalion	Killed	"	"	"	1.	"	"	1.	2	1.	"	2	1.	22.	29
	Wounded	"	"	1.	1.	"	1	"	1	4.	"	"	1	53	60
9th. Battalion	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	1.	"	"	1.	1.	"	"	3.	6
	Wounded	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	1.	"	"	21	25
10th. Battalion	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2.	"	"	"	"	9	12
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	21	23
Total		1	5	1	8	1	4	7	17	18	2	2	6	224	281

List

9th Fort St. George 1st Nov. 1778.

List of Officers killed & Wounded

Artillery	Capt. Matthw Horne Aid du Camp	Wounded.
	Lieutenant M.c Hugo	
	Lt. Gulk acting as Engineer	
	Lieut. Fire Wks. Clawson	
	Lieut. Fr. Wm. Judson	
	Lieut. Fr. Wm. Douglas	
2d. Regiment	Lieutenant Wild	Killed
	Lieutenant Dorrell	
	Lt. Bonnevaux act.g as Engin.r	Wounded
Engineers	Coll. Roff	
	Captain Campbell	Wounded
Sepoy Corps	1st. Battn. Lt. Barton	
	Lt. Campbell	Wounded
	Lt. Drues	
	5th. Battn. Lt. Henry Nicoll	Killed
	Lt. Stuckey	Wounded
	6th. Battn. Capt. M.c Kenzie	Wounded
	7th. Battn. Ensign Dixon	Wounded

N.B. Exclusive of this Return there has been 36 of his Excellency the Nabobs Troops killed & wounded — 1 Jemadar 7 Lascars of the Honble Company killed — & 1 Syrang, 2 Jemadars & 31 Wounded.

Joseph Smith
B. G.

An Account

Returns of Stores taken in Vellum

On Fort St.s George 4.th Nov.r 1771

An Account of Ordnance & all other war like Stores taken in the Garrison of Vellum, September 22.d 1771.

Quality	Number of each Nature	Diameter of Bore Inches	Diameter of Bore Parts	Length of Guns Feet	Length of Guns Inches	Nature of Metal	Remarks
Ordnance							
24 Pounders	1	5	83	8	6	Iron	Mounted
12 do.	1	4	56	7	4	do.	not Mounted
9 do.	1	4	21	7	4	do.	mounted
8 do.	2	4	.	7	3	do.	do.
7 do.	1	3	3/4	7	2	do.	do.
6 do.	4	3	66	5	2	do.	2 mount.d 2 not mo.ted
5 do.	1	3	10	6	1	do.	not mounted
3 do.	2	2	92	3	8	1 Brass	1 moo.ted 1 not mou.ted
2 do.	4	2	54	3	4	Brass	2 mou.d 2 not mou.d
1 1/2 do.	2	2	31	4	1/2	do.	mounted
1 do.	2	2	.	3	.	1 Brass	1 mou.d & 1 Not mounted
1/2 do.	2	1	7/10	3	1	1 Brass	1 Do. & 1 Do.
	1	8	2/12	15	2	Iron	
	2	5	9/12	13	11	do.	
	1	4	10/12	12	2	do.	without a Chamber
	2	6	4/10	10	3/4	1 Brass 1 Iron	
	1	7	7/12	9	.	Iron	
Malabar Guns	1	6	7/12	9	.	Do.	
	1	5	10/12	6	4	Brass	
	1	4	23	7	.	Iron	
	1	2	10/12	5	10	do.	
	1	2	7/10	4	4	do.	
	1	2	3/4	4	6	do.	

N B, The Implements for the above Guns are unserviceable & very few in Number, the Carriages also are very bad.

Filled

942 Fort St. George 1th Novem: 1771

Filled Cartridges

12 Pounders

9 Do	3
8 Do	2
6 Do	5
5 Do	17
4 Do	22
3 Do	7
2 Do	17
1½ Do	4
1 Do	8
½ Do	24

Powder of different Sorts

Coarse large grained	10. 6400
Coarse Smaller Do	do 850

Round Iron Shot Hammered

24 Pounders

16 Do	3
12 do	5
9 do	20
8 do	21
7 do	87
6 do	95
5 do	177
4 do	166.
3 do	161
2½ do	110
2 do	63
1½ do	53
½ do	70
	7
	Bale

Fort St. George 1th Novr 1771.

Ball Cartridges between the Size of Musqt. & a Carbine		11870
Loose Balls for Buckanner Muskets		35000
Rockets of 1 & 3 ℔ Weight each without the Stick		184
Blue Lights		32
Iron cut into Square Pieces for Grape	℔	280
Salt Petre unpulverized { single refined	do	153
Salt Petre unpulverized { dirty	Pots	2
Rough Sulphur not refined	Do	160

I. Manoury
Commissy of Stores

Observations & Orders thereon

We have already in our Letter of the 1st Instant desired General Smith to give Us all the Information in his Power of the Causes & Motives for concluding a Peace at such a Crisis, and it is agreed that the Nabob be applied to by Letter for Information touching the same — In the mean time, we shall defer any Animadversions thereon untill We are furnished with the necessary materials — We can only say that as it appears to Us insecure it is necessary We should make every possible Preparation for any Event that may happen — General Smith is therefore to be desired to transmit to Us a general Return of the Artillery, Ammunition & Stores remaining, with an Account of their State & Condition, accompanied with an Indent of what may be further requisite in case it should become necessary to recommence Hostilities: & as Gun powder is an Article which will be most Wanted & in which We are very Deficient, He is to be desired to be as exact as possible in his Calculate of the Quantity required & to endeavor to obtain from the Nabobs Son Maudar-ul-Mulk an exact Account of what remains in his Store at Trichinopoly & if possible to

inspect

inspect his Magazines & get it proved, if he has to do it if it can be made at Trichinopoly or if an additional Stock can be made at that Garrison, in which Case, Supplies of Salt Petre & Brimstone shall be sent.

By the Treaty it appears that the Fort of Vellum is either to be delivered up to the Rajah or demolished, & as it will require a considerable time to demolish it should the Nabob determine to do so, as the President informs the Board that the Nabob has sent positive Orders to his Son on no Account to deliver it up to the Rajah and proposes accompanying a Letter to us on the Subject — General Smith is to be instructed to place a sufficient Garrison in it for the present under the Command of one of our Officers with the necessary Stores & that it be not given up without our express Directions for that Purpose.

As General Smith has not informed us whether he purposed to withdraw the Army immediately from before Tanjour or wait our Instructions for that Purpose: We are of opinion that General Smith should be instructed not to relinquish the Advantage he has gained, lest the Rajah should be guilty of any Breach of his Engagements — Upon this however General Smith must take the Opinion of Omdut-ul-Omrah — But if the Rajah should have complies with his Engagements & in Consequence thereof the Guns Should have been withdrawn from the Batteries, the Works demolished & the Army retired from before the Place in that Case General Smith must be instructed after leaving a Sufficient Garrison in the Fort of Vellum to order the remainder of the Troops into Trichinopoly & Cantonments.

As We imagine that the Stores of Ammunition in Tanjour must be very much reduced

if

of not quite exhausted General Smith is to be desired to obtain the best Information he can of their State & Condition & whether the Rajah is taking any & what Measures to obtain Supplies from the French, the Dutch or the Danes

We observe with great Satisfaction the favorable mention made by General Smith of the Behavior of the Officers & Men of every Corps during this Expedition. Besides a due Attention & regard to their respective Merits We can only offer them our Thanks, particularly to Major Vaughan whose Steady Conduct & Firmness on the 8th Octr. deserves the most honorable notice.

As General Smith represents that the Service required another Captain of Artillery & that Lieutenant Jones has in Consequence been put in Orders to act as such the Board are induced to confirm him in that Rank and they have the more Pleasure in doing it in Consideration of the very favorable Mention made of his Abilities as an Officer. It is therefore ordered that a Commission as such be granted him to take rank from 17th Oct. the Day General Smith advised Us of his having been appointed.

With Respect to Serjeant Powers whom General Smith appointed to the Post of Baggage Master & whom for his Conduct therein General Smith has recommended to our Notice — We shall very readily pay all due regard to the Recommendation of him whenever a proper Occasion may offer.

Deferred taking the Proceedings of the Court Martial on Captain De Morgan into Consideration.

Ordered that Ensign Danl Poulton be appointed a Lieutenant to rank from the 26th Oct. last, in the

Ensign Poulton appointed Lieutenant

Danl

946 Fort St. George 8th Novemr. 1771.

The room of Lieutenant Wild who died of his Wounds received before Tanjour.

Letter to the Court of Directors signed advising of the Peace.

Letter to the Honble the Court of Directors of this Date is now read & signed to go to Bengall to be dispatched by the first Ship from that Presidency & ordered that a Duplicate be sent by Pattamar to Bombay to be forwarded overland or by the first Ship that may sail from thence for England.

W. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke

John Whitehill
Geo. Mackay

947 Fort St. George 5th. Novem:r 1771.

Dispatched the following Letters to Fort William & Bombay
the first by the Tappies & the latter p. Pattamar.

To the Honble John Cartier Esqr.
Presidt & Governor &c. Council at
Fort William

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to Fort William with a Packet to Court of Directors.

Enclosed is a Packet for the Honble Court of Directors which we request may be forwarded by the first Ship Dispatched from your Presidency. We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

your most obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
5th. Novem. 1771.

Sol. Du Pré
&c. Council

To the Honble William Hornby Esqr.
Presidt & Governor &c. Council at
Bombay

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to Bombay, with Duplicate of Advices to the Court of Directors

Enclosed is a Packet for the Honble the Court of Directors which We request may be forwarded with all Expedition either by Express over Land or by the first Ship that may sail from your Presidency. We are

Honble Sir & Sirs

your most obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
5th. Novr. 1771.

Sol. Du Pré
&c. Council

At

918 Fort St. George 7th. Novemr. 1771

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor Present

Warren Hastings. Samuel Andrew,
John Smith, George Stratton.
Henry Brooke,
John Whitehill, George Mackay.
Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Thursday 7th. Novem.

The Nabobs Desire of sending a Force against the Maravar & Nalcoty Polygars with the Opinion of the Committee thereon communicated to the Board.

The Select Committee lay before the Board the Letter from the Nabob dated the 3d. Instant N° 152 desiring that a Force may be sent against the Maravar & Nalcoty Polygars with the Opinion of the Committee thereon as recited in their Minutes of this Day on which the Board concur, conformable to which a Paragraph is inserted in the Draught of the Letter now prepared to be sent to General Smith as entered in the subsequent Diary.

Jos: Du Pré
Warren Hastings

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

949 Fort St. George 7th Novem: 1771.

Dispatches the following Letter to General Smith Draught of which was approved this Day in Consultation.

To Brigadier General Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on
the Coast.

Sir

Letter to General Smith

On the 4th Instant We received by Captain Montresor your Letter of the 29th October with the Papers it refers to.

In our Letter to you of the 1st Instant We acknowledged the Recit of yours of the 27th October advising Us of the Conclusion of Peace As we have therein desired you will give Us the clearest Information in your Power of the Causes & Motives to the Conclusion of terms of that Peace at such a Crisis as you describe We shall only observe here that what-ever they were We are very apprehensive that it will prove insecure. We do not mean now to animadvert on the terms or investigate their future Consequences, yet under the Apprehensions We have expressed, it seems necessary that in the very Commencement of the Peace We should be providing as if We were on the Eve of a War. We therefore desire you will as soon as possible send us a general Return of the Artillery, Ammunition & Stores remaining with their State & Condition accompanied with an Indent of what may be further requisite in Case it should become necessary to recommence Hostilities. We would on no Account have the Idea entertained that We mean to do so, & we wish even to conceal from the public that We are apprehensive it may become necessary, but it is proper that you should know our thoughts

Necessity of making every possible preparation at the Peace turns insecure -

on

on this Subject that you may the better assist Us with your Advice & Opinion

The Article of which you will Stand most in need with no Doubt be Gun powder & in that our Store is most deficient you will be pleased therefore to be as exact as possible in your Calculate of the Quantity required. We desire you will endeavor to obtain from the Nabob's Son Maudar-ul-Molck Behauder an exact Account of what remains in his Stores at Trichinopoly. We wish you could inspect it in his Magazines & have it proved & if any of it be bad & it can be remade at Trichinopoly it would be very proper to have it set about immediately, and if for this Purpose or for making an additional Stock of Powder Supplies of Salt Petre & Brimstone be wanting We will send what may be required. We beg you to enquire into this Matter and give Us all the Information you can.

regarding Vellum.

Altho you have sent Us a Copy of the Articles of Peace, many Explanations are necessary these We expect to receive from the Nabob, & untill We receive them We can form no determinate Arrangements. We understand that the Nabob is at liberty to demolish the Fort of Vellum, or restore it to the Rajah. It appears to Us to be a Fort of great Importance. If it should be re-solved to demolish it, as the place is of great Extent it must be a work of time. — mean while it will be very pro-per that a Strong Garrison be kept in it furnishes with all necessary means of Defence as far as may be. If this Letter should reach you before the Artillery and Stores you has in the Field shall be brought back to Trichinopoly We desire you will consider what part it may be proper to

leave

Fort St. George 7th Novem 1771.

have for Some time at Vellum and that you will give Orders accordingly, advising however with Omdut Ul Omrah Bahander on this Subject. With respect to the Garrison to be left in Vellum & the Command of the Same We expect Shortly to have the Nabob's Desire signified to Us in writing and We Shall then write to you more particularly, in the mean time the Nabob having informed the President that his positive Instructions to his Son are that Vellum be not given up to the Rajah without his particular & express Order, We desire that you will appoint one of the Company's Officers to remain in the Charge & Command of that Garrison with like Instructions untill you hear further from Us on that Subject - Our meaning is that untill you Shall have recived orders from Us to deliver up the Fort of Vellum to the Nabob the Company will remain in the Charge & Possession thereof & therefore it is our express Desire that you will on no Account either restore it to the Rajah or destroy it untill you Shall receive our particular & express Directions So to do. With respect to the time and manner of delivering over the Charge of the Fort to the Nabob or his Order We expect Shortly to receive a Letter from him on that Subject, We Shall write to you in Consequence.

We wish you had in your Letter of the 27th informed Us whether your Intentions were to withdraw the Army immediately from before the Place or wait for Instructions from hence, concluding by your Silence that you would have retired before any Advices could reach you We thought it needless to Say any thing on the Subject, however as it is reported that So late as the 2d Instant that you had not withdrawn the Guns from the Batteries in Consequence of Some Hesitation on the part of the Rajah in

complying

complying with the Payment stipulated. We think you should not relinquish the Advantage you have if the Rajah should be guilty of any Breach of his Engagement, but upon this it is necessary you should take the Opinion of Omdut-Ul Omrah Bahauder. If the Rajah should have complied with his Engagement, & in Consequence you should have withdrawn your Guns, demolished your Works & retired from the Place, in that case after leaving a Garrison in Vellum, the rest of the Army must for the present return into Garrison at Trichinopoly & into Cantonments. The particular Arrangements upon this Occasion We leave to you.

respecting the Nabobs Application for bending a force against the Maravar & Nacknaty Polygars

The Nabob hath informed us that the Maravar & Nalcooty Polygars altho they were summoned to attend with their Troops on the late Expedition, neither did so nor furnished any Supplies of Provision for which & other Misdemeanours he desires the Company's Assistance to call them to Account. We desire you will give us your Opinion upon this Subject — what Places of Strength they possess, what Forces, what Artillery & Stores may be necessary to reduce them to Obedience, whether an Expedition for that Purpose can with Propriety be now immediately undertaken what time it may require or whether it would be more advisable to defer it till the expected Rains are over. We wish to have this Proposition of the Nabobs & this our Application to you on the Subject kept secret for as We are by no means resolved to undertake such an Expedition nor have We had time or Opportunity to consider of the Propriety or Expediency of such an Undertaking, it might be of great Prejudice if those Polygars should be alarmed with the Ap-

prehensions

pretensions of such an Intention. But not being sufficiently acquainted with their Strength & Resources We wish to be assisted by such Informations as you may be able to give Us that we may be the better prepared to form a Judgment at a proper time.

As the Stores of Ammunition in Jan- your must be very much reduced if not quite exhausted We recommend to you to obtain the best Information you can of their State & Condition whether the Rajah is taking any & what Measures to obtain Supplies & whether he receives any & what Assistance herein from the French, the Dutch or the Danes.

We read with great Satisfaction the Commendation you bestow on all the Officers & Men of every Corps who have been under your Command in this Expedition besides a due Attention & Regard to their respective Merits We can only offer them our thanks, particularly to Major Vaughan whose Conduct & Firmness on the 1st. of October deserves the most honorable Notice.

As the Service required another Captain Lieutenant of Artillery & Lieut. Jones was on that Account put in Orders by you to act as such, We confirm him in that rank & we have the more pleasure in doing it in consideration of the favorable Mention you make of his Abilities as an Officer.

With respect to Serjeant Powers we shall very willingly pay due Regard to your Recommendation of him whenever a proper Occasion may offer.

On the Subject of Captain De Morgan's Court Martial and the Application you desire Us to

954 Fort St. George 7th. Novr. 1771

to make to the Nabob in favor of the Army We shall write you shortly.

We are
Sir
your most obedient humble Servants
Jos.y Du Pré
&c.a Council

Fort St. George
7th. Novr. 1771.

8th. The following Letters were this Day wrote.

To Peter Elwin Wrench Esqr.
Chief &c.a Factors at Anjengo
Gentlemen

Letter to Anjengo with Duplicate of Letter to Bombay enclosing Triplicates of Advices to England of 4th. Inst.

Enclosed is a Packet for the President & Council at Bombay which we request you will forward by the most safe & Speedy Conveyance. We are
Gentlemen
your most obedient humble Servants
Jos.y Du Pré
&c.a Council

Fort St. George
8th. November 1771.

To Captain George Brown
Commanding at Palamcotah
Sir

Letter to Captain Brown at Palamcotah enclosing the above.

I am directed by the President & Council to desire you will forward the accompanying Packet to Anjengo with all Expedition. I am
Sir
your most obedient humble Servant
I. M. Stone
Secry

Fort St. George
8th. Novem 1771.

A

Fort St. George 8th. Nov.r 1771

Letters to the Nabob & Hyder Alley.

A Letter was this Day wrote to the Nabob N 154 acknowledging the Receipt of the Several Sums paid by him from the 17th. July last — A Letter was also wrote to Hyder Alley Cawn N 155 in Answer to his of 13th. Oct. N 150

9th. Duplicate of the Letter to Bengall of 5th. Instant inclosing Quadruplicate of our Advices to England of the 4th. was this Day dint away

Letter to the Nabob on the Subject of the Peace with Tanjour.

A Letter was this Day wrote to the Nabob N 157 desiring Information regarding the Particulars of the Peace & the Motives for it.

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President

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

Monday 11th. Novr.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Villiam, Elamgaud & Coillady given up to the Nabob.

The President informs the Board that the Nabob has acquainted him that the Rajah of Tanjore has consented to the entire Cession of Villiam, as also of Coillady and Elamgaud.

The Board are much surprized at not having received any Advices from General Smith of what has lain in Agitation since the Conclusion of Peace, or what was intended in Consequence thereof nor any answer to the Letter wrote him on the 1st. Instant — the following Letter is therefore now wrote him to accompany Duplicates of our Letters of the 1st. & 7th. Instant.

To

Fort St. George 7th. Novr. 1771

to make to the Nabob in favor of the Army We shall write you shortly. We are

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servants

Jos. Du Pré

&c Council

Fort St. George
7th. Novr. 1771.

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To Peter Elwin Wrench Esqr.
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Gentlemen

your most obedient humble Servants

Jos. Du Pré

&c Council

Fort St. George
8th. November 1771.

To Captain George Brown
Commanding at Palamcotah

Sir

Letter to Captain Brown at Palamcotah enclosing the above.

I am directed by the President & Council to desire you will forward the accompanying Packet to Anjengo with all Expedition. I am

Sir

your most obedient humble Servant

J. M Stone
jung

Fort St. George
8th. Novem 1771.

A.

Fort St. George 8th Novr. 1771

Letter to the Nabob & Hyder Ally.

A Letter was this Day wrote to the Nabob N 154 acknowledging the Receipt of the Several Sums paid by him from the 17th July last. A Letter was also wrote to Hyder Ally Cawn N 155 in Answer to his of 13th Oct. N 150 9th Duplicate of the Letter to Bengall of 5th Instant inclosing Quadruplicate of our Advices to England of the 4th was this Day sent away.

Letter to the Nabob on the Subject of the Peace with Tanjour.

A Letter was this Day wrote to the Nabob N 157 desiring Information regarding the Particulars of the Peace & the Motives for it.

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President

Warren Hastings	Samuel Ardley
John Smith	George Stratton
Henry Brooke	
John Whitehill	George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Monday 11th Nov.

Vellum, Caungaud & Coillary given up to the Nabob.

The President informs the Board that the Nabob has acquainted him that the Rajah of Tanjore has consented to the entire Cession of Vellum, as also of Coillary and Caungaud.

The Board are much surpriz'd at not having received any Advices from General Smith of what has been in Agitation since the Conclusion of Peace, or what was intended in Consequence thereof nor any answer to the Letter wrote him on the 1st Instant – the following Letter is therefore now wrote him to accompany Duplicates of our Letters of the 1st & 7th Instant.

To

956 Fort St. George 11th. Novr. 1771

To Brigadier General Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on the
Coast

Sir

Letter to General Smith in Consequence of not having received any Advices from him since the Conclusion of Peace.

We wrote to you the 5th Instant in answer to yours of the 27 October wherein you advised Us of the Conclusion of Peace, having received no Answer thereto nor the least Intimation from you of any kind since Him of what has been in Agitation or what was intended in Consequence of the Peace, either on the Part of Omdat Ul Omrah Bahauder or in respect to your own Command We must conclude that Letters have been intercepted, We therefore send you herewith a Duplicate of our Letter of the 1st Instant & also a Duplicate of our Letter of the 7th Instant in answer to yours of the 29th October received by Captain Montresor We are

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servants
Wm Dl Pte
&c Council

Fort St. George
11th Novem 1771.

Remarks & Observations of the Board on the Court Martial held on Captain De Morgan

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held by order of General Smith on Captain Augustus De Morgan of the Artillery "for not having done his Duty in the Morning of the "2d. October in the Battery by keeping up a brisk fire from the "Cannon on the Enemy's Defences and endeavoring all in his "Power to dismount & silence the Guns on the Works of the Fort "opposite to him" — of the whole of which Charge Captain De Morgan is, by the Sentence of the Court honorably acquitted: which General Smith informs Us in his Letter of

the

Fort St. George 11th. Novr. 1771.

the 29th. October accompanying the Proceedings he could by no means approve, as it was evident to the whole Army that Captain Oates has no Sooner taken Charge of the Battery with the same Men to work the Guns and the same Ammunition but a brisk fire was kept up the whole Day, and many of the Enemy's Cannon dismantled — General Smith further adds that the Judge Advocate ought to have taken some Pains to come at the Truth, but that not a single Question was asked on the side of the Prosecution —

The President also lays before the Board the following Letter from Captain De Morgan.

Honble Sir

I take the first Opportunity of Addressing you on a Subject that must nearly touch an Officer of any Sensibility much more one who has for these ten years past discharged the Duties of his Profession, sometimes with approbation, I never yet sustained the least Censure.

I will not trouble you Sir with the various Conjectures here for my having been brought to a Court Martial under so severe a Charge, founded, as far as can yet be seen, upon mere Matter of Opinion — When you will see that (altho' I could have produced many more testimonies of my having discharged my Duty that Day not only to the Extent of my Power but even with unfeigned Zeal for the Service I was employed on) They requitted me of the whole Charge with Honr.

I flatter myself it will appear to the impartial part of Mankind that a Sentence of a Court Martial composed of Officers of long Service & knowledge couched in such strong terms: demonstrates the clearest Conviction on their Parts of my Innocence

and

958 Fort St. George 11th Nov. 771

and the Impropriety of the Charge exhibited against me —
Yet, Sir, the General has been pleased on public Orders to
disapprove of the Sentence & to continue his Severe & puremt
me to say, unmerited Censure of my Conduct & this in a
manner unusually harsh & mortifying, for he has that tho'
he cannot by any means approve of the Sentence of the Court
Martial — yet Captain De Morgan shall no longer consider
himself under an Arrest but do his Duty in turn as before —
Forgive me, Sir, I mean not to impeach the General — He is
my commanding Officer & therefore intitled to Respect — But
wounded in a part dearer to a Soldier than his Life & conscious
of my Innocence, I appeal to your impartial Judgment &
Hand or fate by it's Decision — Reputation is the Soul of a
Soldier, & he ought not to be robbed of it but upon the clearest
Proofs: If these Proofs appear upon my trial I submit & kiss
the Rod; but if on the other hand it appears that I have been
charged with Neglect of Duty without a single fact produced
against me, I expect from your impartial Justice to have this
Censure removed in such a Manner as to leave no Stain
upon my Character. For, situated as I am at present, I
feel my military Honour pumped under cruel Barbarous
between me & my future hopes of acquiring merit in a Profession
which I embraced from Choice & in which I have hitherto acted
with Honor & the Approbation of my Superiors. To a Person
of your Sensibility & Discernment I need not inforce this
Subject further my Feelings may be easily conceived, but at
present they are too acute & my mind is too much agitated
to permit of my conveying my Sentiments with Precision —
This Cause will, I flatter myself, plead my Apology for any
Impropriety I may have fallen into in this Address.

Afraid

959 Fort St. George 11th. Novr. 1771

afraid to rob the Publick at this critical
Juncture of any part of your time I have avoided entering
into any further Detail & have the honor to be with much Res-
pect
Honble Sir
your most obedient
& most humble Servant
A.D'Morgan

Camp
15th. October 1771.

The Board entr into a Discussion of this
Matter with great Tenderness since the power of appointing
the Court Martial and approving the Sentence was vested in
General Smith. Nevertheless as Captain De Morgan thinks
himself greatly injured by the Disapprobation of the Sentence
& the severe Censure thereby implied, and has appealed to us
the Board cannot avoid declaring their Sentiments thereon.

The Opinion of the Board thereon

One 1st. Happears to the Board upon a
carefull Perusal of the Proceedings that the Matter is fully and
clearly stated — the Evidence of the several Witnesses appears to
be very clear & distinct, & we do not see what Questions could
have been asked to elucidate the Subject more fully.

2dly The Board are of Opinion that the
Sentence of the Court Martial is just and entirely conforma-
ble to the Evidence given: and that therefore Captain De Morgan
stands fully & clearly acquitted of the Charge brought against
him.

3dly The Board are of Opinion that in
the Approval or Disapproval of the Sentence of a Court Martial
no other Grounds should be admitted than the Proceedings of
the Court Martial and no other Circumstance ought to weigh
in determining whether the Sentence be just or not — It is

upon

upon the Evidence alone that the Court give their Judgment & that Evidence only ought to be considered in the Approval or Disapproval thereof — We are therefore of Opinion that if General Smith had any other Cause to be dissatisfied with Captain De Morgan's Conduct than what appeared upon the Face of the Proceedings & if he was nevertheless of Opinion that the Sentence was conformable to the Evidence given according to the foregoing Rule it will follow that the Sentence should have been approved: & General Smith might in a subsequent Order, have expressed as new matter, his Disapprobation of Captain De Morgan's Conduct giving his Reasons for the same.

Ordered that General Smith be furnished with a Copy of this Minute & that the Secretary transmit a Copy of the 2d Article to Captain De Morgan.

Letter from George Dawson Esqr Chief at Cuddalore read as follows.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr Dawson regarding Plank & Stores at Deercolah & Chitambram

The military Stores which you were pleased to send to Deercolah & the Snow Tankerville, remaining under my Charge I think proper to inform you that upon their Arrival at Deercolah I wrote to General Smith acquainting him therewith: & that I should with all possible Expedition transport them to the Army by Rafts & Boats up the Coldroon River: Whilst the necessary Preparations were making, I received the General's Directions not to despatch

the

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the Stores untill he could concert Measures for their Safe Conduct consequently I was under the necessity of providing for their present Security having no Place to lodge them at Devecotah: And as the Polygar of Theally in the Neighborhood of Devecotah had assembled a number of armed People, as it was imagined, partly With a Design to intercept the Stores or, if it was possible might find means to Set them on Fire after waiting some time for General Smiths Directions in order to guard the Stores from such Accidents as well as to save unnecessary Expence I removed a Part of them to the Pagoda at Chillumbrum where they are now well lodged. The Timbers & Planks for Platforms Still remain at Devecotah under a Guard of Sepoys I have therefore to request your Honor &c.s further Orders concerning those Stores. I am with the greatest Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

your most obedient, humble Servant

Geo. Dawson

Cuddalore
9th. Nov.r 1771.

Order in Consequence

Agreed that Mr. Dawson be directed to remove the Timber & Plank at Devecotah to Chillumbrum to remain there with the other Stores untill Bullocks & Carts can be sent from Trichinopoly to convey them thither & that the Charge be carried to the Nabob's Account.

The Agent for Sepoy Staff Mounting lays before the Board the following Accounts of the Expence of providing the same for twelve Battalions for one year with the Amount of the Stoppages made for that Purpose by which it appears that the Expence exceeds the Stoppages Pag.s 565. 8. 72 supposing the Company's Duties to be collected on the Materials

&

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& that the Stoppages will exceed the Expence Pag.s 94.34.52 if the Duties are not paid.

Accounts of the Expence of Sepoy half Mounting &c.a

An Account of the Quantity & Cost of Materials for the half Mounting of 12 Battalions of Sepoys for the year 1772 including the Company's Duties.

	Corge. & Cos.s	Pag.s Fs. Cs.	Pag.s Fs. Cs.
To Long Cloth Ordinary	75.3.24 @ 46.8.32 p Corge	3472.29.32	
To Long Cloth Mistang	5.2.36 @ 49.14.1 p Corge	252 38 47	
To Long Cloth fine	5.2.36 @ 68.10.40 p Corge	349 32 65	
To Taylor Cooley on 24000 Jackets & Drawers @ 2.20 each		1285 30 .	
To Blue Cloth half Pieces 6.16.14 @ 30.18.72 p Corge		207 27 32	
To Turbant	792.--.-- @ 7.--.-- p Corge	5544 -- --	
To Ditto	144.--.-- @ 8.--.-- p Corge	1152 -- --	
To Sashes	528.--.-- @ 3.28.70 p Corge	1947 -- --	
To Ditto	72.--.-- @ 3.54.-- p Corge	274 12 --	
To Commission 5 p.Cent		14486. 2.16	
		724.12.56	
		15210.14.72	
To Stoppages for 12 Battalions	Pag.s	14645 6 --	565 8 72

An

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An Account particulars of the Cost including the Company's Duties and of the Stoppages for Sepoy half Mounting for 12 Battalions of Sepoys for the year 1772.

		Cost for each Person	Stoppage for each Person	Cost for each Battalion	Stoppage for each Battalion	Cost for 12 Battalions	Stoppage for twelve Battalions
		P. f. Cs.	P. f. Cs.	P. f. Cs.	P. f. Cs.	P. f. Cs.	P. f. Cs.
Cost for 1 Sepoy							
2 Jackets	..11 6 160						
2 Pair of Drawers	.. 7.76 40						
1/2 Turbans @ 14.56	.. 22 4						
1 Sash	.. 7.59 1/2						
	1. 6.66 23/40						
Commission 5 P.Ct.	.. 2.35 105/320						
		1. 9.21 257/320	1. 6. ..	107.12.7 3/4	1005. 30. ..		
Cost for 1 Naigue							
2 Jackets	.. 11.50 18/20						
2 Pair of Drawers	.. 8.27 11/20						
2 Turbans @ 16.64	.. 33 18						
1 Sash	.. 8. ..						
	1.19.46 33/40						
Commission 5 P.Ct.	.. 3.6 103/320						
		1.22.52 243/320	1.24.24	92.15.14 7/16	94.30. ..		
Cost for 1 Havildar							
2 Jackets	.. 14.75 1/2						
2 Pair of Drawers	.. 10.54 57/160						
2 Turbans @ 16.64	.. 33.48						
1 Sash	.. 8. ..						
	1.25.18 7/16						
Commission 5 P.Ct.	.. 3.28 225/320						
		1.28.47 167/320	2.	100.35.14 7/16	120.		
				1267.22. 3/4	1220.18. ..	15210.12.14 1/2	14645.6. ..

An

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An Account of the Quantity & Cost of Materials for the half Mounting of 12 Battalions of Sepoys for the year 1772 exclusive of the Company's Duties.

			Cost for 12 Battalions Pags fo Pr	Stoppage for 12 Battalions Pags fo Pr
	Long Cloth wide	Pr Cut Pr		
To Long Cloth wide	75.3.24	@ 44 P Corge	3307.14.-	
To Long Cloth mid	5.2.36	@ 47 P Corge	240.36.60	
To Long Cloth fine	5.2.36	@ 65 P Corge	333.5.20	
To Taylor Cooly on 24000 Jackets & Drawers @ 2 Fs 20 Cash ea			1285.30.-	
To Blue Cloth half Pieces	Long Pr Cut			
	6.16.14	@ 29 Fs P Corge	197.32.6	
To Turbans	792.-.-	@ 6.28 P Corge	5280.-.-	
To Ditto	144.-.-	@ 7.26 P Corge	1097.6.-	
To Sashes	528.-.-	@ 3.21.40 P Corge	1854.12.-	
To Ditto	72.-.-	@ 3.26.30 P Corge	261.9.-	
			13857.19.6	
To Commission 5 P Ct			692.36.52	
		Pagodas	14550.13.58	1445.6.-
				14550.13.58
				Fs 94.34.52

An

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An Account particulars of the Cost (exclusive of the Company's Duties) also of the Stoppages for Sepoy Batt Mounting for 12 Battalions for the year 1772.

	Pr. fo. Cash	Cost & Stoppage for each Person	Cost & Stoppage for each Battalion	Cost & Stoppage for twelve Battalions	Cost for 12 Battalions	Stoppage for 12 Battalions
		Pr. fo. Cs.	Pr. fo. Cs.	Pr. fo. Cs.	Pr. fo. Cs.	Pr. fo. Cs.
Cost for 1 Sepoy						
2 Jackets	10.36					
2 Pair of Drawers	7.5 19/160					
1/2 Turban @ 14 fo. each	21.--					
1 Sash	7.30					
	1.4.5 17/160					
Commission 5 p Cent	2.26 242/320	1.7.4 169/320	1.6.--	102.36.39 3/4	1005.30.--	
Cost for 1 Naigue						
2 Jackets	11.18					
2 Pair of Drawers	8.1 185/320					
2 Turbans @ 16 fo. ea	32.--					
1 Sash	7.A9 1/2					
	1.16.68 305/320					
Commission 5 p Cent	2.75 145/320	1.19.64 3/20	1.24.24	88.12.24	94.30.--	
Cost for 1 Havildar						
2 Jackets	14.30					
2 Pair of Drawers	10.19 265/320					
2 Turbans @ 16 fo. ea	32.--					
1 Sash	7.A9 1/2					
	1.22.19 185/320					
Commission 5 p Cent	3.16 241/320					
		1.25.36 7/20	2.--.--	96.15.25 1/2	120.--.--	
		Pagodas	1212.22.29 1/4	1220.18.--	11550.13.31	1146.13.6.--

As it will make no Difference to the Company whether the Duties are, or are not collected, It is ordered that they be collected in the same Manner as on other Goods - No

Orders

Orms Thmon

966 Fort St. George 11th Novr 1773

Orders having yet been sent respecting the half Mounting for the Circar Battalions Resolved that an Account of the particulars supplied each Person with Musters thereof be sent to Masulipatam Vizagapatam & Ganjam & that the Chiefs be directed to inform Us at what Rate they can be provided at those Places.

Captain Isaac Fitzgerald appointed to the Commans of 1st Circar Battalion.

The Command of the 1st Circar Battalion of Sepoys being vacant by the Promotion of Captain Billingham to the Rank of Major Captain James Fitzgerald is appointed thereto

and Captain Andrew Johnson to the Command of the 2d Carnatic Batt.n

And as the Conduct of Captain Andrew Johnson in having made good his Retreat from Darabanam to Trichinopoly with the Sepoys under his Command in December 1768 was such as merited our particular Notice, It is agreed that he be appointed to the Command of the 2d Carnatic Battalion of Sepoys late Captain Harper's

Jno. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.
John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Wallace
Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 12th Novr 1771

Dispatches the following Letters.

To George Dawson Esqr.
Chief at Cuddalore

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 9th Instant.

Letter to Mr. Dawson regarding the Plank to be left at Devecotah

We desire you will cause the Timber & Plank remaining at Devecotah to be removed to Chillumbrum to be left there with the other Stores untill Bullocks & Carts can be sent from Trichinopoly to convey them thither — the Charge must be placed to the Nabobs Account. We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends
Jos. Du Pré
& Council

Fort St. George
12th Novr 1771.

To Alexander Wynch Esqr.
Chief at Mazulipatam

Sir

Letter to Mr. Wynch, Mr. Andrews & Mr. Botford regarding Sepoy half Mounting —

Having thought it expedient that the Sepoys should be furnished in a uniform Manner with half Mounting by Stoppages to be made for that Purpose, We send you herewith an Account particulars to be supplied each Sepoy, Havildar & Naigue with the Musters of each Article, and we desire to be informed at what Rate they may be provided at your Settlement — The Money for providing them is to be issued out of Cash, & replaced by the Stoppages to be made for that Purpose, As soon as We receive your Answer we will send you further Orders on this Subject — and it being necessary that the half Mounting for the year 1772 should be put in hand without loss of Time, we desire to have your Answer

as

Fort St. George 12th Novr. 1771.

as soon as possible. We are

Sir

Your affectionate Friends.

Fort St. George
12th Novem: 1771.

Jos. Du Pré

&c. Council

The Same to John Andrews Esqr. Chief at Vizagapatam,
to Mr. Edward Colsford Resident at Canjam.

15th. The following Letters were this Day wrote.

To Brigadier General Joseph Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on the
Coast

Sir

Letter to General Smith with the Minute regard. Capt. De Morgans Court Martial

In Consequence of an Address from Captain De Morgan to the President on the Subject of the Court Martial which you take Notice of in your Letter of the 29th Octr. and your Disapprobation of the Sentence, Justice to Captain De Morgan and to the Court required that We should carefully revise the Proceedings and deliver our Sentiments thereon – We are sorry upon any Occasion to differ from you in Opinion but since an Appeal was made & the Character of Captain De Morgan as an Officer stood impeached as well as the Impartiality or sound Judgement of the Court by the Disapprobation of the Sentence, however great our Reluctance may be to deliver an Opinion contrary to yours on a Matter appertaining to your Department, We found ourselves in this Instance under the Necessity of doing so. We send you herewith a Copy of our Minutes and have ordered our Secretary to transmit to Captain De Morgan a Copy of the second Article

We are, Sir

Your most obedient humble Servants

Fort St. George
15th Novem: 1771.

Jos: Du Pré &c. Council

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To Captain Augustus De Morgan

Sir

Letter to Capt De Morgan on the same Subject.

The President having laid before the Board your Letter of the 14th. October and the Proceedings of the Court Martial held on you, having, in Consequence thereof been taken under Consideration I now transmit to you by their Order an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation regarding the same I am

Sir

your most obedient Servant

I. M. Stone Secry.

Fort St. George
15th. Novem. 1771.

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor, President
Warren Hastings. Samuel Ardley
John Smith. George Stratton
Henry Brooke, Richard Brickenden
John Whitehill. George Mackay.

Monday
18th. Novem.

Read the following Letters from General Smith

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from General Smith in answer to the Board's Application to him for Information regarding the Motives for the Peace

I have been honored with your Letter of the 1st. Instant expressing your Concern that when the Operations of the Army were so far advanced towards the Reduction of Tanjour, as in all human Probability to ensure Success the British Arms should be deprived of that Eclat which they

were

were on the point of acquiring. You were pleased also to desire to be informed of all Circumstances respecting the Reasons for making Peace at that Crisis.

On the 28th. I had the honor to transmit to you a Copy of the Nabobs Letter desiring me to cease Hostilities; & three Papers which he told me contained a Copy of the Treaty — they were inclosed in my Address to your Honor &c.a giving you a Detail of our Transactions from the time the Army arrived before Tanjour to the Conclusion of the Peace, these Papers (I flatter myself) you have received by the hands of Captain Montresor, and from them I have no Doubt the Honble Board will be able to guege how far the Nabob ought to be influenced to make Peace, from any Difference in our Success.

Two Days passed after our arrival before Tanjour that Vaquils were not passing & repassing from the Rajah to the young Nabob & he more than once sent to me desiring a Truce (while they were negociating) which I would by no means grant, & as far as it was possible hastened on our Operations.

When Matters drew near a Crisis, I daily informed the young Nabob of our Progress, assuring him we had every human Probability of Success, & knowing these People to be tedious, and dilatory in their Negociations. I did not cease firing Night & Day in hopes to make the Breach practicable ere a Peace was concluded, and in that Case the Troops would most assuredly have ordered to the Assault, but the Day before it was expected to happen, the young Nabobs Letter was delivered & we were obliged to cease Hostilities.

It is true on many of my Letters to the Honble President, I have very fully given my Sentiments

with

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with respect to the Rajah of Tanjore and urged that I thought no Medium could be preserved with him: but at the same time I did so, I hoped whenever an Expedition did take place, that it would be with a firm Resolution on the part of the Nabob as well as the Board to reduce him intirely. Soon after our moving with the Army, from the many Intercourses the young Nabob had with the Tanjour Vaquils & their continual negociating, I began to suspect that this Business would end in an accommodation.

Circumstanced as you were with respect to the Nabob and the limited Authority you of necessity invested me with, I could only by urging such Arguments as I thought most likely to keep the young Nabob steady & by daily informing him of the Progress We were making, hope to induce him to go on with the Attack & make the Conquest.

That the Rajah has been greatly humbled and reduced to such terms as the young Nabob demanded and thought safe & honorable, is evident, but it is impossible for me to inform the Board of his real Motives for not reducing him totally — This time must discover.

With respect to the honor & Eclat that would have attended our Arms in Case of our Succeeding in the Attack & fall of a Place of so much Consequence as the City of Tanjour, which We had every Reason to hope — I with you most sincerely regret, and this you will readily believe when you consider that Share of honor & Reputation which must accrue to me as Commanding Officer of this Army — but tho' we are deprived of this Eclat, yet I will assert that the honor of the English Arms has been fully preserved. This Assertion must not only be evident to all the Powers around, but also, that Tanjour's not being reduced is owing to the Young Nabob's accepting the Rajah's

Submissions

Fort St. George 18th. Novemr. 1771.

Submissions & such Terms as he had prescribed to him.

The Ground on which the Army has remained so long becoming exceedingly offensive, it was highly necessary to move for fear of Infection, as the Cattle were dying daily & the Young Nabob desired the Troops might encamp at Monajies Garden two Miles & a half South West of Tanjour & about four Miles from Vellum, till he could receive certain Sums Stipulated to be paid by the Rajah & till that was done that the heavy Guns should not be withdrawn from the Batteries. Seven Lacks & a half has been paid and the Remainder is expected in a Day or two.

Desiring Orders regarding the future Destination of the Troops.

I hope in a few Days to be honored with your Instructions respecting the future Destination of the Troops.

I have the Honor to be, Honble Sir & Sirs
with Respect
Your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Camp near Tanjore
6th. November 1771.

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

Letter from General Smith

Honble Sir & Sirs

The Rajah complies with the Nabob's terms

Your Commands of the 5th & 7th. Instant are come to hand. To the former I have had the honor to reply on the 6th. — and now to acquaint you that altho' the Peace was concluded between the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah Bahauder & the Rajah of Tanjore on the 27th Ult°. yet the former requested our heavy Guns might not be withdrawn from the Batteries, or our Works destroyed till the 8th. Instant when the Rajah had fully satisfied him, by paying in the Interim, twelve Lacks

of

Fort St. George 18th. Novem.r 1771

of Rajahs – ceding Coiladdy & Alangady – that Vellum should not be given up & by Sending out the Jewels & two Guns taken from the Maravar.

On the 9th. our Batteries & Works were destroyed, on the 10th. Monaje had an Interview with the young Nabob & myself – at which the Field Officers of the Army, my Staff, the Commissary & Paymaster were present. Monaje seemed much alarmed (tho' all the Force of Tanjour was at his Back) and the Visit soon ended.

The Troops & Guns withdrawn from before Tanjour & the Works Destroyed the 9th.–

On the 11th. the Army marched about seven Miles towards Trichinopoly & encamped – Vellum bearing about 3 Miles. Previous to the Receipt of your Letter of the 7th. I had ordered the Remainder of Captain Cosby's Battalion to that Place as part of the Garrison which I proposed to augment with two Companies of Europeans, thirty Artillery Men Three 24 Pounders, two 18s. & seven 12s. with a proper Proportion of Stores, 'till your Pleasure on that head was known. The Garrison is now formed & tomorrow I shall proceed with the Remainder of the Company's Troops to Trichinopoly where part of them may be cantoned, & the Remainder can be disposed of in that Neighborhood for a time.

appoints a Garrison to Vellum

The Nabob acquaints me he intends to order his Topasses to march out Vellum & that Captain Maxander with his Battalion should be sent in as part of the Garrison. Captain Lowdon with his Battalion is to proceed tomorrow (I believe to the Southward) on Service. Captain Mathews has mentioned Palamcotah as the best Place to recruit his half Starved Cattle, where I believe he must be permitted to move as there is neither Gram, or Forage for his Horses in the Neighborhood of Trichinopoly.

purposes marching the 13th. for Trichinopoly.

I

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recommends that a large Supply of Provisions be laid up in Vellum

I have with Difficulty laid up in the Magazine at Vellum eighteen hundred Bullock Loads of Rice, as the Paddy remaining in the Place would not supply the present Garrison above two Days & I shall not fail to push the Nabob Mauzur ul-Molek on my Return to Trichinopoly to lay in a Store of Grain & other Provisions for a years Supply which will be the more necessary as it is a place of so much Consequence.

represents the Importance of Vellum.

The Rajah must have been greatly humbled when he was obliged to give up the Cannon he had taken from the Maravar by force of Arms, & of course submitted to the greatest Disgrace that can befal any Power. From what I have observed, I believe he will never again give Cause for running himself into the same Danger he has escaped, as the Possession of Vellum will be a Security for his good Behaviour. The Officer commanding it will take Care to be informed of every Transaction of the Rajahs, & of Course be a constant Check over him. He says himself it is like placing a Centinel at his Door, and that he cannot go out of his Fort, or even sleep in it with Safety. So thoroughly convinced is he of the Importance of this Place, that he constantly persevers in his Applications to get it back, &c, that it should be razed to the Ground. The Company's Troops should garrison this Fort as the Nabobs are often ill paid, and at times troublesome which makes it dangerous to trust a Place of Importance to them alone.

Lieutenant Mahoney is ordered to make out a Return of the Guns, Stores, Ammunition &c. now remaining which I shall very soon have the Pleasure to transmit to you. Should Hostilities recommence, I must beg leave to refer your Honor &c. to my former Tweant which will

Fort St. George 18th Novr. 1771.

will best shew the Articles wanting. Mauder Ul Molck spared us part of our Supplies of Gunpowder from the Quantity he had at Trichinopoly, & now calls loudly to have it replaced. I shall endeavor to find out what remains in his Magazines, and such other Stores as may be useful. I believe there is no Apparatus at Trichinopoly for making Powder, and that it can be provided sooner, and with less Inconvenience at Madras or Vellour.

Promises to gain the best Accounts he can of the Maravar & Nadcotty Polygars.

I am a total Stranger to the Maravar Country having never been employed in those Parts but I shall endeavor to gain the best Information, with Respect to his Strength, Forts, the Nature of the Country, & such other Points as may be requisite to know, ere any Expedition can take Place, & inform you thereof. It's most certain they have not yielded the Nabob the least Assistance during the Siege nor did they appear 'till all was over.

The Dutch have lately supplied the Rajah largely with Gunpowder, Shot, Shells & Small Arms, should he procure further Supplies from the Coast I shall be able (I hope to let you know what they consist of, and from whence he has them. From the constant Fire he kept up while the Army was before the Town, it would appear his Stores were inexhaustible and my Spies assure me he has sufficient for Years.

Lieut. Coll: Bonjour has set out on his Return to Madura, Major Vaughan to Madras on his way to the Northward, & Captain Rusel has my Leave also to return to the Coast as there was no Service going on.

Sends on a general Court Martial on Lieut. Thornton whom he accommends to the Board.

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a General Court Martial held on Lieut. Thornton who by the Sentence is dismissed this Service. He has the Appear-

ance

Fort St. George 18th Novr 1771.

ance of a very good Man, bears a good Character and as he has bin recommended by the Court from Circumstances in his Favor, I hope your Honor &a will restore him to the Service.

recommends Captains Cosby & Povey.

Before I conclude this Address I cannot avoid acquainting the Board that Captains Cosby & Povey have given me great Satisfaction in forwarding Escorts &c to the Army and being indefatigable in affording the Troops every Assistance which from the Nature of their Situation was expected from them. I have the honor to be

Honble Sir & Sirs, with respect
Your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Camp 3 Miles W. of Vellum
12th November 1771.

The Nabob desires that a proper Garison under a careful Officer may be placed in Vellum.

Read also a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N 158 representing the Importance of the Fort of Vellum, desiring that the Company will place a Garrison therein under the Command of a careful Officer: and containing some Regulations for the Conduct of the Officer to be appointed to the Command and inclosing a Copy of a Letter from his Son respecting the Conduct of the Maravar & Nalcoty Polygars as also Copy of one from the Maravar.

Major Vaughan appointed to the command thereof.

The Board are fully sensible of the great Importance of the Fort of Vellum, & that therefore every possible Precaution should be taken to secure the Possession thereof; and as Major Vaughan is an Officer who, from his great Prudence & Vigilance seems well qualified for such an important Trust, It is agreed that he be appointed to the Command thereof & that particular Instructions be prepared for him, & that the Regulations recommended by the Nabob, which appear exceedingly proper,

be

Fort St. George 18th. Novr. 1775.

be inserted therein.

Ordered that the Consideration of the Proceedings of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Thornton transmitted by General Smith be defered till next Consultation.

Draught of Letter to General Smith respecting a Donation to the Army prepard.

A Draught of Letter to General Smith being prepared on the Subject of the Request contained in his Letter of the 29th. Octr. that the Board would use their Influence with the Nabob to make some Addition to the Sum Stipulated by Omdut-Ul-Omrah Bahauder in one of the Articles of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Tanjore in favor of the Army so as to make it worth their Acceptance — It is ordered that the Same be sent round for the Consideration of the Several Members.

Letter from Mr. Anderson, Surgion at Vellour. } read as follows

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Anderson on the Subject of Mr. Scott's being appointed Surgion at Madras.

I have received from General Smith a Paper entitled an Extract of the Honble Board's Letter to him dated August 17th. & wrote in Consequence of an Extract of the Honble the President's Letter to the General & a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Davis Surgion to the Commander in Chief, both which I had the honor to transmit to the Honble the President & Council: & am thereby glad to discover they have been pleased to take notice of my Address to them on that Occasion, for although I could perceive little Similarity between the Situation of Mr. Davis with

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a Detachment at Trichinopoly & my own in the Mysore Country during the War yet on account of Mr. Davis, I am not sorry the Honble the President & Council have thought proper to make an Arrangement regarding the Surgeons as far back as far back as April in which they have been pleased to reduce the Interests of the Surgeons concerned to a level of Equality as near as Circumstances would admit. But with all due respect & deference for the Dispositions made by the Honble Board I must as a Person injured both in my Succession to the Vacancy at Fort St. George & in my Interest, beg leave to intimate how very Striking the Hardship is that Deductions should be ordered from three Senior Surgeons to accommodate a Junior, & Mr. Scott who is much Junior to any of them should without Interruption not only fill the place of one of the Senior Surgeons of the Coast but enjoy the Emoluments of it without Deductions of any kind. Had Rank or Services entitled him to a Preference so very distinguishing they would have been Considerations of Weight, but as he can plead neither I would gladly flatter myself the Honble Board will yet think his Appointment a Grievance worthy their Deliberation. as I am conscious to myself of having served for years with Zeal & Attention in very laborious, dangerous & important trust of my Profession: I cannot say I am insensible to the keenness of the Injury I at present experience in being superseded by a Person so very much Junior to myself. ——— When Mr. Briggs went home Mr Kinchley the Senior Surgeon (as he had done on a former Occasion) declined making Application to succeed to the Vacancy, in Consequence of which I had the honor to address the Governor as the next in Succession, but from the Multiplicity & Importance of His Business, I have hitherto

received

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receive no Answer which has kept me in great Anxiety & Uneasiness, being very tenderly sensible how severe a Reflection Supersession entails on a Character, & how very injurious it must be to my future Prospects in a Service which I confess is my only Dependance.

The equitable & common Usage of the Service broke through in the appointment of Mr. Scott to Madras and the Duty I owe to myself as the Person immediately injured by it have induced me unavoidably to lay before the Honble the President & Council a Grievance that affects the Corps of Surgeons in general, & myself in a more particular manner; and as the Circumstances of it render it an Object of Justice, I am much disposed to believe it will merit their Attention.

I have only farther to hope the Honble Board will excuse the Liberty of this Address. I am

With much Respect & Consideration

Honble Sir & Sirs

your very obedient & very humble Servant

James Anderson Surgeon

Vellour

Novr. 11th. 1775.

As the Disposition of the Several Surgeons has long since taken place, the Board see no Reason now to alter the Same.

The Secretary acquaints the Board

Lieut. Fire Wr. House dies at Camp.

that Lieutenant Fire Worker Henry House died at Camp the 8th. Instant.

The President acquaints the Board

Mr. Wm. Mallet appointed Surgeon's Mate.

that Mr. William Mallet, who came out Surgeon's Mate on board His Majesty's Ship Stag, & has for some time past been employed

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employed in the Hospital, is well recommended by Mr. Pasley for his Diligence & Abilities — Agreed that he be taken into the Service as Surgeon's Mate

Wm. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Jas. Mackay

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At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings, Samuel Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton.
Henry Brooke,
John Whitehill, George Mackay.

Monday
25th. Novemr.

Minutes of Select Committee on the Subject of the Nabob's Application for undertaking the Expedition against the Marava & Naalcoty Polygars laid before the Board.

The Select Committee communicate to the Board their Minutes of the 21st. Instant respecting the Nabob's Requisition for undertaking the Expedition against the Maravas & Naalcoty Polygars & containing the Sentiments of the Committee thereon, in which the Board acquiesce, the President is therefore desired to confer with the Nabob on the two Points to be settled with him, should the Expedition take place.

Draught of Letter to General Smith respecting Plunder & Booty to be communicated to the Nabob.

The Draught of the Letter to General Smith on the Subject of his Request that the Board would interest themselves with the Nabob to obtain some Addition to the Sum stipulated for the Army in the Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjour, having been sent round & approved by the several Members, the President is desired to communicate the same to the Nabob & if approved by him that it be wrote fair & dispatched.

The following Disposition and Arrangement of the Troops is now prepared and ordered to take Place so soon as it can be done with Safety and Convinience, of which We shall be better able to judge, when we are more fully informed of the Intentions of the Mahrattas & shall have received General Smith's Opinion respecting the

Maravas

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Disposition & Arrangement of the Troops for the Exchange of the Garrisons.

Maravar & Nalcoty Polygars

Arrangement & Disposition of the Troops proposed to take place.

		Present Station	Where to be removed to.
Artillery			
1st Comp.y late Coll. Butler's		Madras	
2d Do.	late Maj. James	Trichinopoly	Madras
3d Do.	late Capt. Morris	Vellour	Trichinopoly
4th Do.	Capt. Little	Circars	next year to relieve Vellour
5th Do.	Capt. Stout	Madras	½ Vellum ½ Madras
European Infantry			
1st Regt.	1st Battalion	Trichinopoly	Vellour
	2d Battn.	Circars	Madras
2d Regt.	1st Battalion	Vellour now at Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly
	2d Battn.	Madras, Vellour & Poonamalee	Circars
Sepoys			
Battn. 1st	Capt. Hopkins	Madras	Trichinopoly
2d	Capt. And. Johnson	Madras	Trichinopoly
3d	Capt. Povey	Trichinopoly	Vellour
4th	Capt. P. G. Collins	Vellour – now at Trichinopoly	Vellour
5th	Capt. Cosby	Vellour – now at Vellum	Vellour & Amboor
6th	Capt. McKenzie	Trichinopoly	Vellour
7th	Capt. Cooke	Conjeveram now at Trichinopoly	Madura & Palamcotah
8th	Capt. Brown	Madura and Palamcotah	Madras
9th	Capt. Kelly	Madura – now at Trichinopoly	Madras
10th	Capt. Bruce	Vellour – now at Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly
11th	Capt. Fletcher	Ongole	Ongole
12th	Capt. Evans	Vellour	Madura.

Ordered that a Copy thereof be transmitted to General Smith, & that for the present the following

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ing Exchanges only do take Place.

That the 3d. or 6th. Battalion of Sepoys do proceed from Trichinopoly to Vellour & upon its Arrival there that the 12th. Battalion do march for Trichinopoly in its Way to Madura.

Removals to take place immediately.

That the 5th. Battalion now at Vellum be relieved by the 4th. & on the arrival of the 12th. Battalion at Trichinopoly the 5th. is to march to Vellour to garrison that Place and Ambour, to the Command of which latter place Captain Cosby is appointed. — and on the arrival of the 5th. Battalion at Vellour, the three Companies of the 11th. Battalion are to proceed & join the Remainder of the Battalion at Ongole.

That the 7th. Battalion do immediately march from Trichinopoly & relieve the 8th. Battalion now doing Duty petween Madura & Palamcotah at which latter Place Captain Cooke is appointed to command

That the 8th. Battalion do march to Madras — But that Captain Brown who now commands at Palamcotah be allowed a reasonable time to settle his Affairs.

And as Matters have turn but lately accommodated with Tanjour and it is uncertain what may happen in the South: General Smith is to remain at Trichinopoly where he will of course command in Consequence of our Orders of the 21 March last.

The Board now proceed to take into Consideration the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held on Lieutenant Tempest Thornton.

Remarks & Observations on the Court Martial on Lieutenant Thornton.

1st. Lieutenant Thornton's Objection to sit upon the Court Martial ordered by Captain Mathews is, that it was given out as a regimental Cavalry Court Martial & should therefore have been composed of the Officers of the Regiment only.

2d. That

2d. That some of the Members of the Court Sat there as Cavalry Officers, whereas they are Cavalry Officers only by the Nabob's Appointment, they are Infantry Officers by the Company's Commission.

3d. That the Serjeant to be tried was on the Nabob's Service & not on the Company's — and therefore could not be tried by the Company's Officers as such.

To the first Objection the Board are of Opinion that it is not valid, for by the 3d. Article of the 12th. Section it appears that Regimental Courts Martial may be composed of Officers of different Corps. It is true that the term regimental seems to imply as is objected by Lieutenant Thornton, that it should be confined to the Regiment. But the terms by improper use (which Usage however now justifies it) must be taken only as a Distinction between General Courts Martial which alone can punish capitally & inferior Courts which have Cognizance of small Offences only, and this may be plainly inferred from the 12th. Article of the 12 Section which directs that Officers commanding Corps consisting of Detachments from different Regiments, Troops, or Companies may assemble Courts Martial, for the Trial of Offenders in the Same Manner as if they were Regimental and the marginal Note to this Article runs in these Words, "Officers commanding in Forts or Barracks may appoint "Regimental Courts Martial".

The Second Objection is invalidated by the 3d. Article of the 12th. Section which says that the Members both of General and Regimental — that is such as are not General Courts Martial when belonging to different Corps shall take the same Rank which they hold in the Army — Lieutenant Thornton objects that they have no Commission but those from

the

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the Company for the Infantry that Rank is therefore their Rank in the Army and so they must sit on Courts Martial.

To the 3d. Objection the Board are of Opinion that the same is not valid for although the Serjeant does not actually receive Pay from the Company yet he receives what he has consented to accept as an Equivalent or more than an Equivalent, he has consented, as all the Officers & Soldiers We send to the Nabob do, that he shall continue to be Sumed in the Company's Service and is liable to be recalled whenever We shall think fit.

The Board having thus given their Opinion on the Several Reasons urged by Lieutenant Thornton against Sitting upon the Court Martial ordered by Captain Mathews, think it necessary further to observe on Captain Tonyn's Remark as recited in Captain Mathews his Evidence "that no "Person acting by an Order could take Rank of a Particular Commission" that it has frequently been the Usage in this Service for Officers to Rank & do Duty in Consequence of General Orders without Commissions: and that it must frequently happen so, particularly upon the Arrival of Officers or Cadets from England to whom a temporary Rank is given by General Orders only, untill the Company's Orders are received respecting the Rank assigned them, when their Commissions are issued accordingly: as was the Case last year & this. And the Usage of any particular Service where there is no Law to the Contrary constitutes the Law

The Board further observe that it appears to them that the Regimental Court Martial Ordered by Captain Mathews did not preserve their proper Dignity in producing their Proceedings to Captain Tonyn who had no Right to inspect them, and suffering him to declare that he thought Lieutenant Thornton was not in his proper Place.

The

The Board further think it necessary to remark that they conceive the Courts putting Questions to the Prisoner as improper, if not illegal, as a Prisoner may inadvertently be led to answer Questions which may make against himself, which no Person is bound to do.

Ordered that the foregoing Minute be given out in General Orders & that a Copy thereof be transmitted to General Smith — and as he has not informed us whether he has or approved the Sentence of the Court Martial or not, and as the approval or Disapproval thereof rests with him. It is agreed that it be recommended to him to approve the same in case he should not before the Receit of our Letter have signified his Opinion thereon in General Orders — But as We believe that the Misconduct into which Lieutenant Thornton has fallen did not proceed from any Intentional Disobedience of Orders but from an Error in Judgment on the Several Points in Question, It is agreed that he be restored to his Rank in the Service so soon as We learn from General Smith that he has approved the Sentence.

The foregoing may Suffice as a Decision in the Particular Case of Lieutenant Thornton, there is another more general Consideration which has long been suffered to lie dormant, and must continue so until the Court of Directors shall declare their Judgment thereon. The Company's Forces have acted with the Nabob's ever since the Beginning of their Connexion, till within these few years the Nabob had no European Officers in his Service, and as the Native Officers do not vote in Duty with their European Officers there could be no Difficulty in Respect to the Nabob's, for while they stood on the same Footing in the Army as the Company's, there could

could be no reasonable Cause of Disgust & there was no declared Preference and indeed the Nabob's Forces were of so little Consideration and his Confidence in, & Dependance on the Company so great that if any Preference had been given it probably would not then have produced any material Consequences. Not so now. The Nabob hath of late years introduced many European Officers into his Service, they are called Captains & commano Battalions. hitherto they have never rolled in Duty with our Officers, the Nabob even now does not complain loudly of the Distinction, but he has nevertheless frequently intimated his Sense and is hurt by - Distinction, and We cannot doubt but that with some further Experience of the Support of the Crown against the Company it will burst forth into Complaint & though We have to this time experienced no Obstruction or Inconvenience from the Conduct of Sir Robert Harland, yet should another Plenipotentiary (as zealous against the Company, or to express it perhaps more properly - as Zealous to ingratiate himself with the Nabob as the last) be charged with the Exertion of the Royal Prerogative, the rank & Military Duty of the Company's and Nabob's European Officers when joined in Service may become a Matter of dangerous Contest. We do not take upon Us to decide it, but refer it to the Court of Directors for these Reasons.

1st That if we were to decide that the Company's European Officers should roll in Duty with the Nabob's European Officers as is the Custom with Officers of different Nations doing Duty in the same Army, it would be an Innovation contrary to the uniform Practice in all the conjunct Operations of the Company's and Nabob's Forces, & would We are certain be very

disgusting

disgusting to the whole Corps of Company's Officers & We dare not even try the Experiment lest it should kindle a Flame which we might find difficults to extinguish.

2d. That if We were formally to determine that the Company's European Officers shall not roll in Duty with the Nabob's European Officers, We know not whether such a Decision can be maintained upon the Footing on which We are now to consider the Nabob. He is declared by the King's Minister to be an Ally of the Crown and holding his Possessions under the Guarantee of the Crown — the Company too acknowledge that Guarantee & condescend to assist him as a Sovereign with their Forces to support his Dignity & Government. The Company as Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain stand evidently in Point of Honor & Dignity in an inferior Degree to the Sovereign of the Carnatic and the Ally of the British Crown, upon what Pretence then can our Officers justify their Refusal to roll in Duty with his Officers —— We do not give this as our Opinion — We decline to give any Opinion at all — but We State the Arguments on both Sides and Submit them.

The President acquaints the Board that he has received a Letter from General Smith dated 17th. Inst: advising that Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the Artillery died at Trichinopoly that Day; and Ensign Frith on the 16th. —

The President also acquaints the Board that Ensign Henry Spike died here yesterday.

Lieutenant Colonel Butler dies at Trichinopoly — also Ensign Frith and Ensign Spike at this Place.

Ordered that Major Edward James be appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Mathew Horne Major of Artillery to rank from the 17th. Instant — and that Lieutenant Fetherstonhaugh Sydenham be appointed Lieutenant to

Major James appointed Lieut Colonel — Capt. Horne Major, & Lieut. Fetherstonhaugh Sydenham Lieutenant.

rank

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rank from that Day.

Draught of the Instructions to Major Vaughan appointed to the Command of Vellum read & approved — And Ordered that Lieutenant Colonel Ross be directed to proceed thither & after taking a Survey of the Place to prepare a Plan & Estimate of such Works, Buildings, or Repairs as may be necessary for the Security of the Place, Magazines or Barracks, that We may lay the same before the Nabob —

Instructions to Major Vaughan appointed to the Command of Vellum, approved — Lieutt Coll. Ross to prepare & send us a Plan & Estimate of the Works, Buildings or Repairs necessary there.

The President acquaints the Board that the Account of Current Charges to the 31st Octr having been drawn out the Ballance of which amounts to Pags. 398850, 22, 60 — He had laid the same before the Nabob who had promised to discharge the same, on the Receipt of some Bills which he expected from Tanjour.

The Account of Current Charges to 31 Octr laid before the Nabob.

The promises to discharge the same.

There being a Vacancy for an Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment by the Promotion of Lieutenant Donald Campbell to the Rank of Captain, Lieutenant John Patterson, who is recommended by Colonel Hart to the President is appointed thereto.

Lieut. John Patterson appointed Adjutant to the 1st Batt.n of 2d Regiment.

Wm. Aldrich
Warren Hastings.

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

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The following Letter was this Day Sent to General Smith, the Draft thereof having been previously shewn to the Nabob & approved by him.

To Brigadier General Joseph Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on the Coast

Sir

Letter to General Smith on the Subject of his Application in Behalf of the Army for a Donation from the Nabob.

In your Letter of the 12 October you inform Us that Omdut Ul Omrah Behauder has made a Proposal to give the Army 7 Lacks of Rupees in Case Tanjour Should be taken, provides that what Should be found in it as well as what had been & Should be taken from the Enemy during the Expedition were delivered up to him. That having deliberated thereon with the Field Officers &c. they has unanimously rejected the Offer, seemed disposed to accept of Double what each Officer received at Madura & for Such a Consideration would relinquish their Claim to that Portion of the Spoil which the Court of Directors had allotted them.

In your Letter of the 20th. October you inform Us that having communicated to Omdut-Ul-Omrah Behauder the Sense of the whole Corps of Officers in respect to his abovementioned Proposal & of their Expectations he had returned you a second Proposal (which you enclosed to Us) purporting a Promise or Engagement to give to the Army under your Command certain Sums therein expressed in Lieu of all Claims they might have to Plunder or Booty of what kind soever that had been or Should be taken during the Expedition in Case of his being put in Possession of the Fort of Tanjour, payable within three Months after the Fall of the Fort — That the Proposal was agreed to by all except the Field Officers who

thought

thought their Proportions as well as those of the Captains & Subal-
terns ought to be double. That Omdut-Ul-Omrah being
acquainted therewith replied, that at the Reduction of Madura
there were only two Majors, that on this Service there are no less
than nine Field Officers, & that to double their Proportions would
raise the Sum to more than he could consent to give. That upon
this Occasion the Field Officers has addressed a Letter to you (which
you also inclose to Us) desiring amongst other things, that the Distri-
bution of the whole Sum promised to the Army might be left to
the President & Council, & intimating their Sense of the promise
made by Omdut-Ul-Omrah to be (altho' not clearly so expressed)
that they should at all Events receive the same, for that altho he
should not be actually put in Possession of Tanjour, yet what-
ever terms he should obtain must be attributed to the Operation
of the Army. That, however, you had only mentioned to him
your Hope that in case a Peace should take place he would consider
the Fatigues & Hardships the Troops has undergone and that his
Endeavors would not be wanting to obtain some Recompence for
them either from his Father or the Rajah of Tanjore.

At the same time the President received
a Letter from the Field Officers under your Command dated the
20th. October and wrote as it appears with your Knowledge &
Concurrence referring the Distribution of the whole Sum to
promised to be given or paid to the Determination of the President
& Council in such Manner as they should think most eligible &
consonant to the Intention of the Court of Directors.

In your Letter of the 29th. October after
advising Us of the Conclusion of Peace — expressing the Sense you
entertain of the good Behavior of the Officers & Men under your
Command & commending the Steadiness, Alacrity & Chearfulness

they

they had shewn in the Execution of every part of their Duty during the Expedition against Tanjour, you recommend them to our Protection & Countenance in obtaining a Reward for them in some Degree, you think, their Due for the Hardships & Fatigues they had undergone adding you hope & believe We will use our Influence with the Nabob to make some Addition to the Sum stipulated by Ourdut-Ul-Omrah Bahauder in one of the Articles of the Peace with the Rajah in favor of the Army, so as to make it worth their Acceptance.

We have thought it proper thus to recite the material Parts & Spirit of what hath come before Us on this Subject that a clear State of the Matter may at once without Reference be apparent to whomsoever it may concern

The Subjects above recited are so very interesting to the Individual and so important in their consequences to the Public — As Individuals We feel so strong a propensity to favor the Individuals of the Army — as responsible Agents We find ourselves so limited & restrained — and as Depositaries of the general Interest of our Constituents & their Connexions We see such Danger in Precedent that We enter with great Reluctance on the Discussion of such opposite Interests & can scarcely flatter ourselves with the hope of giving general Satisfaction — We must nevertheless hazard an Opinion; and that the Company, the Nabob, the Army, the Public may know the Grounds of our Procedure & the Principles which govern us, We shall explain them at large, to serve not only as a Decision so far as it rests with Us to decide on the present Case, but as a Rule for the future at least untill the Court of Directors shall declare their Sense on this Subject.

In the late Parliamentary Discussions

of

of the Company's Rights it hath been asserted that they derive no Power or Authority from their Charter to wage Offensive War as Principals. We are far from assuming a Competency to judge of a Proposition of such Importance to the Company. It is sufficient that such a Proposition hath been suggested, to put Us on our Guard that the Company incur not a Premunire by our Conduct. The Company's Trade was not obstructed by the Rajah of Tanjore. his Offences were against his Liege Lord, the Ruler of the Carnatick Payenghaut whom the Company's Forces have been employed to assist & support as Auxiliaries.

The King our gracious Sovereign by His Royal Letters Patent bearing Date the 11th. Day of Janry. 1758 hath been pleased to grant to the Company all such Plunder and Booty as shall be taken or seized from any of the Enemies of the said Company or the Enemies of the Crown.

The Court of Directors by their Letter to the President & Council of Fort St. George dated the 8 March 1758 Para 32 have been pleased to promise to their Forces one half of the Plunder & Booty which should be taken by such Forces, & which is so granted to the Company by the above recited Patent.

We are of Opinion that the Grant made by the said Letters Patent does not extend to Plunder or Booty taken by the Company's Forces in any War or Expedition wherein they are only Auxiliary and act in conjunction with the Forces of the State to which they are auxiliary — and consequently that the Company having no right under the Patent to any Plunder or Booty taken in an auxiliary War or Expedition cannot grant any to their Forces nor can their Forces as Servants have a greater Right than their Principals except in the Case hereinafter mentioned.

The

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The Rajah of Tanjour hath not in the late Expedition been declared to consideres as an Enemy either to the Crown or to the Company But on the contrary We have declared the Company to be only Auxiliary in the late Expedition and consequently We are of Opinion that the Army can derive no Right or Benefit in the late Expedition either from the Letters patent or the Company's Promise made in Consequence thereof.

But We are of Opinion that according to the Usage & Custom of War all Plunder & Booty (Warlike Stores excepted) found in Places taken by Storm become the Property of the Captors, That is to say, the individual Forces by which such Places are so taken.

Upon an attentive Perusal of the Covenants between the Company & their military Officers, We do not find any thing that in our Opinion can be construed or is intended to supersede that Right.

If this Opinion be just it will follow that the Forces investing or besieging a Place may lawfully compromise, bargain & exchange that Right for any specifick Sum to be paid them in Lieu thereof upon a Surrender of that Right when they shall be in actual Possession.

But We are of Opinion that the Company's Forces cannot consistently with their Covenants make any Compromise, Bargain, or Agreement for a Compensation in any other Case whatsoever because the Covenants expressly prohibit any Bargain or Contract for Service or Services performed or to be performed. In brief our Opinion is that Plunder or Booty taken by Storm differs from every other Case in this Respect, that the one is a matter of Right by the Usage of War, & every Man may dispose of his Right, But Services in War in all other Cases give no Right of this kind unless by special Grants & the re-

ward

ward of Military Services is ever at the Will of the Sovereign.

We are further of Opinion in respect to the Company's Forces that, Services being performed they may consistently with the Spirit and according to the true Intent and meaning of their Covenants with the Company receive & retain any Gift Gratuity or Donation in Money or Effects from any Indian Prince, Sovereign Soubah, or Nabob for whom such Services shall have been performed provided no Compulsion be used, no Compromise, Bargain or Stipulation shall have been previously made, in a Word that such Gift or Donation be made freely and Spontaneously & with the Privity & Consent of the Governor & Council.

Having thus given our Opinion upon the Matter of Right, Claim or Pretensions of the Army to Plunder & Booty or an Equivalent, We shall make some Observations on the late Transactions respecting the same as they are communicated to Us in the Letters hereinbefore recited.

As to the Proposal first made by Omdut-Ul-Omrah Bahauder of Seven Lacks of Rupees — The Sense expressed by the Officers thereon — and the Second Proposal or Engagement of Omdut-Ul-Omrah We have only to observe that We think the Army had a Right to reject or to accept of any Proposal which was made them of a Sum of Money as an Equivalent for the Plunder & Booty which should be found in the Fort of Tanjour if it were taken by Storm to be paid them after the Fort should be so taken upon their relinquishing such their Right and Possession and therefore so far as the Second Proposal or Engagement of Omdut-Ul-Omrah may be construed an Engagement limited to this particular Case We think it was justifiable, And as the Sum thereby agreed to be paid would have been an Equivalent for an

independant

independant Right the Distribution would not have fallen under our Controul, and therefore had the Agreement taken place it would not have been necessary and cannot now be so for us to deliver any Opinion respecting the Proportions or Shares proposed for the several Ranks of European Officers But We cannot help remarking the great & humiliating Distinction which is made between the European & Sepoy Corps because such a Distinction tends in our Opinion to the Prejudice of the Service. A Commandant of a Battalion of Sepoys is allotted for his Share Pags. 100 an European Captain Pags. 2000 a Subadar Pags. 50 and a Jemidar Pags. 15 — to the Commissioned Officers, a Subaltern of Europeans Pags. 1000 a Serjeant Pags. 80 & private European 20 Pags. Although the Superior Courage, Discipline & Attachment of our own Country Men will ever give them the greatest Title to our Confidence, It is principally upon the Native Troops that the Company must depend ultimately for the Protection of their Acquisitions in India. It seems therefore necessary by every means to inspire them with Military Ardor and attach them to the Service in which they are engaged — But can either Spirit or Attachment be expected when such Proofs of Contempt are manifested? The whole Corps of native Troops is degraded by the proposed Distribution in which the native Commissioned Officer is reduced beneath the Level of a private European Soldier.

From what has been said, our Opinion upon the whole is clearly discernible yet as we wish not to leave the least Colour of Doubt upon any Part of this interesting Subject We think it proper to say in express Terms, that, in our opinion the Sums declared by the Field Officers in their Letter to you of the 18th. October is by no means warrantable. It is very evident

however

however that it arose from a Mistake in the Ground of their Reasoning, a Mistake as it appears to Us — for they set out with their Acknowledgments to the Nabob for his generous Offer of a Sum of Money in lieu of their moiety of the Captures incident to the Campaign from whence it is plain they thought the Plunder & Booty which might be taken in the late Expedition came within the Intent & Meaning of the Letters patent of 1758 and the Company's Promise in Consequence of it. We are of a contrary Opinion and have already assigned our Reasons. —

One Observation more occurs on the Field Officers Letter they say they apprehend tho' it is not clearly so expressed in Omdut-ul-Omrah's Letter or Proposal, that they should at all Events recieve the promised Sum, and the Reason they assign, or that Expectation is — that altho' the Nabob should not be actually put in Possession of Tanjore, yet as you were battering in Breach &c.a whatever terms the Nabob might make would be owing entirely to the Operations of the Army &c.a — Since the Rajah contemptuously rejected all reasonable Demands of Submission before the Army took the Field there cannot be a Doubt but that whatever terms the Rajah afterwards Submitted to ought to be ascribed to the Operations of the Army, yet in our Opinion it does not follow that therefore the Army became entitled to any Compensation for the Words & Spirit of the Covenants between the Company & their Officers speak expressly the contrary. You appear to Us to be also of this Opinion, and therefore you only expressed your Hope to Omdut-ul-Omrah that in Case a Peace should take place the Fatigues & Hardships of the Army would be considered &c.a — This Mode appears to Us less exceptionable, yet we doubt whether it will meet with Approbation at home because it may establish a dangerous

Precedent.

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pracessant. From the general tenor of your Conduct & what We know of your Disposition We are very confident that you were incapable of Doing or intending more than is expressed in your Letter to Us. You mentioned the Subject in a respectful manner & left it there. But who Sees not, that if ever the Army should have a violent — an arbitrary — an overbearing, unparioned Man at its head Circumstances may so happen as that a most humble request may Differ only in Words from a Demand & produce the same Effects as Compulsion? in a Case where there is no Right there ought to be no Claim & if any thing be given it Should be given freely & unasked.

We come now to your Letter of the 29th October in which you recommend the Army to our Protection and Countenance in obtaining a Reward for them which in some Degree you think their Due, & request our Assistance in obtaining from the Nabob some Addition to the Sum stipulated in one of the Articles of Peace with the Rajah in favor of the Army &c.

In the Articles of the Peace you Sent Us We do not find any Stipulation in favor of the Army, & We will be so frank as to say We are glad there is none, because if there had been such a Stipulation it would not have availed the Army, and because the Precedent would have been most dangerous. — We will also without reserve inform you that the Nabob has explained himself fully to the President on this Subject. He admits the right of the Army to Plunder & Booty found in Places taken by Storm, and allows it to be the Usage in this Country as well as in others, beyond that, he admits of no Right, Claim, or Pretension of any kind to Compensation,

Equivalent

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Equivalent or Reward upon any Consideration whatsoever, we is alarmed at the Consequences & as far as We can Judge means not to give one Rupee to the Army whilst they seem to entertain such Ideas. Our Advice therefore to the Army is, That they do formally relinquish all manner of Pretension to Compensation, Reward, or by whatsoever Name it may be called for Services, Fatigues or Hardships past or to come reserving only the single Instance of Right hereinbeforementioned, & for the rest leave the Nabob now & at all future times to do freely what his own Feelings may suggest or to refrain if he shall think fit.

You have recommended the Army under your Command to our Protection & Countenance with the Nabob. Conscious of the Station assigned us here such a Form of Words may not be improper altho' you will know how we are circumscribed We have already assured you that as Individuals our Inclination to favor the Individuals of the Army is strong We will add that the Army may rest assured of this. Whenever We shall find a manifest a generous Sentiment towards them spontaneously rising in the Nabob's Mind, We shall with great Satisfaction to ourselves, give it all due Encouragement.

And that the Army may not look for our Sentiments on this Subject any where but in our own Declarations We desire you will call together the Field Officers under your Command with so many of every other Rank as you shall think proper & let them our Opinions be publickly read to them. We are, Sir

your most obedient humble Servants

Josias Du Pre &c.Council

Fort St George
26th. Novem.r 1771

The

1000 Fort St. George 26th. Novemr. 1771

The following Letters were also this Day dispatched pursuant to the Resolutions of yesterday.

To Brigadier General Joseph Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on the
Coast

Sir

Letter to General Smith with the proposed Arrangement of the Troops &c.

We send you herewith the Disposition and Arrangement of the Troops which We propose shall take place as soon as it can be done with Safety & Convenience of which we shall write you further as soon as We shall be better informed of the Intentions of the Mahrattas and shall have read your Opinion respecting the Marava & Naleoty Polygars. For the present the following Exchanges only are to be made — Viz.t —

The 3.d Battalion of Sepoys commanded by Captain Povey & the 6.th Commanded by Captain M.c Kenzie to march immediately for Vellour upon its Arrival there the 12.th Battalion commanded by Captain Evant is to proceed to Trichinopoly in its Way to Madura.

The 6.th Battalion of Sepoys commanded by Captain Cosby now Stationed at Vellum to be immediately relieved by the 4.th Battalion late Captain Baillie's, & on the Arrival of Captain Evans' Battalion at Trichinopoly Captain Cosby's Battalion must march for Vellour, to be divided between that Garrison & Amboor at which latter Place We have appointed Captain Cosby to command.

The 7.th Battalion commanded by Capt. Cook is to proceed immediately & relieve the 8.th Battalion Captain Brown's now Stationed between Madura & Palamcotah,

1001 Fort St. George 26th Novr. 1771

Palamcotah which must march to Madras. Captain Cook is appointed to the Command of Palamcotah.

As Matters have been so lately settled with Tanjour & it is uncertain what may happen in the South, We recommend that you remain at Trichinopoly where you will of course command in Consequence of our Orders of the 21 March last.

Having read & considered the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held on Lieutenant Thornton, We send you herewith an Extract from our Minutes containing such Observations & Remarks thereon as occurred to Us — We cannot say how far Usage & Custom may differ in other Parts on the several Points in Question: our Remarks are drawn from the Articles of War as they appear to Us from the Usage under this Presidency & from what Seems to Us to be necessary for the Good of the Service - and that every one may be informed of our Sentiments thereon, by which We hope all Disputes of the like Nature will in future be prevented, We have thought proper to send you the above Minutes that they may be made publick. They shall be given in General Orders. — You have not informed Us whether you have approved the Sentence or not. If you should not have declared your Approbation or Disapprobation in consequence of the Powers delegated to you & await our Opinion thereon We recommend that you approve the same. — But as we have all Reason to believe that the Misconduct into which Lieutenant Thornton has fallen did not proceed from an intentional Disobedience of Orders but merely from an Error in Judgment on the Points in Question, we purpose so soon as you shall have advised Us of your having approved the Sentence to restore him to his Rank in the Service. given out

In Consequence of the Death of Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the Artillery, We have appointed Major Edward James

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James to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Mathew Horne to be Major & Lieutenant Fire Worker Sydenham to be Lieutenant to rank from the 17th. Instant.

We have appointed Major Vaughan to the Command of Vellum, and we now write to Lieutenant Colonel Ross to examine & report to Us what new Works, Buildings or repairs are necessary either for the Security of the Place, Magazines, or Barracks to send us a Plan of them with an Estimate of the Expence that We may lay the same before the Nabob.

When the 3.d or 6th. Battalion marches for Villour we desire the Lascars belonging to that Garrison or such part as can be Spared may return at the same time, they are much wanted there. We are

Fort St. George
26 Nov.r 1771

Sir
your most obedient
humble Servants
Jos.h Du Pre
& Council

P.S. You will be pleased to return the Proceedings of the Court Martial so soon as you conveniently can.

To Lieutenant Colonel Tod
Commanding at Villour

Sir

Letter to Lt. Coll. Tod regarding the Exchanging of the Sepoys at Villour.

The 3.d Battalion of Sepoys commanded by Captain Powny on the 6th. commanded by Captain Mc. Kenzie being ordered to Villour to do Duty there, you will, on its arrival order the 12th. Battalion of Sepoys commanded by Captain Evans which We have appointed to Madura to proceed to Trichinopoly on its Arrival there the 5th. Battalion Captain Corbyn's will be ordered to Villour to do Duty between that place and Amboor, the Command of which latter place We have given to Captain Corby — on Captain Corbyn's Arrival at Villour, the three Companies of

Fort St. George 26th. Novr. 1771.

of Captain Fletcher's Battalion must proceed directly for Ongole.

We have directed that the Lascars belonging to your Garrison or such Part as can be now Spared return to you from the Southward with the abovementioned Battalion of Sepoys.

We are

Sir

your most obedient Servants

Jos.l Du Pré &.a Council

Fort St. George
26th. Novr. 1771.

To Captain George Browne
Commanding at Palamcotah.

Sir

Letter to Capt. Browne acquainting of his being to be relieved by Captain Cook.

Having resolved that the several Garrisons shall be exchanged We have ordered the 7th. Battalion Commanded by Captain Cook to relieve your Battalion Stationed between Madura & Palamcotah: you will therefore on Captain Cooks Arrival with you deliver over to him the Command of the Fort of Palamcotah & march with your Battalion to Madras. We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants

Josias Du Pré &.a Council

Fort St. George
26th. Novr. 1771.

To Lieutenant Colonel Ross
Chief Engineer

Sir

Letter to Lt. Colo. Ross ordering him to Vellore to examine the Works, Buildings &.a

It being necessary that the Fort of Vellore should be put in a proper State of Defence you will be pleased on the Receipt hereof to proceed thither and after Surveying the Works & Buildings transmit to us a Report of such new works Buildings or Repairs as may appear to you necessary, as well for the Defence

100 Fort St. George 26th. Novemr 1771.

Defence of the Place as for Magazines or Barracks with a Plan of them and an Estimate of the Expence, that We may lay the same before the Nabob — But nothing is to be undertaken except what is immediately necessary for the Security of the Fort, untill you receive any Orders — & whatever Money is expended on that Service must be issued by the Company's Paymaster, who will be appointed to that Garrison.

During your Residence at Vellum you are not to interfere in the Command of the Garrison but to confine your Attention solely to the Service on which you are now employed, conformable to the Resolution of Council of 7th March last with which you have been made acquainted. We are

Sir

your most obedient Servants

Jos.h Du Pré &c.a Council

Fort St. George
26th. Novem.r 1771.

27th. Recieved the following Letter from the Chief & Factors at Anjengo.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esqr.
President & Governor &c.a Council at
Fort St. George

Letter from Anjengo with a Packet for the Select Committee, —

Honble Sir & Sirs

This serves purposely to forward the enclosed Packet received this Day from our Superiors at Bombay which We hope will arrive as soon as possible, as we have requested of Captain Broom at Palamcotah, to forward the same with the utmost Expedition & remain with great Respect Honble Sir & Sirs, your most obedient & most humble Servants

James Glass
Saml Statman
William James
P. E. Wrench
Arthur King

Anjengo
14th. Novr 1771.

1005 Fort St. George 27th Nov. 1771

The above Letter being found to contain a Packet for the Select Committee the same is delivered to them.

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings, Samuel Bradley
John Smith, George Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill, George Mackay
Mr. Buckenden indisposed.

Monday 2d. December.

Letter from General Smith read as follows.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esqre
Presidt & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from General Smith.

I have been honored with your Letters of the 1st, 7th, & 11th Instant, the latter accompanying Duplicates of the two former, advises that your concluded Letters had miscarried. Yours of the 1st reached me at Tanjour on the 6th & the other of the 7th near Vellum on the 12th — both were replied to the Days they were received, but I don't apprehend either of them has miscarried, as mine of the 6th from Tanjore might not arrive so soon as the 11th. In consequence of your Instructions of the 7th I have continued the Troops as mentioned in my Letter to the Honble President, on the 15th, the Day I arrived here with the Army and as my Continuance at Trichinopoly for any Length of time is uncertain, I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Lang to the Command of the Garrison till your Pleasure is known.

The

1006 Fort St. George 2d. December 1771

Tanjour People prevent Supplies going to Vellum

The Tanjour People have hitherto prevented the Bazar of Vellum being supplied from the Country, the Inhabitants of the Villages who attempt it are made Prisoners carried to Tanjour & their Grain &c.a taken from them. Mauder Ul Mulck has promised to lay up in the Magazines at Vellum three years Provisions for a thousand Men which he says his Father has ordered him to do, & which I have urged all in my power yet at present the Garrison has no other Supply, but the Rice & Cooly there while the Army was before Tanjour and that will last but a short Time. I hope this Business may not be to do when Strong Escorts may be required & the Troops are wanted on other Service — the Weather is now very fine & the Bullocks that attended the Army unemployed. — Therefore Mauder-Ul-Mulck should take the present Opportunity to lay up a Sufficient Quantity of Provisions in Vellum, to secure the Garrison from Want if Troubles should happen, for We can neither in Peace or War, have any Dependance on the Country for Supplies.

recommends its being amply Supplied

The Recent Example that has been made of the Rajah of Tanjour & the narrow Escape he has had little short of his entire Reduction. Should, I conceive give the Nabob such Influence over the Maravar Polygars that they will cease his Resentment and rather accept of terms than be so very impolitick to run the Risque of being compelled to a Compliance or perhaps totally ruined: but if it should prove otherwise, and your Honor &c.a come to a Resolution to undertake the Expedition, I think the sooner it is set on foot the better. The Capital of the great Maravar is called Ramanadaporam distance from hence about fifty Cos. The Fort has a very good Wall — A Ditch about twelve Feet deep, full of Water, no Faspe Braye, and, but an indifferent Glacis — it said to have forty

Gives an Account of the Maravar & Nat. Polygars

Guns

Fort St. George 2d. Decemr. 1771

Guns, chiefly Malabar, and badly provided with Carriages except a few. The Garrison consists of Three hundred Horse, as many Sepoys, & four thousand Pike & Matchlock Men. He has several Forts of his Consideration — The Nalcotah or Little Marawar's Capital is called Tripatoor, distance from hence about thirty Cos, is not so Strong as Ramanadapooram, lies within eight Cos of our March to that Place, & by all Accounts will be the most troublesome to reduce.

All the Information I have been able to procure is from Marcarrahs, & scarcely two of them agree in any one particular, but from the whole I may venture to conclude that little is to be apprehended from the Strength of their Forts or Forces, tho its said they can bring twenty thousand Men into the Field. The greatest Inconvenience is the Distance they are from our Magazines, and the Difficulties We may labor under for Provisions — for if the means of Supplying the Troops be not provided there is no answering for our Success when that is uncertain. We shall have thirty Cos to march into the Marawar Country after we leave Tondiman's, yet he might be very useful in assisting Us with Provisions, if he should be hearty in our Interest.

It is impossible for me to form any exact Judgment of the Time such an Expedition might require; our Marches will be interrupted with Defiles, & in some Places We shall have the road to open through Woods, for our Guns to pass, however, I imagine it may be concluded in Six or Seven Weeks.

I think the Troops to be employed on this Expedition should consist of Captains Mathews & Runnleys Cavalry — Six hundred European Infantry Rank & file —

Four

and of the Troops necessary to be employed against them

1008 Fort St. George 2d Dec. 1771

Four Battalions of Sepoys with their Field Artillery & six Pieces of heavy Cannon well manned, with a sufficient Supply of Stores, which I might now estimate but will be better able to Judge of on the Return of some Spies I have sent into the Marawar Country. Much will depend on the Nabob as to the means of Conveyance & providing the Troops with what Supplies of Grain & other Provisions they may require which will rest with Your Honor &c. to settle with him, in such Manner that our Operations may not be impeded from any Deficiencies in that very essential Article.

Sends in the Return of Provisions found in Villiam &c of the Artillery & Stores with the Army.

Inclosed I have the honor to send you Mr. Casamajor's Return of the Provisions &c. found in Villiam, Also a general Return of Artillery, Ammunition & Stores of the Army now remaining — and should it become necessary to recommence Hostilities against the Rajah of Tanjour I cannot point out the Articles that may be wanted better than by referring your Honor &c. to my former Indent that it may be compleated.

Maudur-Ali-Molek says his Magazines are well supplied with Gun powder & that he has ordered a Return of it to be made out for me, which I shall have the honor to transmit to your Honor &c. the Moment it comes to my Hands

I am
Honble Sir & Sirs
with Respect
your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Trichinopoly
23d Novem: 1771.

Account

1009 Fort St. George 2d. Decr. 1771.

Account of Sundry Articles found in Vellum

Account of Sundries found in Vellum.

	Maunds	Surs.	Fuchaseers	Chums	Marcalls
Belonging to the Circar					
				1354	8
Paddy	"	"	"	"	"
Pepper	"	"	"	12	"
Turmerick (rotten)	"	"	"	6	"
Lack old	"	"	"	12	"
Boiled Nuts old	"	"	"	28	"
Ghee (damaged)	"	"	"	185	"
Lamp Oil	"	"	"	4	"
Butternut old	2000	"	"	"	"
Rockets	100	"	"	"	"
Matchlocks	3	"	"	"	"
Ivory Patanguin	1	"	"	"	"
Belonging to the Inhabitants found in Private Houses					
Paddy	"	"	"	948	2 1/4
Conduloo	"	"	"	833	1/2
Natchany	"	"	"	98	2
Cumbo	"	"	"	157	3/4
Verago	"	"	"	724	8 1/2
Salt	"	"	"	12	4 1/2
Chamaloo	"	"	"	"	6
Coraloo	"	"	"	"	5
Gingely Oil Seeds	"	60	3	1	6
Tamarind	"	35	31	"	"
Long Pepper	"	52	33	"	"
Tobacco	"	"	32	"	"
Muntoloo	"	"	3/4	"	"
Ginger	"	"	28 1/2	"	"
Dumparastum	"	"	62	"	"
Sandal Wood	"	"	10	"	"
Mustard Seeds	"	"	10	"	"
Caracoy	"	"	6	"	"
Chillagin Zaloo	"	"	2	"	"
Sippely Mody	"	"	1/2	"	"
Vashumbo	"	"	1/2	"	"
Nava Charum	"	"	35 7/8	"	"
Cotton 1st Sort	"	66	15	"	"
Ditto 2d D:	"	329	"	"	"
Butternut (Old)	3500	"	"	"	"
Long Iron Pins	12	"	"	"	"
Picotta Pots of Iron	23	"	"	"	"
Matchlock	1	"	"	"	"
Large & Small Scales	5	"	"	"	"
Small Iron Pots	2	"	"	"	"
Large old Brass Pots	3	"	"	"	"
Small D: D: & Pans	14	"	"	"	"
Brass Cups Small	2	"	"	"	"
Stone Cups	2	"	"	"	"
Buffalos & Calves	17	"	"	"	"
Bullocks, Cows & Calves	15	"	"	"	"

Thrichinopoly
22d. November 1771
Errors Excepted
Jas. H. Casamajor Agreed.

1010 Fort St. George 2d Decemr. 1771

Agreed that General Smith be informed that the Nabob assures us that he has given the most positive Orders for laying in Provisions at Vellum sufficient for 1000 Men for three years.

Nabob consents to Propositions respecting the Expedition against the Maravar & Nalcotah Polygars.

With respect to the Maravar & Nalcotah Polygars, the President acquaints the Board that the Nabob had acquiesced in the Propositions made to him, agreable to the Resolution of last Consultation provided the Expedition takes place; but that he thought it were better deferred for the Present on Account of the threatened Invasion of the Carnatic.

Recommends that the Expedition be deferred.

Ordered that the Returns of Stores accompanying the above Letter be delivered to the Military Storekeeper.

Mr. Light appointed Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellum.

Agreed that Mr. William Light be appointed Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellum & that Instructions be prepared for him.

Nabob desires 1000 Firelocks of Arms for a new Battalion of Sepoys.

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N° 165 desiring to be supplied with 1000 Firelocks for a new Battalion of Sepoys which he has raised. Ordered that they be issued accordingly.

Wm. Mc Pherson
Warren Hastings.

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

1011 Fort St. George 6th Decm. 1771

Received the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ross.

Hon^ble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Lt Colo. Ross acknowledging the Reciept of the Orders for his proceeding to Vellum.

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receit of your Orders of the 26th Instant respecting Vellum & shall in Obedience to them proceed thither to prepare the Plan, Report & Estimates agreable to your Directions.

The General is of Opinion there should be at Vellum, Barracks sufficient to contain half a Company of Artillery. three hundred Europeans and one thousand Sepoys with their Officers compleat also Magazines for twelve Months Provisions & one thousand Barrels of Gun Powder, together with an Hospital for one hundred Men & Quarters for the Surgeon & Paymaster. Likewise Sheds for small Stores, Gun Carriages &c.

Trichinopoly
Dec^r 8th 1771

I am with all due respect
Hon^ble Sir & Sirs
your most obedient &
most humble Servant
Patrick Ross

To the Hon^ble Josias Du Pré Esq^re
President & Council of
Fort St. George

At a Consultation Present
Josias Du Pré Esq^re Governor President
Warren Hastings Samuel Aubrey
John Smith, George Stratton
Henry Brooke.
John Whitehill, George Mackay
M^r Buckinden indisposed,

Monday
9th Dec^r

The

1012 Fort St. George 9th Dec.r 1771

The following Instructions for Major Vaughan appointed Commandant, & Mr. William Light Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellum are now signed.

To Major Richard Vaughan

Sir

Instructions to Major Vaughan Commandant Vellum.

The Fort of Vellum having been ceded by the Rajah of Tanjore to the Nabob, He has desired that We will place a proper Garrison therein under the Command of a careful Officer, it being a Place of great Consequence as a Check on the Rajah's Conduct by Reason of its Strength & Vicinity to Tanjour

And as We have the highest Opinion of your Prudence & Attention, We have appointed you to the Command thereof. It being of the utmost Importance that every possible Precaution be taken as well for the Security of the Place as to reconcile & engage the Affections of the Inhabitants We have thought it necessary to lay down the following Rules for your Conduct in this important Trust.

General Smith acquaints Us that he has placed the following Garrison in it for the present Viz.t Captain Cosby's Battalion of Sepoys, two Companies of European Infantry & Thirty Artillery Men & that he has left therein three 24 Pd.rs two 18 Pd.rs and Seven 12 Pd.rs with a proper Proportion of Stores. General Smith also informs Us that the Nabob purposed ordering Captain Alexander's Battalion of Sepoys to do Duty in the Garrison — But as it is our Intention to place such a Garrison in it as to secure it against any Attack We Desire you will acquaint Us what Addition you may think necessary to be made to the Force now appointed for that Service, as well as with what further Artillery

&

Fort St. George 9th Decr 1771

& Stores may be required.

An Engineer We understand has been ordered by General Smith to repair the Breach & to make such other Works as are immediately necessary for the Defence of the place. The Engineer will be directed to survey the Works & Buildings to make a Report of such as are necessary either for the Security of the Place, Magazines & Quarters to form a Plan thereof with an Estimate of the Expence to be transmitted to Us to be laid before the Nabob - But no new Buildings are to be erected or Repairs made without our particular & express Directions unless such as are immediately necessary for the Safety of the Place, & regarding which it might be dangerous to wait our Orders - in which Case you will not fail giving us the most early Intelligence thereof - and the Money for all such Buildings or Repairs must be issued by the Company's Paymaster.

The Fort of Vellum being in a manner a Key to Tanjour & an entire Check on the Motions of the Rajah it may be expected that Attempts will be made to recover it either by Surprize or Treachery: We therefore direct that the Garrison have no manner of Intercourse with the Tanjoreans not even for procuring Provisions - Indents must be made for what may be required to the Nabob's Serv at Trichinopoly who will be ordered to send sufficient Supplies - and you will be careful that no Sepoys be on any account entertained there, but if any are wanted to compleat the Battalion, you will be pleased to advise us thereof when Recruits or Drafts shall be sent you, & the better to prevent the Garrison from being tampered with we shall frequently order it to be relieved, but we shall not signify our Intention

fo

of doing so, nor give any Intimation of the Corps to be ordered Hither (which will not be according to roster) untill we send the actual Orders for their March.

Many Complaints having been made by the Nabob on Account of the Company's Officers or their Dubashes interfering in the Affairs of the Country, We particularly recommend that you do not your Self in any Shape interfere therein nor suffer any one under your Command to do so. all Matters respecting the Affairs of the Country are left entirely to the Nabobs Managers: and your Attention must be confined Solely to the preserving good Order & Discipline among the Troops & to the Security of the Fort: We also recommend to you to prevent the lending of Money to any of the Tanjorians or others, Since Such Transactions will naturally bring on an Intercourse & Correspondence which may be very prejudicial to the Service.

The Nabob acquaints us that he has ordered Provisions to be laid in Sufficient for 1000 Men for three years. We will endeavor to procure the Nabobs Orders to his People that you may as often as you think proper, inspect their State & Condition & of which you will be pleased to advise us informing us at the same time of any Deficiencies —

As the Nabob seems very desirous to gain the Affections of the Inhabitants by all conciliating Means you will be particularly careful that none of them are insulted or ill treated by any of the Troops under your Command. And as there is nothing of which the Gentoos are so tenacious as the particular Tenets of their Religion nothing can more effectually reconcile them to our Government than

1015 Fort St. George 9th Decm 1771

than an apparent Desire in Us to avoid every thing that may give Offence in Matters which they deem Sacred: & as the killing of Bullocks is expressly forbid by their Religion We would particularly recommend to you that none be suffered to be killed for the Use of the Garrison: the Nabob has promised that you shall be fully supplied with Sheep & other Provisions.

It being intended that the Firing of any more Guns than the Morning & Evening Gun at Vellum shall be a Signal that an Attack is made on the Place, that a Reinforcement may be immediately detached to its Assistance you will on no Account suffer any Guns besides the Morning & Evening Gun to be fired, unless upon the Arrival of the Nabob or any of his Sons or the Commanding Officer of the Troops or unless you should find it necessary to have the Guns of the Fort scaled or the Artillery out at Practice in which Cases you will previously advise the Commandant of Trichinopoly thereof that he may not be alarmed.

The Nabob having desired that the House & Gardens in which the Rajah resided may not be occupied by any of the Troops you will be pleased not to suffer any one to reside therein. The Killedars or any House may be appropriated for your Quarters & such necessary Repairs may be made as to render them convenient.

Four Hircarrahs will be allowed you for the Correspondence between Trichinopoly & Vellum. We are

Sir

your most obedient humble Servants

Fort St George
9th Decmr 1771

Jos. Du Pré
& Council

To

1016 Fort St George 9th Dec: 1771

To Mr William Light

Sir

Instructions to Mr Light Paymaster & Storekeeper Fort William

We have appointed you to be Paymaster & Storekeeper to the Garrison of Vellum & you have herewith a Book of Regulations for your general Guedance in those Employs — But as there are several Points on which it is necessary you Should be fully & clearly informed of our Intentions that you may not thro' Inadvertency fall into Error We have thought it necessary to lay down the following Instructions which you are carefully & Strictly to observe

As it is intended to supply the Fort of Vellum with a very ample Provision of Artillery & Stores it must be your Care to see that they are preserved in as good a Condition as possible & for this purpose a careful Sergeant may be appointed to assist you, with an additional Allowance of four Pagodas p Month — the Returns of them, you will be careful to transmit Monthly agreable to the Regulations.

An Engineer has been appointed to repair the Breach & such other works as are necessary for the Security of the Place — Lieutenant Colonel Ross has also been directed to examine & report to Us such Works, Buildings or Repairs as may be requisite for the Safety of the Fort, Magazines or Barracks — But none are to be undertaken without our particular & express Directions except such as the Commandant shall represent as immediately & absolutely necessary for the Preservation of the Place — and all Money for such Buildings or Repairs must be issued by you & charged to the Commissary General for which Purpose you are daily to muster the Workmen & Coolies that may be so employed.

You are on no account to have any

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any Intercourse or Correspondence with any of the Tanjorean
& you must do all in your Power to prevent your Dubashes or
others belonging to you from having any – and neither you nor
any of your Servants must interfere in any Shape in the Affairs
of the Country which are committed to the Nabobs Managers
alone your Attention must be wholely confined to the Duties
of your Employs.

We do Strictly prohibit your lending Money
to any of the Country People or having any Dealings with them
directly or indirectly in Grain or other Merchandize & you must
endeavor to prevent your Dubashes, Servants or others belonging to
you from having any Transactions of that Sort.

Having directed that the Commissary
General as Agent on behalf of the Company shall have the Charge
of Supplying the Military &c in the several Out Garrisons with
Arrack & having also ordered that the Execution of this Duty be com-
mitted to the Servant Storekeepers at the out Garrisons under the
Controul of the Agent: you have herewith Such Rules & Regula-
tions as have been thought necessary to be established for your
Conduct in this Business together with the Forms in which your
Accounts respecting the Same are to be kept.

Four Mercarahs are allowed for the
Correspondence between Trichinopoly & Vellum.

Your Allowance as Paymaster & Store-
keeper is to be ten Shillings P Day as Pay and Paf. 1.25.16 P Day
as Batta.

We are
Sir
your affectionate Friends
Josias Du Pré
&c Council

Fort St. George
9th Decr. 1771 –

Draft

1018 Fort St. George 9th Decr 1771 —

Draft of a Letter to the Nabob in answer to his of the 13 Novr N°. 158 respecting the Garrison of Vellore is now read and approved as entered in Country Correspondence N° 175

Read the following Letter from General Smith.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from General Smith

I had the honor to address you on the 23d Ulto since which I have received your Commands of the 26th with the several Papers mentioned to accompany them.

Orders Issued for the March of the 6th & 7th Battalions of Sepoys

As soon as the 6th & 7th Battalions of Sepoys are paid which will be this Day they will march from hence to effect the Changes you have directed, as the necessary Orders for that Purpose have been issued, and when Captain Evans arrives here Captain Cosby will proceed to take upon him the Command to which you have been pleased to appoint him.

Minutes in the Proceedings of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Thornton approved the Sentence

I have now the honor to return you Lieutenant Thornton's Court Martial — The Sentence of the Court was approved at the time but forgot to be entered upon the Proceedings which I am sorry for as it has given you unnecessary Trouble & will prevent for some Days longer that Lenity your Honor &c. are pleased to shew him which I am persuaded he will merit by his future good Conduct. The Minutes of Consultation are given out here in General Orders agreable to your Directions.

I have mentioned the Artillery Promotions

1019 Fort St. George 9th Decr 1771

Promotions to Major James &c. but will wait till the General Orders arrive from the Presidency. before they are made public here.

Major Vaughan I have not the least Doubt will answer every purpose of her Appointment to command Vellum I should be glad to know if the three Companies of Europeans there are to form part of that Garrison, or any particular Companies the Major may wish to have in preference (Grenadiers excepted) tho' this Mode is not agreable to the Rules of the Army yet I believe the Major would on this Occasion be glad of such an Indulgence.

Desires the Orders regarding the Garrison of Vellum.

Colonel Ross has received your Commands with Respect to his Department & no doubt will as soon as possible send you a Plan of the Buildings &c. wanted at Vellum, agreable to your Directions.

The Lascars from Vellour will return to that Garrison with the 6th Battalion of Sepoys.

Orders the Lascars from Vellour to return.

I have the Honor to inclose you Mr. Hays Account of Bullock hire amounting to Pag. Δ372. 3. 32 which I request your Honor &c. will order to be discharged as it was impossible the Troops could have marched on the late Expedition without incurring this Expence. You will no doubt observe the Bullocks have been discharged the 13th Ult. two Days before the Arrival of the Army here which happened from their Owners being acquainted their Cattle would be continued but two Months on this Service.

incloses Mr Hays Account of Bullock Hire

I shall soon have the Honor to reply to yours of the 26th respecting the Gratuity expected by the Troops from the Nabob and agreable to your directions. I shall remain to the Southward as long as it may be necessary

necessary. I have the honor to be Honble Sir & Sirs
With Respect
Your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Trichinopoly
2d Dec.r 1771.

P.S. Since I wrote the annexed Letter a Body of Mahratta Cavalry said to be about six thousand have appeared a few Miles to the Westward of Tyrung Ham. I shall take what Steps I think necessary in Consequence, & be glad to receive your Instructions concerning the Troops & their Operations

J. S

The General Orders respecting the Artillery Promotions have come to hand.

Agreed that Lieutenant Thornton be restored to his Rank & Standing in the Service.

With respect to Vellum We understood from General Smith's Letter of the 12th Nov.r that he proposed two Companies of European Infantry, Thirty Artillery Men & one Battalion of Sepoys should be appointed to garrison it. However as it is a Frontier Fort & of the utmost Consequence, Care must be taken that the European Companies be always kept compleat from the Troops in the South. A Draft of a Letter to the Nabob N.o 175 in Answer to his N.o 158 respecting the Fort of Vellum is now read & approved.

As to the Account of Bullock hire sent in by General Smith amounting to Pag.s 4372. 3. 32 for Bullocks entertained by Mr. Hay, the Board are of Opinion that they should on their Arrival in Camp, have been put under the Commissary & mustered by him & charged in the Paymaster's Accounts with the Commissary General. Ordered therefore that the Account be delivered to the Commissary General & if found to agree with those of the Commissary in Camp, that it be allowed.

The President lays before the Board the following Extract of a Letter wrote yesterday by him to General Smith.

Extract of a Letter from the President to General Smith dated 8 Dec.r 1771.

Extract of a Letter from the President to General Smith recommending the Measures necessary previous to the Army's taking the Field.

I have no Doubt but that the plundering of the Villages in the Nabobs Country was by Order of the Mahratta Chief tho' they pretend 'twas by Mistake. Perhaps 'twas come to merit the money remitted to Trinchinopoly by the Rajah of Tanjour just before the Conclusion of the Peace, perhaps 'twas to get some Money from the Nabob, perhaps 'twas to frighten Us into a Junction with them — in the last they will not succeed unless We should receive Orders from the Company to assist them. — Orders which I think the Company will not give.

We are told Narrain Row with a push Army of 20000 Horse is under Orders for the Balaghaut & a part of them advances as far as Sungabeera. I think it therefore very probable that We shall have a powerful Invasion in January. The Nabob is of Opinion & so am I that the Army had better not take the Field untill we learn further of their Intentions; in the mean time I shall be obliged to you for your Opinion what Force to leave in the South in all the Garrisons & what done what Force you can put into the Field out of the Troops in the South. How are the Nabobs Battalions now disposed of, how many are there? What Horse has he besides Mathews & Rumley? Are they good for any thing?

Whenever the Army moves it appears to me necessary that you take with you from Trichinopoly as much

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much Provision as will serve you at least till you can reach Wandewash or other principal Forts where you may get fresh Supplies for it appears to me impossible to subsist an Army in Field in any other way when the Enemy is superior in Cavalry. I wish you would speak to the young Nabob upon this Subject that Preparations may be made I will urge the Nabob here to order proper Quantities of Paddy to be beat & kept ready in Rice in the several Forts & I will endeavor to get a Gross Account of what is in Store in them. It will be still more difficult to supply an Army with Bullocks for Slaughter & Sheep the Inhabitants will no Doubt drive their Cattle into the Woods upon the first Alarm & it will be well if they do & can be there preserved from the Enemy. Supplies may be obtained from thence from time to time tho' not a daily & certain Stock.

I beg you will also give me your Opinion of a Plan of Operations in Case the Mahrattas should enter the Province and our Army in Consequence take the Field.

Since writing the above I have received Advice that Trimbuckrow with the Main Body of his Army was in Motion & was arrived within 5 Cos of Kistnaghery — that an advanced Party of 5000 were actually arrived near to Kistnaghery & that a Detachment had been made towards Cavverypatam As the Party under Upparow and Kishnarow which first entered the Baramahal plundered Culasapauk & proceeded towards your Parts was sufficiently strong to ravage all Hyder's Country on this Side the Ghauts it is natural to conclude that Trimbuckrow's coming with his main Body must have some further Object. I begin therefore to think We shall have them upon us sooner than I expected We must however remain as we are until the Nabob consents to the

Army's

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Army's taking the Field; I have not seen him since the receit
of the last News. — I shall write to you again shortly, mean=
while I earnestly recommend to you to concert with the young
Nabob about Provisions to accompany you when you march
and hold every thing in Readiness & let me know what Stores
you shall want when you move towards these Parts that We may
be preparing or deposit them in time in proper places.

& to have every thing in readiness.

The Board much approve of what the
President has wrote General Smith & which contains all We can
at present say on the Subject untill we shall have determined
on the Measures to be taken

wrote General

The Select Committee communicate
to the Board their Minutes of the 5th Instant containing the
the Substance of Letters from Trumbuckrow & Moravirow and the
Advices received from the Balaghaut: together with the Reflecti-
ons & Opinion of the Committee on the Measures to be taken.

Agreed to meet tomorrow Morning at
9 oClock to take the same into Consideration.

Read the following Letter from Alexander following
Wynch Esqr. Chief at Mazulipatam.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have received your Commands of

Letter from Mr. Wynch with an Account of the Cost of Sepoy Hors

the 12th Ultimo.

I now send you an Account of the
Rate the Half Mounting of a Havildar. Naigue & Sepoy
may

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may be provided for him agreable to the Musters you sent me.

The Short Drawers of the Battalions in the Circars are Stamped instead of having the blue Cloth sewed on them which looks much neater than the other, but would cost a trifle more: The Turbands also have a Stamp in the Front expressing to what Battalion the Person who wears it belongs which is both useful & looks well: I am very respectfully

Hon'ble Sir & Sirs

your most obedient humble Servant

A.r Wynch

Masulipatam
3.d Dec.r 1771.

Account of what Half Mounting for Havildars Naigues & Sepoys may be provided for at Masulipatam.

Account of the Expence of Sepoy Hops.

Havildars

1 Turban	17. 40
1 Sash	9. 20
1 Jacket	7. 60
1 Pair Short Drawers	8. 40

Naigue

1 Turban	17. 40
1 Sash	9. 20
1 Jacket	6. 40
1 Pair short Drawers	7. 40

Sepoy

1 Turban	17. 40
1 Sash	8. —
1 Jacket	6. —
1 Pair short Drawers	6. 20

The Board observe that the Expence of making

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making up the Sepoy Colt Mounting at Mutchulipatam, according to the above Account greatly exceeds the Charge of making them up at this Place — Agreed that Mr Wynch be informed of the Difference & that as the year is far advanced the Agent here is to be directed providing to set about them immediately — and that unless it shall appear that they can be provided Cheaper to the Northward that they be continued to be made up at this Place.

The President lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. Wynch enclosing Recommendations for ten non Commissioned & priv.te Sepoys belonging to the Circar Battalions to be put on the Pension List

As the said Sepoys appear to be real Objects of Compassion, Agreed that they be admitted on the Pension List & that Certificates be made out for them accordingly.

Wynch. private pension

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

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

Hble Sir & Sirs

We have examined the Accounts of the following out Garrisons for the Month of September

Report of Committee of Accounts with Orders thereon.

Ongole
Palamcotah
Vellour
Madura and
Camp for August & have to remark

that in those of

Ongole

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Ongole

There appears a Charge of Pags. 31.37.64 for Medicines & Attendance of Black Doctors for the Sick from May but as the Regulations allow of no such Charge we think it incumbent on Us to represent it to your Honor &c.

There being no Surgeon at Ongole & the Charge here remarked appearing very reasonable Agreed that it be admitted

It appears in the Camp Accounts that Captain Rose by him drawn 20/- Pay & 5/- Batta & Diem as Dy. Mr. General: as

As we understand that a Quarter Master General ranks as Lieutenant Colonel, the Pay & Batta annexed to that Rank should be allowed.

no such Employ is mentioned in the military Regulations We beg Leave to refer the Propriety of it to your Honor &c.

We are with respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
your most obedient humble Servants

Fort St George
14th Novem: 1771.

Fran.s Sourdan, Sam.l Ardley
Geo Moubray, John Smith
Joh.n Holland, Geo. Stratton
C. C. Dent, Rich.d Brackenbury
J. Hodgeston, Charles Smith

The following Certificates regarding Lieutenant John Harriott are now laid before the Board.

We do hereby certify that the Bearer hereof Lieutenant John Harriott in Consequence of a Misfortune he has met with

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with by breaking his Leg is incapable of further Service in India.

Given under our Hands at Ellore this 3d of November

1771

W. Raine Surgeon to the
2d Battn of the 1st Regiment.

J. Carere Surgeon of the
2d Battn of the 1st Regiment.

Simon Hart Colonel commanding
the 2d Brigade of Coast Infantry.

To the Honble the Court of Directors of the Honble
East India Company, Or to whom it may concern.

This is to certify that the Bearer
Lieutenant John Harriott, born in Stambridge near Rochford
aged twenty six, now on the Honble East India Com-
pany's Service hath, during the time he has been under
my Command behaved always with the greatest Alertness
& Diligence as a good & well disciplined Officer should in the
Service untill he had the Misfortune to break his Leg which
has rendered him incapable of further Service, & on that Ac-
count I take the Liberty to recommend him.

Simon Hart Colo
Commandg the 2d Brigade of Infantry
and the Troops at Ellore.

Ellore
4th November 1771.

Agreed that a Certificate be delivered
to Lieutenant Harriott containing our Approbation of the
foregoing Certificate upon his making Oath that he or any
Person or Persons in Trust for him is or are not seized or possessed
of or intitled unto any real or Personal Estate to the Value or amount
of £1000 Sterling agreable to the Regulations established for trans-
acting the Business of the Military Fund.

The

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The President lays before the Board a Letter from Mr. James Capper to Ensign Kennedy accusing him of Perjury in his Evidence given on the Court Martial on Ensign Leighton, & challenging him for the same.

The Board cannot but look upon the Behavior of Mr. Capper in sending the abovementioned Letter as very improper & unwarrantable & for which he merits their severe Displeasure — It is therefore Resolved that he be suspended the Honble Company's Service.

Letters from the Nabob read as follow Viz.

N 172 Accompanying an Indent for Tents & Accoutrements for his Forces which is ordered to be complied with.

N 173 With Pag. 3500 the Rent of the Poonamalee Farm due the 30th of November — Ordered that the Receipt thereof be acknowledged.

W. Petrie
Warren Hastings.
John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

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At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor Presidt

Warren Hastings — Samuel Aradey

Tuesday — John Smith — George Stratton

10th December — Henry Brooke

John Whitehill — George Mackay.

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

The Board having met pursuant to the Resolution of yesterday, proceed to take into Consideration the Reflections & Opinion of the Committee on the present State of Affairs & the threatened Invasion by the Mahrattas as recited in their Minutes of the 5th Instant — when having maturely deliberated thereon the Board came to the following Resolutions. Vizt.

The Governor is Desired to inform the Nabob —

1st That it is our Resolution not to enter into an Offensive Alliance with the Mahrattas or to give them the least Assistance of the Company's Forces unless we should receive Orders to do so from the Court of Directors.

2d That We are nevertheless desirous of remaining in Peace & Friendship with them

3d That whatever Claim or Demand the Mahrattas may have upon the Nabob under whatever Promises or Pretences, We neither know nor acknowledge on them any just Claim or Demand of any kind on the Company —

4th That as they have no colour of Right to require the Assistance of the Company's Forces, a Demand of such Assistance (in whatever Terms whether in the form of Proposal or otherwise whether directly or by Intermediation) accompanied with the Threats of laying waste

the

the Carnatic Payenghaut & by actual Hostility as in the Plundering of Calasapauk & other Villages is a very great Insult.
5th That a Compliance therefore with such a Demand must be dishonorable & what is still worse must subject the Company to the like Insult again & again not only by the Mahrattas but by every power around who, seing our Fears or Necessities & inferring from such a Dishonorable Submission that the Company have no Will, Government or Power of their own will be encouraged upon every Occasion to threaten the Carnatic in order to obtain the Company's Aid. That a Compliance would be therefore not only Dishonorable but Dangerous.
6th That We are Determined not to make Offensive War upon any Power & that We will not assist even Hyder Ally Cawn against the Mahrattas unless we shall be authorized to do so by the Company or unless an actual Invasion of the Carnatick Payenghaut by the Mahrattas should compel us into a Defensive War, in which Case if an Union of our Forces with Hyder Ally Cawn should then appear a better Plan of Defence than a separate Opposition to them We think such a Junction should then be formed.
7th That considering the Friendship & Connection between the Company & Nabob We are ready to enter into Measures with him for defending Ourselves & his Possessions against all Invasions & particularly against the Mahrattas who now Invade the Carnatic Payenghaut.
8th That notwithstanding what We have herein before Declared of our Resolution not to join with or assist the Mahrattas with Company's Troops & that we will not make Offensive War against any Power, but only defend ourselves & the Nabob's Country if attacked in the best Manner we can, yet as the

Nabob

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Nabob is not bound & We do not mean to bind him by our Reso=
lutions: If he shall think it conducive to the Safety of his Coun=
try & the permanent Prosperity of his Affairs to join the Mah=
rattas with his own proper Forces We consider him at full Li=
berty to do so. Tho' such a Measure would be contrary to the
System recommended by the Company to their three Presidencies
because the other two Presidencies as well as this accept that System
& because We think a contrary System will in the End bring on
certain Ruin. That Should the Nabob nevertheless resolve to join
the Mahrattas with his own proper Troops, in that Case We shall
beg Leave to recall the Company's Officers We have lent him.
We shall then put all the Company's Troops into Garrison &
observe a Strict Neutrality unless We Should receive clear &
explicit Orders from the Company to act in any Manner, which
Orders We are determined to obey whatever they may be Should
We have it in our Power So to do.

9th That our Money & Resources besides about four Lacks
of Pagodas Due from the Nabob for Charges expended on his Account
to Ultimo October last & one Lack of Pagodas which will be due
the End of January next for the Jaghire Rist — We say our
Money & Resources beyond these Sums is So inconsiderable that
they will barely suffice for the ordinary Civil Charges of the Pre-
sidency.

10th That it is therefore necessary in the first Place to be ascer=
tained by the Nabob what Support of Money We may depend
upon from him for the military Charges of the Field & his Garrisons
in Case the Mahrattas Should enter the Country.

11th That in Case the Army Should take the Field, it must
rest entirely on the Nabob to Supply the Army in the Field
as well as the Garrisons in his Country where we have Troops,

with

with Provisions as it is not in our Power to do so, leaving no Controul in the Nabobs Country

12th That We earnestly recommend to the Nabob to give Directions for preparing Supplies of Provisions in the Several Forts agreable to a Separate Paper annexed marked A

13th That in the present Position of Affairs we are of Opinion that General Smith be ordered to leave such Garrisons of Europeans and Sepoys at Trichinopoly Madura & Palamcotah as he shall think absolutely necessary for their present Defence & hold all the rest of the Troops in the South in Readiness to move upon Short Warning.

14th That the Nabob be consulted as to the time of the Army's Moving the Plan to which they shall move & the Object.

The following is an Account of the Provisions to be collected & other Articles provided by the Nabob referred to in the 12th Article of the foregoing Resolutions.

1 What Quantity of Grain is in the Several Forts of the Carnatick particularising the Quantity in each Fort.

2 The full Allowance for a European Soldier is 1½ ℔ of clean Rice 1½ ℔ of Beef or the eighth Part of a Sheep.

3 About the same Quantity of Rice, or part Rice & part Dholl for the Sepoys.

4 Ghee & Curry stuff such as Sepoys generally eat, a Quantity in Proportion

5. To keep in each of the principal Forts in the different Parts of the Country as much Rice as will victual at least 10000 Men for 10 Days for Paddy will be of no Use as there will not be time to beat it into Rice when the Army may be on the March or arrive in Distress for Supplies.

6 About

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6. About 15000 ℔ or 600 Maunds of Rice will be necessary for 10000 Men for 10 Days — A Bullock carries about 75 ℔ so that 15000 ℔ will load 2000 Bullocks.

7. In the Field and in the Nabob's Forts the Number of Europeans will be full 1500 The Nabob has promised to lay in Stores for three years in Vellum. In Trichinopoly & Vellour he assures also that there is Plenty. It will be necessary to provide for Madura & Palamcotah.

8. It is supposed the Army and necessary Attendants will not consist of less than 10000 People. Of these We must reckon 1000 Europeans, allowing these 1½ ℔ of Beef ℔ Man ℔ Day or eight Men to one Sheep the daily Consumption will be 125 Sheep or 1500 ℔ of Beef at 80 ℔ ℔ Bullock will be about 18 Bullocks ℔ Day, or in the same Proportion part Sheep & part Bullocks.

9 Whether it is not necessary to keep a good Stock both of Sheep & Bullocks under Cover of the principal Forts or in such Polygars Woods where they may be safe & from whence the Army may get Supplies.

Mr. Mackay delivers in his Dissent to the 8th Article of the foregoing Resolutions as follows —

I disapprove of telling the Nabob that We think him at Liberty, if he pleases, to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Ally with his own Troops as expressed in the 8th Article: not that I believe he will be mad enough to take such a Step whatever may be his Inclinations, but because I think such a Declaration from the Board highly improper as it is contrary to the Spirit of all the Orders received from the Court of Directors which positively tell Us that we are not to have any Alliances or Connexions with the Mahrattas that will tend to aggrandize their Power but only to live in Peace with them — And as the Union

between

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between the Company & the Nabob is of that Nature, that, acting in Opposition to each other may & probably will be attended with Consequences fatal to one, if not to both. I do not think our Honble Masters can approve of our declaring any Sentiments to the Nabob that may tend to make him believe he is at Liberty to Separate his Interests from theirs.

Geo: Mackay

Mr. Hastings also begs leave to deliver in his Dissent to the 6th & 8th Articles of the foregoing Resolutions as follows —

Mr. Hastings Dissent to the 6th & 8th Article

6. Although my Opinion will not be found to differ very materially from that of the Board as contained in this Article, yet I think it necessary to explain the Sense in which I can with Propriety assent to it, because, as it stands, it implies a Doubt of the Powers of this Government while I have none & the Resolution expressed in it, though Suitable to the present Occasion appears too peremptory & determinate.

The constant Tenor of all the Company's Orders forbids any Kind of Alliance with the Mahrattas expressing the strongest Apprehensions of their Power & recommending it as the "best Policy to check their Growth by every Opportunity" — In their Orders to the Presidency of Bombay now before Us they reproach them for bearing with the Menaces & Insults of the Mahrattas & plainly intimate that they ought to have attacked & even destroyed the Mahratta Fleet when it cruized off their Harbour, although no Hostilities had been actually committed nor does it appear that any were intended —

We may safely conclude from this Instance what would be the Sentiments of our Superiors on the late Behaviour of the Mahrattas

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Mahrattas towards this Presidency — They have Demanded Aid — They have threatened — They have done more, they have committed Hostilities; not against the Company indeed but against the Nabob the firm Friend & Ally of the Company & this the Court of Directors declare in the Passage above quoted they shall consider as equal to an Offence committed against themselves, & that they will never suffer a People under their Protection & Government to be distressed & plundered under any Pretence whatsoever.

We are therefore already authorised by the Company to make offensive War against the Mahrattas if to repel an Insult, or to prevent a determined Injury be to act offensively.

I must give it as my Opinion that if the Nabob were disposed to unite & co operate heartily & steadily with us & we could be assured of the necessary Supplies of Provision the Resolution of this Government ought to be immediately taken, not to defend the Carnatic when it shall be invaded but to prevent an Invasion by carrying the War at once into the Bala Ghaut: & in support of this Opinion I beg leave to offer the following Reasons.

Because we are assured & the Mahrattas themselves have declared that they will invade the Carnatic.

Because their present Force in the Bala-Ghaut has been much harrassed & weakned & of course rendered less fit for that kind of War in which their Superiority consists, by the Fatigues & Distresses of a long Campaign.

Because they expect to be reinforced by a fresh Army of 20,000 Horse under the Command of Narrain Row which may yet be detained for some Time as they

must

must bring their Provisions with them.

Because the Mahrattas could not easily find a Subsistence in the Payen Ghaut before the new Crops are ripe.

Because at such a Time therefore it would be more easy to cut off their Supplies by attacking their Banjarries, their only actual Means of Subsistence.

In a Word because an <u>offensive War</u> begun & carried on, at a time most convenient to ourselves in a foreign Country & against an Enemy not fully prepared, but determined to begin with us, if we do not begin with them, is on every Account to be preferred to a <u>defensive War</u> in the Heart of our own Country, begun by the Enemy with the Choice of their own Time, with every Advantage of the Season in their Favor with all their Forces collected, & every Preparation made & Hyder Ally whose Power might yet avoid us something totally reduced (as he probably would be) & his Country & its Resources at their Command.

But as the Nabob will not consent to such a Measure & even persevers in urging us to assist the Mahrattas, & we cannot act without him: I therefore agree with the Majority of the Board that it would be most expedient to wait for the Arrival of the expected Orders from England before any decisive Step be resolved on — In the mean time I think that every previous Disposition should be made which would have been necessary had the Resolution passed for an immediate & offensive War. I mean that the Preparations to be made should have an offensive War for their Object, that is to say to move the Army & some Detachments — It might take up a Fortnight or three Weeks to make such Dispositions —

In

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In that Time the expected Orders from the Company may arrive — These may be so clear & decisive as to cut off every Hope which the Nabob may yet intertain of their assenting to his Plan of a Mahratta Alliance & to induce him to submit to the only Option left him, of opposing the Mahrattas. But should it so happen that any Accident, not improbable from the Lateness of the Season in which the Lord Holland & Britania left England, should retard their Arrival: & the Nabob in the mean time should be induced either by fresh Provocations of his Enemies or by a Change of Sentiment, to form the Resolution of returning their Hostilities or commencing Hostilities against them: — in such a Case I think this Government will not only be justified in assisting him without waiting for further Authority, but will be liable to the Reproach of a Disobedience of Orders, & Infidelity to their Ally — besides much worse Consequences, if they do not.

8th. I do not approve of this Article, because I fear it may encourage the Nabob to send his own Forces to assist the Mahrattas — All they want is a Disciplined Force & Artillery to reduce Hyder's principal Forts — This Purpose may be effected by the Forces in the Nabob's Service, & notwithstanding the Intimation given him that the Company may order us to act against the Mahrattas I apprehend such an Order will come too late, when the Nabob shall have entered into so close an Alliance with them as to make it impossible to act against them without becoming his Enemy at the same time, which We are fully certain no Orders of the Company can justify. While the constant & invariable Spirit of all the Orders is, that the Confirmation of their Alliance with the Nabob & the Support of his Government

are

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are to be the ruling Principles of all our political Transactions — If therefore on Such a Latitude given to the Nabob he should precipitate himself into a Mahratta Alliance his Government is tyed to him & must necessarily follow him in it, in Spite of all Orders that the Company may give unless they expressly authorize a total Separation from him — which is impossible.

Warren Hastings —

Remarks of the Board on Mr. Hastings' Dissent to the 6th Article

The Board think it necessary to make the following Remarks on Mr. Hastings' Dissent to the 6th Article

It has never been denied that the Orders of the Company against any Measures which may tend to an Increase of the Mahratta Power are very plain & express. In these Sentiments the three Presidencies have as clearly & heartily concurred: it is our steady Pursuance therein that has been the principal Cause of Dispute with the Nabob: & We have fully expressed our Resolution to him not to depart therefrom without the express Directions of our Superiors — The Arguments urged by Mr. Hastings in favor of the Plan proposed by him, that our Operations should not be confined simply to the Defence of the Carnatic when it shall be invaded but to prevent an Invasion by carrying the War at once into the Balaghaut have great Weight — But there is one insurmountable Objection to such a Measure — The Nabob is against it — This Objection Mr. Hastings admits and therefore Setting aside our Inability it remains only to be considered whether we should be justified in adopting such a Plan without his Concurrence

The Orders of the Company are not more express against aggrandizing the Mahratta

Power

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Power than they are against our entering into Offensive Wars — indeed We have have been told that the Company are not authorized by their Charter to make Offensive Wars — The Conduct & Threats of the Mahrattas are against the Nabob's Country — Whatever may be his Motives for suffering their Insults & Depredations We cannot take up Arms in his Support without his Concurrence, as such a Step would in fact be engaging in an Offensive War, in which We must make ourselves the Principals: We Should expose ourselves to the Imputation of dragging the Nabob into Measures contrary to his Inclination: and if the Country be plundered and laid waste if an Accommodation be thereby prevented, or whatever Consequences may happen they would be laid at our Door —

The Orders of the Court of Directors to the Presidency of Bombay do by no means imply that we are to assist the Nabob against the Mahrattas whether he will or not — They declare that they look upon the Nabob as their firm Friend & Ally & that they will never suffer a People under their Protection to be plundered or Distressed. But the Nabob either does not, or would not seem to look upon the Conduct of the Mahrattas in that Light, or to regard them as Enemies: he not only does not desire our Assistance to oppose them, but is utterly averse to any Measures against & even professes a Junction with them & Although we are not obliged to suffer ourselves to be Dragged into Measures which appear to us inconsistent with the Company's Orders & the Security of their Possessions; we could not certainly be justified in commencing a War, in Support of the Nabob's Government, in express Opposition to his Will.

The Resolution of the Board in the

Article.

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Article now under Consideration must be supposed to be founded on the present State of Affairs — A Change in that State must necessarily occasion a Change in Resolution — and it will always be prudent to change to-day the Resolution of yesterday upon good Cause — For Instance, if the Orders of the Company should authorize an Alliance with Hyder Ally against the Mahrattas & if the Nabob should change his Opinion & see the Necessity of taking vigorous Measures to repel their Insults & Depredations, & desire our Assistance in such a Measure We should not only be justified, but it would then be incumbent on Us to afford him the most effectual Support for the Security of his Country —

Agreeable to what Mr. Hastings recommends That every previous Disposition should be made which would have been necessary had the Resolution passed for an Offensive War, & that it might take up a Fortnight or three Weeks to make such a Disposition — The Board do not see what other Preparations can with Propriety be now made, than those already resolved on — The Troops have been ordered to hold themselves in Readiness for moving — and it has been determined in the 15th Article that the Nabob shall be consulted as to the time of the Army's moving, the Places which they shall move, & the Object.

Remarks of the Board on Mr. Hastings & Mackay's Dissent to the 8th Article.

The Board think it necessary on Answer to the foregoing Dissents on the 8 Article to make some Observations which may serve to explain their Motives & Reasons for the Declaration proposed to propose to be made to the Nabob in that Article & which is the more necessary as the Board see the force of the Arguments urged by Mr.s Hastings & Mackay against such a Declaration & which

must

must yet appear in a Stronger Light to Persons not well informed of our present Situation & Circumstances.

We have said that We see plainly the Force of the Arguments urged by Messrs. Hastings & Mackay, & under other Circumstances than the present We should concur with in Opinion of the Impropriety of making any Declaration to the Nabob that could tend in the most distant Manner to an Idea of a Separation of Interests — But after the repeated Declarations made to Us by His Majesty's late Plenipotentiary that the Nabob is considered as an Ally of the Crown of Great Britain, by Virtue of the 11th. Article of the Treaty of Paris, Sentiments which are adopted by the Court of Directors as evidently appears from their Commands to the Commissioners of 23d. March 1770 — Parad. 31 and 32 — After this Government hath been so severely accused of dragging the Nabob into Measures contrary to his Inclination, After these Circumstances We say We think we ought not only to leave the Nabob at Liberty to take such Measures as shall appear to him expedient for the Safety of his own Country: but that it is no less necessary that we should make such a plain Declaration to him to avoid the Imputation of having actually or virtually compelled him into Measures contrary to his Will — These Considerations induced Us to make the like Declaration to the Nabob in our Letter to him of 25th. April last N 83 when he Desired our Opinion with regard to the Expediency of his sending his own Troops To the Assistance of the Mahrattas: and we shall think it necessary to observe the same cautious Conduct while such a Construction is given to the 11th. Article of the Treaty of Paris & while We are surrounded by Persons who are ever on the watch to accuse Us of a Breach thereof; —

them

We

Mr. Mackay says such a Declaration is contrary to the Spirit of the Orders received from the Court of Directors which positively tells Us that We are not to have any Alliances or Connexions with the Mahrattas but only to live in Peace with them. In answer to this, in the first Place we say it does not appear to Us that the Orders are positive, they are strong Systematic Recommendations, but suppose them to be the most positive Orders that Words can convey, We act agreable to the Letter & Spirit of them in refusing for ourselves to accede to their Demands and in advising the Nabob to do so too, enforcing such Advice by Reasons: and were we to do otherwise we should act contrary to the Letter & Spirit of the Company's Orders which refuse Us a Controul over the Nabob. It does not follow by any means that if the Nabob should join the Mahrattas that We are to act in Opposition to him, on the Contrary our Declaration in the same Article, is, that We will remain inactive in Garrison.

The Spirit of Mr. Hastings' Dissent consists in these Points.

1. That the Nabob may be incouraged to assist the Mahrattas.
2. That His Forces & Artillery may reduce Hyder.
3. That if We receive Orders from the Company to assist Hyder We cannot after the Nabob shall have joined the Mahrattas.
4. That if he should join them, We are tied to him & must follow him.

We answer 4. That to advise against a Measure is to discourage it & we have no other Means of Prevention but Force which we think unlawful & therefore cannot consent to.

2. That the Nabob's Artillery We believe is not a Jot better than the Mahratta Artillery (indeed

We

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We know not of any Artillery he has except a few Field Pieces unless he should take the Guns from the Ramparts of Vellour & Trichinopoly and few of the Carriages would travel ten miles.

3. Then we must not assist Hyder for we cannot do Impossibilities. We cannot make Contradictions consistent.

4. Though we cannot compel the Nabob now act against him it does not therefore follow that We must submit to be dragged into all his Measures, he would have carried Us some years ago into the Decan to place him on the Musnud, We refused & the Refusal was approved. And if his Measures carry him from Us while our Shackles confine Us, We cannot help it — We have no Choice — It cannot be imputed to Us, but to the Cause of which We have frequently complained to the Court of Directors Viz^t. the Want of System in the Connexion between the Nabob & the Company. & which the Company alone can establish.

Mr. Hastings' Reply to the Board's Remarks

I am sorry I have been the Cause of leading the Board to so long a Discussion on Subjects which I should not have conceived of so much Importance in themselves as to have thought it necessary to explain my own particular Sentiments upon them, but that it tends to elucidate & confirm what has been so often repeated of the Embarassments & dangers to which this Government is exposed by its close & indefinite Connexion with the Nabob. I must however beg Leave to add a few words in Support of the Points quoted from my Dissent, merely that I may not be misunderstood.

1. I do not mean that the Board should advise against the Measure in Question, or discourage it but

but that we say nothing either for, or against it: because, the Advice is Dangerous & We are not called upon to give any. — I will frankly confess that I think the Apprehensions expressed by the Board but too well founded, & their Precaution just. Nevertheless I desire my Opinion may stand of the Consequences which I think may ensue from such a Declaration.

2. I do not know what Artillery the Nabob has. I know only that he has English Officers to command it: & though that Corps may not yet be sufficiently strong or sufficiently provided to perform the Service for which they may be required, yet my Apprehensions go further than I before ventured to express on Record, but which I will now declare to be, that if the Nabob should resolve to assist the Mahrattas against Hyder Ally, he will apply to the Admiral for a Detachment of his Seamen or Marines & with such an Addition his Artillery may be equal to the proposed Service.

To the 3.d & 4.th Articles I will only say in two Words that there is no Medium. We never can act a <u>neutral</u> Part while the Nabob takes an <u>active</u> one, but we must be with him or against him. — It is not very essential to the present Question to prove this Assertion & it would lead to endless Argument.

Warren Hastings

X

Proceedings of a Sepoys General Court Martial held on Mootu Naigue Commandant of the 2.d Carnatic Battalion for ordering his Company under Stoppages at different times, of which he is found guilty, and sentenced

To

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to be Dismissed the Service — which is approved.

Wm Du Pré

Warren Hastings

John Smith

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooke

John Whitehill

Geo. Mackay

Fort St. George 10th Dec.r 1771

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pré Esq.r Governor President

Warren Hastings — Samuel Ardley

John Smith — George Stratton

Henry Brooke — Richard Brickenden

John Whitehill — George Mackay

Friday
13th Decem.r

The President lays before the Board his Report of what passed between the Nabob & him upon communicating to him the 15 Articles of the Minute of Consultation of the 10th Instant which is as follows.

President's Report of his Conference with the Nabob on the Propositions agreed to the 10th Instant.

I introduced the Subject by informing the Nabob that although the Select Committee had maturely considered his Proposition relative to the present State of Affairs and the Demand of the Mahrattas, yet as the Safety & welfare of the Carnatick & the Company's Possessions were nearly concerned in the Measures to be now taken the Select Committee had thought it necessary to deliberate thereon with the Council & to take the Opinion & Resolution of the Whole.

That as I understood there were people who imputed our Objection to an Offensive Alliance with the Mahrattas merely to a regard to Hyder Ally or to a Partiality to the Treaty of Peace with him because We had made it, I thought it proper in the first Place to convince him that in our Resolutions on this Subject such personal Motives had no part, & that they were founded on the Company's Orders, and the better to convince him of this Truth I begged to communicate to him a Passage of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Presidency of Bombay. I then read him the Extract

from

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from the Company's Letter to Bombay dated 30th. June 1769

NB. This Extract was sent by the Select Committee at Bombay to the Select Committee here in their Letter of the 5th. May 1771 The Paragraphs are not numbered but they begin thus.

Considering however the Marattas as the most dangerous Power in India &c.

you will see by the whole tenor of our Letters to you & the other Presidencies &c.

The Nabob said the Sentiments of the Court of Directors were clear enough — That as to what regarded him in those Passages he begged we would return his Thanks to the Court of Directors & assure them that he thought the more of their Friendly Sentiments because they were not wrote with any Intention that he should see them.

I then proceeded to inform him that the Board had desired me to communicate to him their Opinions & Resolutions: and then I gave him the Substance of them by the Interpretation of Mr. Stracey.

On the 1st. & 2d. he made no Observation.

To the 3d. he said the Marattas had no Claims of any kind on him except the Chouth, and to that they had no other Right than Force.

To the 4th. & 5th. I added a further Remark that the Insult to the Company was encreased by this Circumstance that they did seem to think us of Consideration enough to be applied to directly, their Language has generally been that they expect the Nabob to join them & to bring the English or the Frinquees with him.

The Nabob said that only proceeded from their looking upon him

Fort St. George 13th Decem. 1771

him & the Company as one, that if I chose it the Vaquel should apply immediately to Us.

To the 6th — No Observation

To the 7th — He would do as we pleased

To the 8th — That he would act with Us in all things and would not Separate.

To the 9th & 10th He seemed deeply affected & said it seemed to him from those Articles that We expected more Money from him, that he had no money & could not even undertake to pay the Lack of Pagodas due the end of Janry for the Jaghire Rist of the Mahrattas came into the Country — Then Sir our Case is Desperate indeed, for We have no more than the 4 Lacks of Pagodas you have promised to reimburse Us, and when that is gone Ruin must follow. I put him in Mind of his Engagement in February last to reimburse the Company the money they might expend in Current Charges on his Account every three or four Months and to pay his Creditors ten Lacks of Pagodas in the Course of this year — True, said he — Viz: in Case of Tranquility — I answered there has been Tranquility to this Time. — Nabob — Do you call this Tranquility? — I have no money. — And Sir, We have none but the 4 Lacks of Pagodas — Nabob — And how then can you think of making War upon the Mahrattas? — I do not mean to make War, I desire Peace, but, If they attack Us we must defend ourselves & therefore I must again beg to know what Assistance of Money we might depend on from him — he said the four Lacks of Pagodas & no more, if the Mahrattas came into the Country.

To 11 & 12 he said he would give Orders Accordingly

To

Fort St. George 13th. Decr. 1771

To 13 & 14 That he could say nothing he left it to Us to do as We thought best he was under our Protection

Finding him too much moved I did not think it proper to urge him further — I desired he would not consider these Resolutions as meant to alarm him into our Measures, that We thought it our Duty to our Country, to our Constituents, to him, & to ourselves to lay before him the whole Truth, that he would find it so in the End, that as long as the Troops could be kept together, the Company would never forsake him, but that if he could not assist Us with Money, We must make some Reserve for the Security of Madras and also for Vellour & Trichinopoly if possible & if the rest cannot be paid or even fed in the Carnatick they must go & subsist as long as they can in the Circars & when they can be fed there no longer they must go to Bengall. I then took my Leave promising to see him again soon to take his Opinion further on these Points.

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob has expressed a Desire of having a Copy of the late Propositions, as they are of Importance.

Resolved that a Translation of them be sent to him.

a Translation of the Propositions to be delivered to the Nabob —

The Select Committee communicate to the Board their Minutes of the 11th. Instant together with the Draft of the Letter proposed to be sent to Hyder Ally Cawn N 170, which The President acquaints the Board has been communicated to the Nabob, who, altho' he did not absolutely object thereto, did not seem well satisfied with it.

Resolved

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Resolved that the Letter to Deliver to the Vaquils to be dispatched by them.

The President acquaints the Board that the Nabob has observed on the Letter wrote to him respecting the Fort & Garrison of Vellum that no mention was made therein that the Company would keep a Garrison there so long as it should be agreable to the Nabob & that the Keys of the Fort should be kept by his Killidar, conformable to his Desire in his Letter No. 158 — To which the President replied that as no such Stipulation had ever been made by any of his Predecessors with regard to the other Forts which are garrisoned by the Companys Troops, He, the President did not think himself authorized to establish such a Precedent: That, as it has been by his the Nabobs particular Desire that the Company have placed Garrisons in the several Forts, it must be of Course understood that they are kept for the Nabobs Use alone: and with respect to the Keys of the Fort of Vellum the same Practice would be observed as in the other Forts — with which the Nabob seemed Satisfied.

Wm. Pitt

Warren Hastings.

John Smith

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooke

John Whitehill

Geo: Mackay

1051 Fort St. George 13th Decr 1771

Came in the following Letter from Captain George Browne

Letter from Captain Browne acknowledging the Receipt of the Orders for delivering over the Command of Palamcotah to Capt Cook

Honble Sir & Sirs

I have the honor of your Letter of the 26th Novr ordering my Delivery of the Command of Palamcotah to Captain Cook on his Arrival & that my Battalion should proceed directly for Madras which shall be punctually complied with.

I have the honor to be Honble Sir & Sirs
your very obedient and most humble Servant
George Brown Captr & Comdt Palamcotah

Palamcotah
5th Decmr 1771

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqre Governor President
Warren Hastings, Samuel Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton
Henry Brooke,
John Whitehill, George Mackay.

Saturday
14th Decmr

Mr Brickenden indisposed.

The Select Committee communicate to the Board their Minutes of this Day on the Subject of the Letter from the Nabob of the 13th Instant N 180 containing his Reasons for a Rupt the Mahrattas with the Draught of the Letter proposed to be wrote in Answer N 181 — Which is approved.

John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

W. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo Stratton
Henry Brooke

Fort St. George 16th. Decemr. 1771

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqre. Governor Presidt.

Monday 16th. Dect.

Warren Hastings
Samuel Ratley
John Smith
George Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Letter from John Andrews Esqre. Chief at Vizagapatam read as follows.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Andrews with an Account of the Expence of Sepoy half Mounting.

In Compliance to your Honor &c.as Commands of the 12th past I have made the strictest Enquiry both here & at Chicacole of the Value of the half Mounting for the Sepoys, agreable to the Musters & Directions you were pleased to send & find that the lowest Prices they can be made for here are as under

Havildars Turbans	each	R. 1. 2
Do. Sashes		8
Do. Short Drawers		6
Do. Jackets		8

The Naigues & Sepoys in Proportion

The Warrant authorising me to appoint General Courts Martial I have received.

J

1053 Fort St. George 16th Decem.r 1771

I am with respect, Honble Sir & Sirs
your most obedient humble Servant
John Andrews

Vizagapatam
1st December 1771.

As Mr. Andrews has not particularized the Expence of the Hall Mounting for Naigues & Sepoys — resolved that he be directed to send us a particular Account thereof & that in the mean Time his Letter do lie on the Table.

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

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

We have examined the Accounts of the following Out-Garrisons for September & have nothing to remark

Madura
Palamcotah
Vellour
Ongole
and Trichinopoly for August only.

The Camp Accounts not come in.

We have also examined the Military Paymasters Accounts for August on which We remark

(Remark)	(Order thereon)
That there is a Charge of 3 Days Batta to Divers to & from Poonamale whereas by the Regulations no one is allowed	Ordered that only one Day's Batta be allowed for coming & another for going to Poonamale.

Report of Committee of Accounts with Order thereon.

Fort St. George 16th Dec: 1771

allowed more than one Days Batta, for Places not exceeding 25 Miles.

We are with respect

Fort St. George
12th Decemb: 1771

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient humble Servants

C. B. Dent
John Renton
I. Hudleston

Charles Smith
Francis Sourdan
Geo: Moubray
John Holland

Sam: Ardley
John Smith
Geo: Stratton
Richd. Brickenden

Read the following Letter from Mr. Edward Saunders Paymaster at Chingleput

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Saunders advising that Captain Pascal has thought it necessary to rebuild the Berme.

Since the Receipt of your Orders respecting the Works of this Garrison, Captain Pascal has found it necessary to commence rebuilding of a Berme to the Wall of the Inner Fort, as I do not apprehend this Work to be included within those Orders I beg Leave to represent this to you.

I am with great Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your very obedient & most humble Servant
Edward Saunders

Chinglepet
9th Decr. 1771.

As it appears necessary that the Berme should be rebuilt, Mr. Saunders is to be acquainted that We approve of its being set about immediately.

Letter from George Dawson Esqr. Chief

1055 Fort St. George 16th Decr. 1771

Chief at Cuddalore was as follows.

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esqre
Presidt & Governor &c. Council of
Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Dawson at Cuddalore -

As the Mahrattas are daily expected in the Carnatic & this Garrison is in a very defenceless State, particularly should a Body of Horse be resolved to force into the Town on the East Side I have ordered the Mud Wall which was run up on that Side in the year 1769, to be repaired, three Months Provisions to be laid in Store & the Garrison put in the best State of Defence possible, but being deficient of Artillery Ammunition I herewith enclose you a Return expressing the Articles in Store with such as are wanted supposing 300 Rounds to each Gun & request your Honor &c. will be pleased to comply with the Indent in such Measure as you may judge proper

order the Mud Wall on the East Side to be repaired

sends an Indent for Stores

We are also much in want of Artillery Men having but 1 Serjeant & 9 Men Invalids capable

applies for Artillery Men.

of the least Duty. I am very respectfully
Honble Sir & Sirs
your most obedient humble Servant
Geo. Dawson

Cuddalore
12th Decr. 1771

Mr. Dawson has already had Directions from the Civil Department to repair the Wall mentioned by him - Ordered that the Indent for Stores be referred to the Committee of Stores. - As to Artillery Men We cannot at present Spare any from hence - If there are any Invalids fit for Duty resolved that they be sent to Cuddalore.

Read

1056 Fort St. George 16th December 1771

Read the following Letter from Mr. Samuel Capper

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

It was with the utmost Concern that I learned from Mr. Stone the Honble Board's Displeasure at my Conduct on Account of the Letter I some Days ago sent Ensign Kennedy, & that your Honor &c. had been pleased to suspend me from the Honble Company's Service for the Same. I beg Leave to offer some Reasons which tho' they cannot, nor indeed are they meant to justify the Action, will, I flatter myself plead so far in my Behalf, as to induce your Honor &c. to repeal the Sentence.

I was astonished to the highest Degree to hear Falsehood so positively sworn to by Ensign Keating & Kennedy on the Court Martial the 3d Instant, yet I returned home not intending, nor with a Design ever to adopt the Measure I did. Hoping & believing then, as I do still, that Time the sure Discoverer of all things would ere long give me an Opportunity of justifying my Conduct to your Honor &c. & to the World: but when Mr. Wilman informed me that Mr Lynd had acquainted him, if he kept me Company he must expect no other, as I was to be tried for Perjury, then, & not till then my Passions became ungovernable. I unhappily yielded to their first Dictates, & inattentive to the Consequences sent the Letter, vainly flattering myself that I should be able to compel Ensign Kennedy to declare the Truth & thereby free me from the Imputation of Falsehood which my Soul abhors — But now

that

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that I coolly & seriously reflect (which the Agitation of my Spi-
rits would not at that Time permit) I plainly perceive the
Presumption & Imprudence of the Step I took & do intreat
of the Honble Council, whose Forgiveness I in the most Sub-
missive manner implore, that they would be pleased to restore me
to my Rank in the Honble Company's Service, assuring
them that should they deem me not unworthy this Indulgence my
utmost Endeavors shall be exerted faithfully to discharge my Duty
& your Honors &c. may be assured that however dear my Reputa-
tion & Good Name are to me & however necessary to my future
Comfort, I will take no Step to justify my Conduct, but such
as allowed by the Laws of my Country. I have the Honor to be

Honble Sir & Sirs

Fort St. George
11th. Decr. 1771.

your most obedient & most humble Servant
James Capper

Ordered that the same do lie on the Table.

The President lays before the Board a Letter
from Lieutenant Colonel Fox Commanding at Vellour, ad-
vising of the Death of Mr. Neale Stonhouse Paymaster at
that Garrison.

Resolved that Mr. Casamajor be appoint-
ed Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellour in the Room of Mr. Ston-
house & that Mr. John Ross do proceed immediately thither to
take Charge of the Cash & the Genral Papers & Accounts respect-
ing those Employs & that he do continue to act until Mr.
Casamajors Arrival: when Mr. Ross is to join the Army to
which he is now appointed Commissary in the Room of Mr.
Casamajor.

The President acquaints the Board that

having

Fort St. George 16th Decr 1771

having waited on the Nabob to confer with him with Respect to the time of the Army's moving, the Place to which it should move, and the Object, as agreed on in the 18th Article of the Resolutions of the 10th Instant, He the President proposed Trinomale or Wandewash as the most proper Stations; to the first the Nabob objected as being Sickly, and He did not approve of Wandewash & when the President desired him to name the Place he thought most eligible: the Nabob expressed his Desire that the Troops might not move at present, as he was apprehensive that the Mahrattas would impute their Motion to a Resolution We had taken to assist Hyder Ally which might bring them sooner into the Provence & he therefore recommended that the Army be held in Readiness when it is; & desired that whenever we should determine to put the Army the in Motion We would acquaint him, as he proposed ordering some of his own Troops to join it & for which Purpose he delivered to the President the following Disposition of them.

Statement of the Nabob's Troops

		Sepoys	
1	Battalion	Captain Gillis	Where Stationed Vorriarpollam Chavior
1	Dt	Captain Godaur	Trichinop.y & Environs
1	D:	Captain Davis	Tinnevelly
1	D:	Captain Buck	Arcot
1	D:	Captain Belderbeg — 3 Companies	Sagpire
		3 D:	Nellour
		3 D:	Arcott
1	D:	Captain Alexander	For the Field
1	D:	Captain Lowdon	
7	Battalions		

1 Battn

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1 Battalion of Topasses 500 Men — Capt. Martin's Tinnivelly

2 Regiments of Cavalry { 1 Capt. Mathews / 1 Capt. Rumley } about 800 Men

2 Rassalas — Do: — Ashas Beg &c. — about 800

Irregulars under Nazeb Cawn — about 1400

3000

Omdut-Ul-Omrah Bahauder has Powers to send away as many of the Cavalry as he may think necessary to the several Districts.

Agreed to meet tomorrow Morning to take this Matter into Consideration.

Jos. Du Pré
Warren Hastings

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Geo: Mackay

1060 Fort St. George 17th. Decemr. 1771

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President

Tuesday
17th. Decemr.

Warren Hastings,
John Smith,
Henry Brooke,
John Whitehill,
Samuel Ardley
George Stratton
Richard Brickenden
George Mackay.

The Board having assembled pursuant to the Resolution of yesterday proceed to deliberate with Regard to the Expediency of putting the Troops in Motion; & after taking the Same together with the Nabob's Objection thereto into Serious Consideration, They are clearly of Opinion that it would be highly expedient after placing sufficient Garrisons in the Several Forts in the South that the Army should move to some central Position: to be in Readiness to act as Occasion may require: - and that for the following Reasons - First - We do not conceive that the Motion of the Army will, as the Nabob apprehends, bring the Mahrattas into the Country sooner than they intended, but that it may have a contrary Effect, & that the Mahrattas being our Preparations & determined Resolutions to oppose their Depredations, will be more cautious of entering the Country, since they may well conclude that such a Step will naturally compel us into an Alliance with Hyder Ally - Secondly - That if it has that Effect of bringing the Mahrattas sooner into the Province than they intended, it would be advantageous to us as their Depredations would not be so severely felt at this Time as it would be when the Grain is ripe, and on the Ground

and

Fort St. George 17th Decr. 1771

and their Means of Subsistence would of Course be now precarious. Thirdly — Our Advices inform Us & which are confirmed by the Nabob, that a Detachment of 20000 Horse under the Command of Narrain Row is on the March to reinforce Trimbuckrow, & if their Invasion be deferred untill that Detachment joins, the Force they will be able to send into the Carnatic will be considerably increased — Notwithstanding all which Reasons & Considerations as the Nabob is averse to the Army's moving & as We are not impowered to take any Measures for the Security of the Nabob's Country without his Concurrence: & as he would have it in his Power to distress Us exceedingly by not furnishing Money or sufficient Supplies of Provisions for which We must depend upon him — The Majority of the Board are of opinion that the Army should remain in its present Position.

Wm. Du Pré
Warren Hastings.

John Smith
Geo. Stratton
Henry Brooke

John Whitehill
Geo. Mackay

1062 Fort St. George 17th. Decem.r 1771

Delivered the following Instructions to Mr. John Ross.

To Mr. John Ross

Sir

You are to be pleased to proceed with all possible Expedition to Vellour & take under your Charge the Several Books, Papers & Accounts relating to the Employs of Paymaster & Storekeeper at that Garrison: you will also receive into your Custody the Stores & Cash late under the Care of Mr. Stonhouse: & you are to transmit to us with all Expedition an Account of the Ballance of Cash remaining & at the same time inform us to what Time the Troops have received their Pay, & what may be required for the next Months Disbursements — you will also as soon as possible send in an Account remains of Stores in that Garrison.

You are to continue to discharge the Employs of Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellour untill Mr. Casamajor who is appointed thereto arrives to relieve you when you will repair & join the Army to which you are appointed Commissary. We are

Sir

Fort St. George
17th Dec.r 1771

your affectionate Friends
Jon.a Ed.s Bré
&c. Council

Fort St. George 20th Decemr. 1771.

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President

Friday
20th Decemr.

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

Mr. Brickenden indisposed.

Minutes of the Select Committee in the Expediency of asking the Assistance of His Majesty's Squadron communicated to the Board.

The Select Committee communicate to the Board their Minutes of yesterday respecting the Proposition made by the Nabob of consulting the Admiral on the present State of Affairs; & the Board concurring in opinion with the Committee with Regard to the Expediency of informing the Admiral of our Apprehension of an Invasion by the Mahrattas, of the Necessity of making Preparations for our Defence, & of recommending to his Consideration whether the Appearance of the Squadron on the Malabar Coast may not check their Designs on this Side: a Draft of a Letter to him as entered hereafter is now laid before the Board & approved, and orders to be transcribed.

To Sir Robert Harland Bart:
Rear Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in India.

Sir

Letter to Sir Robert Harland in consequence

The Court of Directors our Constituents have informed us that His Majesty from a tender regard to the Interest & welfare of the Company had been most graci-

ously

Fort St. George 20th Decr 1771

ously pleased to order a Squadron of his Ships to proceed to the East Indies under your Command to protect the Company in their Possessions & Commerce & to support their just Rights & Privileges. and they enjoin Us to give you the utmost Assistance & our best Advice to enable you to carry the Intentions of His Majesty into effectual Execution in such Manner as shall be most conducive to the Honor of the Nation, and the Interests of the Company; and to concert with you such Measures as may be expedient for effecting any Maritime Plan or Purpose.

In Obedience to these Commands & to avail ourselves as much as possible of his Majesty's most gracious Intentions thereby declared to Us we think it our Indispensible Duty to represent to you that We are under great Apprehensions that a powerfull Invasion of the Countries under the Government of the Nabob of the Carnatick Payenghaut is shortly intended by the Mahrattas.

It is true the Letters we receive from Mahadoroow Pundet Purdhaun profess great Regard & Friendship towards the Company & our Answers are suitable and profess an earnest Desire of Peace & Amity with him; nevertheless the Letters & Advices which are communicated to Us by the Nabob and the Intelligence We gain by other means strongly indicate hostile Intentions in the Mahrattes against the Nabob, a clearer Proof of which cannot exist than the Hostilities actually committed & daily committing by Detachments from the Army under Triembuckrow in many Villages belonging to the Nabob & lying on the Borders altho' it is pretended that these Ravages are committed by Straggling Parties without Orders.

Altho'

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Altho it does not appear to Us that the Mahratta Threats are denounced directly against the Company but against the Nabob yet their long Connexion & inseparable Interests and the Tenor of the Company's Injunctions to Us for years past oblige Us to consider a Danger to the Nabob's Countries & Government as a Danger to the Company's Possessions & We have accordingly declared to him our Readiness to concert Measures with him for the Defence of both in Case either shall be attacked. — We have reason to believe the Government of Bombay will very heartily co-operate with Us in such an Event being under the like Injunctions as ourselves from the Court of Directors whose Sentiments upon their Alliances with the Nabob of the Carnatic & their Resolution to support him against the Pretensions of the Mahrattas We cannot so well express as in their own Words & which appear the Stronger as they were addressed to the Government of Bombay, without any Intention that they should be communicated to this Presidency — They are as follow Viz.t "When Mandhoosow informed "you that his Design was to demand the Chouth from the "Nabob of Arcott preserving at the same time the utmost "good Will towards the English you should have told him "that those two things were incompatible, that the Nabob was "as he knew in firm Friendship and Alliance with the "English and that any Demand made upon him at the head "of an Army laying Waste his Country would be answered "by the English Forces in all Parts of India".

We have declared to the Nabob & We declare now that nothing is farther from our Wish than War with the Mahrattas & that We neither mean to

commence

commence or to recommend a Commencement of Hostilities against them, Peace with them & with all the Powers of India being our earnest Desire, nevertheless, alarmed as we are by the Hostile Appearance of the Mahratta Army under Triembuckrow upon the Borders & by their Threats We think every Preparation in our Power should be made for a Defence, We therefore beg Leave to recommend to your Consideration whether the Appearance of his Majesty's Squadron under your Command upon the Malabar Coast may not check their Designs on this Side. They have many Ships many Ports & valuable Possessions on that Coast; on this, they have nothing, We cannot take upon us to recommend any particular Object or Plan of Operations for his Majesty's Squadron on that Coast, on this they have nothing as We have not a sufficient Knowledge of what may be most advantageous & practicable the Gentlemen of Bombay must be more competent in this Respect, it nevertheless is our Duty to lay before you these our thoughts that if you should concur in Opinion with Us such Preparations may be made as you shall think proper & that We may inform the Government of Bombay of your Resolution that they may hold their Forces both Land & Naval in Readiness to co operate with you in the most effectual Manner to the honor of the Nation and the Interests of the Company. We have the Honor to be with Respect Sir

your most obedient humble Servants
Josias Du Pré
&c. Council

Fort St. George
the 20th Decemr. 1771.

P. S. The foregoing Letter has passed in Resolution at Council, & was in part transcribed before We had the honor to receive your Letter of this Date

Fort St. George 20th Decr 1771

Date as His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary — We shall have the honor to Reply to it after duly considering the Subject.

Reflections of the Board on the Plan to be pursued in case of an Attack from the Mahrattas.

The Board having resolved on the Expediency of sending the foregoing Letter to Sir Robert Harland think it necessary here to express the general Ideas which they entertain at this Time — They are of Opinion that if Sir Robert Harland shall coincide with them in thinking the Measure necessary and that if the Mahrattas shall actually commence Hostilities Measures may be taken for distressing them exceedingly — The Board from the best Information they have been able to procure understand that opposite to Bombay is an Island or Port on the Main called Caronja, that there is a very practicable Road to Poonah from whence it is distant not more than three or four Days March — It seems to the Board that should the Fleet proceed to the Malabar Coast a Detachment of 100 Artillery 100 Europeans & two Battalions of the best Sepoys might be embarked on the Squadron

That there are now three or four hundred Marines on board the Squadron, & that the whole Force of Bombay under the Command of General Widderburn is now, or may be ready to co-operate with them — that with such a united Force all the Power of Mahrattas could not prevent Poonah from being laid in Ashes: & that so severe & decisive a Stroke would be the most effectual Means of distressing them. — The Board in thus expressing their Sentiments mean not to lay down a precise Plan, they mention as what occurs to them at present and which is authorized by the Commands of the Court of Directors who recommend that if ever the Mahrattas invade the Company's Possessions, they can only be checked by carrying

Vide General Letter of the 13th May 1768 —

the

the War into their own Country, it was with this view that Field Officers were sent out to Bombay & the military Force on that Establishment put on a respectable Footing — further Enquiry will determine the Expediency of this or any other Plan — all final Resolutions must be taken at Bombay, as the Seat of Action must lie on that Side, & which points out the Propriety of the Squadron's proceeding thither.

Before the above Letter to Sir Robert Harland could be transcribed the following Letter was received from him — The Receipt of which is acknowledged in the Postscript now added thereto

Josias Du Pré Esqr.
President, &c. Council
Fort St. George

Gentlemen

Letter from Sr. Robt Harland advising of the Representation made to him by the Nabob of the distressed State of his Affairs from his large Debts & the threatned Invasion of the Mahrattas

I have this Moment received a Letter from His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatick addressed to me in Character as his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in India, wherein he informs me of his distressed Situation & the Danger his Country is in from a Maharatta Invasion should their proposed Terms of Accommodation be refused.

He tells me, that should the proposed Friendship of that Nation be accepted they offer to put him in Possession of an Addition of Country which would enable him for the future essentially to provide for the Peace and Security of the Carnatick; That they also offer several Advantages to the Company & are willing to enter into other Agreements which may be considered of great Consequence to the Nation in Case of a War with France. That in

Return

return they require the Friendship of the English & the Nabob & a certain Assistance from both as shall be stipulated against Hyder Ally, who is their Enemy. But should a Peace with them be refused upon such Terms, they threaten to destroy the whole Carnatick with Fire & Sword; & that a great Army is ready on the Frontiers to carry this into Execution.

Of the Offers made by the Mahrattas to induce us into an Alliance with them

The Nabob informs me, that he has made you acquainted with all these Particulars & that you have determined not to accept the Friendship of the Maharattas on the Terms proposed.

He then adds that he is called upon to pay a very large Sum of Money to the Company, that he has a very heavy Load of private Debt upon his Head That his Treasury is not able to answer all these Demands That the unfavorable Season prevents him from having the usual Expectations from the Country. That he is by no Means in a Condition to resist the Maharatta Power, that the Country is totally defenceless, & that an Invasion would ruin him irrecoverably, as the Destruction of the Carnatick would be attended with the Loss of almost all its Inhabitants That then He could neither expect money nor Grain. His Payments to the Company must cease, His private Creditors must remain unpaid, even the necessary Supplies of Provisions would be wanting; & both He & His Family must be involved in the Ruin of his Country.

In such Circumstances He claims the Royal Protection, so often promised to him by His late Majesty George the Second, & repeated by His present

Majesty

Majesty, our Sovereign in several Letters addressed to His Highness, strongly expressive of the greatest Friendship & most perfect Regard for him & for his Family: & at the same time he throws himself upon the Nation for Protection agreable to his Expectations from the eleventh Article of the Treaty with France & Spain in 1763.

And setting forth the Propriety of attending to their Terms.

As the Peace of the Carnatick, the Prosperity of the Company, the Preservation of the British Interest & the Permanency of their Influence in India, appear to me very proper Objects for the Attention of a national Plenipotentiary. As it is possible that I may think them of Consequence enough to require a national Alliance for their Security: & as the particular Interest of the united Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, will be a very material Consideration in the Negociation: I am to demand of you who are their trusty and confidential Servants, such Lights as may direct my Judgment, in the Transaction: & particularly what are your Reasons for refusing to acquiesce in what the Nabob thinks the only Measure for the Preservation of his Country: & what appears to me to offer the only Prospect of Security in the present Circumstances, to the British Interest in this Part of India.

Demands the necessary Lights to direct his Judgment

I have already had the honor of laying before you in Council His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, appointing me His Plenipotentiary in India wherein the Powers with which I have the honor to be invested, of making Treaties &c. with the Princes &c. in this Country, are fully set forth: and as this is the first Transaction since my Arrival, which

Encloses a Copy of his Commission as Minister Plenipotentiary

which has appeared to require their Exition, I have sent you herewith a Copy of them that a Proof of the Authority by which I act may remain with you. At the same time give me leave to assure you that it will make me exceedingly happy to find the Peace & Security of the Carnatick effectually provided for, and a Probability of Permanency given to the British Influence in this Country by the Wisdom of your Deliberations. I am

Gentlemen

Fort St. George
20th Decemb: 1771

your most obedient humble Servant
Robert Harland

Copy of Sir Robert Harland's Powers as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Princes of India

George R

George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France & Ireland Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick & Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer & Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies have humbly represented to Us that the State of their affairs in India is such as to induce them to request our Royal Assistance & Support: & Whereas it is at the same time necessary that We should be throughly informed how the Engagements We have entered into with other European Powers, in order to preserve Peace in that Part of the World, have been observed, We have thought it expedient that some fit Person should be appointed by Us to enquire how far the eleventh Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Us, The most Christian King, and the King of Spain, concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February

Fort St. George 20th. Decr. 1771

Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary our Transactions in the Affairs of the Company, for the Reasons set forth at Large in our Correspondence with Sir John Lindsay: yet as We are not only authorized, but commanded by our Constituents to consult with him as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Squadron on such Measures as may be expedient for effecting any maritime Plan or Purpose: the Board are of Opinion that notwithstanding both Characters are united in him it will be necessary to separate them in our Correspondence with him: It is therefore Resolved that a Letter be addressed to him in the Character of His Majesty's Minister, setting forth the Reasons why We cannot communicate with him in that Character on the State of the Company's Affairs: and that another Letter be wrote him as Commander in Chief: setting forth the Reasons which induce us to decline an Alliance with the Mahrattas and the Necessity of making every Preparation for our Defence in Case We are attacked.

Read the following Letter from General Smith

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from General Smith with the Proceedings of a Court Martial on 5 Soldiers for Desertion & requesting the Board's Determination thereon

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you, the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on 5 Soldiers for Desertion – which you will please to return with your Determination thereon, that the same may be carried into Execution. I have the honor to be with Respect Honble Sir & Sirs your most obedient Servant

Trichinopoly
18th. Decr. 1771.

Joseph Smith

As

1075 Fort St. George 21st Decr. 1771

Received the following Letter from Sir Robert Harland

Josias Du Pré Esqr. President
&c. Council of Fort St. George
Gentlemen

Letter from Sir Robt. Harland, acknowledging the Receipt of ours of the 20th Instant

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of yesterday's Date, with the Information you were pleased to send me. I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

your most obedient humble Servant
Robert Harland

Fort St. George
21st Decemb. 1771.

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings — Samuel Straby
John Smith, — George Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill — George Mackay
Mr. Brickinden indisposed

Monday
23d Decemb.

The following Drafts of Letters to Sir Robert Harland having been prepared pursuant to the Resolution of last Consultation are now read & approved, & ordered to be wrote fair.

To Sir Robert Harland Bart:
His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary
to the Princes of India.

Sir

1077. Fort St. George 23d. Decr. 1771

Sir

Fort St. George
23d. December 1771

Your most obedient humble Servants
Jos.h Du Pré &c.a Council

To Sir Robert Harland Bart:
Rear Admiral of the Blue and
Commander in Chief of his Majesty's
Ships in India

Sir

Letter to Sir Robert Harland Commander in Chief containing the Reasons of the Board against an Alliance with the Mahrattas & for making every possible Preparation for our Defence

Altho' the Character of Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in India & that of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Princes of India are united in you, We find ourselves under the Necessity of seperating them in the Correspondence to which We are led in Discharge of the Trust committed to Us by our Constituents becaus We are enjoined by them to concert with you as Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Ships such Measures as may be expedient for effecting any maritime Plan or purpose and to give you the utmost Assistance & our best Advice to enable you (still as Commander in Chief) to carry His Majesty's Intentions into effectual Execution, which Intentions are declared to be the Protection of the Company (by means of the Squadron under your Command) in their Possessions & Commerce and the Support of their just Rights & Privileges in such Manner as shall be most conducive to the Honor of the Nation & the Interests of the Company — But in respect to your Character of Minister Plenipotentiary, We have no Instructions from our Constituents & therefore We are restrained from communicating to you in that Character our Transactions in the Company's Affairs as we have more fully explained in our Addrs to you as Minister Plenipotentiary

of

Fort St. George 23d Dec: 1771.

of this Date to which We beg Leave to refer:

We had the honor to address you on the 20th Instant as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships & We take the Liberty to lay this before you in the same Character in order to explain more at large and enforce the Propriety of Speedy Preparation for a Defence in every manner & particularly by the Appearance of His Majesty's Squadron under your Command upon the Malabar Coast.

In our Address of the 20 Instant We took Notice of the Threats of the Mahrattas against the Nabob's Countries. We have it now in the most authentick Manner from you as His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary that they threaten to destroy the whole Carnatic with Fire & Sword if certain Conditions which they require are not submitted to, which Conditions are, as you express it, & as we believe they express it, Friendship with the English & the Nabob & a certain Assistance from both against Hyder Ally who is their Enemy. Words are only used to convey Ideas, & the same Words may convey different and even contrary Ideas, according to the Circumstances that attend them; Thus, if the Mahrattas were to propose Friendship with the English and the Nabob in the Way that States generally propose Treaties of Friendship for mutual Advantage, We should understand by it what the Word in its primitive & natural Sense implies, & should most gladly embrace it in any Way that might be advantageous to the Company's Commerce, productive of Security to their Possessions, & consistent with the Rights & Powers granted to them by Charter. But when they require

Friendship

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Friendship and Assistance, & denounce Threats of Fire & Sword if their Demands are not complied with, the Words change their Meaning: it is no more Friendship they propose, it is an Abject Submission as is conformable to the Usage of the Country, the Subjugate Powers are always compelled to attend the haughty Conquerors with a certain number of Troops — This is not all, it is not only a Demand of servile Submission they require, they mean to render it still more humiliating, it must be accompanied with the most flagrant Breach of national Faith; a formal Treaty of Peace & Amity was concluded between this Presidency on the part of the Company & Hyder Ally Cawn in the year 1769 he hath committed no Act that can give the least Attaint to that Engagement; at least now that We know of — but on the Contrary he hath granted to the Company all the Privileges & Advantages of Trade in his Country which they enjoyed before the late War with him — The Mahrattas add to their haughty Demand this specifick Condition, that the Assistance to be given them by the English and the Nabob, be expressly employed in open Violation of the Faith of that Treaty: — against Hyder Ally Cawn. We therefore offer it as our opinion that a Submission to such a Demand, would be in the highest Degree derogatory to the honor of the British Nation & contrary to the Interests of the Company. We mean to lay before you in this Address our genuine & undisguised Sentiments, for it is necessary that you should know them in order to form your Judgment of the Propriety of granting us the Aid of His Majesty's Squadron under your Command in any & what manner. We confess it to be our opinion that if such a Submission were made to the Mahrattas it would procure a temporary

very Calm, & some advantageous Concessions on their part - but We do verily believe they would be only temporary, & that after having wasted our Strength by dragging our Forces into foreign Wars for their own Aggrandizement, they would give Us the Law also. There is not a Power in India We believe that doubts of their Project to Subjugate the whole Peninsula the Company also jealous of their growing Power and seeing the dangerous Consequences if it should become uncontroulable have for years past persisted uniformly in recommending to all their Presidencies to avoid whatever might lead to its Increase & while they enjoined their Servants not to interfere in the Quarrels of the Neighbouring Powers without Necessity their Sense is clearly expressed that if there should be such Necessity to take part it should be to establish the Power of Mysore as a Check & Barrier against the Mahratta Encroachments in the South. The Quotation we made in our Address to you of a Passage in a Letter from the Court of Directors to their Presidency of Bombay is very expressive of their Sentiments in respect to the Mahrattas - we have many others as strong: Bombay & Bengall agree in the same Doctrine - were We singly to take a contrary part, we should break the genral System adopted by the whole & may eventually oppose the Company in one place to the Company in another. We are deeply concerned at the Prospect which lies before Us of Distress to the Nabob, the Inhabitants & the Company - But unless the Nabob himself should find means of averting the Evil we do not see how it can be prevented by Us. for being as We are, clearly of opinion that a Submission to the Mahratta Demand would be at once a most flagrant Breach of the national Faith and a Humiliation and

Dishonor

Fort St. George 23d Decr 1771

Dishonor to the British Arms which even the last Necessity could scarcely justify We of course cannot give our Assent to such Terms but if they were not so Dishonorable, still they would be contrary to the System recommended by the Company to their three Presidencies from which We cannot depart without rendering ourselves responsible for the Event which Event We think would in the End be total Ruin to the Company's Affairs on the Carnatick, Therefore We cannot consent to the Mahratta Terms, — If We do not submit to them, they threaten the whole Carnatic with Fire & Sword. We cannot consent to submit to them. — Unless therefore the Nabob should find other means to satisfy them, of which he has not given us any hope, We may expect a powerful Invasion of the Province; therefore We think a Preparation for Defence immediately necessary & therefore We took the Liberty to recommend to your Consideration the Expediency of His Majesty's Squadron under your Command appearing as soon as possible on the Malabar Coast. If you should concur with us in this Opinion & should resolve to give us the Assistance of His Majesty's Squadron We shall be ready to concert with you such further Measures of Preparation or Execution as the Case may require

We have the honor to be with Respect

Sir

your most obedient humble Servants

Josias DuPré

Fort St. George
23d Decmr 1771 —

Vcc Council

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. John Ross.

To

1022 Fort St. George 23d. Decr. 1771

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esqr.
President & Governor of
Fort St. George

Honble Sir

Letter from Mr. Rose Paymaster at Vellore representing the very confused State of Mr. Stonhouse's Affairs, his immediately on conducting the Business & the Apprehensions of a Deficiency of Cash

I have the honor to acquaint you, that having proceeded further with all the Expedition I was able Lt. Colt Ford yesterday delivered over to me all the Accounts & other Articles belonging to the Employs of Paymaster & Storekeeper at this Garrison. A Court of Enquiry had previous to my Arrival taken an Inventory of all the Effects &c. that were found in the late Paymasters House which now remain under their Seal; exclusive of what has been Delivered over to me, as relative to the Employs. Upon an Inspection into the Accounts, I found there was a great Deficiency of Cash, and the Sepoys at Poonoor and half the Pay of those of this Garrison, still unpaid for last Month. This appeared surprizing to me when I perceived that the Ballance of his last Accounts with the Military Paymaster & Commissary General did not exceed Pags. 810 in their Favor: and that since then upwards of Pr. 9000 had been received which led me naturally to a Suspicion of the Head Servant, one Ramah, who had been always entrusted with the Custody of the Company's Cash. Of the Sum of Pags. 4500 which arrived here on the 30th Instant, less than 3000 had been disbursed on the Company's Account including what Colonel Ford had found on opening the Cash Chest. The Remainder had been paid to two different Persons of whom it had been borrowed by the said Ramah for the Use of his Master. Upon my desiring an Explanation of the Manner in which the late Paymaster conducted his Employ & from whence so great a

Deficiency

Deficiency seemed to arise all of a Sudden; He delivered to me Copy of his own Account Current with his Master for the last & several preceding Months, wherein there appears a large Balance or Deficiency of Cash always brought forward. By an Account Current Book found in the Desk, this appears to have been constantly the Situation of Mr. Stonhouse's Affairs for some years back; which his Dubash says reduced him to the Necessity, at the Beginning of every Month, to have recourse to various Arts & Shifts to conceal his real Situation, in the publick Accounts transmitted by him. The most common Methods he took were to borrow Money from the Shroffs & Concoplies here & at Arcot, which enabled him to pay part of their Pay to the Sepoys, granting Bills on Madras to all that would take them, and in the mean time keeping the Garrison here & at Amboor in Arrear for as many Days as he could & transmitting his Accounts with the full Pay charged thereon always taking Care to reimburse those who had supplied him with Cash, on the Arrival of the first Sum from Madras — And in this Tract Matters went on, conducted by the said Ramah, The same Irregularity seems to have prevailed throughout every Thing; for the said Dubash paid indiscriminately from the Cash Chests, the House Expences & all other Items; which Circumstance as there are no Books or Guides & there being many Transactions from Cash with private Persons creates great Intricacy, that will require some time & further Enquiries to unravel. The neat Deficiency of Company's Cash amounts at present to Pagodas 4304. 32. 5 — But there are Sundry Sums due by different Offices and others for Money received, as abovementioned from Cash for which there are but few Vouchers unless they

should

should appear amongst the Papers sealed up. None of the Accounts betwixt Ramah & his late Master are signed which he says he constantly refused doing, as unnecessary altho' he often urged him thereto. There appears therefore no Voucher to certify the Explanation which Ramah gives me but I must however in Justice declare that the Account he gives is confirmed by many Particulars which I have learnt from the Colonel, Surgeon & several Officers who all agree that the Reflection of his unhappy Circumstances and his Feelings thereon have drove the late Mr. Stonhouse to commit such Excesses & Irregularities as certainly occasioned his Death which they all declare they had foreseen for some time past. In his private Affairs I am informed there will be a very great Deficiency, so that many Creditors will appear claiming their Shares of the Produce of his Estate. It occurs to me therefore that it will be material for the Board to direct me how to proceed with Regard to collecting the Money due by certain Officers & others, sent from the Coast Christ, some of the Vouchers whereof remained in Cash in the hands of Ramah & from others there are no Vouchers, only Memorandums thereof kept & if any Step should be taken towards recovering the Sum of Pags 1600 which Ramah acknowledges has been paid from Cash, a Day before Mr. Stonhouse's Death 1200 thereof to his Brother Wife &c. This Latter can only be done in Case of a Suspicion of any Fraud which I must confess I am as yet unable how to determine my Opinion regarding. It will be also necessary that a Scrutiny be made amongst the Papers sealed up by the Court of Enquiry for some Vouchers which the Dubash thinks there may be found. Mr. Stonhouse's Brother arrived here to-day, but he can have no Accots to

any

Fort St. George 23d Decr 1771.

any thing untill there is a Legal Authority for it, & as a great Part of the House is by this means locked up it will be more convenient that this be speedily ordered — The Effects I am told will sell very well by Outcry at this Garrison. A Copy of the Inventory shall be sent if desired.

I have not yet been able to look into the Stores, wherein I am informed there are also Deficiencies & Mistakes, but shall immediately enter upon it after forwarding the monthly Accounts which shall be done in a few Days.

The Garrison here & at Amboor have now received their full Pay for last Month only. None for this Month has been yet disbursed, but shall immediately be done as well as in future, according to the Regulations. A further Sum of about Pag.s 6000 will be immediately wanted for the Month of January which I shall mention in my Address to the Board. I have the honor to remain with Respect

Honble Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

John Ross

Vellour
22.d Dec.r 1771.

Orders thereon

Agreed that Mr. Ross be directed to examine the several Papers & Accounts now under the Seal of the Court of Enquiry: & to take Measures for the Recovery of the several Sums that have been issued out of the Company's Cash.

Ensign George Browne Taylor dies —

also Captain Little of the Artillery

and Lieutenant James Barnewall

The President acquaints the Board that Ensign George Browne Taylor died at Maslipatam the 10th. November — Captain Little at the same place the 8th. Instant: & Lieutenant James Barnewall at Samalcotah the 10th. Instant.

In

1086 Fort St. George 23d. Decemr. 1771

In Consequence of which the following

Promotions are ordered to take place.

Lieut. Manoury appointed Capt. Lieut.

Lieut. Isaac Manoury appointed Captain Lieutenant of Artillery — Rank 8th. December.

2d. Lt. W.m Clauson appointed 3d. Lieut.

Lieutenant Fire Worker Charles Frederick Clauson appointed Lieutenant of Artillery — Rank 8th. December.

Ens. Jas. Stewart Lieut.

Ensign James Stewart appointed Lieutenant — Rank to Dec.r

Jno. Gill Pre.

Warren Hastings.

John Smith

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooke

John Whitehill

Geo. Mackay

1087 Fort St. George 23d Decr 1771

Wrote the following Letter to Mr. John Ross conformable to the Resolution of this Day

To Mr. John Ross
acting Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellore

Sir

Letter to Mr. John Ross acting Paymaster at Vellore.

The President has communicated to the Board your Letter of the 22d Instant, In answer to which I am directed to acquaint you that you are immediately on the Receipt hereof to examine the several Papers & Accounts now under the Seal of the Court of Enquiry, in which it is necessary that the Commandant & Mr. Stonehouse's Brother should be present: You will probably then be enabled to give a more accurate Statement of his Affairs. In the mean time the President & Council desire you will take Means for recovering the several Sums which have been issued out of the Company's Cash & particularly the 1200 Pags. said to have been paid out of Cash to Ramah's Brother the Day before Mr. Stonehouse's Death.

I am, Sir
your most obedient Servant
J. M. Stone Secry

Fort St. George
23d December 1771

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr Governor, President
Warren Hastings, Samuel Bradley
John Smith George Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill George Mackay
Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Thursday
26th Decr

Letter

1088 Fort St. George 26th. Decem. 1771

Letter from Sir Robert Harland received this Day is now read, as entered hereafter.

The forced Constructions put upon all our Transactions, which Sir Robert Harland thinks proper to disapprove, the studied Misrepresentations of our Sense, together with the manifest Eagerness to disparage the Acts of this Government, which appear thro' the whole of the said Letter, would of themselves be sufficient to induce us to decline, in our Answer, entering into a Discussion of the several Arguments urged by Sir Robert Harland — But the heavy Charge brought against us of having presumptuously & arrogantly censured a Measure which is the sacred Privilege of Majesty, evidently shews what is intended against us, & renders any Attempt to justify our Conduct to Sir Robert Harland improper. as it is necessary we should reserve our Defence untill We are called upon to make it in a constitutional & legal Course — It is therefore resolved that he be acquainted with our Sentiments, in his Character of Minister Plenipotentiary; and as he has not given us any answer to our Letters of the 20 & 23d. Instant addressed to him in his Character of Commander in Chief, it is further resolved that a Letter be addressed to him in that Character, requesting his Answer thereto — And altho most of the Arguments urged by Sir Robert Harland have already been fully discussed in our Correspondence with Sir John Lindsay, the Board nevertheless think it expedient to make such further Remarks thereon as appear necessary, for the Information of the Court of Directors, and our own Justification.

Josias

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Josias DuPré Esqre
President &c. Council,
Fort St. George

Fort St. George 25th. Dec. 1771

Gentlemen

Letters

1. I have rcvd both your Letters of the 23d. Instt. the one addressed to me as His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and the other as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in India: But though you are pleased to separate the two Characters in your Correspondence, it is by no means so easy a Matter for me to consider them as independant of one another. As His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, I must be very well satisfied that the Measure is perfectly consistent with the national Engagements & the Intentions of our Sovereign, before I can as Commander in Chief carry it into Execution, with the national Force under my Command.

Remarks

1st. We have explained to Sir Robert Harland our Reasons for Separating the Characters as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Princes of India, from that of Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in India. We have no Instructions from our Constituents regarding the first: & therefore We are not empowered to lay before him in that Character our Records for his Information or, which is the same Thing to give him any Lights, derived from those Records, of the State of the Company's Affairs: & We conceive that His Demand of them in that Character is unconstitutional and cannot be legally enforced for the Reasons given at large in our Correspondence with Sir John Lindsay, of which We doubt not but Sir Robert Harland has a Copy. — But in his Character of Commander

When in

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in Chief We are not only authorised but instructed by the Court of Directors to consult & co-operate with him in all Measures relating to Naval Expeditions. It appeared to Us that the assistance of His Majesty's Squadron in Case of a Mahratta Invasion might be essentially necessary, and that great Advantage might be derived from its Operations on the Malabar Coast. This induced Us to lay before the Commander in Chief, an account of our Situation & apprehensions from the threatened Invasion of the Mahrattas, the Reasons against an Alliance with them, the Necessity of taking the most speedy Measures for preparing for our Defence & retaliating any Hostilities they may commit against the Nabob or the Company and to recommend to him the Consideration of the Expediency of the Appearance of His Majesty's Squadron on the Malabar Coast.

2d We think We have no Ld Cairns to express our Surprize

2. When you speak of your agreements with your Country Neighbors

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Neighbours & would wish to have them considered as national Treaties, I acknowledge I am at a loss how to answer — I know of no national Treaty at this Day subsisting in India, but such as have been made between His Majesty & other European Powers, particularly the Treaty of Paris in 1763 in the eleventh Article of which, His Majesty's Stipulations with respect to India, are particularly mentioned: and to see those faithfully adhered to, by the Subjects of England as well as of France makes a principal Object of my Mission — And in this His Majesty's Ministr Plenipotentiary, and His Commander in Chief are united

Surprize at Sir Robert Harland's Assertion that he knows of no national Treaties at this Day subsisting in India, but such as have been made between His Majesty & other European Powers — He cannot surely be ignorant that the Company have a Right by sundry Royal Charters confirmed by Parliament to make Treaties & Alliances with the Powers of India, & of course that all such Treaties have virtually the Sanction of His Majesty's Name & must be considered as national. and that we do require the particular Sanction of His Majesty's Name to any Treaty concluded in consequence of such Right it would imply a Doubt of the Validity of those Charters & of the Powers granted thereby. — But whether the Treaties or Agreements made by the Company's Servants in India by virtue of the Royal Charter may or may not by a rigid Construction be termed national; certain it is that in the

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the Opinion of the Princes of India they are considered to be that the Faith & honor of the Nation in their Eyes will be e- qually wounded by a Breach of them. Till of late the Compa nys Servants have always had the lead in all Transactions even when the King had His immediate Servants in India in what other Light then could the Company be considered by the Princes of India than as representing the Nation?

2d We believe it will not admit of a Doubt but that all States in the Treaties & Engagements they enter into are guided by Circumstances & the Situation of Affairs at the time. A Change of cir- cumstances makes a Change in measures necessary, and numberless are the Instances in the Annals of every Nation in Europe, where Treaties & Engagements are not only dissolved, but others entered into as diametrically opposite

3d That you have had many Agreements between your Presidency and the Pow- ers of India is very certain and some of them appear as contra- dictory to one another as can well be imagined. Two for Instance are in 1766 & the other in 1768, the great Object of which was the total Destruc- tion of the Ambitious, Trouble- some & faithless Hyder Naigue; & another in 1769 to support Hyder Ally Cawn against all his Enemies. To one of these Mahadarow by the Signa-

ture

to

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ture and Seal of his Vaquil D'hendavakam, was a Guarantie, the Intention of which was the Destruction of the Mysorean & to put the Company in possession of his Country: & by the other the Company's Forces were to defend this Mysorean and to maintain him in the peaceable Possession of his Country against Mahradarow or any other Invader.

Surely Gentlemen, you would not wish me to consider both these as the Sacred Character of National Treaties.

to them as possible. — In the War before last England & the Empress of Germany were in Alliance against France & Prussia. In the late War England and Prussia were engaged in an Offensive & defensive Alliance against the Empress & France: & yet there was nothing in either of those Treaties thought contradictory or inconsistent with the Laws of Nations. — The Several States thought them expedient from the Circumstances of Affairs at the time. — In like manner the Treaty made with the Soubah in 1768 having been broke by his Hostilities against Us, the Same was formally annulled, in the Treaty entered into with him in 1768 & as we were then at open War with Hyder Ally, the better to effect our Views of reducing him. It was thought expedient to persuade the Soubah to declare him a Rebell and Usurper: but there was no Stipulation on the part of the Soubah to assist in his

Reduction

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Reduction

Reduction: We need not enter into the Motives & Reasons of the Board for concluding the Treaty with this very same Hyder Ally in 1769, they have already been fully explained. It is sufficient to say that our Situation & Circumstances at that time rendered such a Measure necessary and altho' we have not thought it expedient to assist him in his present Contest with the Mahrattas, yet as he has on his Part observed inviolably the Terms of the Treaty, at least as far as has come to our knowledge We cannot without a manifest Breach of that Treaty engage in an Offensive Alliance with his Enemies against him & on our acquiescing in such Measure would be the more unwarrantable when neither our Situation or Circumstances make it necessary but on the contrary when we have all Reason to dread the worst of Consequences therefrom.

Q. You say the Treaty of 1769 with Hyder Ally Cawn, was concluded

A. The Treaty establishing Peace & Friendship with Hyder

concluded by this Presidency in the Name of the Company; and yet it would appear by the 3d Article, that it was for this particular Presidency only, as a seperate Treaty to the same purport is expected from the Presidency of Bombay respecting the Affairs of that Place: & from what I have been able to learn, the two Deputies sent to Hyder from that Presidency had no small Difficulty in settling their concerns afterwards.

Hyder Ally was expressly entered into by this Presidency in the Name & on Behalf of the Company — The Presidency of Bombay was particularly included in the 3d Article; and this Presidency did stipulate in general for the grant of all the Factories Privileges & Exemptions in Trade to the Presidency of Bombay in the same Manner as they were before held, and that all the Prisoners should be released — We could not go further: the particular Privileges of Trade to be obtained were left to be adjusted with Bombay, as We could not enter into them for want of a competent Knowledge: & as we could not with Propriety interfere in Matters which immediately appertained to that Presidency — the Difficulties which the Gentlemen sent from Bombay met with in settling the Terms, cannot surely be urged as a Motive for our breaking the Treaty, after it was once concluded.

5 & 6 Vide

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5 Instatus wherein the Na-
tional Faith is concerned, are
very different Transactions;
to the Validity of which the
Sanction of the Sovereign Au-
thority is absolutely necessary:
such then become binding upon
the whole Community. What is
done by the royal Authority
with Respect to foreign Nations
becomes the Act of the Nation
But whatever Agreement may
be entered into by Individuals
His Majesty's Subjects, without
His Concurrence & Sanction
whether in a Corporate or
private Capacity with any
Prince or Power whatever is a
Transaction of private Per-
sons only: it can in no Inst-
stance whatever be considered as na-
tional, nor can the Nation be
looked upon as responsible in
the smallest Degree for a
Breach of it.

6. As you made the
Agreement with Hyder Ally
when there was no Authority
in India to make a national
Alliance & while no national

5 & 6 Vide Remarks on Par. 3
to which we add, that altho' a
Breach of the Treaty of Peace
with Hyder Ally by His Ma-
jesty's Plenipotentiary could
not be imputed as a Breach of
Faith in its individuality yet it
must be imputed to the Nation
as a Breach of national Faith
since it was certainly considered
by Hyder Ally & the Princes of
India as a national Treaty.

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concern, requires the Exertion of
the Plenipotentiary Powers from
the Crown your adhering re-
ligiously to the terms of it would
have been a Proof of your Faith
to that Agreement: but should
it be judged necessary to enter
into any Treaty with Foreign
Princes by virtue of the Sove-
reign Authority and for which
the National Faith becomes
engaged, agreements of any
other of His Majesty's Subjects
must give Way. — and Should
it be found expedient to enter
into an Alliance with any In-
dian Power for the Preservation
of the Carnatick, for the Securi-
ty of the Possessions of the East
India Company in it and to
give a Probability of Permanen-
cy to the British Interest in
this Country which may be in-
compatible with the Agreement
you made with Hyder Ally in
1769: It would be so far from
a Breach of national Faith
that even as private Persons
you stand exculpated: nor can
it be supposed a Breach of

Faith

Faith in you when you have it no longer in your power to fulfill your Engagements.

7 The Inconveniences that have already happened & which will forever happen from the great Difficulty of reconciling the three Presidencies to one uniform general Plan of action makes the Exertion of the Sovereign Authority in the Regulation of their Connexions with Princes & Powers of India, evidently a very salutary Measure By this Means you will have no Cause to apprehend the Company's Troops of one Presidency eventually acting against the Company's Troops of another — The National Faith will be secured in a national Alliance; and the National Force, of which I flatter myself the Company's Servants will allow theirs to be considered as a Part will be united in all parts of India. Thus Gentlemen, by the Wisdom of Government, a Remedy is at hand for those very Inconveniences

7 We do not see how the Exertion of the Sovereign Authority can any ways remove or Remedy the Difficulty of Reconciling the three Presidencies in one uniform Plan — To direct & regulate the Operations of the three Presidencies in any Measure requires a compelling Power, a Power that can controul the Revenues & Forces of the Company and enforce an Obedience to its Orders. The Crown has no such compelling Power — the Revenues Forces & Effects of the Company are their own — The Court of Directors as the Representatives of the Company is the only Power invested with the Authority of controuling & directing the Measures of the Several Presidencies: & the Company cannot be compelled to spend one Farthing or to employ any of their Forces but by their own Consent. However in the Instance

veniences you fear from its being put into Practice and so far from a Disadvantage to the Company when the Operations of all their Presidencies are united by the Influence of Government, it is a certain way of making their Interests in India powerful & their Possessions permanent.

8th I see myself here invested with an Authority which has always been an undisputed Privilege of the Crown to grant. In Consequence of this Commission I find myself obliged to give the utmost Attention to the Affairs of this Country, so far as they may affect the National Interest or the Company's Concerns in it. And I should be highly culpable to both, should I neglect exerting my utmost Endeavors to avert every threatened Evil, and to procure every possible Advantage for either — In the present Situation of Affairs, the Country in Danger of being destroyed and

Instance here is there no Necessity for the Exertion of any superior Power to compel the three Presidencies into one uniform Plan — They all heartily concur in the Propriety & Expediency of the same System Viz.t that of refusing their Aid to the Aggrandizement of the Mahratta Power.

8 The Charge of Despondency of which we are accused in this Paragraph, will, we believe, upon Enquiry, appear to every impartial Reader without Foundation, & may we think be imputed with more Propriety to His Majesty's Ministers — It is true that the Distress the Country must suffer from a Mahratta Invasion appeared very alarming, & induced us to recommend, that their Demand of Chouth should if possible be satisfied by which the Country might be saved from their Ravages — If this could not be done: We proposed such Measures for repelling their Invasions and retaliating

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Sovereign & in support of the National Faith engaged by the 11th Article of the Treaty of 1763 with France & Spain to maintain the Nabob of the Carnatick in the peaceable Possession of his Dominions, I called upon you, I demanded of you such Lights as might direct my Judgment should a National Alliance with any Power in India become necessary as a Remedy: and I required your Reasons for refusing to acquiesce with the Nabob in what he thinks the only Measure for the Preservation of his Country. — your Charge then of an unconstitutional Act, cannot be against Me, I do no more than my Duty, but it seems to me to be directly pointed at the Royal Authority, and the undoubted Rights of the Crown: and when you take upon you to censure a Measure which is the sacred Privilege of Majesty, and the constitutional Right of your Sovereign

having taken upon Us to censure a Measure which is the sacred Privilege of the Crown & the Constitutional Right of our Sovereign — Had we ventured to have done so, it would indeed have been unbecoming, presumptuous & Arrogant, and we will go farther, than his Majesty's Minister has done — We will venture to pronounce such an Act as highly criminal in the Eye of the Law — It is happy for Us that we can only be brought to answer for our Conduct by a regular & Legal Process and our Actions can only be judged by the Laws of our Country: to those We shall always be ready to submit with Chearfulness & Resignation — We shall not therefore endeavor to exculpate ourselves from the Charge to his Majesty's Minister; But it will be necessary here for the Satisfaction of our Superiors to set forth the Unjustness & of the Accusation — The constitutional Rights & Privileges of the Crown

our Reason for the Refusal that we are accused of censuring a Measure which is the Sacred Privilege of Majestiy - The Sacred Laws of our Country will determine how far we have been guilty of an Infringement on our Sovereigns Authority; or how far His Majestys Ministers Plenipotentiary have infringed on the Liberty of the Subject, equally sacred with the Privilege of the Crown.

9 The Friendship of Madarow and of his Nation were offered with very advantageous Terms, both to the Nabob & to the Company, at the same time they sent threatenings against him, & against his Country should he refuse his Concurrence: naturally concluding, no doubt, that he would exert His utmost Influence with you, whom they suppose his Friends, to agree to accept of their Friendship on such Terms as you had granted to other Princes in India

9th Is it not surprising that neither the late nor present Minister Plenipotentiary will make any Distinction between a Demand enforced with Threats, & a simple Offer of Friendship; with all the latter we have frequently declared our Readiness to accept, it being our Desire to live in Peace & Friendship with all the Powers of India: the former we have as frequently & positively refused to comply with, as we judged such a Compliance inconsistent with the Honor and Interest

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India. you Sent an Army to
march with the Nizam against
Hyder & you agreed to assist
Hyder against all his Enemies
They naturally Supposed that
rather than see the whole Car-
natick destroyed with the Com-
pany's Possessions in it you
might be brought to make
some such return to them for
the advantageous Terms wch
they offered you. But when
the Mahrattas apply to the
English Nation they do not
make use of the least threat-
ening Expression. Mahada-
vow Sadachoo's Letter to me
on this Subject is in the most
respectful Terms & with friend-
ly Offers. This I have received
since I wrote to you last, &
as there are two Passages in it
which contain very interest-
ing Information, I inclose a
Copy of them, for your In-
formation. By these you will
see the Situation of the Man
you support. And Should he
at last either be swallowed up
in the Mahratta Power, or

come

Interest of the Company and
the Nation ... The advanta-
geous Terms offered to the Com-
pany have never been partic-
ularized: the Mahratta Va-
quet on his first arrival refer-
red to explain himself on that
Head unless We would make
him a previous Promise of As-
sistance. Sir Robert Harland
acknowledges that the Mahratta
Demands on the Nabob are ac-
companied with Threats a-
gainst him & his Country. But
says he, when they apply to the
English Nation they do not make
use of the least threatening Ex-
pression. For our part We
shall always consider an Insult
offered to the Nabob's Person &
Government while he is in
firm Friendship & Alliance
with, and under the Protection
of the Company, as an Insult
offered to the Company, and
according to the Construction
given to the 11th. Article of the
Treaty of Paris, We think it
ought to appear in that Light
to His Majesty's Minister as

respecting

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come into Terms with them
c
without your Assistance what
are you not to expect? Had
the Mahrattas in Consequence
of the positive Refusal you gave
to their Proposals of Friendship
entered the Carnatic & destroy-
ed it the whole Country had
been ere now totally ruined
without it's being in your Pow-
er to prevent it; and then in
all Probability when you had
been reduced to the last Necessity
after the whole Country had
been destroyed and neither
Grain, Money nor Inhabi-
tants left you would have been
obliged to grant such Terms as
they chose to dictate, in the
same Manner as was done at
concluding your Agreement
of 1769 with Hyder Ally. Let
this Agreement of yours serve
to answer every part of your
Letter which mentions a Breach
of National Faith, humiliation
and Dishonor to the British
Arms, abject Submission, sub-
jugated Powers being compelled
to attend the haughty Conque-
ror with a certain Body of
Troops

respecting the Honor of the Na-
tion — The Truth of the Mat-
ter we believe to be that the Ma-
harattas have been led to an I-
dea that the Company are un-
der the Controul of the Nabob
& that he can dispose of their
Troops as he shall see proper
This Supposition is confirmed
by repeated Passages in the Let-
ters from Trimbuck Row and
Morari Row to the Nabob.
It is on this Account all their
Demands of Assistance have been
made thro' the Nabob & to which
they have been encouraged by
him, as an Application direct-
ly to us might be thought to
lessen his Consequence But if the
Mahrattas thought that an Ap-
plication made directly to us
would succeed better, they would
have little Consideration for the
Nabob & if Threats were likely
to avail, they would bestow them
equally on us — We have said
before that we do not think it
necessary to enter into a Just
Discussion of the Motives &
Reasons which induced us to

enter

Troops &c.a and We shall leave our Masters to judge whether they were more applicable then or now.

enter into the Treaty with Hyder Ally with which His Majesty's Minister takes very Opportunity of upbraiding Us — It is sufficient to repeat what we have frequently declared — It was an Act of Necessity — But supposing the Terms as Dishonorable & humiliating as His Majesty's Ministers would make them appear, can that be urged as a Reason for an abject Submission to the imperious Demands of the Mahrattas and thereby to add Contempt & Disgrace to the Humiliation & Dishonor we are said to have suffered: when neither our Situation autho-rized such a Measure, and when we are thoroughly persuaded of the Dangers resulting therefrom — But let it be granted that the Peace with Hyder was dishonorable, it must be confessed that there are Degrees of Dishonor as of Honor (there perhaps never yet existed a Nation which at some time or other did not sustain such a kind of Dishonor

as

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as that We sustained in the Peace with Hyder, that is to say We did not prevail - the want of means to carry on the War obliged Us to accept of a Compromise upon equal terms; a mutual Restitution of Pos-sessions & Countries taken on both Sides & each Party to bear their own Expences - If this be a dishonorable Peace it was nevertheless a Peace for the Observance of which the Company's Faith was pledged; for us therefore to break it, would deserve a term stronger than Dishonorable - It would even be infamous - If his Majesty's Minister considers it as not affecting the Honor of the Nation he must answer for his own Acts & opinions.

10. However heavy, concerns of this kind may hang both upon you & me, neither of us ought to think of desuting a Country where the Nation has such an Interest & the Company such valuable Possessions: of withdrawing from the Car-

natic

10. The Danger of conferring with the Nabob in an open plain & candid Manner is evident from the Paragraph before us - The Purport of every Conversation is communicated to His Majesty's Minister and such a Construction is

given

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natic should the Nabob's Resources fail: Even of leaving the Circars and uttering to Bengall should a Mahratta Invasion take place: which the Nabob says was the Substance of your President's Conversation to him Some Days ago. I say neither of us ought to think of these, 'till the very last Extremity, & by no means entertain the Idea while the Remedy is in our Power. And as the great Object of the 11th. Article of the Treaty of Paris is the Peace of the Carnatic & the Security of the British Interest in India, It would be greatly for the Advantage of the Public & I think it our Duty to join our Endeavors to preserve these, by the most eligible Means. The present Situation of the Affairs of this Country are very urgent: Something must be done. And if you persist in refusing to assist me in my Enquiries for what may conduce most to the advantage of your Constituents, and to the

given thereto as may best answer the End of vilifying & debasing this Government, & setting its Actions in the most odious Light. The Conversation here referred to is misrepresented: the Part which would not answer the present Purpose is carefully omitted, & the other Parts are related in such a manner as may best tend to promote the Ends in view. It is impossible for Us to say whether the Nabob has imposed upon His Majesty's Ministers or whether His Majesty's Ministers has thought it necessary to represent the Matter in the Light he has done: but be it which it may, it is plain that the Imputation of an Intention to abandon the Nabob is levelled against this Government. Every Member of the Board has a perfect Remembrance of the Conversation the President had with the Nabob as

See Consultation the 15th of December.

related by him soon after it passed; & as a Proof thereof a Letter was

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the Interests of our Nation, I shall find myself under the Necessity of paying all the Attention to them I possibly can, without your Assistance. Should it be found afterwards that there was a Possibility of serving the Interests of the Nation or Company more, remember you must answer for it, & not His Majesty's Ministers. And notwithstanding the System which you mention the Company to have recommended, I cannot help thinking were they as well informed of the Situation of Affairs at this Instant as we are on the Spot they would be of a very different opinion.

I am
Gentlemen
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
R.t Harland.

wrote to the Nabob containing the same Declarations which had been made to him by the President (vid. Letter to him of 15th Dec.r N.o 181) The Nabob is therein told, that as long as the Army can be Subsisted, paid & kept together, the Company will never forsake him - but when all the Money, Provision & Resources are gone, all is gone - We entirely concur in Opinion with Sir Robert Harland that the Situation of Affairs in the Country is very urgent - and that Some thing should be done - It was with that view that our Letters to him as Commander in Chief of the 20th & 23d. were wrote, that Measures might be taken for our Defence. We have no reason to suppose that the Company will make any alteration in the System they have recommended, since our Situation with Respect to the Mahrattas & Hyder Ally, it is in Effect the Same as advised of in our several Letters from April to October

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October 1770 and from which they will have been able to form as competent a Judgment of the Measures to be taken as if they were now actually on the Spot. — They were then informed of the Applications of Hyder Ally & of the Demands of the Mahrattas for Assistance of the temporizing Plan we had adopted, of our Resolution to remain neuter and to decline as long as possible giving a Definitive Answer to either: & of our Sentiments with respect to the Danger of encreasing the Mahratta Power — Those Advices have been received and we have long been in Expectation of Answers thereto — If the Court of Directors had seen Cause to alter System, or to disapprove of our Conduct, We must suppose they would have given Us the most speedy Intimation thereof. As it is, We must conclude that their Sentiments still continue the same and we know of nothing that could induce them, were they upon the Spot to alter them.

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Extract from a Translation of a Letter from Mahadarow Sadaschoo to Sir Robert Harland Baronet dated 22d December 1771.

If any Plunder has been committed by some Followers of the Maharatta Army upon any places belonging to the Nabob it has been done without Authority & contrary to the Inclination of Mahadarow & his Sardars. Those Plunderers have been ordered back and punished to procure Friendship. Of what little Consequence is it to seek for it from Hyder Naigue? I inform you that the said Naigue has sent through his Vaquil Oppaje Ram to submit himself to the Power of Mahadarow to pay fifty Lacks of Rupees in hand, and to give Security for twenty Lacks more: To give up what part of his Country to the Maharattas they please to require, and to join them with an Army to attack the Carnatic, under the Command of his Son, consisting of two thousand Horse, four thousand Sepoys and ten Guns. But these offers are refused, my Sardars preferring the Friendship of the Nabob & the English Nation.

A true Extract

Geo: Paterson Secy

Read the following Letter from General Smith.

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

Honble Sir & Sirs

I

Letter from General Smith, representing the Distress the Offices at Trichinopoly have suffered for want of Quarters, & the Necessity of building Barracks there; as also an Account of the Expence the Officers have been at in repairing their Quarters.

I think it my Duty to represent to your Honor &c.a the Hardships the Officers in this Garrison (in particular) have labored under in respect to public Barracks. When the first Regiment was ordered into Cantonments at Trichinopoly there not being at that time sufficient Accommodations for the Officers - The Nabobs People allotted to them a Number of Mud Houses, which were forcibly taken from the Servants of the former Garrison and the poor Inhabitants without any Consideration made to the owners for their Property. The Officers had no Choice but to accept those Houses & repair them at their own Expence (which they did) or lay in the Streets. I have examined all the Quarters in this place, House by House, and after all the Repairs and Alterations that have been made they are at this Hour the most shocking dog-Holes I ever saw. In hot weather the Officers are suffocated with heat, and in the Monsoon drowned. To both these Circumstances are detrimental to the Health of the Officers, especially those who happen to be sick. I have no Doubt Your Honor &c.a will take this matter into your Consideration, & prevail on the Nabob to build Barracks for the Garrison. The Engineers are on the Spot, they may very soon lay a Plan, & Estimate of the Expence before you, & if his Excellency is backward in meeting them - the Board I hope will do it for him as it appears to me to be absolutely necessary. The Sepoys doing Duty in this Garrison have no other place to shelter themselves in but the public Gateways, Bold Choultries they find in different parts of the Town, which occasions them to straggle & of course is very inconvenient to the Officers & prejudicial to the Service.

I have the honor to transmit you herewith an Account of the Expence each Officer has been at, in the Repairs of his Quarters, & as they have given it on honor, I have no Doubt but the Board will order such Compensation to be made to them as may appear reasonable.

As the Place of Inspector of Stores in this Garrison becomes vacant by Captain Kennedy's succeeding to a Company I beg leave to recommend Captain Oates for that Appointment. I have the Honor to be

Honble Sir & Sirs, with respect
your most obedient Servant
Joseph Smith

Trichinopoly
20th Decr 1771.

Account of Disbursements for the Repair of Quarters in the Garrison of Trichinopoly.

Names of the Gentlemen.	Pags.	fs.	Cash
By Captain Calder	181	1	6
By Captain Kennedy	80	-	-
By Lieutenant Lucas	160	-	-
By Lieutenant Burr	45	35	-
By Lieutenant Bate	20	-	-
By Lieutenant Clawson	16	-	-
By Ensign Muat.	23	-	-
By Ensign Dunwoody	7	-	-
By Ensign Mayne	11	32	18
By Ensign Ford	17	-	-
By Ensign Oliver	15	-	-
By Mr. Pearce Cadet	10	7	-
By Lieutenant Mc. Hugo	20	-	-
By Ensign Patterson	20	25	-
By Ensign Stephens	5	-	-
By Lieutenant Blake	180	31	-
By Captain Mc. Kenzie	100	-	-
By Lieutenant Gee	100	-	-
By Lieutenant Scouler	50	-	-
By Lieutenant Bibleye	20	-	-
By Lieutenant Mackay	20	-	-
By Lieutenant Gowdie	12	-	-
By Ensign Anderson	20	-	-
By Lieutenant Hamilton	30	-	-
By Captain Alcock	178	18	-
By Captain Kelly	189	-	-
Joseph Smith. B. C. Pagodas	1515	17	24

11th Fort St. George 26th Dec. 1771

Orders in Consequence

We are fully sensible of the Inconveniency the Officers at Trichinopoly have long suffered for want of convenient Quarters & the Necessity of building proper Barracks at that Garrison: but as we are utterly unable to advance Money for the purpose it must depend on the Nabob to permit them to be built. It is therefore agreed that he be applied to on the Subject. With respect to the Expence the Officers have been put to in repairing their Quarters amounting to Pag. 1515.17.24 it is but reasonable they should be reimbursed, & which is ordered accordingly & which is to be charged to the Commissary General.

Jos. Du Pre
Warren Hastings

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

1115 Fort St. George 27th. Decr. 1771

Pursuant to the Resolutions of yesterday the following Letters are now sent to Sir Robert Harland.

To Sir Robert Harland Bart.
His Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary

Sir

Letter to Sir Robt Harland His Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary.

We address this Letter to you in your ministerial Character, because in your Letter to Us of the 25th. Instant you have given us no answer to the proposition We laid before you in our Letters to you as Commander in Chief of the 20th. & 23d. Instant, but have taken up the Subjects of those Letters, as it appears to Us, in your Character of Minister.

Altho' we think there would be very little Difficulty in answering every Part of your Letter yet We decline it for two Reasons. The one is, that We find throughout, such forced Constructions of every Transaction you disapprove, & such studied Misinterpretations of our Sense that We think the clearest Refutations here would avail Us nothing. The other, Because you have thought proper to bring a heavy Charge of Criminality against Us, a Charge of having presumptuously & arrogantly ensured a Measure which is the Sacred Privilege of Majesty and the Constitutional Right of our Sovereign. We shall not now controvert the Validity or even the Decency of such a Charge brought by you against Us: it is sufficient that you have taken upon you to accuse Us of a Criminal Presumption & Arrogance, and that you have done it officially. This Procedure avoid to the Spirit of the past leads Us to a clear Perception of what is intended

against

against Us & therefore We do from this Moment claim the Protection of the Laws of our Country. One of the inestimable Benefits of those Laws is, that no Subject shall be compelled to answer untill he be brought to his Trial & shall have heard the Charge at large, & the Proofs in support of it, lest thro' Inadvertence He might give his Accusers an Opportunity of using his Answers to his Prejudice. We mean to avail ourselves of this Privilege & to reserve our Defence untill we shall be called to make it in a Constitutional & Legal Course. We are

Sir

Your most obedient & most humble Servts

Fort St George
27th December 1771.

Jos. Du Pré

& C. Council

To Sir Robert Harland, Bart.
Rear Admiral of the Blue & Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in India

Sir

Letter to Sir Robert Harland Commander in Chief.

We had the honor to lay before you in our Letters of the 20th & 23d Instant the reasons which lead Us to a Belief that the Carnatick will soon be invaded by the Mahrattas. We offered it as our opinion that it was therefore expedient to prepare for a Defence & we requested to be informed whether we might hope for the Assistance of His Majesty's Squadron under your Command. As we remain still in the same Sentiments we beg leave to remind you that We have not yet been favored with an Answer to that Proposition: that much may depend

on

Fort St. George 27th Dec. 1771.

on the Preparations to be made at Bombay & therefore that it is necessary they should have as early as possible & before the Season is too far wasted, Notice of your Intentions that they may regulate their Conduct accordingly: We therefore beg Leave to repeat our Request that you will be pleased to communicate to us your Resolution as soon as it may be convenient to you that We may write to the other Presidencies in Consequence. We have the Honor to be, Sir

your most obedient & most humble Servants

Fort St. George
27th December 1771.

Jos. Du Pré
& Council

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor, President

Warren Hastings, Samuel Foley
John Smith, George Stratton
Henry Brooke,
John Whitehill, George Mackay

Monday
30th December

Mr. Brackenbury indisposed.

The following Letter from Sir Robert Harland received the 28th Instant is now read.

Letter from Sir Robt Harland

Josias Du Pré Esqr.
President & Council
Fort St. George

Gentlemen

His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, has represented to me that there is not a Probability

Probability of preserving his Country in Peace, or even of saving it from total Ruin & irrecoverable Destruction, but by making up Matters with the Mahrattas. And after the strictest Enquiry possible, into the State, Situation & Politicks of this Country, and making Use of all the Lights I have hitherto found it in my Power to obtain, I cannot help looking upon such a Measure to be absolutely necessary.

From a careful Attention to the Affairs of this Country, and from considering them in a large and extensive point of view, I find myself naturally led to be of that Opinion. I therefore acquaint you that as soon as Circumstances will admit, I mean to begin a Negociation with Mahadarow or such Persons as he may think proper to depute in his own name & in the name of the Maharattа Nation, which for any thing I know at present may lead to a national Alliance with them, in which the Nabob Wallajaw will be included as an Ally of the Crown. And as His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatick is the fittest Person to manage that Part of the Business which respects himself & Country, I shall be ready to receive every Information on that Head from Him and I shall always consult with His Highness and be ready to receive his Advice as Prince of the Country in all matters where He or the Carnatick are, or may be concerned.

Process of this Intended Negociation with the Mahrattа Vaqeel.

As this is an Affair of great National Importance, and as the Permanency of Peace in India, the Security of the Company's Possessions on this Coast, & the firm Establishment of the British Interest in this Country depends entirely, I may truly say,

upon

upon the Peace, Security & Preservation of the Carnatic: I cannot help flattering myself that from your good Wishes and Inclination to promote the National Interest & the Good of your Constituents you will be led to give me your best Advice and Assistance, to enable me to avoid Error and to procure every possible Advantage both to the Nation & to the Company, which can be drawn from such an Alliance.

I have the Interests of the Nation & of the East India Company very much at heart & give me leave to assure you, that nothing less but a firm Resolution to provide as effectually as the Situation of Affairs will permit for the Security of the Trade & Possessions of your Masters & for the Permanency of the National Interest in India, would have led me to think of such a Step. I respect & honor the East India Company and shall ever be ready in both Characters of Plenipotentiary & Commander in Chief of the Squadron to give them undoubted Proofs of my Firmness to their real Interests, and Attention to their Concerns: But I must & shall upon every such important occasion always make a very great Distinction between the real Interests of the greatest Commercial Body in the World & the private Views & interested Considerations of Individuals.

These Views of His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of the Crown of Great Britain, of the Company, and the British Nation may not correspond with the opinion of some of the Company's Servants in this Part of India and I am sorry for it as it is my wish that the Servants of the Company & the National

1120 Fort St. George 30th Decemr 1771.

National Plenipotentiary may go hand in hand on Business of such material Import: as the surest mean, of most effectually serving the Constituents of both. For my own part it is my firm Resolution to be so impartially disinterested through the whole, to shew such carefull Attention to the Interests of the Company, to pay such Respect to the Engagements of the Crown, and to extend my Views in such a manner to the future Prosperity of all; That I humbly apprehend, when an impartial Review of my Conduct shall be laid before the Publick, I may flatter myself with the Approbation of the Company, of the Nation and of our Sovereign. Such hopes encourage me to undertake every thing in the Discharge of my Duty, and such Approbation will make the greatest Happiness of my Life.

When I assist at such Councils as the East India Company appoint, to deliberate upon Measures of Peace or War with the Indian Powers, I shall most certainly give my best Assent on those Occasions. And when such Councils shall have agreed upon the proper Measures to be pursued, I shall have no Objection to make use of the Force under my Command, in order to carry those Measures into Execution in the best Manner possible, so far as they are consistent with His Majesty's Engagements expressed in the 11th Article of the Treaty of Paris. This is my Answer to the three Letters of the 20th 23d & 27th Instant which I have received from you on the Subject. I am

Gentlemen

Your most obedt & most humble Servant

W. Hastings

Fort St George
28th Decembr 1771.

1121 Fort St. George 30th Decr 1771.

Altho' we thought it necessary in our last Letters to Sir Robert Harland to enter into a fresh Discussion of the Rights of the Company & the Effects the Powers vested in him might have on them, as those Subjects had before been fully & amply discussed, nevertheless, as Sir Robert Harland now acquaints Us that he purposes to begin a Negociation with Mahadarow or such Person as he may Depute on his own Name and in the Name of the Mahratta Nation, it becomes necessary to explain to him our Sense of the Nature and Validity of the Treaties entered into by the Company's Representatives, and to acquaint him that as we are not answerable for what he shall do, it will only remain with Us to submit & conform ourselves to such of his Acts as may constitutionally & lawfully bind Us: reserving however to ourselves the full Exercise of the Powers derived from the several Charters granted to the Company. — The Board also think it necessary to expose to him the Impropriety of calling the Demands of the Mahrattas enforced with Threats, by the specious names of Offers of Friendship: to represent to him how unjustly he accuses Us of Despondency: and to demand from him an Explanation of that Part of his Letter now before Us wherein he says that he "shall upon every important "Occasion make a very great Distinction between the real Interests of the greatest Commercial Body in the World, and "the private & interested Considerations of Individuals" — as such an Insinuation can only be levelled against the Members of this Board, & which it is therefore necessary, he should be publickly called upon to clear up.

Letter from Mr. Colsford Resident at Ganjam read as follows.

To

1122 Fort St. George 30th Dec. 1771

To the Honble Josias Du Pré Esqr.
President & Governor &c. Council at
Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Cots-
ford with an Account.
of the Expence of
making up Sepoy
Half Mounting at
Ganjam.

I have received your Letter of
the 12th. Ultimo and in Consequence thereof now inclose you
an Account of the Rate at which Half Mounting can
be provided at this Place for the Sepoys from which it ap-
pears that the Half Mounting for one year will amount as
follows.

Havildars ____ Rupees 1. .6 or
Pags. 1.5.37
Naigues ____ Rupees 3. 12. 6 or Pags. 1.2.7½
Sepoys ____ Rupees 2.14.9½ or Pags. 1.30.6½

Your Honor &c. will be pleased to observe
that it is the simple Price of the Articles which is noted, in
the above Account & no Compensation is considered therein
for the Person who may be charged with the Business.—
Moreover that the Cloth (in this Country) cannot be
dyed of so good a Blue as the Muster you have sent me

I am Honble Sir & Sirs
With the greatest Respect
Your most Dutiful Servant
Edward Cotsford

Ganjam
Dec. the 1st 1771.

Account

1123 Fort St George 30th Dec.r 1771.

Account of the Rate at which Half Mounting can be provided at Ganjam for the Sepoys.

Account of the Cost of Sepoy Half Mount ing at Ganjam

Maraha

	Cov.s	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1 Jacket 3½ at 1.10 ₱ C.o		.6.5	
Taylors work		.1.-	.7.5
1 Pair Drawers 2½ Covs at -.1.10 ₱ Cov.s		-.4.7	
Blue Cloth ½ Covid		-.1.3	
Taylors Work		-.-.9	-.6.7
1 Turban 28 Covids long		-.12.-	
Dying d.o blue		-.3.-	-.15.-
1 Sash 12 Covids long		-.4.6	
Dying d.o blue		-.2.-	-.6.6
		Rupees	2.3.6

Malayee

1 Jacket 3½ Covids at	-.1.6 ₱ C.o	-.5.3	
Taylors Work		-.1.-	-.6.3
1 P.r Drawers 2½ Cov.s at	-.1.6 ₱ C.o	-.3.9	
Blue Cloth ½ Covid		-.1.3	
Taylors Work		-.-.9	-.5.9
1 Turban 28 Covids long		-.12.-	
Dying D.o blue		-.3.-	-.15.-
1 Sash 12 Covids long		-.4.6	
Dying D.o blue		-.2.-	-.6.6
		Rupees	2.1.6

Sepoy

1 Jacket 3½ Covids at	-.1.3 ₱ Cov.s	-.4.4½	
Taylors Work		-.1.-	-.5.4½
1 P.r Drawers 2½ Covids at	-.1.3 ₱ C.o	-.3.1½	
Blue Cloth ½ Covid		-.1.3	
Taylors Work		-.-.9	-.5.1½
1 Turban 26 Covids long		-.10.10	
Dying D.o Blue		-.2.9	-.13.7
1 Sash 10 Covids long		-.3.9	
Dying D.o blue		-.1.8	-.5.5
		Rupees	1.13.6

Edn.d Cotsford

Fort St. George 30th Dec. 1771

Prom Surcon

As it appears that the Expence of making up the Sepoy half Mounting at Ganjam is much more reasonable than at any other Place: the Board are of Opinion that the whole should be provided there in Case the Materials are equally good with those used here. Agreed therefore that Mr. Cotsford be Directed to make up the half Mounting for the Sepoys Doing Duty in the Districts belonging to Ganjam for the present year: & to send a Muster of each sort to be compared with those made up here: when further Orders will be given.

Letter from Mr. Adams at Syringapatam read as follows.

To the Honble Jos.h Dupre Esq.re
Governor, President, and Council in
Madras

Letter from Mr. Adams at Syringapatam regarding the Situation of Hyder Ally.

Gentlemen

I hope you will excuse me for taking the Liberty of informing you that the Mahrattas has proposed the following terms of Peace to this Nabob Viz.t

They will Deliver up all his Country except Sera, providing he will assist them against all Powers, with two thousand Horse, one thousand Sepoys ten Peices of Cannon pay Sixty Lack of Rupees, half in one Month the Remainder Six month after, pay fourteen Lack Rupees yearly out of which the Expence of the above Forces is to be deducted every year. I hear the Nabob will agree to every thing but fighting against Bellary & the English which under no refuses and yesterday he had a Letter from the Marattas informing him that they will not desire his Assistance against

against Dilley, but if he will not promise Assistance against Arcot they will not on any other Conditions make Peace with him. That the Mahratta has Desires the Nabob's Assistance against the English & that the Nabob absolutely refuses is as true as God is just — I sent a Person into the Marratta Camp who brought the above Account which I believe you may Depend on for a truth — Fifteen thousand Maratta Horse are gone towards Arcot they have not taken a Gun with them, & it is reported in the Mahratta Camp, as also here that they are gone to desire Assistance from Mahomit Ally to take all this Nabob's Country, which if he will not agree to, they will Demand Chout which if he will not give, they will Destroy Arcott, this I cannot affirm for truth, but that the Nabob has sent five horse after them is indeed true, he is also sending six or eight thousand Sepoys & some Horse to endeavor to take the Guns &c: which they have left behind, Gentlemen, pardon me, for in my humble Opinion, if this Nabob does not soon get some Assistance, the Marratas will take all his Country, that is, this part towards Arcot, but the Bednore they never can take on Account of the Woods, and whither this Nabob or the Marratas is the best Neighbour I cannot pretend to say. I received a Letter from Board of Bombay the fifteenth Instant with orders to forward it to you directly which I did the next Day by the Nabob's Harcarrah, I send you this Letter privately, therefore I beg you will mention it. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen

Sirinapatnam your most obedient & most humble Servant
November 30th. 1771. Robert Adams

Petition

1126 Fort St. George 30th Dec. 1771

Petition of Samel Troutback read as follows.

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

The humble Petition of Samuel
Troutback of Madras
Inhabitant

Petition of Samuel Troutback representing that some Paddy belonging to him is detained in the Tanjaur Country.

That your Petitioner did purchase at Trimlavashal on the Dominions of the Rajah of Tanjore, the beginning of May last, Two Hundred Garce of Paddy of which Quantity, your Petitioner imported into this place about twenty Garce, but, before the Vessels that were freighted to bring the Remainder could arrive, Hostilities against the said Rajah were commenced on the part of His Excellency the Nabob, and the Tannan of Trimlavashal seized the Paddy belonging to your Petitioner, who, as your Petitioner is credibly informed, sent the same to Tranquebar, where it was sold & the money retained by the said Tannan.

your Petitioner further Sheweth that as he is living under the Protection of the Honble Company, & not a Subject of the Nabobs, he therefore humbly implores the Aid & Assistance of this Honble Board for recovering the said Paddy, & the Amount thereof as your Petitioner must otherwise be a great Sufferer, & as the Importation of Grain from foreign Places is of the greatest Utility & Advantage to this Settlement & deserving the Attention of Government, your Petitioner humbly hopes this Honble Board will be pleased to favor him with their Assistance and Authority for the Recovery of his Property.

And your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray

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Agreed that the above Petition be laid before the Nabob.

The President lays before the Board the following Letters from General Smith

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

Honble Sir

Letter from General Smith recommending Lieut. Darrel.

Lieutenant Darrel who was some time since dangerously ill from being Shot through the Thigh before Tanjour, has my Leave to proceed to Madras for change of Air. He has some thoughts of asking Permission to return to Europe, if he should continue his Resolution, of I must request you will make favorable mention of him in a Paragraph of your General Letter to the Directors & you'll oblige

Honble Sir

Your most obedt Servant

Trichinopoly
18th Decr 1771.

Joseph Smith

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

Honble Sir

Letter from General Smith recommending Ensign Towns.

The Bearer Ensign Towns has my Leave to go to the Coast for Recovery of his Health but should it not answer his Expectations and he finds it necessary to proceed to Europe on that Account I have no Doubt Sir, but you will mention him to the Directors

in

1128 Fort St. George 30th Dec. 1771.

in such manner that when his Health is established they will permit him to return to his Country with his Rank. Mr. Towns has behaved very much to my Satisfaction since his joining the Army. I have the honor to be

Honble Sirs

Your most obedient Servant

Joseph Smith

Trichinopoly
18th Dec. 1771

Orders thereon

Agreed that Lieutenant
& Ensign Towns be permitted to proceed to England on
their Application & that the Court of Directors be informed
of the favorable Character given of them by General Smith.

It being necessary from the Misconduct of Mr. Stringhouse late Paymaster & Storekeeper at Vellour, and the Deficiency in the Company's Cash at that Garrison entrusted to him to establish such Regulations to prevent the like in future, the following Orders & Regulations are to be strictly observed in every Garrison, and the several Out-Garrisons.

Regulations to prevent Embezzlement of Cash at the Out Garrisons &c.

1st — The Cash Chest wherein the Company's Money is kept must have two Locks & two Keys, one Key is to be kept by the Paymaster & the other by the Commandant & it is never to be opened but in the Presence of both of them.

2dly Whenever any Sum is taken out of the Chest for the Pay of the Troops or for other Disbursements, a Memorandum Signed by the Paymaster & Commandant must be deposited in the Chest, specifying the Day and the Sum so taken out — and to prevent the Trouble of frequently opening the Cash Chest, when any Money is taken

taken out for the pay of the Troops, such Sum as may be thought sufficient for any Extraordinary Charges may be taken out at the same time; a Memorandum of which must be Deposited in the Chest as before Directed.

3.dly The Ballance of Cash remaining at the End of every Month shall be counted out in the Presence of the Paymaster & Commandant who are to see that it agrees with the Ballance of Cash on the Paymasters Accounts which they are to certify accordingly.

4.thly The Commandant is to certify all Accounts of Disbursements for the Pay of the Troops setting forth that the Troops have actually received their Pay, Batta, or other Allowances, on the respective Days, and as they are charged in the said Accounts.

Read a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn as entered in Country Correspondence N.o 88 repeating his Assurances of his Determined Resolution not to assist the Mahrattas, advising of his having dispatched 5000 Horse to harrass them: recommending our Securing the Passes & the Effects of the Inhabitants & promising to send a further Force against them.

The President acquaints the Board that the Vaquels had delivered to him another Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn which is not yet translated, and at the same time informed the President that they were instructed by their Master to repeat the Offer made by them in April last (vid. Sel: Committees Minutes 3.d April) of eight Lacks of Rupees as a Present to the Company, & three Lacks to the Presidents in Case Assistance were sent to him & that he would engage to pay one Lack of Rupees P

Month

Fort St. George 30th Dec. 1771.

Month for the Expences of the Troops, The President then took the Opportunity of informing the Vaquils of the Reports which prevailed of their Master having thro' the Means of his Vaquil Oppaye Ram* offered to submit himself to the Power of the Mahrattas, to give up to them what part of his Country they may require, & to join them with an Army under the Command of his Son consisting of 2000 Horse 4000 Sepoys & 10 Guns to attack the Carnatick which the Vaquils absolutely denied, & declared that their Master never would, to the Day of Judgment join the Mahrattas.

*Vid. Extract of Letter from Madavarow Sadasheo to Sir Robert Harland entered in Consultation 26 Inst.

Letter from Beeny Appaze to Mooden Ristnah.

Read a Letter from Beeny Appatee one of the Mahratta Generals unto Trimbuck Row to Mooden Ristnah, as entered in Country Correspondence No. 189 urging the Expediency of our joining in the Affairs of Mandava Row & recommending to Mooden Ristnah to get the Matter settled — To which a Draft of an Answer is now prepared to be wrote by Mooden Ristnah.

Draft of an answer prepared.

Letter from Trimbuck Row to the Nabob.

Translate of a Letter from Trimbuck Row to the Nabob read as entered in Country Correspondence No 191 expressing his Satisfaction at the favours conferred on him by the Nabob & the Friendship subsisting between them & his Desire of increasing it by a personal Interview — advising of his having entered the Barah maul Country on Account of the Expedition against Tanjour, & of his having on the Receipt of the News of the Peace sent Orders for the Punishment of the People who had plundered some of the Nabob's Villages, which he alledges to have been done without his Knowledge — desiring the Nabob to represent the Affair in a proper

Light

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Light to the Governor &c. Sardars as well as the deduced State of Hyder Ally.

Draft of an answer proposed by the Nabob

The President also lays before the Board a Draft of an Answer proposed by the Nabob to be wrote by him as entered in Country Correspondence N. 192 to which the Board see no Objection, but only think it necessary to remark that the Nabob therein expresses his Satisfaction at the Orders given by Trimbuck Row for making Restitution to the Inhabitants who have been plundered whereas it does not appear that any such Orders have been given, or that it is the Intention of Trimbuck Row to cause any Restitution to be made.

remark thereon

Observation on the Style of the Letter from Trimbuck Row

The Board cannot avoid observing the very apparent Difference in the Style of the abovementioned Letter from Trimbuck Row to the Nabob, when compared with the others received from him, which were filled with Remonstrances & Threats. Whether this Change be owing to the favors alluded to, or to any Intimation given him that Threats would have no weight in compelling us into an Alliance with the Mahrattas, or to what other Cause, We cannot say.

Jo. Du Pré
Warren Hastings,

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

Fort St. George 30th Decem.r 1771

Arrived this Evening the Honble Company's Snow Minerva from Bengall with a Packet from the Court of Directors received at that Presidency p.r Lord Holland which arrived there the 6th Instant.

31st. Pursuant to the Resolutions of yesterday the following Letters were wrote.

To M.r John Ross
Paymaster at Vellour
Sir

Letter to the Paymasters with the Orders to prevent the Enlistment of Each.

I send you herewith by order of the President & Council an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 30th Instant I am
Sir
your most obedient Servant
I. M. Stone Secry

Fort St. George
31st Dec.r 1771.

The Same to M.r Jas. Hay Paymaster at Trichinopoly
to M.r Wm. Cuming Paymr. at Mad.a & Palamcot.a
to M.r Edward Saunders Paymr. at Chingleput
to M.r Wm. Petrie Paymr. to the Troops in Cantonments
to M.r William Light Paymaster at Vellum.

To Lieutenant Colonel Tod
Commanding at Vellour
Sir

Letter to the Commandants with the like Orders.

I send you herewith by Order of the President & Council an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and altho the Regulations therein Directed do not properly belong to the Province of a military Officer yet as the President & Council have thought them necessary for the Good of the Service they doubt not but

Fort St. George 31st. Decr. 1771

you will readily comply therewith. I am
Sir
your most obedient humble Servant
I. M. Stone Secry

Fort St. George
31st Decr. 1771.

The Same
To Capt. Geo: Brown or Officer Commanding at Palamcotah
Lt. Colo. Bonjour commanding at Madura
Brigadier General Smith Commanding Officer of the Troops on the Coast, and commanding at Trichinopoly
Capt. Pascal Commanding at Chingleput
Major Vaughan Commanding at Vellum.

To Alexander Wynch Esqr.
Chief at Mazulipatam
Sir

Letter to Mr. Wynch on the same Subject

I send you herewith by Order of the President & Council an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of 30th Instant. I also inclose to you Copies of the Letters wrote to the several Commandants & Paymasters by Order of the Board in Consequence thereof. I am
Sir
your most obedient humble Servant
I. M. Stone Secry

Fort St. George
31st. Decr. 1771.

To Brigadier General Joseph Smith
Commanding Officer of the Troops on the Coast
Sir

Letter to Genl. Smith

We have receivd your several Letters of the 15th November 2d. 15th & 20th Instant.

The Nabob has given us the most

Strongest

strongest Assurances that he has sent the most positive Orders for laying a Sufficient Stock of Provisions in the Garrison of Vellum, which we hope will be complied with.

The present Conduct of the Mahrattas hath induced the Nabob to judge it necessary to defer commencing Hostilities against the Marawar & Naaleoty Polygars

We have referred Mr. Hay's Account of Bullock Hire to be adjusted by the Commissary General — We think it however necessary to remark that the Bullocks should, on their Arrival in Camp, have been put under the Charge of the Commissary, to whom they ought to have been mustered, & their Pay should have been issued by the Paymaster & Charged in his Accounts with the Commissary General.

We return you herewith the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held on the five Deserters — As the Power of approving the Sentence is vested in you, we could wish you had either approved the same or informed us of any Points on which you were in Doubt that We might have given you our Opinion thereon — as it is We neither know the Reasons for your not having approved the Sentence, nor on what Points you are doubtful. As far as appears to us from a carefull Review of the Proceedings, the Conviction of the Prisoners seems just as well as the Sentences passed on them.

We are fully sensible of the Inconvenience the Officers at Trichinopoly have suffered for want of convenient Quarters & of the Necessity of building Barracks

Barracks at that Garrison; We will endeavor to prevail on the Nabob to consent to their being set about but we think it necessary to acquaint you in your Character as a Member of the Council that it is utterly out of our Power to advance Money for that purpose out of the Company's Cash — Our whole Dependance is on the Nabob, & it is with Difficulty we can procure from him sufficient for our ordinary Disbursements — This however it is necessary you should keep to yourself — We will order the Officers to be reimbursed the Expence they have been at in repairing their Quarters

We have for some past been endeavoring to prevail on the Nabob to unite with us in some Measures for the Protection of the Country from the threatened Invasion of the Mahrattas, & for that purpose proposed that the Army should move to some central Position to be ready to act as Occasion may require — But he is utterly averse to the Army's moving: and we can do nothing without him — He has indeed consented that the Troops be held in Readiness — We can therefore at present give you no further Instructions on this Subject than those contained in the President's Letter to you of the 8th Instant which We entirely approve. We are

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servants
Jos. Du Pre
&c. Council

Fort St. George
31st Decr 1771.

Aa

Tuesday
31st Decem.r

At a Consultation Present

Josias Du Pre Esqr. Governor President
Warren Hastings. Samuel Ardley
John Smith. George Stratton.
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill George Mackay
Mr. Brackenridge indisposed.

Draft of a Letter to Sir Robert Harland being prepared, it now read & approved & ordered to be wrote fair.

Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn read as entered in Country Correspondence N.o 193 repeating his Assurances of not joining the Mahrattas, accusing of their having passed the Ghauts with large Quantities of Baggage of his having given orders to his Troops to harrass them as much as possible and recommending that our Troops be assembled to oppose them.

Letter from Trumbuck-row read as follow.

N.o 194 Accusing us of not having sent the Company's Troops to his Assistance agreable to the Promise given in Letters to him, & in Conversation with the Vaquel, & censuring us for proceeding against Tanjour.

N.o 195 Representing the Friendship which has long subsisted between the Company & Maudarazow notwithstanding which that we have delayed to send the Company's Troops under various Pretences Advertising of his Success against Hyder Ally and setting forth

the Advantages of cultivating the Friendship of Maudarazow.

Agreed to defer coming to any Resolution on the above Letters till tomorrow.

Read a Letter from the Nabob as entered in Country Correspondence N.o 196 enclosing Mr. Hay's Receipt for eighty thousand Pagodas paid him by Omdut-Ul-Omrah Bahader at Trichinopoly and accompanying the Sum of twenty thousand Pagodas in Money making together one Lack of Pagodas, the Amount of a Bill Drawn by the Nabob, which the President had forwarded to Mr. Hay.

Ordered that the Receipt of the Same be acknowledged, that Mr. Hay's Receipt be delivered to the Commissary General, by whom Mr. Hay is to be Debited for the Sum received by him.

Jo.s Du Pré
Warren Hastings.

Geo.s Stratton
Henry Brooke
John Whitehill
Geo.: Mackay

List of Officers in the Corps of Cavalry on the Coast of Choromandel

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Jongyn	Captain	3d July 1770		
Philip Sesfiat	Lieutenant	6 Nov.r 1769		
Tempest Thornton	Do	6 July 1770		
John Dee	Do	29 July 1775		
George Fenn	Cornet	27 Aug.t 1770 and Lieu.t Com.t Depend		
Thomas Willock	Do	23 Oct.r 1770		
Ratzell	Quartermaster			

List of Officers of Artillery on the Coast of Choromandel

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	1st Rank	Date of 1st Rank	2nd Rank	Date of 2nd Rank
Edward James	Lieut Col	16 Novr 1771	Cpt & Lieut	15 June 1759		
Mathew Hope	Major	17 Do	Lieut	15 June 1758		
Charles Stoul	Captain	12 Octr 1768	R. F. Mrs	9 Febry 1769		
John Kennedy	Do	13 Do	Do	10 Do		
Augustus De Morgan	Do	14 Do	Do	11 Do		
Thomas Oats	Do	15 Do	Do	15 Janry 1764		
Donald Mackay	Do	6 Augt 1770	Do	5 March 1765		
John Rignult	Cpt Lieut	30 Octr 1770	Do	1 Do 1766		
Arthur Jones	Do	17 Do	Do	1 Sept 1766		
Isaac Manoury	Do	8 Decr 1771	Do	23 June 1766		
George Davis	First Lieut	9 Febry 1769	Do	23 Novr 1765		
Thomas Mac Calla	Do	22 Febry 1769	Do	26 Do		
Andrew Running	Do	26 May 1771	Do	27 June 1766		
Jonathan M.c Hugo	Do	5 Novr 1771	Do	29 Sept 1765		
Thomas Seibs	Do	3 Decr 1771	Do	26 Octr 1769		
George Noobler	Second Lieut	22 Febry 1769	Do	2 Janry 1766		
Edward Tanner	Do	28 June 1770	Do	6 Janry 1766		
James Hislop						

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Cockburn	Second Lieu.t	17 Nov.r 1771	Ens.n & Adj.t	12 Oct.r 1763
John Drummond	do	8 Dec.r 1771	do	13 do
William Sydenham	Third Lieu.t	17 Nov.r 1771	do	15 Oct.r 1763
Charles Frederick Clayton	do	8 Dec.r 1771	do	20 Nov.r 1763
Joseph Moorhouse	Lieu.t Fireworker	1 Dec.r 1768		
Henry Parry	do	2 do		
Wm.m Lloyd	do	3 do		
Charles Barron	do	21 Oct.r 1769		
John Judson	do	23 do		
Geo. Douglas	do	24 do		
John Anderson Lasllard	do	25 do		
George Hobson	do	12 March 1770		
William Keating	do	7 Oct.r 1770		
Edward Ferne	do	15 Sept.r 1770		
John Galway	do	21 Janry 1771		

List of Engineers on the Coast of Choromandel

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Patrick Ross	Principal & Lieu.t Colonel	15 Sep.r 1770		
Archibald Mitchell	Director & Major	15 D.o		
William Stevens	Sub Director & Captain	26 Janry 1763	Pract.r Eng.r & Ensign	7 Janry 1764
Henry Montresor	D.o	25 June 1770	Sub. Eng.r & Lieutenant	8 Sep.r 1767
Philip Pittman	D.o	15 Sep.r 1770		
William Campbell	D.o	16 D.o		
George Lewis Willever	Sub Engineer & Lieut.t	15 D.o		
George Maule	D.o	19 March 1771	Pract.r Eng.r & Ensign	31 Aug.t 1770
Alexander Mitchell	Pract.r Eng.r & Ensign	11 Febry 1771		
Alexander Dugood	D.o	27 May 1771		

List of Military Officers in the Honorable Company's Service on the Coast of Choromandel.

Names		Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Joseph Smith					
Simon Hart		Colonel	21 Decr 1769	Ensign	23 Apl 1754
Charles Todd		Lieut. Col.	31 March 1766	Do	7 June 1755
Ross Lang		Do	1 Aprile 1766	Do	6 Apl 1756
William Flint		Do	26 Janry 1770	Do	1 Sept 1757
Abraham Bonjour		Do	27 Augt 1770	Do	11 Do
John Desplan		Major	9 Novr 1766	Do	20 May 1758
Richard Vaughan		Do	20 June 1770		
John Braithwaite		Do	21 Do		
Abraham Taigan		Do	18 Feby 1771	Ensign	10 Sept 1757
John Billingham		Do by Brevt	12 Augt 1771	Do	31 May 1758
Humphrey Harper	6	Do	Do 13 Do	Do	6 June 1758
Edmund Pascal	Invalid	Captain	30 Octr 1751	Do	28 July 1743
James Fitzgerald		Do by Brevt	9 Janry 1764 3 Sept 1763	Do	3 July 1758
Thomas Madge		Do	Do 11 March 1764 4 Sept 1763		
William Baillie		Do	Do 2 Apl 1764 5 Sept 1763	Lieutenant	13 Octr 1759
Thomas Fletcher		Do	Do 3 July 1764 5 Sept 1763		
Christn Theo Chaigneau		Do	Do 7 July 1765 12 Sept 1763		
George Brown		Do	Do 8 July 1765		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
Henry Marcell	Capt. by Brev.	9 July 1763 14 Sept. 1763		
William Cooke	Do	Do 13 Nov. 1765 16 Sept. 1763	Lieut.	6 Sept. 1759
Charles Hopkins	Do	Do 14 Nov. 1765 17 Sept. 1763	Do	11 Do
Richard Mathews	Do	Do 15 Nov. 1765 19 Sept. 1763	Do	15 July 1760
Henry Alig. Monc. Casby	Do	Do 16 Nov. 1765 20 Sept. 1763	Do	20 Do
Robert Kelly	Do	27 Nov. 1765	Do	6 Oct. 1760
Henry Davis	Do	28 July 1766	Do	3 Nov. 1762
Samuel Evans	Do	11 Do	Do	6 Sept. 1762
John Short	Do	12 Do	Do	7 Do
John Colgrave Inwood	Do	1 May 1767	Do	27 Dec. 1762
Peter James Povey	Do	25 Oct. 1767	Lieutenant	July 1765
Robert Godfrey	Do	27 Do	Do	11 Do
William Collins	Do	28 Do	Do	12 Do
Phillip Bandinelle	Do	2 Jany 1768	Do	13 Do
Richard Nelson	Do	11 May 1768	Do	17 Do
Francis Robson	Do	2 Do	Lieut.	6 Sept. 1763
Alex.r Mc Kenzie	Do	3 Do	Do	2 Do
Thomas Bruce	Do	16 June 1768	Do	1 Jany 1764
John Chandler	Do	23 Aug.t 1768	Do	9 Aug.t 1764
John Serle	Do	24 Do	Do	11 Do
John Bowman	Do	30 Oct.r 1768	Do	24 Feb.y 1764

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
Pulteney George Collins	Captain	14 June 1769	Ensign	24 July 1764
Richard Black Invalid	do	15 do.	"	"
Lawrence Murphy	do	3 July 1769	do.	25 do
William Keating	do	20 June 1770	do.	9 Oct.r 1764
Charles Rumley	do	21 do.	do.	1 Febry 1765
James Powell	do	22 do.	do.	3 do.
Nicholas Miller	do.	26 do.		
William Douglas	do.	27 do.		
Charles Fraser	do	28 do.		
John M.c Dougal	do.	29 do.		
Arthur Tyaght	do.	30 do.		
Robert Wood	do.	1 July 1770		
William Russell	do	2 do.		
George Sutland	do.	4 do.		
Charles Boyle A	do.	5 do.		
Robert Crosbie	do	6 do.		
Robert Gibbings	do.	7 do.		
Patrick Barclay	do	9 do.		
Thomas Bridges	do	11 do.		
Timothy Machanell	do.	12 do.		
Robert Long	do.	14 do.		
James Donoghoe	do.	15 do.		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
John Wolfe	Captain	16 July 1770		
James Johnstone	Do	17 Do		
James Carter Invalid	Do	6 May 1771	Ensign	14 January 1759
George Nixon	Do	12 Augt 1771	Do	6 February 1765
Donald Campbell	Do	13 Do	Do	8 Do
John Davis	Do	14 Do	Do	9 Do
John Mc Hard not known	Do	29 Octr 1767		
Richd Haycock Invalid	Lieutenant	21 Augt 1764	Ensign	1 June 1763
Robert Watts	Do	2 Augt 1766	Do	11 Do
James Hughes	Do	3 Do	Do	4 March 1765
James Galbraith	Do	5 Do	Do	27 July 1765
George Smith	Do	6 Do	Do	29 Do
Henry La Motte	Do	11 Novr 1766	Do	13 Novr 1765
Edward Edmunds	Do	12 Novr 1766	Do	14 Do
Thomas Lane	Do	13 Do	Do	15 Do
George Morrison	Do	14 Do	Do	19 Do
Edward Eagles	Do	2 Decr 1766	Do	30 Do
Edward Collins	Do	19 Augt 1767	Do	30 Decr 1765
Joseph Bilcliffe	Do	30 Do	Do	27 January 1766
Jonathan Wm Anno	Do	7 Septr Do	Do	6 Jan 1766
David Muirhead	Do	27 Augt 1767	Do	8 Do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
William Phelps	Lieutenant	30 Oct.r 1767	Ensign	20 June 1766
Alexander DeHerson	Do.	31 Do.	Do.	30 Do.
Robert Chalmers	Do.	4 Novr. 1767	Do.	30 Do.
Lewis Cowper	Do.	5 Do.	Do.	1 July 1766
Francis Knox	Do.	1 Janry 1768	Do.	2 July 1766
Walter Gorham	Do.	5 Do.	Do.	11 Novr. 1766
John James Durand	Do.	13 March 1768	Do.	15 Sepr. 1763
Walterhouse Adair	Do.	20 May 1768	Do.	15 Novr. 1766
George Bryne	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	19 Do.
George Cunningham	Do.	6 Do.	Do.	29 Novr. 1766
Nathaniel Luckey	Do.	7 Do.	Do.	3 Do.
Henry Sibbelon	Do.	8 Do.	Do.	30 Do.
Thomas Walker	Do.	9 Do.	Do.	1 Janry 1767
Richard Barton	Do.	10 Do.	Do.	2 Do.
Richd. Godfrey	Do.	11 Do.	Do.	3 Do.
George Clark	Do.	12 Do.	Do.	5 Do.
James Carr	Do.	17 June 1768	Do.	26 May 1767
David Bailey	Do.	13 Do.	Do.	26 Augt. 1767
Charles Lucas	Do.	1 July 1768	Do.	26 Do.
Thomas Rowse	Do.	3 Augt. 1768	Do.	1 Sepr. 1767
Samuel Blake Lyre	Do.	23 Augt. 1767	Do.	2 Do.

Names		Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Wolfe		Captain	16 July 1770		
James Johnstone		do	17 do		
Lieut.n Carter	Invalid	do	6 May 1771	Ensign	14 Janry 1759
George Nixon		do	12 Augt 1771	do	6 Febry 1765
Donald Campbell		do	13 do	do	8 do
John Davis		do	14 do	do	9 do
John Mc Kain	not served	do	29 Octr 1767		
Richd Haycock	Invalid	Lieutenant	3 Feby 1764	Ensign	1 June 1763
Robert Watts		do	2 Augt 1766	do	11 do
James Hughes		do	3 do	do	4 March 1765
James Galbraith		do	5 do	do	27 July 1765
George Smith		do	6 do	do	29 do
Henry La Motte		do	11 Novr 1766	do	13 Novr 1765
Edward Edmunds		do	12 Novr 1766	do	14 do
Thomas Lane		do	13 do	do	15 do
George Morrison		do	14 do	do	19 do
Edward Eagles		do	2 Decr 1766	do	30 do
Edward Collins		do	29 Septr 1767	do	30 Decr 1765
Joseph Bidcliffe		do	30 do	do	27 Janry 1766
Jonathan Wynn Arnold		do	7 Septr do	do	4 June 1766
David Muirhead		do	27 Augt 1767	do	8 do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
William Phillips	Lieutenant	30 Oct.r 1767	Ensign	20 June 1766
Alexander Patterson	do	31 do	do	30 do
Robert Chalmers	do	4 Nov.r 1767	do	30 do
Isaac Cooper	do	5 do	do	1 July 1766
Francis Knox	do	4 Janry 1768	do	2 July 1766
Walter Gorham	do	5 do	do	11 Nov.r 1766
John James Durand	do	13 March 1768	do	15 Sep.r 1763
Walter howe Adair	do	20 May 1768	do	15 Nov.r 1766
George Bryne	do	4 do	do	19 do
George Cunningham	do	6 do	do	22 Dec.r 1766
Nathaniel Stuckey	do	7 do	do	3 do
Henry Littleton	do	8 do	do	30 do
Thomas Walker	do	9 do	do	1 Janry 1767
Richard Parton	do	10 do	do	2 do
Rich.d Godfrey	do	11 do	do	3 do
George Clark	do	12 do	do	5 do
James Carr	do	17 June 1768	do	26 Aug.t 1767
David Bailey	do	18 do	do	26 Aug.t 1767
Charles Lucas	do	1 July 1768	do	26 do
Thomas Howse	do	8 Aug.t 1768	do	1 Sep.r 1767
Samuel Blake Lyre	do	23 Aug.t 1768	do	2 do

Names	Prom.t Rank	Date of Pro.n	Rank	Date of First Rank
Thomas Burrows	Lieutenant	20th 1768	Ensign	11th 1767
John Oldham	do	21 do	do	24th 1767
Francis Denley	do	14 Nov.r 1768	do	29 do
Thomas Leche	do	21 do	do	30 do
Samuel Baker Evance	do	22 do	do	31 do
William Bartlett	do	26 do	do	20 Nov.r 1767
Dugald Campbell	do	8 Dec.r 1768	do	3 do
Robert Fervier	do	1 January 1769	do	7 do
Richard Annesley M.c Kale	do	14 June 1769	do	10 do
David Dewar	do	15 do		
Thomas Trent	do	27 July 1769	do	14 do
Donald M.c Leod	do	28 do	do	15 do
Daniel M.c Leod	do	29 do	do	16 do
Thomas Sellers	do by Brev.t	1 March 1770	do	17 do
William Daye	do	29 do		
Samuel Hoare	do	6 July 1770		
Ralph Donnellan	do	do		
Abernethey Cargil	do	4 do		
John Fletcher	do	5 do		
John Patterson	do	do		

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Names	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Rank
John Barber	Lieutenant	8 July 1770
William Sears	do	9 do
Thomas Prendergast	do	10 do
Roger Browne	do	12 do
George Clarke	do	13 do
David Roks	do	14 do
Robert Temple	do	15 do
John Walker	do	17 do
James Phillips	do	18 do
Thomas Pricard	do	19 do
Henry Watson	do	20 do
Henry Hearst	do	22 do
John Darell	do	23 do
Spencer Cochrane	do	25 do
Basil Monteith	do	26 do
Harcourt Woodhouse	do	27 do
Richard Tolson	do	28 do
Frederick Desaguliers	do	29 do
Samuel Jeffreys	do	30 do
John DuPont	do	31 do
James O Hara	do	1 Augst 1770

Names	Date of Pro.t Rank	Seal Rank	Date of Seal Rank	Date of Gaol Rank	Date of Gaol Rank
Clotworthy Thompson	Freeholder	12 Aug.st 1770			
Hugh Montgomery	do	3	do		
John Cuppage	do	4	do		
John Mordaunt	do	27	do		
James Sandbatts	do	28	do	Ensign	3 Dec.r 1767
George Savery	do	29	do	do	February 1768
Robert Sale	do	30	do	do	8 do
George Moore	do	31	do	do	30 do
Horne Browne	do	1 Sept.r 1770		do	January 1768
Richard Scott	do	2	do	do	11 do
Peter Bonnevaux	do	3	do	do	15 do
Francis Ragg	do	3	do	do	16 do
Duncan Rankin	do	4	do	do	17 do
Edward Slocomb	do	4	do	do	23 do
Cornelius Grant	do	5	do	do	16th Feb.y 1768
Samuel Welsford	do	6	do	do	27 do
John Campbell	do	7	do	do	29 do
Alexander Wynch	do	8	do	do	20 do
Hugh Mackay	do	9	do	do	21 do
Edmund Harper	do	11	do	do	24 do
Robert Scaler	do	12	do	do	26 do
Sampson Hamilton	do	14	do	do	29 do
John Mason	do	15	do	do	30 do

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Names	Date of Prov.l Rank	Date of Prov.l Rank	Date of first Rank	Date of first Rank
William Blacker	Lieutenant	16 Sept.r 1770	Ensign	31 Oct.r 1768
Hamilton Johnston	do	17 do	do	1 Nov.r 1768
Daniel Burr	do	19 do	do	3 do
Francis Gowdie	do	20 do	do	4 do
Nichol Crothie	do	21 do	do	5 do
Thomas Musley	do	22 do	do	6 do
Henry Malcolm	do	23 do	do	7 do
Robt. Spearman Babe	do	25 do	do	9 do
Archer Arnold Langley	do	26 do	do	10 do
David M.c Clintock	do	27 do	do	12 do
James Darke	do	28 do	do	14 do
Humphrey Harding	do	29 do	do	15 do
Eugene Oneal	do	30 do	do	17 do
William Champneys	do	1 Oct.r 1770	do	19 do
William Esle	do	1 do	do	22 May 1769
James Lee	do	1 do	do	25 do
George Farrell	do	2 do	do	9 Janry 1769
Ralph John Campbell	do	3 do	do	27 March 1769
Donald Campbell	do	6 do	do	9 Oct.r 1769
David Marshall	do	14 Nov.r 1770	do	17 do
Hugh Dilks Harding	do	19 do	do	4 June 1770
Ralph Winstanley Wood	do	24 Janry 1771	do	5 do
George Mackay	do	28 do	do	6 do

Names	Prov.l Rank	Date of Prov.l Rank	Genl Rank	Date of Genl Rank
Lionel Lyonley	Lieutenant	3 March 1771	Ensign	7 June 1770
Richard Bouchier	do	7 do	do	8 do
John Kirkbride	do	22 do	do	9 do
John Harriott	do	3 Apl. 1771	do	10 do
Benjamin Brown Bishopp	do	5 May 1771	do	11 do
Alexander Jordan	do	6 do	do	15 do
William Jenken Davis	do	10 June 1771	do	16 June 1770
George Roberts	do	1 July 1771	do	17 do
Edmund Brown	do	2 do	do	18 do
Isaac Champagne	do	8 do	do	19 do
Francis Maxwell	do	12 do	do	20 do
John Chapman	do	13 Augt 1771	do	21 July 1770
Thomas Ironhouse	do	21 do	do	22 do
Moore Pennington	do	30 Sept 1770	do	23 do
Edward Johnstone	do	1 Oct 1771	do	24 do
Daniel Poulson	do	26 do	do	25 do
James Stewart	do	10 Dec 1771	do	26 do
Edmund Woodward	Ensign	23 July 1770		
John Baillie	do	29 do		
Chas Henry Wilson	do	30 do		
Urban Vigors	do	2 Augt 1770		
Francis Skynner	do	3 do		

Names	Present Rank	Late of Regt Rank
Edmund Nelson	Ensign	5 Aug 1770
John Taylor	do	6 do
Edward Saunders	do	7 do
Richard Anderson	do	8 do
John Dalzil	do	9 do
Patk M.c Gill	do	10 do
James Alexander	do	12 do
Joseph Butler	do	13 do
James Larrimore	do	14 do
Barth.w Vigors	do	15 do
William Bruce	do	16 do
Henry Dixon	do	17 do
William Sayce	do	18 do
Arch.d Ramsay	do	19 do
Chas Carnagie	do	20 do
Francis O Donald	do	21 do
William Brand	do	22 do
Arch.d Brown	do	23 do
Harbert Sandys	do	24 do
Philip Mayne	do	25 do
Andrew Bremner	do	26 do
Wm Augustus LeGrand	do	27 do
Robt Pryce	do	30 do

Names	Rank	Date of Rank	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank
Lionel Lumley	Lieutenant	3 March 1771	Ensign	7 June 1770
Richard Boucher	do	7 do	do	8 do
John Kirkbride	do	22 do	do	9 do
John Harriott	do	3 Sept. 1771	do	10 do
Benjamin Bowen Bishop	do	5 May 1771	do	11 do
Alexander Gordon	do	6 do	do	15 do
William Jenkin Davis	do	10 June 1771	do	16 June 1770
George Roberts	do	1 July 1771	do	17 do
Edmund Brown	do	2 do	do	18 do
Isaac Champagne	do	8 do	do	19 do
Francis Maxwell	do	12 do	do	20 do
John Chapman	do	13 Aug. 1771	do	21 July 1770
Thomas Ironhouse	do	21 do	do	22 do
Moore Pennington	do	30 Sept. 1770	do	23 do
Edward Johnstone	do	1 Oct. 1771	do	24 do
Daniel Poulson	do	26 do	do	25 do
James Stewart	do	15 Dec. 1771	do	26 do
Edmund Woodward	Ensign	28 July 1770		
John Baillie	do	29 do		
Chas. Henry Wilson	do	30 do		
Urban Vegors	do	2 Aug. 1770		
Francis Sprosse	do	3 do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank
Edmund Nelson	Emigrt	5 Aug.st 1770
John Taylore	do	6 do
Edward Soundan	do	7 do
Richard Anderson	do	8 do
John Dalzil	do	9 do
Patch.k M.c Gill	do	10 do
James Alexander	do	12 do
Joseph Butler	do	13 do
James Larrimore	do	14 do
Barth.w Vigars	do	15 do
William Bruce	do	16 do
Henry Dixon	do	17 do
William Joyce	do	18 do
Arch.d Ramsay	do	19 do
Chas. Carnagie	do	20 do
Francis O Donald	do	21 do
William Brand	do	22 do
Arch.d Brown	do	23 do
Harbert Sandys	do	24 do
Philip Mayne	do	25 do
Andrew Bremner	do	26 do
Wm. Augustus Le Grand	do	27 do
Robert Dowle	do	30 do

Names	Rec'd Rank	Date of Rec'd Rank	Past Rank	Date of Past Rank
Daniel Sunley	Lieutenant	3 March 1771	Ensign	7 June 1770
Richard Bouchier	do	7 do	do	8 do
John Kirkbride	do	22 do	do	7 do
John Harris	do	3 Sept. 1771	do	10 do
Benjamin Barron Bishop	do	5 May 1771	do	11 do
Alexander Gordon	do	6 do	do	15 do
William Jenkin Davis	do	10 June 1771	do	16 June 1770
George Roberts	do	1 July 1771	do	17 do
Edmund Brown	do	2 do	do	19 do
Isaac Champagne	do	8 do	do	19 do
Francis Maxwell	do	12 do	do	20 do
John Chapman	do	13 Aug. 1771	do	21 Aug 1770
Thomas Monhouse	do	21 do	do	22 do
Moore Pennington	do	30 Sept. 1770	do	23 do
Edward Johnstone	do	1 Oct. 1771	do	24 do
Daniel Poulson	do	26 do	do	25 do
James Stewart	do	15 Dec. 1771	do	26 do
Edmund Woodward	Ensign	23 July 1770		
John Baillie	do	29 do		
Chas. Henry Wilson	do	30 do		
Urban Vigors	do	2 Aug. 1770		
Francis Thynne	do	3 do		
George Muath	do	4 do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank
Edmund Nelson	Ensign	5 Aug.t 1770
John Taylore	do	6 do
Edward Jourdan	do	7 do
Richard Anderson	do	8 do
John Dalzil	do	9 do
Patk." M.c Gill	do	10 do
James Alexander	do	12 do
Joseph Butler	do	13 do
James Larrimore	do	14 do
Barthw." Vigors	do	15 do
William Bruce	do	16 do
Henry Dixon	do	17 do
William Joyce	do	18 do
Archd." Ramsay	do	19 do
Chas." Carnagie	do	20 do
Francis Mc Donald	do	21 do
William Brand	do	22 do
Archd." Brown	do	23 do
Herbert Sandys	do	24 do
Philip Mayne	do	25 do
Andrew Bremner	do	26 do
Wm." Augustus LeGrand	do	27 do
Robert Dorell	do	30 do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Post Rank
John Bellis	Ensign	1 Sept. 1770
Noble Sam.l Wright Abbot	Do	1 Do
John Watkins	Do	3 Do
John M.c Mahon	Do	4 Do
Rich.d Delafield	Do	5 Do
John North	Do	6 Do
Robert Scott	Do	7 Do
Thomas Catton	Do	8 Do
Henry Foote	Do	10 Do
Thomas Meeke	Do	11 Do
Edward Cary	Do	14 Do
Walter Douglas	Do	15 Do
Joseph Roberts	Do	16 Do
John Spalding	Do	18 Do
John Redhead	Do	20 Do
Joseph Harbone	Do	21 Do
Henry Peers	Do	22 Do
William Patterson	Do	23 Do
Alex.r Montgomery	Do	24 Do
Arthur Duncan	Do	26 Do
Samuel Stanton	Do	27 Do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Prom.t Rank
Arthur Crawford	Ensign	28 Sept.r 1770
Peter Viala	do	29 do
William Flint	do	30 do
James Traie	do	1 Oct.r 1770
John Clarke	do	5 do
William Goddard	do	7 do
Thomas Townsend	do	8 do
Robert Mecan	do	10 do
Thomas Dunwoody	do	13 do
William Douglas	do	15 do
Robert Croker	do	16 do
Lauchlin Mackinnon	do	17 do
Thomas Cragg	do	20 do
Robert Macneal	do	21 do
Thomas Douglas	do	22 do
Arch.d Malcolm	do	24 do
Patrick Kirwin	do	26 do
Robert Forbes	do	27 do
William Read	do	29 do
Ambrose Conyne	do	30 do
George Fotheringham	do	31 do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank
John Scanlan	Ensign	10th 1770
Hamilton Mannoon	Do	2 Do
Thomas Knox	Do	3 Do
Stephen Towns	Do	4 Do
Samuel Rogers	Do	5 Do
Mervin Matthews	Do	6 Do
John Bamford	Do	7 Do
John Cox	Do	8 Do
George Wahab	Do	9 Do
Archibald Eagle	Do	10 Do
Robert Hope	Do	11 Do
George Wade	Do	12 Do
Arthr. Stewart	Do	13 Do
Nathl. Dawes	Do	14 Do
John Mullock	Do	15 Do
Dugald Campbell	Do	17 Do
John Stewart	Do	19 Do
Thomas Leighton	Do	21 Do
James Oliver	Do	22 Do
Samuel Sparkes	Do	24 Do
Richd. Eastland	Do	26 Do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Prec.t Rank
James Russell	Ensign	27 Nov.r 1770
Alexander Ferrier	Do.	28 Do.
George Stewart	Do	Do.
James Bean	Do	29 Do.
Peter Rich.d Pearce	Do	30 Do.
William Hodson	Do	3 Dec.r 1770
Rich.d Graves	Do	4 Do.
Francis Hempson	Do	5 Do.
John Pringle	Do	7 Do.
Hugh Wheeler	Do	9 Do.
Caleb Pearson	Do	10 Do.
John Gun	Do	11 Do.
James Pearson	Do	13 Do.
Francis Farrins	Do	14 Do.
Edward White	Do	15 Do.
Rob.t Nich.s Brunker	Do	16 Do.
Thomas Green	Do	18 Do.
Cary Salande	Do	19 Do.
Morris Alex.r Lynn	Do	20 Do.
John Kennedy	Do	21 Do.
Oliver Wheeler	Do	22 Do.

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Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank
James Forster	Ensign	23 Dec.r 1770
Francis Cookson	Do	24 Do
Thomas Smith	Do	25 Do
Cornwele Mabey	Do	26 Do
Savage Bowden	Do	27 Do
John Wooton	Do	28 Do
Wm Henry Brisbane	Do	29 Do
Chas Sole Ashby	Do	Do
Talbot Ford	Do	30 Do
John Haigh	Do	13 May 1771
Edw.d Pearce	Do	10 June 1771

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large Supply of Provisions recommended to be laid up 974 . 1006 .
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the Nabob for the Conduct of the Officer who may command there
976 . Major Vaughan appointed thereto ibid . Chief Engineer
ordered to examine the Works &c. there 1003 . Return of the Provi-
sions &c. found there 1009 . Mr. Light appointed Paymaster &
Storekeeper 1010 . General Smith's Opinion of the Buildings
necessary to be erected 1011 . Instructions to the Commandant 1012 .
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the Garrison 1019 . The Nabob consents that the Keys of the
Fort be kept by the Commandant as in his other Garrisons 1030 . and
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Officers between Vizagapatam & Chicacole 7 . Resolution thereon 9
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66 . Orders in Consquence 67 . Letter to the Chief on the Subject 75 . Letter to Chief regarding Sitteramrauzie's Claim of Disposessing the Golconda Polygar 99 . Letter from Chief on the Subject of the Grant of Uppara 174 . Resolution thereon 176 Letter to Chief ordering five Companies to Chicacole 249 . His Answer 398 . Letter to _ Establishment of the Sepoys settled 502 Letter from Chief _ assists Sitteramrauzie in reducing the Rajah of Golconda & Vera Bopatee 503 . Letter from on the same Subject 505 . Observations thereon ibid . Letter to in Answer 526 . Letter from _ Submission of Vera Bopatee 544 . Letter from in answer to that respecting the Sepoys 616 . Ditto in answer to the Boards of 13th. June 617 . Orders thereon 618 . Sepoy Guns to be removed 693 . Letter from the Chief in Answer 773 . Orders for issuing Arrack &c. there 799 .

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Letter from on the Subject of Fees demanded for his Court Martial 164 . To be furnished with Copy of the 11th. Para of the Company's Orders 794 . His Answer 804 . to be sent home 806

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1132 Fort St. George 30th Decem. 1771

Arrived this Evening the Honble Company's Snow Minerva from Bengall with a Packet from the Court of Directors received at that Presidency p Lord Holland which arrived there the 6th Instant

31st Pursuant to the Resolutions of yesterday the following Letters were wrote.

To Mr. John Ross
Paymaster at Vellour

Sir

Letter to the Paymasters with the Orders to prevent the Embezzlement of Cash.

I send you herewith by order of the President & Council an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 30th Instant I am

Sir

your most obedient Servant
I. M. Stone Secry

Fort St. George
31st Decr 1771.

The Same to Mr. Sal. Hay Paymaster at Trichinopoly
to Mr. Wm Cuming Paymr at Madura & Palamcotah
to Mr. Edward Saunders Paymr at Chingleput
to Mr. Wm Petrie Paymr to the Troops in Cantonments
to Mr. William Light Paymaster at Vellum.

To Lieutenant Colonel Tod
Commanding at Vellour

Sir

Letter to the Commandant with the like Orders.

I send you herewith by Order of the President & Council an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and altho' the Regulations therein Directed do not properly belong to the Province of a military Officer yet as the President & Council have thought them necessary for the Good of the Service they Doubt not but

1136 Fort St. George 31st. Decr. 1771

At a Consultation, Present

Josias Du Pré Esqr. Governor Presidt.

Tuesday
31st. Decemr.

Warren Hastings, Samuel Ardley
John Smith, George Stratton,
Henry Brooke
Robert Whitehill George Mackay

Mr. Brickenden indisposed

Draft of a Letter to Sir Robert Harland being prepared, it now read & approved & ordered to be wrote fair.

Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn read as entered in Country Correspondence N 193 repeating his Assurances of not joining the Mahrattas, accusing of their having passed the Ghauts with large Quantities of Baggage, of his having given orders to his Troops to harrass them as much as possible: and recommending that our Troops be assembled to oppose them.

Letters from Trincombuck-Row read as follow.

N 194 Accusing Us of not having sent the Company's Troops to his Assistance agreable to the Promise given in Letters to him, & in Conversation with the Vaquil; & censuring Us for proceeding against Tanjour.

N 195 Representing the Friendship which has long subsisted between the Company & Mundarauw: notwithstanding which that we have delayed to send the Company's Troops under various Pretences. Advertising of his Success against Hyder Ally and setting forth

1076 Fort St. George 23d. Decemr. 1771.

Sir

Letter to Sir Robert Harland Minister Plenipotentiary containing the Reasons of the Board for not communicating with him on the Company's Affairs in that Character

In the Letter you have done Us the honor to write Us the 20th. Instant in the Character of His Majestys Minister Plenipotentiary you are pleased to demand of Us our Reasons for refusing to acquiesce in what the Nabob thinks the only Measure for the Preservation of his Country.

As it is above all things our most earnest Desire to manifest our unfeigned Allegiance & inviolable Attachment to His Majestys most Sacred Person & Government We think ourselves prudently unhappy that after having long sustained with great Distress in our Trust the unconstitutional Attacks of His Majestys late Minister Plenipotentiary We Shoud again be called upon by his Successor in Office in a way which We humbly conceive to be not less Unconstitutional.

In our Correspondence with His Majestys late Minister which We presume is in your hands We have assigned the Reasons at large why We think ourselves not at Liberty to communicate to His Majestys Minister our Transactions in the Affairs of the East India Company our Constituents. We have to this Time received no Authority from them to make such Communication to you in that Character & without such Authority We humbly conceive that we cannot consistently with our Trust render an Account of our Conduct to you or to any but a constitutional Power, We mean the Parliament of Great Britain and the Courts of Civil Judicature there established, and when We shall be there called upon in a due Course We shall readily & with all Duty submit ourselves accordingly.

We have the honor to be with Respect

Sir

1072 Fort St. George 20th Decr 1771

February 1763 has been complied with by the Parties concerned as also to treat with any of the Princes or Powers in India to whom the above eleventh Article may relate with regard to the most effectual Means of having the Stipulations therein contained punctually observed & carried into Execution: Knowye, that, in order thereto, We do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and wellbeloved Sir Robert Harland Baronet Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of our Fleet, and Commander in Chief of our Ships & Vessels in the East Indies to treat & agree with any Prince or Power in any Part of India, or such Person or Persons as shall by them be authorized & empowered in that Behalf, of such Articles & Conditions as shall be judged most expedient for attaining the Ends abovementioned, & to conclude & sign such Instrument or Instruments as shall be requisite for that Purpose: and We do hereby promise, that We will approve, ratify, & confirm what shall be so agreed & concluded in relation to the Premises, or any of them, between the Princes and Powers aforesaid, or such Person or Persons as they shall depute & appoint for that purpose, and the said Sir Robert Harland. In witness whereof, We have caused Our Great Seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these Presents. Given at Our Court at St. James's the fifteenth Day of March, one thousand seven hundred & seventy one, in the eleventh year of our Reign.

a true Copy,

Robert Harland

Reasons for separating the Characters of Minister & Commander in Chief in our Correspondence with Sr Robt Harland.

Altho' We conceive We cannot communicate to Sir Robert Harland in the Character of His Majesty's

10th Fort St. George 20th Dec. 1771.

Orson Thrcon

As the Power of appointing Court Martial vested in General Smith authorizes him to approve the Sentence: He ought to have approved the same or if he were in Doubt on any points He should have acquainted us therewith for our Opinion thereon — agreed therefore that the Proceedings be returned to him that he may approve the same, or acquaint us with the Points on which he desires our Opinion

Tot: Du Pré

Warren Hastings

Geo. Stratton

Henry Brooke

John Whitehill

Geo: Mackay