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Diary and Proceedings of the Select Committee
at Fort St. George
Commencing the 5th January 1773

1. Fort St. George 5th January 1773.

At a Committee Present

Tuesday
5th Jan^y
Josias Du Pre Esq^r Governor President
Alexander Wynch. Sir Robert Fletcher
John Smith, John Maxwell Stone,

Sir Robert Fletcher, acquaints the Committee that about a week ago he received a Letter from Captain Parker at Dacca which came overland advising that Major Morrison having some time ago resigned the Service in August, had left Calcutta with a declared Intention of going to England overland, but had proceeded to Shaw Allum, and had been appointed his General, that he was daily expected in Calcutta in Order to proceed to England charged with an Embassy from Shaw Allum to the King; that the purpose of his Commission was to represent to his Majesty, that for certain Considerations he, Shaw Allum, had granted to the Company the Devancee of Bengall, Bahar, and Orissa; that the Company had broken their Faith with him, and in many Instances had treated him ill, and that Major Morrison was Commissioned to make a Tender of the whole of the Territorial Possessions enjoyed by the Company in Bengall to the King. Sir Robert Fletcher further informs the Committee, that hearing the Report confirmed on the Arrival of the Nagaw from Bengall, he thought it necessary to lay the same before the Committee, that they may if it shall appear expedient, dispatch Orders thereof immediately overland to the Company. H.C.

2. Fort St George 5th January 1773.

The President acquaints the Committee that he hath also
heard Reports of the like Practice but could not trace them with
any Precision, that he received a Letter from Mr Hastings by the
Post of 20th Inst as the 20th December, who therein
avows that a Baggage was arrived at Calcutta from Shaw Allam,
to contain the remains of Tribute, but makes not the least mention
of the Affair related by Sir Robert Altham.

The only Instance of demanding an Exchange overland to the
Holland Coast would be that they might have timely Notice of
such a Practice being in agitation before Major Morrison could
arrive in England, and be thereby enabled to take the necessary
Measures to prevent any bad Consequences to the Company from his
Negotiation; the Affair of there be any Intimation in the Report,

must have been in agitation a considerable Time, since it is most
probable that Captain Foster had his Intelligence from Calcutta
and his Letter could not be less than five or six Weeks on the Road,
in which time the Gentlemen at Bנגাল have had repeated Copies
= written of demanding Notice thereof to the Board of Directors, as well
by Consequence directly to England, as by the Freight Ships bound.

to the Coast, We cannot therefore doubt but that they have given
the Board of Directors every necessary Information on the Subject
or that if it had been judged of sufficient Importance, and that Notice
could have been conveyed more expeditiously from hence than from

Bנגাল, Mr Hastings would undoubtedly have given the President
Intelligence thereof, that the Board of Directors might have had the
most early Intimation. Can the other Branch of the Committee
were to demand an Exchange purely with Notice furnished on their Report
and private Information, it might tend to mislead the Honble
Board, since they might think it necessary to take some
Measures in consequence; and whether it proved true or false
the Measures of such a Practice might greatly tend to the Injury

3. Fort St. George 5th January 1773.

of the Company's Credit and Interest. The Committee therefore
think it expedient to defer for the present sending any Orders
of the above Matter to the Honble Court.

J. A. G. G. G.

W. G. G.

John Smith

W. G. G.

4. Fort St. George 13th January 1713

At a Committee Present
Johas Du Pré Esq^r Governor President
Alexander Mynck, John Smith
John Maxwell Stone.

Monday
13th January

Letter from Mr.
Hale to the Governor
of Colombo - desires
a Return may be
sent to him to
shew some Provisions
for the Purchase
Advantage of both
Parties.

The President lays before the Council
the following Letter from Mr. Hale Governor of Colombo.
A Honorable Joes Du Pré Esq^r To His Hon^{ble} Joes Du Pré Esq^r
Governor des Indes N^{es} Angles Governor of the English Isle of Malte
dur le Pte de Chormandel à Madras on le Coast of Chormandel at Madras
Monsieur
S^r
Depuis le Traité de Westminster
J'entreprendray de
conclure en 1678 et confirmé en 1716 Westminster concludé en 1678
par le Roi George 3 (de glorieuse) and confirmé en 1716 by King
Memories) et les Etats généraux George the First (of glorious
les Angles et les Hollandois devent Memory) and the States General,
desirant pour leur bien commun The English and Dutch are not
desirant, mais aussi comme des only to look on each other as
Alors pour des biens indivisibles Friends but also as Allies united
et obligés de s'écouter mutuellement by indivisible Names and obligés
de leurs forces de mer et de terre mutuellement to assist each other
en cas qu'ils desireront avec les Nations with their Sea and Land Forces
faire alliance. Either however in case either Nation was attacked.
Nouson doit convenir dans ce. This happy Union des Nations de leur
cune abstant jusqu'à présent maintained without the least Interruption
et les deux Nations en ont été et en ont et les deux Nations have
donné les plus heureuses Fruits experienced its most happy Effects
dans la guerre, terminée par les en the war terminated by the Treaty
Traité de Paris d'avec la Chapelle. of Peace of Aix la Chapelle. &
de

5. Fort St. George 13th January 1773.

Je n'en chercherai point des nouvelles. Je ne suis pas de ceux qui ne s'occupent que de la guerre.

Dans les temps plus reculés. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Je serai mortifié si quelques-uns de vous se piquent de ne pas s'occuper de la guerre.

Mal-entendus sur ce qui se passe. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Dans les Paix des Marattes ou d'autres. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Dans d'autres endroits, causant de la confusion. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Mais je suis sûr que dans les Paix des Marattes ou d'autres. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Liberté Union de deux Peuples. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

que nous ne sommes pas de ceux qui ne s'occupent que de la guerre.

Si les ministres des deux Compagnies ont des intérêts opposés, je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Ils emploient des moyens. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

à les concilier. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

La Compagnie Hollandaise. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

conservée depuis plus d'un siècle. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

La Population non interrompue. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Dans le Commerce exclusif et d'autres. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Droits de souveraineté, privilèges, autres droits. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

et Prerogatives dans les Paix de Madras. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Madras et des Marattes, lesquels. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Droits elle a acquis par des Traités. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

conclus avec les Princes de ces. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Provinces et qui sont en dépôt. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

parmi les Archives de Colombo. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Je suis obligé de les maintenir. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

contre toute Allégation par des. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Mais les plus efficaces. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Comme le Commerce est le. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

principal objet que la Compagnie. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

Hollandaise luit dans cette partie. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

des Indes, la Compagnie Anglaise. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

N'a pas le même objet. Je n'en ai pas eu de nouvelles.

De

6. Fort St George 13th January 1773.

De nos Droits légitimement acquis at our Rights lawfully acquired or à acquies. Les contraires, les quies or to acquiesse - on the Deceitful Oathons peuvent balancer ou contraindre les deux Oathons mutuellement de la façon la plus in the most vigorous Oathons négocier, contre leurs Ennemis mutuellement about each other Ennemis, dans toutes les occasions against their common Ennemis utile aux Intérêts nationaux, without injuring the National Oathons Inclination me toujours Intérêts in the smallest Degree fortée, avec tous les possibles My Inclination has always been Hollandais, de considérer les me with all true Dutch Oathons Anglois comme des Allis des les. To consider the English as Allies quels nous pourrions passer le plus en action the may place the at- De Confiance, et de leur pourrions most Confiance and I am fur- que tout Anglois, vrai patriote, duels that all truly patriotic distinction de même par l'apport Englishment will put themselves aux Hollandais. improve with the same favorable

La haute Réputation que d'enthousiasme towards the Dutch, nous avons de justement acquis The high Reputation de to Promouvoir par nos Oathons me justly acquired by your Abilities favorable de nous pourrions de même déterminer Ome to improve your Oathons pour servir de notre Ome - desiring to me a person of Oathons France et même leur plein feu. Ome with full Power or at least - nous ou au moins leur Oathons with leur Oathons, from the Govern de la part de la Reine de - Ome of Oathons, who understands Oathons, et que entendait ait été if possible) the Dutch or French possible) le danger Hollandais Oathons? to the End that Ome ou Francoise, afin de concilier - Oathons may be mutually Oathons Oathons concertés to remove mutually que puissent exister dans Ome Equivocation and for ever, all - Ome et à jamais, tout degré Oathons of jealousy between the Oathons Oathons entre les deux Oathons two Oathons with respect to

Just

Just

Fort St. George 13th January 1773.

par Rapport à leurs Privileges their Privileges and Privileges,
et Privileges. Pourquoi m'écritez vous? Why indeed should not their
les Intérêts mutuels ne pourrions mutual Interests be so con-
ciliés de façon que les ciliates that the two Companies
deux Compagnies s'aidassent l'une may afford each other assistance
l'autre dans leurs projets communs in their common Schemes
et se prêtassent des Secours contre and against their common
leurs Ennemis communs? je me Ennemies? I flatter myself

Flatte que vous agréerez Monsieur Sir you will receive kindly
une Proposition, partie d'un Cœur a Proposal resulting from a
sincèrement parti à conserved Heart sincerely disposed to
et affermir la Confiance mutuelle preserve and maintain the
entre les deux Peuples sans nuire mutual Confidence & Liberties
à son Devoir national, et la Peux People without Prejudice to the
= inutile! De Madame vous donnerai Duty we owe our respective Nations
Occasion la plus favorable de and the Proximity of Madras, for
choisir pour cette Commission wishes you with an Opportunity
quelqu'un qui soit à portée de choosing for this Commission
faire un Voyage ici pour Colombo a Person near at hand to make
pour le Voi de Tchouren Tchouren in his way to Colombo.

Je serai charmé Monsieur I shall be happy Sir by this
de pousser par cette Occasion Opportunity to set on foot
entamer avec Vous une Correspond a Confidential Correspondence
dame confidente, et en attendant with you, In the mean time
Sai l'honneur d'être avec la I have the Honor to be with
plus haute Consideration the highest Consideration

Monsieur

Votre très humble et

Your very humble

très Obligant Serviteur & obedient Servant

Colombo

J. W. Valcke

J. W. Valcke

24th Nov: 1772

24th Nov: 1772

J. S.

J. S.

8 Fort St George 13th January 1773.

PP. Sir fait transcrire les PP. J'envoie vous a travers
provinciales Articles des Traites. Extraits of the provincial Anti-
Alliance substantial articles. Extraits of the Treaties of Alliance
des Pratiques. List une Piece substantielle. Between the two
don point de vue des Pratiques, it is perhaps an
que a l'endroit que l'on voit l'intermédiaire (Pratiques),
de l'Article par lequel on ne pas tout-à-fait l'intermédiaire, as a
l'ont des Pratiques complètes de complètes de l'intermédiaire,
et Direct. — is not always at hand

Draft of a letter
agreed on in Council
as entered in the subsequent Diary is now agreed on and what
the President is desired to write to Mr. Vile.

For the PP.

Wm. Smith

Wm. Smith

Wm. Smith

Fort St. George 22^d January 1773.

The following Letter which was agreed on at last Committee is now wrote, to be forwarded from Calamcatah to the nearest Dutch Settlement on Ceylon.

To J. William Valck Esq.
Governor of Colombo
Sir

Letter to Mr. Valck

I have been honored with your Letter of the 24th November, wherein, after setting forth the Advantages resulting from the Alliance subsisting between our respective Nations you are pleased to desire that a Person may be sent to you with Letters from this Government for concluding such a mutual Arrangement as may effectually remove every Occasions of Jealousy between the two Nations respecting their Privileges and Prerogatives.

The happy Union which hath so long subsisted between the two Nations cannot but afford the most sensible Satisfaction to the Subjects of each, and it is my sincere Wish that nothing may happen to destroy or interrupt it. I shall be always ready to embrace every Occasion of manifesting my Desire to maintain and promote that Friendship and Union so happily established. But as you have not communicated to me the last Point, by which I might be enabled to guess at the Arrangement you wish to take Place or the Points to be adjusted, were I to send a Person to you in Compliance with your Desire it would be impossible for me to furnish him with proper Instructions and he could only receive from your such Propositions as may be with equal

Advantage

10 Fort St George 22^d January 1773.

Disadvantage communicated in writing, permit me therefore
to request that you will favor me with such signals as may
lead me to a knowledge of the subject you have in view.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Fort St George

Your most obedient and
most humble servant

22^d January 1773.

Johns D. W. S. P.

23 Received the following letter from Mr. M. M. M.
Chief at Singapore

Honorable Sir & Mrs

Mr. M. M. M.

Your letter of the 20th December

last concerning one for the dearest Committee at Bombay and
addressed to the Chief and Council here, came to hand this
morning which agreeable to your request was directly forwarded
to the Secretary recommended to the care of the Gentleman then
to dispatch the same with all expedition.

I am with Respect

Honorable Sir & Mrs

Singapore

Your most obedient and humble servant

J. C. M. M.

10th January 1773.

11. Fort St. George 30th January 1773.

Saturday
30 January

At a Committee Present
Josias Du Pre Esq. Governor President
Alexander Wymch, John Smith
John Maxwell Stone

Letter to the Hon^{ble} Court of Directors
of this Date to go off Ship Wapuan read and signed, Ordered
that the Packet be closed. -

J. D. P.

A. W.

J. S.

J. M. S.

12 Fort St George 15th March 1793

At a Committee Present

Alexander Mynoch Esq^r Governor President

John Smith, Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Stone

Monday
15th March

Letter to the Honble Court of Directors of
the Bank to go by Mr. Mynoch read and signed Ordered that the
Packet be closed. —

W^m Mynoch
John Smith
Watch with
Sitting

13 Fort St. George 21st March 1773

The following Letter addressed to the Board from Mr. Mestyn Kurank
at Pondich was this Day received.

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

Letter from Mr. Mestyn
at Pondich - advising of his
being appointed to reside
there - one of the present
State of the Ministries.

This is principally to advise your Honor &c of my
Arrival at this Place, and also of my having obtained Leave of the Directors
for my continuing here as the Honble Company's Resident, which I should not
have failed to communicate to you long since, had aught occurred in addition
to it that I judged necessary your Honor &c should have been acquainted
with; but as my Superiors at Bombay have directed me to write you, I now
inform you thereof as I shall from time to time of any Motions of the Ministries
that may affect your Presidency or Affairs.

Since Massaro's Death and the Accession of Narraim Row to the
Peshwahship, Disputes have run very high between the Ministers, which added
to the low State of this Treasury will in all likelihood prevent their undertaking
any thing of Consequence at least this season.

The Moravia Forces in Indostan are commanded by V. Bagee Runt
Bennurrah, Tookajee Holker, and Marjee Sany and by certain Intelligence
from thence, are assumed on Account of the two former having made Septah Lavan
the Runkhillah Buay to the King contrary to the Intention of the latter,
who has therefore detached from them and gone towards Saunagar - V. Bagee
and Tookajee have put the Buay in Charge of Delhi; (where the King is at
present) but by Letters from the Army received here yesterday in twenty
five Days, they have since marched and joined with the Buay towards -
Coriganabad to defend these Districts. The Consequences that may attend these
Movements is yet uncertain.

I presume your Honor &c are acquainted with the Dispute between
Mudrojee and V. Bagee Brothers to Sonajee Buncallo for the Government.
By

14
11th St. George 3rd April 1773.

My Cousin received a few Days ago they have had a skirmish in which
Salazar who has received the wound and is supported by his Brother got
the better, but we are in daily expectation of hearing of a decisive Battle.

Whenever your Honor &c. may have Occasion to favor me with your
Commands, a due Obedience and Attention shall be paid thereto.

I am with great Respect
Honble Sir &c &c

Yours most Obedient Servant

26th Febry 1773.

Thomas Mottlyn

April 3rd To which the following Answer was this Day wrote

To Thomas Mottlyn Esq^r

Sir

Your Letter to the Board of the 26th February hath been
only received and We are much oblig'd to you for the Intelligence you have
been pleas'd to Communicate to us, as We shall for such further Advice as
may appear to you necessary for our Information. That this may be done
the more daptly, We have request'd of the Gentleman at Monday to forward
to us a Copy of the Cypher used by you in your Correspondence with them.
We hope to receive it by the Ships expected from thence of which We shall
advise you as soon as it comes to hand.

Having nothing material to Communicate to you
respecting the Affairs on this Coast, We have only to wish you success in
your Negotiations and to assure you that We are with Esteem

Sir

Yours most Obedient

St. George

3rd April 1773.

Humble Servant

Alexander Mottlyn

At

15. Fort St. George 5th April 1773.

At a Committee Present

Monday Alexander Wynch Esq^r Governor. President

5th April. —

John Smith, Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Stone

The President Says before the Committee the following Intelligence respecting Hyer Ally Cawn.

Intelligence gained concerning Hyer Ally Cawn received 3^d April 1773

Intelligence regarding
Hyer Ally Cawn.

The said Hyer Ally Cawn having collected a proper Army of Horse and Foot consisting of Artillery and other warlike Stores moved from Springachattam in the middle of March towards the Country of the Limerindas of Goorgoo about 30 Cols to the South West of the said Place. His Intention is to raise Money to reimburse the debt sustained by the late War of the Morattias it is said that after he has finished his Affairs with the said Limerindas he will march against the Limerindas of Chittorgaull &c to receive what Money he can from them, and then he will act as the Army and Opportunities may permit to regain the Forts and Countries which Madarow took away from him, since the Death of Madarow he made Interest with his Ministers especially with his Uncle Ragomada Row to cultivate a good Friendship between him and Orrain Row Brother to the Deceased. He maintains a Correspondence with the French at Pondicherry and uses his Endeavors to get their Troops to join him whenever his Service may require.

A Detachment of Hyer's Troops is sent towards Cingannur Gummery Naid Pollam &c in the Balaghaut Country to demand and raise what Money can be got from these Places, in short, Hyer's present Attention is wholly employed about raising Money.

The following Letter from the Select Committee at
Bombay

16 Fort St George 5th April 1779.

Bombay arrives by the Majesty's Ship Buckingham is now ready.

To the Honble Josias Du Roi Esq^r

President and Governor &c. Gentlemen of
the Select Committee at Fort St George

Honble Sir and Gentlemen

After from Bombay
advising the Directors
your to Mr Maitlan to
correspond with us —
agreeing as they will enter
into no Engagement
with the Morattas con-
sistent to the Interest
of the Committee. —

Knowing that the Honble Company has approved
you of the Directions they had sent hitherto for establishing a free Russian
at Coorah with their Vessels and Expulsions from such an Appointment, and
having directed Mr Maitlan on his Departure for the Moratta Quarter,
purchasably to communicate to your Honor &c any Intelligence he might
be able to procure that could in any way affect the important interests
of the Company in the Committee were the Reasons why we were mentioned
as to your Honor &c but we are sorry to find by your Letter of the 28th of
December that Mr Maitlan has not then paid attention to so material a
a case of our Instructions as to communicate his arrival to you with such
other Particulars as were necessary. We have therefore again wrote him
on the subject, and we believe he will be your purchased Correspondent
in future.

Your Honor &c may depend, and as it seems from your
Advice to be necessary) you may be not advise the Secret that
no Measures will be pursued or Concessions formed in any Negotiations
which may be carried on at the Moratta Quarter subsequent to the Interest
of the Committee, or to that they are uniform Neutrality which the Honble
Company are anxious of maintaining throughout all Hindostan; and
the common sense obliges by your assurances of cooperating with us
all in your power for the General Good.

The English which Mr Maitlan was furnished with on
his Departure and in which when necessary he is directed to correspond
with us.

17 Fort St. George 5th April 1773.

is the small Cypher B. No 2 transmitted from the Honorable Company
in the year 1755 at which time it was also sent to your Presidency.

We are with Esteem

Honble Sir and Gentlemen

Your most obedient humble servants

Bombay Castle

25th February 1773.

William Hornby

D. Draper

C^o. Sec^y.
P.S.

W. Tayler

John Watson

Agreed that a Letter be wrote to the Select Committee
at Bombay, advising of that received from Mr. Mordoun, and the
President is desired to communicate to the Board the assurances
given us by the Gentlemen of Bombay, that they will enter into no
Engagements with the Marattas which may be repugnant to the Interests
of the Carnatic.

W. Mordoun

John Smith

John Smith

John Smith

18 Fort St George 13th April 1793.

Write the following Letter to the Select Committee of Bombay

To the Honble Wm Hornby Esq^r
President and Governor &c. Gentlemen of the
Select Committee at Bombay

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to Bombay

On the 4th Instant the Buckingham brought
us your Order of the 25th February.

We had the satisfaction of receiving it this morn-
ing Mr Motyer at Porah under Date the 26th February, advising of such
occurrences as appeared necessary for our information, and we
doubt not but that Gentlemen will keep us constantly advised of such
matters as may affect our Honble Masters Concerns on this Coast.
We flatter ourselves that the assurances you have
been pleased to give us respecting your Negotiations with the Marathas
will have the desired Effect in satisfying the Marathas (I mean on the Points
which he has substantiated). -

By Advice from the Mysore Country (We learn) the
Mysore Ally Camp is at present engaged in making Collections from the
Mendacant, in order as we imagine to enable him to act as the situation
of Affairs may point out to him, but we do not find he has yet fixed on
any Plan for his future Proceedings. -

We are with Esteem

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your Obedt Servant

Fort St George

13th April 1793.

Humble Servant

Wm Hornby

&c. Committee

At

Fort St. George 1st May 1773

At a Committee Present

Saturday

1st May

Alexander Wynch Esq^r Governor President
John Smith, Joseph Smith
John Maxwell Store

The President Lays Before the Committee the
Following Intelligence received from Pondicherry

Intelligence regarding Pondicherry the 1st May 1773.

Intelligence from
Pondicherry

This Settlement is now under the Direction of the French
King's People, and it is said that it will soon fall under the Management
of the French Company, as to the India Goods to be sent to Europe, none provided
now for want of Money nor is there any Europe Ship yet arrived — Some
private Merchants Ships and Vessels from different Ports of Bengall Macco
&c are coming here for Traffick, and go back with returning Goods such as Blue
Cloth, Betelues, Gingham, Handkerchiefs &c. — These are managed by Mr. Lewis
own Dubash and Sonnapu Chetty according to that Gentlemen's Direction who
gives all Assistance in his Power to encourage the said Merchants from January
to the present Month, the Goods provided are Carried out of this Port by the
private Merchants is said to amount to about 30000 Pagodas. —

The Works of the Fortification are entirely at a Stand
for want of Money and all sorts of Workmen such as Carpenters Ironsmiths
Blacklayers &c are gone away to Madras, There are about 800 Europeans
400 Sepoys and 200 French in the Garrison. Money received from
several Farms and Disbursements made are hereunder written — It is
talked here that the French Company will soon settle their Affairs with
their King and then some of the French Men of War will be sent to India
to assist the Company in settling their Affairs there — The Mysore Vaguel
and the Tanjore Vaguel are now here, the Name of the Tanjore Vaguel is
Baupoy

Fort St George 1st May 1773.

Barbery who acts publicly, and receives a certain Allowance every Day for the French answering to the former Custom, when Mr. duns house of the Publick the Kings Wife which happened lately, he sent a Servant with a Letter of Pension to the King through the Officers of the said Packet who was for his Masters Answer and delivery is to him.

Money or Rents receive from several Farms are as follows

Annual Rents of the Village of Allachack No	Agers	2500
D ^o	Mogore	2900
D ^o	Arinacpang	550
D ^o	Colepit	10
D ^o	Culacpang	150
D ^o of the Village within the same Village		3100
D ^o Cornack Farm		776 ¹ / ₂
D ^o Tobacco		10200
D ^o Choultry Custom		8300
D ^o Sea Fish D ^o		5000

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Distributions made

Wages to the Military and Civil servants one with another every Month		Ag's	2500
Allowance of Rice to the Soldiers	Monthly		600
D ^o of Drums	D ^o		130
Wages to the delays	D ^o		900
D ^o to the drums	D ^o		150
To Accomodate &c. Comuphys	D ^o		100

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By this state the whole years Expense amounts to Agers 52500, the Difference between the Income and the Distribution is about Agers 12000 which are borrowed by Mr. duns to manage the Customs.

Fort St George 1st May 1773.

Barbery who acts publicly, and receives a certain Allowance every Day for the French according to the former Custom, when Mr. Lewis heard of the Death of the English Wife which happened lately, he sent a Servant with a Letter of Condolence to the English through the Officers of the said Detachment who went for his Master's Answer and returned in 4 hours.

Monies or Rents received from several Farms are as follows.

Annual Rents of the Village of Alledupack &c	Page 2500
D ^o - - - - - Madras	2900
D ^o - - - - - Arinawampang	550
D ^o - - - - - Calicut	40
D ^o - - - - - Culanawampang	150
D ^o of the Village within the same Madras	3100
D ^o Carack Farm	7767
D ^o Telava	10200
D ^o Choultry Custom	8300
D ^o Sea Side D ^o s	5000
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Disbursements made

Wages to the Military and Civil servants one with another every Month. - - - - - Page 2,500

Allowance of Rice to the Soldiers - - - - - Monthly - - - - - 600

D^o of Drummed - - - - - D^o - - - - - 130

Wages to the Deputies - - - - - D^o - - - - - 900

D^o to the Clerks - - - - - D^o - - - - - 150

To Circumstances &c. Concupiscence - - - - - D^o - - - - - 100

Page 4380 p. m.

By this State the whole Year's Expense amounts to Pagodas 52500, so that the Difference between the Income and the Disbursement is about 30 Pagodas 1000 which are borrowed by one Man to manage the Affairs.

St

210 Fort St. George 1st. May 1773.

If an exact Account is taken there will not be much Difference in the above Accounts.

Letter from Rear Admiral Sir Robert Harland now as follows

Gentlemen

Fort St. George 23rd. April 1773.

Letter from Sir Robert

Harland on the Necessity

of procuring the best

Intelligence of the Designs

of the French.

Although every thing wears the Appearance of Peace and Harmony between us and the French at present; yet I am told and their late Designs on this Country teach us to be very much on our Guard and to keep a watchful Eye over all their Motions both with respect to their Connections with the Indian Powers, European Reinforcements or any new Military arrangements which may give Cause of Suspicion. This points out to you and to me the Necessity of using every Endeavor to be well acquainted with what passes at Pondicherry, or at any of the Durlars of the French of this Country with whom the French may be supposed to have formed Connections already, or with whom there may be any Cause to suspect that they have any such Designs.

In order to encourage your Diligence in this Business I am commended to acquaint you that His Majesty expects you will spare no Expence nor leave any Means unattempted to come at a perfect Knowledge of the Strength, the Connections and the Designs of the French in this Country: of all which you will be pleased to give me the earliest Information, that His Majesty's most gracious Intentions may be fully complied with, and that every thing in our Power may be done to provide for the Security of the Company's Possessions, and for the Maintenance of the British Interest in India.

I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most obedient and

The ablest Committee
of Fort St. George

Most humble Servant

Robert Harland

M

Mr. Fort St. George 14th May 1773

We entirely agree with Sir Robert Hoare as to the expediency and necessity of our obtaining every possible information with regard to the Designs of the French, to this we have been repeatedly and particularly enjoined by our superiors, and our best Endeavors to that End have been and shall continue to be exerted.

Although we cannot avoid remarking the impropriety still in which the above Letter is wrote, as it seems to convey an Idea of Control and Power rather in Sir Robert Hoare's over the Government which can in no Degree be admitted - Yet as the Disposition shew'd with him may lead to disagreeable Altercations and tend to revive Differences which have nearly, in Appearance at least, subsided, We think it more advisable to decline taking any Notice of it in our Answer.

Yours
John Smith
I thank much
A. Smith

1000/1000 - 1000/1000

QUALITY METER

25 YARDS

23 Fort St. George 3^d May 1773

Make the following Letter to Sir Robert Harland

to Sir Robert Harland Bart

Dear Admiral of the Blue, His Majesty's Minister
Plenipotentiary, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Ships in India

Sir

Letter to Sir R. Harland

We have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt
of your Letter of the 28th of April.

Notwithstanding the present Prospect of Tranquillity
We entirely agree in Opinion with you with Respect to the Conspiracy and Mafing
of our having the most attentive Eye to the Conduct of the French, and of obtaining
every Information in our Power which may enable us to discover their Views and
Designs. To this We have been particularly and repeatedly enjoined by our
Superiors, and our best Endeavors have and shall be used for that Purpose
and you may be assured We shall not fail communicating to you all such
material Intelligence as we may obtain, and we doubt not but you will
in like Manner favor us with any Advice of Consequence which may come to
your Knowledge.

We have the Honor to be
Sir

Fort St. George

3^d May 1773.

Your most obedient and

Obedt humble Servant

Alex^r Warrack

For Comm^{rs}

5th Receives the following Intelligence from Pondicherry

Advice from Pondicherry dated the 1st and rec^d 5th May 1773

The

Fort St. George 5th March 1773.

The whole Revenue of the Settlement for the Year

The Farm of Michapachum	Plus 10,500
D ^o of Gregory & Morgan Company	10,200
D ^o of Boune Village	10,000
D ^o of Company's Garden &c Grounds	2,500
D ^o of Salt Pan	2,300
D ^o of Salt and Tobacco	31,000
D ^o of Arrack	24,500
D ^o of Spirit	1,500
D ^o of Land Custom	20,000
D ^o of Sea Custom	16,000
Scavenger's Duty	1,500
Rents from the Shops	2,500
Regulating the Mills of Mills	800
Bank of the Market	700
	Plus 134,000

The Expenses of the Settlement for the Year

700 Soldiers Pay 10 th month	5600
40 Officers	2400
100 Artillery Men	1200
400 Sepoys	3000
150 Horses	375
Counsellors &c Civil Servants &c	2525
Governors Allowance and Post Money	3000
	18,100

(Which makes for the Year amounts to Rs^{rs} 257,200

Hospital and Surgery Expenses for the whole Year 24,000 Rs. 241,200

It is reported that there were 8000 Men at Mauritius and of them 6000 are returned to France; and there is only 2000 men remaining in Mauritius; they talk of no Forces coming out to this Place

25 Fort St. George 8th May 1773

Place but an Engineer. Mr Mackay and Mr Turing are here
and they talk of going to Cassabon tomorrow.
There is a Balaton Vissell arrived here brought 30 Forces
of Rice and three small Vissells arrived from the Southward brought 12
Forces of Lead. We receive the usual Quantities of Provisions and Rice
Goods from the East Countries. — Ropes @ 343 1/2 @ 1/4 Pagodas

At a Committee Present

Alex^r Wyndh Esq^r Governor President

John Smith, Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Done

Saturday
8th May

Letter from Sir Robert Harland rec^d the 5th Instant read as follows.

Gentlemen

Fort St. George 5th May 1773.

I have received your Letter of the 3^o May and I
am now to beg Leave to trouble you with the following Questions, What
Force have the French on this Coast at present? What Number of Troops
are in Garrison at Pondicherry? Whether their Peace Establishment be at
present Complete? and if not, What Numbers to you understand their Peace
Establishment to consist of? Whether you have any Intelligence of an Intention
to reinforce that Garrison? Or to land French Troops in India? If you have
any such Intelligence, you will be so good to acquaint me with the Numbers
and the Names of the Corps to which they respectively belong or any other
Particulars necessary to be known. And lastly, to what Number of French
Troops might be landed on the Coast more than there are at present without
giving you any Apprehensions of Danger for the Security of your Possessions?

I am very well satisfied that the Company's Injunctions
have been very full and explicit to you on this Head. I do make no Doubt
but your Endeavors to obtain every necessary Information have kept
you

West St George 24 May 1773.

Excuse with your Imprecations. However, you will excuse me I hope for applying to you for particular Information, as I have always been of Opinion, that it is best to be so well acquainted with the Circumstances, as to leave nothing undetermined when any future Event (however unlikely at present) may make a prompt Decision both necessary and expedient; and you may be well assured that it will always give me pleasure to make every Communication to you in my power where the Company's interests are concerned, being perfectly convinced that from such mutual Confidence, We shall be best able to discharge the trust reposed in us.

I am

Gentlemen

Your most obedient and

Most humble servant

Robert Barclay

To which a Draft of an Answer is now prepared as enclosed in the subsequent Paper.

The Inclosure acquaints the Committee that in consequence of the Reports which have been made for some time past of the great and considerable Body of the Company's Troops in Bengal towards the end of the last year, and that an Engagement with the Morattas was expected, the Board has expressed its apprehensions that such Measures might prove prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

As We are unacquainted with the extent of the Operations in Bengal, it is not in our power to give the Board the satisfaction We could wish, although we are persuaded that the Gentlemen in Bengal would not fail to advise us of any Measures they may adopt if they were likely in their consequences to affect the interests of the Company, it is however agreed to assign a date to the Gentlemen

27 Fort St George 2^d May 1773.

at Bengall, advising them of the Nabols' apprehensions and desiring
they will give us such Information as may appear to them necessary
that we may not by any Measures we may undertake, Counter act
the Objects they may have in View.

Wm Pitt

John Smith

Joseph Smith

Edm Smith

28. Fort St. George 12.4 May 1773.

Wrote the following letter to Sir Robert Harland:

Sir Robert Harland Bart

Dear General of the B. Co. His Majesty's Minister
Superintending and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Forts in India

Sir

Letter to Sir R. Harland
in answer to his Enquiries
respecting the French

We have received your Letter of the 3th Instant —
— desir'd that the Motives for the Information you have requested
proceed from a Desire of Cooperating with us for the Safety of the Company's
Possessions in India, we shall endeavor to satisfy you in the best manner
we are able, on the several points you have proposed?

The French Force at Pondicherry by the last Account we have
obtained and which we believe to be very exact, consists of about 800 European
Military Men, Boys and 2000 Arms, besides there are about 300 Negroes and
Blackens from different Nations under the Command of one M^r La Fayette in
the Service of Great Britain in the Canton Cities who are entirely maintained
and supported by Great Britain — We have never been able to learn whether
the French have any Canton and fixed Establishment for Peace, or if they
have, we know not what it consists of, but we are inclined to believe it does
not exceed the present Force at Pondicherry, since their Captivities at this time
are considerably more than their Deaths, and all Accounts agree that they
are in the greatest Distress for Money to supply their ordinary
Disbursements.

We have no Intelligence that the French have at
present any Intention to reinforce the Garrison of Pondicherry, or to send
any more Troops in India, since from the Accounts received of the Return
of a considerable Part of their Force from Madras it should seem that
they have not any immediate Views in India.

We

2 Fort St. George 17th May 1773.

We wish it were in our Power to give you the satisfactory Information you desire on the last Point you have proposed to us, but it is utterly impossible to say with Decision what Reinforcements of French Troops might give Cause of Apprehension to this Government for the Security of the Company's Possessions on this Coast, since their Measure and Operations must depend on a Variety of Circumstances which cannot be foreseen. Should the French increase their present Establishment at Pondicherry to above 2000 Effective Europeans, we might we think with Reason conclude that their Views extended beyond the Protection of their present Possessions - However that or even a larger Force, unless joined by any of the Country Powers, who might be able to assist them with Cavalry, Provisions, Bullocks, and other Incapacities for taking and keeping the Field would not we think endanger our Possessions.

We have the Honor to be

Sir

Fort St. George

12th May 1773.

Your most obedient and

most humble Servants

Alexr. Wynch Sec^y Committee

1st Dispatches the following Letter to the Select Committee at Bengal

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esq^r

Esq^r Lieutenant and Governor &c. Gentlemen of the Select Committee

at Fort William

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter to Bangalore

requesting Information
regarding the Object of
their Operations. -

Reports have for some time past prevailed that a Considerable Part of your Troops under the Command of General Barker had advanced near to Delhi, that some skirmishes had happened and that an Engagement with the Moratta Army was expected. These Reports have alarmed the Oratol who is apprehensive that a rupture between the English and the Morattas may endanger the Tranquillity of his Country - As

We

30 Fort of George 25th May 1773.

We have no Subscription from your Honor &c of the Object of the Expedition, or of the Operations of the Troops, We are unable to give the State any Satisfaction — The Interest of our Honble Masters on this Coast is so materially concerned in the Measures your Honor &c may adopt with respect to the Morattas that We cannot avoid expressing a Wish that you would be pleased to give us such Information as may appear to you necessary that our Measures may not at any time counteract your Views and Designs.

We are with Esteem

Fort of George
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most obedient humble Servants
Alexander Mynoch & Co. Secretaries

23rd The following Letter from J. W. Jach Esq. Governor of Ontario to the Secretaries was this Day received?

A. L. Honorable — Mynoch To the Honorable — Mynoch Esq.
Governor &c. &c. &c. at Montreal

Monsieur

Je 22^{me} Novembre 1772 Je 22^{me} of November 1772 I
J'ai à l'honneur d'acquiescer avec respect à vos Ordres touchant
l'envoi de quelques uns de nos hommes d'aller à l'entour
de la Rivière, pour constater les arrangements que l'on a
faits pour la protection des Indiens, et pour empêcher
qu'ils ne soient enlevés par les Sauvages. —

Je suis avec respect, Monsieur, votre très humble
et très fidèle serviteur
J. W. Jach

Fort St. George 25th May 1773.

Jamais dans laquelle il me demande lequel he asks some Overture on the
quelque ouverture sur la Nature des Mœurs of the Arrangements that I
arrangerais que Je voudrais Convenir, would' Consent.

A peine agit trouve quelqu'un I have not found one that
que ma fait une Traduction possible Ce n'est que me a proper Translation
de cette Lettre, de sorte que Je vous I should therefore be obliged to you
serais obligé si vous aviez la Bonté if you would give me a Dutch or
de m'envoyer une Traduction Hollandaise French Translation of all the letters
ou Française des Lettres Anglaises dont you honor me with, that our Correspond
vous me voudriez honorer, si n'est-encore may be intelligible from one to
pas possible que nous faisons notre another in the mean time here is
Correspondance dans une Langue que the Support of what I wrote Mr. Du
soit entendu de l'un de l'autre. En P^{re} le 22^e of November.

attendant voir l'Intention de ce que

Jeus l'honneur d'écrire le 22^{me} de

Novembre à M^{re} Du P^{re}.

Je n'ai jamais mis la I have never mistrusted the
Nation Anglaise, ne jugeant pas de English Nation, not judging of their
Système national par les sentimens National System by the Sentiments
ou Discours de quelques Esprits Caus- or Discourses from some violent Spirits
-iques qu'on trouve parmi toutes les which are found in all Nations - but
Nations, mais tout le Monde n'est all the World is not of my Opinion
pas de mon avis, et il n'a pas manqué there have not wanted People who have
de gens qui ont taché d'allarmer les endeavored to alarm the Dutch that the
Hollandais Comme si les Expéditions que Expansions that the auxiliary Troops of
les Troupes Auxiliaires des Anglois Com- the English in Conjunction with those
jointement avec ceux du Nabal d' of the Nabal of usot have made in
Arcas ont faites dans le pays des the Country of Marrocas and other
Marrocas et en d'autres endroits, ne Plus, tend to nothing less than the
bâtissant a rien moins qu'à la Ruine of the Commerce of the Dutch
Ruine

33 Fort St. George 25th May 1773

Princes of the Country

Voilà Monsieur L'unique But

de ma Proposition, et l'Equité de vos ^P de my Proposition and the Equity of
Demandes me donne tout lieu d'être ^P your Demands gives me all Room to
espérer que vous voudrez bien Casperer le assurez that you will readily Co-
dans un Dessein, qui peut cimenter de ^P operate in a Scheme which will tend
plus en plus l'Union des deux Nations ^P more and more to procure the Union

Chief of both Nations.

Si vous préferer Tuhicoreen sur ^P If you prefer Tuhicoreen to
Colombo, J'aurais bien que Monsieur Colombo, I shall take Care that Mr.
Angeluck Chief de nos Etablissements Angeluck Chief of our Establishments
dans le Madure, soit même desplués in Madure shall be invested with
^P J'aurais mesmes pour traiter avec full Powers to treat with any one you
Celui qui y viendra de votre Part. may think proper to send.

Je suis obligé de vous porter des ^P I am under the Necessity of
Plaintes sur la Conduite du Capitaine Complaining to you of the Captain
annonçant le Voisageau Anglois. la Commanding the Resolution who after
Resolution, qui, après avoir reçu le ^P having received at Trincomali all
S'inquiemait toute l'assistance que ^P the reasonable assistance he could
pourroit raisonnablement demander, entice away four Soldiers
nous a enlevé quatre soldats de la ^P of the Garrison named Fayt
Garrison nommés Fayt Hoffman Hoffman, Jurgen Christofel
Jurgen Christofel Ruyers, San Ruyers, San Christian
Christian Ruyman et San. Ruyman and San Christofel
Christofel Haage. Haage

Per même le Capitaine

Even the Captain Command
Commandant à Palamcottah Fairing at Palamcottah makes great
Difficulté de rendre aux Desertours Difficulty in returning two Desertours
(dont Johan Arton Chespendia nommé Johan Arton Carpenter and
et Pierre de Suver Solant) qui Pierre de Suver Solant) who
sont ^P deserted

Fort St George 25th May 1773

sont arrivés de Subucoron; quoique arrivés de Subucoron, allés
chez Mr. Wandungblack lui son Chef Mr. van Angelblack
a prouvé que de tout temps nos prouvé à him that all these
Descendants à la première de l'ame ou Descendants upon being asked
ont été venus par le Chef ou Thabab have been returned by the Chief
en cette même Convention article Notice of an Agreement made
entre la Compagnie Hollandaise and between the Dutch Company
et les anciens d'Ames ou d'Ames que and the ancient d'Ames
les Thabab leurs descendants ont Country where the Thabab
toujours résidé; Et qu'il est connu que les descendants nous always regard
à tout le monde par les les anciens this is well known to the all
il ny a que quelques d'Ames.) from distances that have fallen
within three few years.

Justices de notre Epique Mon.
que vous pour prouver des crimes & by show out crimes that the
mesmes pour que les les Descendants Descendants might be returned
nous nous nous, comme nous le We shall on our part strictly show
serons toujours de notre part au fait when any English Descendants are
par les Descendants Anglais sont re- relations by you - Comunal the
- d'Ames. - d'Ames is acquainted with this, by the good
Malgré en est connaissance par up of four Descendants from his ship
& Extraction fait a d'Ames de d'Ames.
quelques Descendants de nos Descendants.

Le Procès de notre Ames. The Power of your Ames
- nous au Gouvernement de Madras to the Government is Confirmed
nous est Confirmé de bonne & est, and I have the Honor to express
le fait & honneur de vous en Congo. you, wishing you all the
- mais en vous souhaitant de vous en souhaitant, to the Contradiction
les plus honneur dans l'Ames de which it is my particular
- nous en l'Ames Charge, et en nous that a Comunal Comunal
- Offrent

35 Fort St. George 31st May 1773.

offrant de contribuer tout ce qu'il might be kept up between us.
Depense de moi pour entretenir.
une Correspondance Corsaire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec La. Lon. I have the Honor to be with
distinction la plus distinguée the greatest Respect
Monsieur Sir

Adieu très humble et
très obéissant serv.

Your most obedient &
Most humble servant.

J. W. Falck

J. W. Falck

to which the following Answer was this Day wrote

to J. W. Falck Esq^r

Governor of Colombo

Sir

Letter to an Answer

I have been favoured with your Letter without Date
in Reply to one wrote to you by my Parascaph Mr. Du Pre on the Subject
of your Request that a Person might be sent from hence with full Powers to
enter into such Arrangements with you as might effectually prevent any
Cause of Dispute regarding the Rights and Privileges of our respective Nations.

The Treaties of Friendship and Alliance which have
happily subsisted between the two Nations for so many Years appear to provide
effectually against any Infringement of the Rights and Privileges of each other
and no Engagements which we can enter into can in my Opinion strengthen
or add weight to them, it only remains for us to make them the Rule of our
Conduct and to observe them with the most scrupulous Punctuality; and if
any Subjects of Dispute shall at any time arise, I trust that they will always
upon a fair and candid Explanation be settled in an equitable and friendly
Manner. —

I am entirely ignorant that by the late Expression against
the

Fort George 8th June 1773

The Measures and Policy by which the Rights and Liberties of the Dutch have in any degree been infringed as you seem to intimate, however if you will be pleased to make me acquainted with the particular Instances wherein your Rights have been infringed or of which you have any just Cause of Complaint, my Power to procure redress will be and I trust will be happily established between our respective Nations, will always make me ready and willing to afford or obtain for you every just and reasonable Satisfaction.

The High Resolution which you acquaint me carries your Desires from Circumstances as suitable for Batavia - should the same to this Port, I will make the necessary Enquiry regarding them.

Orders have been sent to Captain Cook at Batavia to return the two Quarters you mention conformable to the Terms of the last Concessions between this Government and that of Negapatam.

Agreeable to your Desire I send you herewith a French Translation of this Letter.

I have the Honour to be with Esteem

Sir

Fort St George

31st May 1773.

Your most obedient humble servant
Alexander Weynch

At a Committee Present

Alexr Weynch Esqr Governor Preside

John Smith Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Stone

Letter from Mr. Montagu received 10th

Instant was as follows.

My dear Sir

Yrs

37 Fort St. George 2^d June 1773.

To the Honble Alex^r. Murch Esq^r.

President and Governor &c. Members of the

Select Committee at Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Martin

advise) of Vacquil from
Languie Day apply to
the Morattas for a
tance and of the State
of Affairs at Pondichy.

I have the Honor of your Commands of the 30th Ultimo the 27th following, and this is purposely to advise you that some Days ago, a Gosamine by Name Mohingee (who has been here some time) apply'd to this Durbar as Vacquil from the King of Tanjore for leave to raise ten thousand Horse for the Service of his Master and which he says are secret were to be employed against Mahomed Ally Cawn. He at first by Means of Presents to some of the Ministers had a Promise of Leave, of which I advise my Superiors at Bombay under the 6th but since the Duran has started Objections and I believe he will not succeed, though was he to obtain Permission he would find it very difficult to raise Men, as the Durbar are - existing People as fast as possible for themselves, should he hereafter procure Leave and any Probability of his getting the Troops, I will not fail to advise your Honor &c.

Some time ago Intelligence was received from Hindostan that Part of Syah Dowlah's Army had an Engagement with the Morattas in which the latter lost about 4000 Men some Filas Pies and Elephants and by the latest Advice the Morattas has retreated to the Southward of the Sumnah, and Syah Dowlah intends marching to Delhi.

The Dispute between Moorajah and Sabajee Bunnello still subsists, and a general Battle was fought the 28th Ultimo in which Sabajee was entirely routed with the loss of all his Guns, Baggage and about 8000 Men. This has thrown the Durbar into some Consternation and is their Motive for raising all the Troops they can in which they are now

very

28. Fort St. George 24 June 1773.

very slowly owing to this want of Money, and the Disputes amongst
Members which still continue. — I remain however that serious & still more
in attention to some to before dont meet the Command of Battalies Salomack
to the assistance of Chalacis, but the above Intelligence put a stop to it,
and they now talk of forming a Camp at Jersey Bank about thirty five
Cops to the Eastward of Stomach which I understand is to prevent the
obstructions of coming this Way of which they have been apprehensive some
time.

Dragoons is again made a close Exercise in the District
the Presence for being it is this having carried on some schemes projected
to the Government with Hyacin Alleg's Packet who was also afterwards
loaded with arms and was driven into one of their Forts, it is not yet
certainly known how Hyacin will take it, but suppose from his Disposition
he will highly resent this affront, more particularly as he has a large
Army on foot, with which he is raising Contributions from all the Indian
Tribes here in the District of his Government.

The Letter of Complaint with is the small one found on
March 1755 No 2 or 3 and sent out the same Year by the Government
and though that copy was lost, I presume Your Honor &c. must have recd
a Duplicate of it, but as the former Part of this Letter of Complaint is of consequence
for you to be informed of, I have ventured to send it in common with
for fear you should not have the Letter above mentioned.

I have the Honor to be very respectfully

Honorable Sir &c &c

Stomach

14th May 1773.

Your most obed^t Humble Son
Thomas Mooten

The enclosed acquaints the Committee that the
Account contained in the foregoing Letter respecting the Application of the
King of Sanyore to the Marathas for assistance agree with the Account
communicated to him by the Marathas

Charles

39 Fort St. George 9th June 1773

Answers to be returned?

Resolved that an Answer be returned to Mr.

Mortym, requesting he will be particularly attentive to the Negotiations of the Sanyon Vracquil and to advise us whether there is any and what Prospect of his succeeding therein.

Wm
John Smith
Mark With.
C. W. W.

Fort St. George 10th June 1773.

To Thomas Mordaunt Esq^r

at Dorset

Sir

Your favor of the 14th May reaches us the 6th Instant — We are much obliged to you for the Intelligence therein contained, which nearly agrees with that we received from the Plated some Days before — We have only to request that you will continue to advise us of such Occurrences as may be necessary for our Information and particularly with respect to the Negotiations of the Vaquid from the King of Sango and whether he is likely to succeed in obtaining the permission of the Morattas for raising any and what Number of Horse or any other Assistance from them. — The Commands of the Honorable Court require this Year earnestly recommend our observing as far as possible a strict Neutrality between the Morattas and Your ally Caurn.

We are sensible of the Danger you mention, & in which you may therefore safely converse with us

We are with Esteem

Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servants

Fort St. George

10th June 1773.

Alex^r Wynd

John Smith

Joseph Smith

J. M. Sten

41. Fort St. George 22^o June 1773.

Tuesday

22^o June

At a Committee Present

Alexander Wynch Esq^r Governor. President

John Smith, Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Stone

The President acquaints the Committee that Mr. Stracy having been present at the several Conferences he has had with the Nabob, and particularly at that on the Substance of which he has now thought it necessary to assemble the Committee, he has desired him Mr. Stracy to be present at the Deliberations of the Committee and he accordingly attends.

The President acquaints the Committee that about a Week ago he waited on the Nabob in order to settle the Payment of the Kists due this Month and the Money owing for the extraordinary Charges; that as soon as the Business was over, he the Nabob Orders all his Attendants to withdraw and desired to have some Conversation with Mr. Wynch, but not in his Character of Governor - He then proceeded to represent several Instances of the bad Behaviour of the Rajah of Tanjore, Vizt. that the Rajah has not performed his Engagements for the Payment of the Money stipulated, that there were now due from him above ten Lacks of Rupees - that he has applied to the Marattas and Hyder Ally for a Body of Troops to assist him, that he has encouraged the Collicus to ravage and lay waste many Parts of his the Nabob's Country to the Southwards; which Behaviour the Nabob represents he should not be able to bear with much longer, and intimated his Intention of subduing him - All which he desired Mr. Wynch to consider of, which he promising to do they parted - That on the 18th Instant at Noon he received a Letter from the Nabob which being translated he shew Says before

He

12. Fort St George 22. June 1773

The Committee as before knoeth, and further informs the Committee that he has been with the Madat who represents his earnest desire that the Expedition should be undertaken. He is much of his friendship to the Company and that to show his Regard for them, he was willing in case of success to give them ten stocks of Nagoras, which sum he had promised them when the former Expedition was undertaken, on his being put in possession of the Country. That he the President excused himself from giving the Madat any direct answer, but promised to lay his duties before the Committee and the Council, and to acquaint them with the result.

The President further acquaints the Committee that having informed the Madat that Mazar Vaquid had applied to him for leave to return to his Master and service his, the Madat's, dependents of what was the Law of his Return, the Madat said all the know of the Matter was that such his Return was in consequence of his repeated Request under Sentence of death — The Conversation having continued on the subject of Mazar Vaquid —

The Madat said that a Friendship between them two must of truly be established, for notwithstanding he had proceeded to grant along his correspondence with the Governor and Council in behalf of the Morats then ever he had been for himself, and had in short said more for them than they could have got a Madat to have urged if they had paid fifty stocks of Nagoras, but that he found they were not fair and open towards him at Coram, and that the same proceeded from their imagining he had got the entire Command of the whole English Nation, and could make them do as he pleased, so that not having got the English as yet to assist him was the cause of their ill-will towards him, which he brought as an argument that whether he reduced Jangore or did not receive it he would still come against them when it suited their Affairs, however they got; Mazar, if he and Mazar were joined together with the assistance of the English they would keep the Morattas effectually on the borders of the Kingdom, and not suffer them to come on this side.

The

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The President asking the Nabob's Opinion what Lord Hydr would take in Case of our proceeding against Tanjore, he replied As Matter of Right, Hydr beyond a Doubt has none to interfere in Affairs relative to the Tributaries of the Carnatic, but that as jealous of his the Nabob's Increase of Power he might probably use some Endeavors to prevent the same, the Nabob said that every Man knew he must die, but was ignorant of the particular time - so every Man knew there would be a War between the English and French Nations, but no Man could with Certainty fix the precise time, however that come when it would, if the Rajah of Tanjore was suffered to remain, he would lie on their Side. That the Dutch also were for assisting him, and the General of Batavia had wrote to him the Nabob clearly in Answer to a Letter from him Complaining of the Dutch at Negapatam having assisted the Rajah during the last Siege of Tanjore. That if they at Negapatam had done so it was in Conformity to their Engagements which they were in the Right in complying with.

From the Nabob

Dated & received the 18th June 1773

Letter from the Nabob
representing the Complaint of the Rajah of Tanjore and the Multiplicity of usurpation.

In Consequence of the Rajah of Tanjore his ill Behaviour and ill Performance of his Engagements, also with a View to preserve the Tranquillity of the Carnatic, the former Governor thought it proper to send an Army composed of mine and the Company's Troops to chastise the said Rajah to demolish the Fort of Tanjore and for me to propose myself thereof in the same manner as the Places of the other Tributaries of the Carnatic - by my former Letters as well as my verbal Representations you have been particularly acquainted, that on Account of certain Causes the Capture of Tanjore has been delayed - In the new Treaty which the Rajah gave me under his Sign and Seal at the time of making Peace with him, it is expressed "He is to be a Friend to the French,

and

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and am coming to the Enquiries of the Locars and on no account whatever
"either openly or secretly" is he in any respect to assist the Disturbances of the
"tranquillity of the Carnatic" Contrary however to this, you will be by
the enclosed letter from Comak and receive orders from Bangalore, the Locar
he is making use of to raise Disturbances in the Carnatic - In the
District with the Rajah it is expressed that he is to send a detachment
with Horse and dragoons whenever they are required - The Expense of whom
he is not to ask of me, nor are they to leave me without a commission
- it is understood also however that he is to have nothing to do with the
Marwar and Malabar Locarwaras and is to restore whatever property
and Effects he may have taken from them - However notwithstanding
the Locars and the Company's droops went to the Marwar and Malabar
District, and the Rajah was repeatedly wrote to from hence to inform
Munroe to send assistance, he did not assist with his droops and network.
- changing also the Chiefs of the Marwar and Malabar District were
either killed or taken prisoners, in the Rajah contrary to his engagement
admitted into his Country their turbulent servants, who of themselves but
on no account in their Power to raise Disturbances - Thus he has assisted
with Men and Money, Powder and Shot and is prevailing on the
Great druggists in the above Districts, as the Commanding Officer of
Company's droops in those parts know, on which account it is that the
Disturbances in that Quarter have not hitherto been effectually removed
and that an Army, the Expense of which exceeds the Revenues of the
is still employed in the Affairs thereof - Had not the Rajah in this
Manner given his assistance, the Affairs of those parts would long
have been settled and we should have been at ease respecting them.

In the Rajah's Agreement it is mentioned that if he
takes any thing from the Run-away druggists of
he is to restore the same and in case of their coming into his Country
under his Protection, he is to deliver them to the Locar's droops, Contrary however

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To this his Agreement, he has not restored what he has taken, but has given the said Poligars a Place in the District of Lumacorum belonging to Tanjore and they are accordingly waiting for an Opportunity to raise Disturbances - he persuades the Poligars also of the Tanjore Country to create Troubles in the Trichinopoly Country and gets the Galle of the Wornorepollam and Aleanor Districts to be craved into his Country, and whenever my People trace them thence he gives up a Part of them - the Amount of the Company's Money and Passy likewise which he agreed by my Means to pay to the Company, he has not yet discharged, - he prevents the Petition of Willem being put in a flourishing State by various Difficulties and Troubles, and he causes such Disturbances in the Roads by which People go to the Port of that Name that People pass from Trichinopoly thence under the greatest Apprehension, not satisfied even with this, also under the Idea of Extorting of Money he has mortgaged some of the Districts of the Tanjore Country to the Dutch and the Poles, which is not consistent either with mine or the Company's Interests. In the Money also which he stipulated to pay on his Agreement, there is a Sum still remaining unpaid, which ~~he~~ has been the Occasion of my being put to the greatest Difficulties to pay the remaining three Lacks and ten thousand Rupees on Account of the gratuity to the Army and also to satisfy my Creditors. - On ^{my} Part in order to please the Rajah I have not omitted the last Circumstance, by ensuing to him an Elephant, Jewels, Dresses and a Rhinoceros sent me by the Governor of Bengal and by other Marks of my Friendship. Since the Rajah however - notwithstanding this is exerting himself in this manner to disturb the Tranquility of the Carnatic, on you and me who have always that Tranquility at Heart it is incumbent to do every thing to remove the Disturbances thereof - You have wrote me repeatedly conformable to the Orders of your Masters about my agreeing to the three Battalions of Sepoys and I have in Answer wrote to you plainly that the same is not in my Power. My firm Friendship for the Company is such that to the utmost of my Ability

I

W. Pitt Rivers George 22^o June 1773.

I am never backward in doing what they write to me about, nor do I excuse my Power, so that I however am, immediately, of my Power, and your assistance the Fort and Country of Sagoras and taken and come into my Hands, I will write to you my Consent to the taking of the three Battalions from the former account of the Expedition, my only Desire being this, that these three Battalions and the other two Battalions may be known by my Name. — In case however the said Place and Country do not come into my Hands, I tell you that it will not be in my Power to keep the said three Battalions, nor let not this in any Agreement be considered in this Name, but with afterwards be at the Charge of these Battalions — In a short your recd. for under Date the 18th September 1771 I said that in the taking thereof I should have upon me conditionally the Expense of my own troops and of those who come to my assistance — also the Battalions of Sagoras, the Charges of military stores, gratuity to the men and ten stacks of Sagoras to be paid to the Company in case of irregularity and accordingly I will with the greatest pleasure on the said condition pay all this with a View to the Protection of the Districts of the Company and the Peace and Tranquillity of my own Country — do you on every occasion considering my friendship for the Company, I am sure of their Good and Benefit — when I mentioned my agreeing to the stacks of Sagoras, the former Governor in his letter of the 25th of September 1771 did not accept of my Offer and moreover said, that he could Demand or Concession whatever — I know that the Company will not make such a Requisition but of my own Accord I agree to the paying of the said ten stacks of Sagoras for their Benefit, as a Present out my Regard and as a token of my Gratitude for their assistance, agreeable to my Promise will wait myself greatly to pay the said in case of irregularity, so I am sensible that the Receipt of such a sum of money at this time will give them great Pleasure — As you are

by Fort St. George 22^o June 1773

The Supporters and Protectors of the Tranquility of this Country and are
my Friends I have wrote thus particularly to you - You ought not to
let the Opportunity escape - but as this Correspondence between me and
the former Governor was settled agreeable thereto you should also show
your Favor in this Matter and write me so in answer - Should you
neglect to assist me in the taking of this Place, - either the Moratties
will lay their Hands on it, or the French will possess themselves of it
and then it will be out of our Power to recover it from them, and the
Consequence from their Troubles and Disturbances will never be in Tranquility.)

What can I say more!

P.S. After the Receipt of an Answer from You, agreeable to what
the former Governor wrote to me, and before the sitting out of the Troops
some certain Matters relative to the Army should be settled between
you and me, which will be of Service to Affairs.

Intelligence relative to ~~anyone~~ including what has passed
from the 24th of May 1773 to the 30th of the same Month.

Affairs here are as follow - Venkata Narraiah Vackel
to Hydr Nagew has been in Service these two or three years past, this
Man the Rajah sent for two or three Months ago, and told him he had
no other Protector, that an Union could not by any Means subsist
between himself the Nizam and the English and that it was incumbent
on Hydr as his Friend to come thither with all his Force, that then himself
would collect his own Forces as well as those of the Marawar and Malwar
8000 Poligars who are all his Allies, after which they should show what their
united Strength could do, and when some vigorous Efforts should have
been performed, the Troops of the Enemy should be dispersed, that then
would be the time to make an Attack on the Sea of Arcot and Conquest
Madras

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The Supporter and Protector of the Tranquility of this Country and one
my Friend I have wrote thus particularly to you - You ought not to
let the Opportunity escape - but as this Correspondence between me and
the former Governor was settled agreeable thereto you should also show
your Favor in this Matter and write me so in answer - Should you
neglect to assist me in the taking of this Place, - either the Monarchs
will lay their Hands on it, or the French will possess themselves of it
and then it will be out of our Power to recover it from them, and the
Fornatic from their Troubles and Disturbances will never be in Tranquility.

What can I say more!

P.S. After the Receipt of an Answer from You, agreeable to what
the former Governor wrote to me, and before the setting out of the Troops
some certain Matters relative to the Army should be settled between
you and me, which will be of Service to Affairs.

Intelligence relative to BANGORE including what has passed
from the 24th of May 1773 to the 30th of the same Month.

Intelligence recd with
the Nabob's L^{ty} regarding
the Rajah's Conduct.

Affairs here are as follow - Venkata Narraiah Dackul
to Hyar Naigue has been in Town since two or three years past, this
Morn the Rajah sent for two or three Months ago, and told him he had
no other Protector, that an Union could not by any Means subsist
between himself the Nabob and the English and that it was incumbent
on Hyar as his Friend to come thither with all his Force, that then himself
would collect his own Forces as well as those of the Maravar and Nalwoty
800 Poligars who are all his Allies, after which they should show what their
united Strength could do, and when some vigorous Exploits should have
been performed, the Troops of the Enemy should be dispersed, that then
would be the time to make an Attack on the City of Arcot and Conquer
Masura

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to explain this to the Police. The Police mentioned it to the Rajah and the Rajah immediately replied that he must answer them as the Circumstances of Affairs requires, after which the Police told Versapah that if they should call him, the Vackel, Lither and Rhaman Ally Lown who is here on the East of the Chabab should be informed of it, the Differences which would not otherwise arise till to-morrow, would immediately Commence to-day, so that, says he, while Rhaman Ally Lown is here we cannot call him Lither to this Versapah's replies "if you cannot call him Lither, so you make some Instance of Business" and come to Friday, say that you go to work, and wear that Glass Litter "your Business and return, we have written and sent Letters in conformity to your Declarations and the Answer is come with Expectation, if now Delay takes Place how will that be? Come to Friday, treat with him, and then return Lither again" the Police answers "if I come to Friday" "Rhaman Ally Lown will have Notice of it, therefore wait a Day or two" so they have written to Venkata Narayan to that Effect, and Versapah is still here.

The Nephew of Sonaavarayah Pillah, and the Brother of Ramooda Pillah has a Place assigned them at the Pistan Mahel but after the Arrival of Rhaman Ally Lown the Rajah told them, "As the Lown is come you must not stay here, go you also to Mysore" to which they answered that they would go, but begged he would send a Letter with them, in Reply to which the Rajah afterwards told them to go and stay at Mysore a District of Mysore, and that he would write a Letter and send it after them; upon this they both went to Mysore.

A Person named Appenkar used to be as their Vackel, with Mahomed Loofy and Geng Vahab Pillah, but since Mahomed Loofy has been out of Town Appenkar has left them and made off. After Rhaman Ally Lown came Lither, he advised himself to the Police, Goundarow Gaa. Ministers and told them "you have given Protection to the Maravar

People

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"People and those of Malabar and thus create Disturbances, the Hall
has had Notice of it, and has wrote one word, this Circumstance also is
not in your favor" they answered "We would never do a thing of this
Nature, nor do we know any thing about it" One Venkata Rao
the Brother of Sado Rao Moosaroo the Moratta Chakul is now for the
Receipt of few Lakhs of Rupees which the Rajah formerly agreed to pay
and Moosaroo Chakul has written Venkata Rao a letter in which he
says "the Morary due to us they pay us not, but what due to the Rajah
they pay him in the best Manner they are capable of, if they pay
"us our Morary it is well, otherwise were Morary with the Rajah
"whatever it is to be negotiated on this Head, let it be done this Month,
"and let them settle a Price for the Payment of the Morary, and then
"that were sent towards that Jehanabad have a genuine a Victory
"the English are sent for a letter to this Effect is arrived Venkata
on the Receipt of this attended with the letter too on three Days,
Daughter of the Doctor was very sick, and he was therefore not for
at the Durbar and the Conference with Venkata Rao came to one private
Conclusion, Mr. Dobson however on the above mentioned Day came to
Durbar, sent for Venkata Rao and read the letter after which he came
to the Rajah who conversed with him with a great deal of civility
and after some Consultation the Doctor wrote at that same time
letters in his own Name and the Rajah's to Narraiah Rao sent
them off by two sets of Hircas and then Quimjee Venkata Rao
to his House - On the 28th Instant the Rajah went privately
to the House of Morary and said to him "it was from Morary
that I was displeased with you now nothing can be done without
and thus went on to express his great Gratitude and regard towards
him, to which Morary replied "I am now dead with Old Age and
Disability and have no Abilities left, if you will give me something
after a Discontinuance of well felt down quickly at home" to which

the

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The Rajah answered "why should you talk so, in every thing I will place my whole Confidence in you, tomorrow or the Day after I will send for you" When he had said thus he got up and went away and took off the Guard from Monraj's House and accordingly yesterday at about eight o'clock in the Evening sent a Couple of Horses to Monraj's House and afterwards the same Night his own Palanquin, called Fokku, with a Message desiring him to come quickly, sending Sambajee Panat also to him at the same time, Monraj now having immediately come to the Quarters and sat himself down in the Place called Kishan Pallapp, the Rajah sent for him, received him enquiring after his Health, and dismissed him with a Charge to make himself perfectly easy. Afterwards they prepared him an Apartment in the Mahorajee's Hall, provided him with a Golden Mantle and Turban and shewed him a Variety of Favor and kindness, besides which they proposed giving him the Government of a Body of five hundred Horse and a thousand Foot.

Rayman Ally Caon is exceedingly importunate for the Money due on Mortgage on which Account Geng Sahab Pishah and Trimbuck Row the Brother of Lalul Ayyah are sent to Coimbatore and Tranquebar with Directions to procure two Lacks of Pagodas at Interest on a Mortgage of Lands as soon as may be. Besides which they propose taking up two or three Lacks of Rupees on a Land Mortgage of Goland Moraly who is Pishah to most of the great Fokhs at Madras and they are about to send for him for that Purpose.

A Letter from Hyder Nague to the Rajah came to Enquiry to the Vackul Venkata Narain, as soon as it arrived he sent the Original Letter taken by an Hircar and stayed himself without the Fort at a Place called Ladatangaddy. He sent the Hircar privately to Baboo Row who was formerly Vackul from hence to Hyder and Baboo Row introduced the Hircar with all Privacy into the Garden of the Pastan Mahel. The Rajah took the Letter from

Alb

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The Mercers read it and asked some questions by word of mouth, but the Lords have not been pleased when I am informed of them, I shall transmit an account thereof.

Advised from Boscawen dated the 6th June
Received the

Oliver Mudge's Letter dated the 23rd Feb^{ry} 1773 and sent
by your own Mercers some to hand the 24th April of the same year

Having sent your Highness Duplicate of News
Concerning the Departure of several strong Detachments the Army
and Departure of several strong Detachments and the particulars relative
to the situation and the situation, the matter I have now to report
you with are - That in the interim vacuum I must have this
introduced the subject of Boscawen in discourse with Mr. Mudge
telling him that the plan must be given up, Mr. Mudge only
that they would not give it up but on condition of having the
other side in due thereof in the Highness of Boscawen
which there has been no more mention made of that Mr.
The Acquisition of Boscawen however is a necessary point to
attend Mr. Mudge told me some time ago that if the British
the force he employed against Boscawen should be paid them, the
would quit the possession of it, now Boscawen cannot said that
lack of Boscawen the sum stipulated for by the Mercers should be
for them, and Mr. Mudge told him that the Mercers would be
given due satisfaction in stand and forty thousand pounds of
income, but the Governor and Council of Boscawen refused to
to those conditions, such was the tenor of a former Conference, Mr.
Mudge however having observed the state of affairs there, and

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being persuaded to it by the Mutineers has now declared that the
Place will not be ceded without another in Lieu of it. I said to him

"Sir" you formerly were pleased to say that if your Expenses were paid
you, you would give up Branch, and now you talk thus, what is
your Motive to this?" He replied "the Aspect of Affairs was different

then from what it is now, if they will give us Liberty, we will surrender
them Branch" — This Conversation I said nothing of to

Succaroon Sundut.

Succaroon Sundut repeatedly introduces to me an
harsh Mode of Discourse intermixed with friendly Reproaches, as thus

"I have long been at Pains and Trouble for the Benefit of both Parties
for the Expulsion of the Common Enemy, and for the Establishment of
Friendship between us, I have sent Letter up Letter, and a Person of
Consequence besides; notwithstanding which there has appeared no

Warmth of Inclination on the Part of the Nabob, if he were desirous

"of our Friendship, it is an easy Matter to obtain; Great Men and

went to further the Affairs of their Friends merely for Friendships

Sake, if then this is not done where both real Advantage and the

Establishment of Amity are to arise from it, what Regard of
Friendship must we take that to be? The Cause of Orders from Europe.

' will not avail for Years, in the general Opinion, that is more

Procrastination, for in Respect to the Unanimity that subsists

between the Nabob and the English, Europe itself is at the Disposal of

the Nabob — Nevertheless, if it be his Highness's Pleasure to settle

Preliminaries previous to our sending a Force into the Carnatic, to

consider that Undertaking at his own and back it as such, a Force and

Leaders shall be appointed for that Purpose, that the Enemy of us

both may be extirpated — but if this be not his Pleasure, we are

without Remedy — Friendship will not subsist with one Party when

it is wanting in the other — the sending of Forces into these Parts

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"is necessary - We wish for the Friendship of the Nabal, but to us
not appear so well inclined towards us" The sum of all which appears
to be this, that to enable them to root out Hyder, the Concerns of
the English is absolutely necessary, the Attainment of this they jointly
consent to depend on the favor of your Highness, if that should not
be brought about all this is thought but illiterate. Whatsoever I
have taken to represent to them the Nature of the Friendship of the
English - the apparent Measures of Mauderrow Jew and my own
Sentiments they reckon it but idle tales. A Letter was formerly
written by Mauderrow to Mauderrow Jew mentioning that Hyder
Jew's having made a Disturbance in the District of Vothanaplan
the Nabal intended writing to your Most and Chacaram Jew
in order to procure Letters to Mauderrow Chacaram, also to the
Chief of Goodah and Gennoul and the Teygah of Hootakabak to
bring them over to an Alliance (with the Nabal) in case Hyder
should overrun the Gennatic, that the Alarm however being in time
Mauderrow withdrew, it was deferred, but if it should arise again the
Letter would be sent - Mauderrow Jew now brought up the question
of this Letter to Chacaram Jew and replied "the Nabal Jew
Hyder raises Disturbances in his Country makes us his Allies, &
when Hyder is destroying our Country and our forces are not to
attack him, will then afford us no Assistance, what kind of Alliance
and regard is this?" I answered "the Labors and pains the Nabal
has been at in his Friendship for these Friends, and for the destruction
of his Affairs as well as the services he has actually done him, and
must have feared of from others, but sitting aside the trouble he
taken upon himself in regard to your Affairs and the money ad-
vanced he has expended towards them, this very account of his making you
his Ally when there is in his own Country and the Desire he shows
for the Prosperity of your Most's Affairs must be considered

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"as the assistance of Friendship or else in what particular Transaction have the English ever desired to succour you?" - Maiderowjee said "We have had no Letter from the Nabob on this Score, why should it be insisted on, if We get a Letter on the Subject, We shall then see about it."

The Particulars from Inroostan are, that Sevanjee Sundut had gone as far as Ram Ghat which is on the Shore of the Ganges and that Shujah - ud - Dowlah was on that Side of the Ganges that neither the former ventured to cross the River nor the latter to advance. That after some time Sevanjee Sundut remaining himself encamped with the main Body of his Army sent Labet Cawn and Soukajee Holkeri round by another Road who overran the Country about Simlul Muradabad, plundered Simlul and took twenty thousand Rupes Ransom from Muradabad, Shujah - ud - Dowlah on hearing this sent two or three Battalions of Sepoys and some Europeans to the assistance of the Sikars of that Province, who with the Force and his own immediately pursued the Morattas; the latter not being in a Condition to engage, returned with the utmost precipitation, and after leaving behind them most of the Baggage Horses and Oxen, and such Lean Horses as could not keep up with the rest, having left some also in the Ganges, they got safe to their own Camp. The Europeans having perceived a Disorder in the Moratta Army, crossed the Ganges on a Bridge of Boats and took Possession of their Port of Ram Ghat, Sevanjee Sundut made his Retreat in good Order and arrived at the Shore of the Kales Mader which is about fifteen Cops from thence. Thus far Intelligence has been brought to Seva Mants Lercas and nothing since. - the Common Report is that Shujah - ud - Dowlah is arrived at Delhi and that Sevanjee Pursut having crossed the Sumnah near Caulpo is still in the Neighbourhood of that Place - No written Advice have come for these fifteen Days past, when certain Intelligence arrives I shall

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shall transmit it. Letters from these Menant have been sent
concerning them by all Means to withdraw the Army from that Quarter
as soon, as few years has already been spent there, the Men had
undergone great Fatigues and were now wearied out, that after
advising to their Winter Quarters the Men and Horses would be refreshed
and receive new Vigor, and that an additional Force should then be sent
with them. Lastly other Letters have been sent telling them to regulate
Matters here and come, that if Chagach so. Should without plundering)
their District, should return to winter in his own Country, they also
after saying waste the resources should come and winter here, and
if Chagach so should advance to Delhi. They also should
winter thereabouts and twenty few thousands Horse should be sent to
their Assistance - We shall see what this produces - The fact is, an
open Chagach has taken place with Chagach as doubtless and there is no
good understanding with his Majesty. Verhae whom he has called
with such friendly Expressions is yet in the Country of the Dutch, about
twenty days off.

The Affairs of the Bonasals are thus - The
and Mawangye were some time ago agreed but Mawangye having
formed an Alliance with the Maw and a British Son of Jangye
deceased, and treating Sabages as the Chief of his Brothers, Sabage
took Offence and departed, after collecting his Forces, he wrote
to these Menant and others were sent from hence in consequence
to Chagach Jangye and Chagoye. Chagach Jangye them to give
Sabages. The latter has agreed to pay the Expenses of both Mawangye
an Alliance by way of Batta, but has not given them a satisfactory
Mawangye has collected about fifty thousands Horse, and demand
Jangye has joined him, and delays Bonasala has about twenty five
thousands but much distressed for money - demanded that Jangye
and Bonasala has sent letters upon letter requesting that Jangye

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"to your Desires I assisted the wives of Sabagee, when she entered into an Alliance with Maudagee I received a Letter from you desiring me "to succour Sabagee, I agreed to it and am at present with him, but we get nothing from him for the Expenses of the Army. Maudagee is "Master of a great Force and absolute. Of the two Soubahships that belong to us, one of them that of Berar is entirely laid waste by "the Armies at War in it, and that War still continues, if then the "Soubahship of Hyderabad also is destroyed, what are we to do?

"If you desire to succour Sabagee, send a respectable Force to his Aid, and charge him to defray their Expenses, a Battle with Maudagee "must then ensue, and that which is to be, will be. - Else a good

"Understanding and Agreement must be set on Foot with Maudagee "that these Disturbances may be brought to a Conclusion" - On this

Correspondence four thousand Horse were agreed to be sent, We shall see when they will be despatched, and in Order to bring about a Peace

between these two Parties, and put an End to the War, they are now about to send Madarow Sabashes with Directions to settle a Force between them for four Months during which time Sabagee is to be acknowledged the Seena Sahib Subah agreeable to his present Appointment. Maudagee some time ago sent an Embassy, promising a

Marer of twenty Lacks of Rupees if they would appoint him to that Dignity. If he performs this he will at the End of four Months receive that Appointment. - The Departure of Maudagee is paid to the

24th of June - We shall see what follows.

The Arrival of Affagee Ram Agars Vacquil his Visit and Present of Elephants and ready Money were formerly written to your Highness at large. After that Narraim Rawjee went to Gangapoor, and the said Vacktel remained at Pooneh, here the Well-wishers of Rucknat-Raw sent him / the Vacktel / a Message saying "if Hyder Comes this way, we will join our Forces with join him

58. Fort St George 22. June 1773.

"I. and both together not call Maracan Slave." This I observed He Maquid wrote to his Lieutenant and the Guards having interpreted the latter's Carriage, thought these different the contents of them would in turn the greatest Reinforcement, he impressions most of the 200 Veterans of Bucknall's Row in the Castle, and put the best sort of them in Chairs, and having removed all the others who were in the House of Bucknall's Row, and supplied their Places by a sort of his own he put the Guards and Centries under the strictest Regulations. They were serious of putting Bucknall's Row also in the Castle, but he told them they should not take him out of that House above, besides which, Succession observed that if they had any drops in their own House - Writing, the whole matter would be certain, but otherwise they could be no Dependence on the bare Declarations of self interested People and Men who for their Petty Sake will tell thousands of Lies; upon which that thought was laid aside. They then asked Succession to know what they should do to Myson's Bucknall (now Succession's) and he is in friendship with Bucknall's Row, and though his enemies are industriously seeking Occasion to ruin him, yet as they neither can obtain proof nor find Means to impeach his Integrity, he is yet in a whole skin, he cannot however get an Audience on his subject and therefore having no other Resources, tells them they may do as they see fit! They have seized on Myson's Maquid and put him in Chains and imprisoned him in the Castle of St Andrew - such is the State of the Quarter, they have a Dependence on no one, Maracan alone perhaps a Disrespect clear as a looking Glass and every to the Bottom of every Man he looks at, the Mulattoes are all obedient to each other they destroy each others Measures without the least regard to the Law or any arising from it and their sort gets nothing by all this - such is the State of the Quarter such the Affairs of the Country - I have fully set forth this thing

58. Fort St George 22. June 1773.

"I. and both together not out of Barraco Shaw." His Majesty the
Maquis wrote to his Parliament, and the Guards having interpreted
the letter carried them to down of Mount. The contents of the same
in him the greatest resentment, he imprisons most of the
Adventers of Bucknall Shaw in the Castle, and put the best part of them
in chains, and having removed all the men who were in the service
of Bucknall Shaw, and supplies their places by a set of his own he has
put the Guards and Centries under the strictest regulations. They
were serious of pulling Bucknall Shaw also in the Castle, but he told
them they should not take him out of that House alive, besides
which, experience observes that if they had any troops in their own hands
= Writing, the whole matter would be certain, but otherwise than such
in no dependence on the bare declarations of self interested people
and men who for their Petty's sake will tell thousands of lies, who
wishes that thought was laid aside. They then asked experience
I demand what they should do to Henry's Bucknall Shaw experience
demanded us in downright with Bucknall Shaw, and though his enemies
are industriously seeking occasion to ruin him, yet as his enemies
can obtain proof nor find means to impeach his integrity, he is
yet in a whole skin, he cannot however get an audience in the subject
and therefore having no other resource, tells them they may do as they
see fit! They have seized on Henry's Maquis and put him in chains
and imprisoned him in the Castle of Windsor - such is the state
of the Guards, they have a dependence on no one, Barraco Shaw
perhaps a Government clear as a looking glass, and owing to the
Bottom of every man he looks at, the Multitudes are all
oppositions to each other they destroy each others Measures without
the least regard to the gain or loss arising from it, and their sort
gets nothing by all this - such is the state of the Guards
such the Affairs of the Country - I have fully set forth these things

50 Fort St. George 22 June 1773

as they appear - On this Subject whatever your Highness Commands shall be done.

A Pandarum arrived here from Bangalore two Months ago, but has sat quiet till within these ten or twelve Days past when having made Harree Pandit Sadekah his Master, he has requested ten thousands Horse of the Sorkas promising to pay the Expence of them, but if they will not grant him that, he begs permission to enlist Men and assume the Moratta Badge on his Standard which is a golden Band, in which Case he will enlist a Body of Horse and carry them with him, with an Intention of retaliating the Scurrs of this Country by your Highness, the Money taken from them, and the Destruction of their Confusions, that for this Permission alone he will give five Sacks of Rapes Marce, and one Sack for the Durbar Expence, Harree Pandit represented this to Succarum Pandit who replied "this is by no Means advisable, between the Nabob and us there subsists a perfect Unanimity, to take such trifling and unprofitable Steps is unworthy of us, and what can ten thousand Horse do, the English will apprehend nothing from them - the Place will be lost, and we shall get a bad Name to no Purpose - it is not "advisable" and thus gave him a plain Answer - This I heard from Madarowjee and others, but Harree Pandit never the less has made the Pandarum easy on the Subject and promised him to bring it about for him, in consequence of which the Pandarum is busy in Collecting Troops, has enlisted about two thousand Horse and some foot and intends enlisting more when he has obtained the Gold Band. He has not however given a Man of them ought for his Expence. I have not two Sets of Hircar and a Brammy Night and Day employed in Search of Intelligence on this Score - all I hear shall be transmitted.

They are about to send Jeemie Rucknat

He

60 To Mr George 22^o June 1773.

The Packet of Mr. de la Harpe to M. de la Harpe, with two
Attendants and a Pack of one of which is for M. de la Harpe, in view of and
that has been sent him before, but was returned as good for nothing.
M. de la Harpe has sent an Apology for the Constellation of
the Country of Senegal and a preliminary Engagement not to enter the
Country of M. de la Harpe, saying that perhaps M. de la Harpe are not in
the Road between that and this, and if M. de la Harpe should make any
Invasion, they will come and chastise him for it, and saying him
to be very on that Head — telling them at the same time that
after the Peace they absolutely intend to enter M. de la Harpe's Country, that
it is necessary they should both be united against him and preparing
an universal Alliance between the two Powers — they have written
to this purpose, the Packet has got his Dispatches and will set
off in a Day or two.

From Mr. de la Harpe, saying that M. de la Harpe about driving
Continual Notices of must acknowledge to have Cause, but I was at
some loss for want of important Power to transmit, which, I
dare, and on account of the Affairs of M. de la Harpe's Packet, M. de la Harpe
are not permitted to pass without express leave, for M. de la Harpe a
Month has been left, but by repeated Representations I have obtained
Permission and have dispatched a set of M. de la Harpe to your Highness
accordingly, in future I shall take care to send M. de la Harpe without
Intermission.

The first point on which it appears necessary for the
Senate to determine is, whether the Treaty concluded between
the Arabs and the Oghis of Senegal, and to which the Company
became Guarantors ought to be considered as still in force or
whether the same should be looked upon as renewed, and
and by the late Expedition against the Oghis and the Arabs

Concluded.

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concluded between him and the Nabob. —

On this Subject the Committee have fully expressed their Doubts in their Letter to the Honorable Court of the 28th of February 1772 Mr Lord North, and they would willingly refer coming to any final Determination thereon until an answer thereto could be obtained. But the Committee in their abovementioned Letter expressed their Apprehensions that notwithstanding their Desire to avoid a Dispute on the Subject, a Case might arise which would require a decisive Measure. The Nabob's Application to the rendered it necessary for us to determine thereon, since the Conduct to be observed in Case the Treaty of 1762 be considered still in Force would be wisely — different from that which it may be necessary for us to observe if the Treaty be looked upon as null and void. In the first Case it might be incumbent on us to enter into a minute Enquiry into the Particulars of the Nabob's Complaint and to endeavor to bring the Rajah to Reason by fair Means before we proceeded to Extremities — But if the Treaty of 1762 be considered as Cancelled, it may be thought that we ought not to refuse our assistance in reducing such of the Nabob's Tributaries who by their Conduct shall render themselves obnoxious to him.

The Committee therefore proceed to take this Matter under their Consideration, and having maturely deliberated thereon are of Opinion that the Treaty of 1762 is rendered null and void and that for the following Reasons.

Because the Conduct of the Rajah which obliges this Government to take up Arms against him Cancelled every Obligation contained in that Treaty.

Because this Government promised at the Commencement of the Expedition not to interfere in any Negotiations between the Nabob and the Rajah, but to leave the whole to be settled by him.

Because no mention is made of the Treaty of 1762 in that Conclusion between the Nabob and the Rajah after the Siege of Tanjore.

This

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The Point being resolved on, it remains next to be determined whether concerning the present State of the Company Affairs and the Tempers and Disposition of the Rajah it be proper or expedient to comply with his Requisition of advancing the Rajah of Serangoon.

That the Rajah has constantly had in View the Danger of conquering Serangoon will not admit of a Doubt, and as the Honorable East India Company were advised by the Lord North, we are firmly persuaded that his chief Motives for concluding Peace with the Rajah at a time when our Strength were upon the Point of gathering a ^{total} Destruction of the Place, arose from his Jealousy that the Company pursued at a convenient Opportunity to take the Country from him — By that Expedition however he obtained what he earnestly wished for vizt. the Removal of that Obstacle which he thought himself under by the Company's Guarantees of 1762. We therefore ^{repugnance} our own Opinion that he does conclude without the Intervention of the Company would not be considered by the Rajah as any decency to him, and that he would avail himself of the first Opportunity of procuring help from the Approbations of the Rajah. The Intelligence Communicated to us by the Rajah, if the Rajah's Application to the Governor and Agents for Assistance is in some Measure conformable by the above mentioned to us by Mr. Mortimer from Serangoon — Whether is the Product of the Rajah or this Distance to be necessary at — the Approbations he before has, have been increased by the Publication of the Rajah's Declaration of advancing him, which has gained Credit all over the Country — We know that in our present Situation we cannot interfere in the Disputes between him and the Rajah, that the Rajah did not even allow his Viceroy to visit the late Resident — under these Circumstances it is not surprising that the Rajah should endeavor to strengthen himself by every Means in his Power to enable him to withstand any Attempts of the Rajah against him. However taking all these Considerations into view, it is evident that in the present Situation, it is dangerous to have such a Power in the

The

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The Fleet of the Europeans, for as the Honble Court have been repeatedly advised that unless the Company can engage the Rajah to their Interest by a firm promise of support in all his just Rights, we look upon it as certain that should any Troubles arise in the Carnatic, whether from the French or a Country Enemy, and present a favorable Opportunity of facing himself from his Apprehensions of the Nabob, he would take Part against him, and at such a time might be a dangerous Enemy in the South - the Propriety and Expediency therefore of embracing the present Opportunity of securing him entirely before such an Event takes Place or before he has strengthened himself by Alliances with any other Powers are evident - it remains in the next Place to consider the Consequences or Disadvantages that may attend an Expedition against him, and which arise from the Danger of drawing down the Morattas or Hyder Ally Cawn upon the Carnatic.

With Respect to Hyder Ally Cawn, We think he knows his Interest too well to engage in any Attempts on light grounds which may make the Company his Enemy, he is at present employed in making the necessary Arrangements in his Country after the long and expensive Wars he has maintained, and we have all Reason to believe that the first Object will be, as soon as he is prepared to recover from the Morattas the Country they have wrested from him.

With Regard to the Morattas, we are fully persuaded that whenever they find it convenient to their own Affairs, they will not suffer the Carnatic to remain unmolested and that an Expedition against Tanjore will not hasten or retard their Designs - it is probable that in Case of the Reduction of Tanjore whenever it suits them to attack this Province they may urge that as a Plea, but it will be more with a View to share in the Booty than out of any Regard to the Rajah - the President is however desirous to have another Interview with the Nabob and to endeavor to obtain from him a more full & explicit Declaration of his Intentments with regard

to

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to the East the Moravian or they may might take on leave of the Expedition being undertaken and this is the more necessary as all the Mahob's Engagement for the Payment of Money have constantly been on the Motion of Peace and Tranquility and that in Case of any disturbance in the Country he has always declared we must not expect any thing from their

Although it appears to us expensive for the Safety of the Frontier and the Company's Obligations that the Advice of Janjire should be received and although we think we cannot wish with safety to our Frontiers or to ourselves refuse the Mahob the Assistance he requires yet we think we ought to settle such points as may with safety be required on our East Frontiers to our pushing a Man on the Side or agreeing to the Expedition - In the former Expedition the Mahob found Means to drag us on steps by steps until every thing was in Reading, the Office of our Preparations made public, and when we could not retreat without Ridicule, the Mahob then insisted on our Acquiescence with such Measures as he thought proper to dictate, and refused to permit the Expedition unless we complied therewith - The Government was obliged to submit to his will for the Reasons given at large in Committee the 10th August 1771. The Consent of the Mahob ought therefore to be a Reason to us, and to teach us not to acquiesce with the Mahob's Requisition until he consents to such Arrangements as appear indispensably necessary and which are as follows

1st The Mahob must either make sufficient Advances of Cash to defray the Expenses of the Expedition or must grant several Bills for such an Amount, payable at such Periods, as it may be judged the Expences of the Service proposed will require, an Account of which will be delivered to him. Or that he will engage the Expedition shall not but a share for want of the necessary Supplies.

2^d We must depend on the Mahob to furnish a sufficient Quantity of Provisions of all kinds, as well as Bullocks, Gunny Bags and all other

Chapman

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Measures excepting Military Stores since without a Certainty of an ample Supply, the Army cannot take the Field.

3^o As the Sepoy Establishment ordered by the Court of Directors is barely sufficient for the Protection of the Carnatic and the Company's Possessions in it, as the Proportion of the Expense now defrayed by the Company is more than adequate to the Revenues enjoyed by them and greater than they can possibly afford besides defraying their own necessary Expenses, it is hoped, and must be requested of the Nabob to consent to discharge the Pay already given to the 3000 Sepoys which were raised to complete the Sepoy Battalions from 700 to 1000 Men each, and that he will agree that the Amount of 10 Battalions on the present Establishment shall continue as heretofore to be charged to his Account.

4th That all the Troops employed on the Expedition be under the sole Command of the Officer appointed by the Governor and Council, and that the Operations be left to his Conduct alone.

If the Nabob will consent to the above Proposals and there shall not be any Fresh Cause to apprehend any Interruption from Hyder Ally we are of Opinion that the Expedition should be undertaken without Loss of time, for although we could wish to obtain the Company's Orders and Instructions in answer to our Letters respecting the Conduct they would wish us to observe between the Nabob and the

Rajah of Tanjore, yet as we cannot hope to receive them before the Month of September when it will be too late to attempt it before the Monsoon, and we shall be obliged to defer our Operations till the Plains are over, in which Interval Events may occur which may render the Expedition hazardous or perhaps put it out of our Power to undertake it at all. At this Season of the year we have no Cause to apprehend any Interruption from the Morattas, since they will be unable to keep the Kistnah, and Hyder Ally is as we believe too much employed in settling his own Affairs to attempt any thing to our Injurice.

Wth

66. Report of George 22^o June 1773

With Respect to the Chaboli Offer of ten Packs of Goods to the Company in Case the Fort and Country of Saporie were Conquered and put into his Hands, the Committee are of Opinion for the Reasons given in their Proceedings of the 10th August 1771 that we ought not to receive that or any other sum or any Consideration of what kind derived by way of Conspiration, Compact, or Agreement for resigning to him the said Company should they be made - but that if the Chaboli shall think proper to give the Company ten Packs of Goods or any other sum as a voluntary Gift for their friendly aid, that it be received, subject to the future Pleasures of the Court of Directors.

General Smith being desired to inform the Committee what Service he thinks will be requisite for the Expedition and whether the same can be drawn together without endangering the safety of any of the Forts of the Garrison, he lays before the Committee the following Statement of the Service necessary together with an Account of the Troops that will thus be left in the several Forts which he thinks sufficient for their safety.

A Calculate of the Force necessary to be employed in the Reduction of Saporie and Return of the Troops remaining to form the Garrison after mentioned. 24th June 1773.

Cavalry Captain Saporie's Troop 49

Artillery At Stockenopody 41
To join from Bellum 41
do go from Bellum 74
from Cap Brown's Detachment 30

Infantry To go from Masras 1st Company 104
At Stockenopody 345
To join from Bellum 47

do go from Bellum 306
from Captain Brown's Detachment 1st Company 81

do go from Masras 100
do go from Masras 1st Company 100
do go from Masras 1st Company 1069

Fort St. George 22nd June 1778.

Leopards	1 st Captain Hopkins	Stations
2 nd	Querry	Wellum
4 th	Collins	Wellum
5 th	Cosby	Trichinopoly
9 th	Brown	Amboe
12 th	Kelly	Madura
10 th	Brown	Madura
		Trichinopoly

Nabob's Troops

Cavalry	1 st Regiment	Lieutenant Campbell
Leopards	2 nd Do.	Captain Rumbly

A Return of Troops remaining to form the following Garrisons sent to the

Maoras Artillery

2nd Battalion 1st Brigade Madras excepted
 2nd Do. Do.

Invalids and about 100 Recruits at Pondicherry if wanted and
 since 130 Recruits arrived in the two last Ships

2nd 8th Battalions of Sepoys 2000 Men effective
 8 Companies of the 12th Battalion of Sepoys

Invalids Artillery	59
8 th Infantry	96
Sick Do.	108

2 Companies of the 12th Battalion of Sepoys
 The Europeans and Sepoys of the Army unfit for Duty
 5 Companies of the 7th Battalion of Sepoys

Madura 5 Do. Do.
 Palamcottah 5 Do. Do.
 Villour 3 Companies of Sepoys from Angola 100 Men from Pondicherry if
 thought proper. The sick Europeans of the Artillery and Infantry
 Amboe 2 Companies of Sepoys from Angola.

Agreed

Edwrd Dr George 22nd June 1773

Agrees that the further consideration of this matter be
deferred until we know the result of the President's conference with
the Orator.

Wm Smith
John Smith
Archd Smith.
Edwrd

Edwrd Dr George

1773

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At a Committee Present

Alexander Mynch Esq. Governor President

John Smith Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Stone

Mr. Stacey present

The President informs the Committee that having waited on the Nabob, the Conference was begun by the former, by saying that his the Nabob's Letter respecting an Expedition against Tanjore being now under Consideration, what he mentioned in his Conversation on the preceding Sunday respecting a Probability of some Movements from Hyder, in that Case the President had been considering of, and as it was a Matter of very material Consequence, he requested the Nabob would explain his Sentiments thereon more particularly, and likewise as to what he thought would be the Consequence of the Morattas should the Expedition take Place - The Nabob replied that it was very true he had said as the President mentioned respecting Hyder and that the same was founded on Hyder's Enmity towards him, that Hyder however as well as him, had the settling of his Government much at Heart, and therefore that he thought some Scheme in Consequence might be formed which might induce Hyder to remain quiet, that during Mr. Du Roy's Government, as well as Mr. Du Roy's as he had been obliged to make use of every Art, Sality and Contrivance to ward off Trouble from the Carnatic that the same Success of this taking Effect was feared, that the Scheme which had occurred to him that might induce Hyder to remain quiet and which his Council was of Opinion was proper to be effected in Conjunction with the President was this -

Hyder had frequently sent Offers of Friendship and Alliance to him - On this Ground therefore to tell his Vaquid (who has been once to take Leave of him but was a low Fellow) that if his Master was really desirous of Friendship and Alliance, as he had expressed himself to be, a Person

to Fort St George 25th June 1773

of Distinction should be sent who might inform him fully and exactly of what his Master's views were, and having learned from him what he had to propose, with that knowledge might return to his Master, with a Person of Distinction also on his boat, and that he the Viceroy therefore should go and bring such Person of Distinction on his Master's part. The Orator observed that such a show of an inclination towards the Establishment of a friendly Alliance with Hyder might probably in the Hope thereof induce him to remain quiet — The President thinking it necessary to procure if possible a still more explicit Declaration of the Orator's sentiments as well respecting the Conduct of Hyder as the Orator's in Case the Expedition should take Place, desired him once more to repeat his Request on this Head as a Matter of the greatest consequence — The Orator said it was impossible for him to say for certain what they would do, and what he said therefore on that Head could be only Matter of Opinion — that it was certain however both the Orators and Hyder were very suspicious of him, and that as to the former he quite despised of him, as their Object was the Junction of the English with him to drive out Hyder which they would not do, and he had told so many stories about this Matter, that he had given no Hope of them, and was of Opinion that whether we took Sanyore or did not take Sanyore, they would come against him when it suited their Affairs, and why should he not therefore to what was for the good of his Affairs and have a Disturbance removed from his Country, who was inclined towards them? That as to Hyder he had sent a Viceroy to Sanyore to know, in Case of his assisting the Orator, what sum of Money he was to receive — that Hyder as well as the Orators was desirous of having the Country of Sanyore which fronted out the Mouth of his (the Orator's) River, is, the strongest — that the Orator himself was a Sanyore and his Government going to drive off directly — that Hyder was making Conjunctions and that the Orators of a People concerning the Orator were three — One that he intended

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going against Navery and Chittalaung - Another that they were desired to act against the Deera Country, and the Third that they were for the Bay of Bengal - That there was time to reflect on this Business of the Expedition, and that as he had before told the Governors he would not be too

hastening upon its being undertaken without it suited the Company's Affairs.

That in the Interim however he should give Orders for the Collecting at Trichinopoly, and Vellum a Quantity of Rice, Butlocks, Sheep and Gunny Bags - in short every thing he could find by the Lists he had in his Books of what was

required the last Edge and that he thought the Troops and the Commanding Officer might be sent away, as it was all the same whether the Troops

were in their Quarters or towards Trichinopoly - In the Beginning of the Conference on the President's having mentioned, that he had heard it was the Admiral's

Intention (owing to his indifferent State of Health) to proceed as on

Tuesday next on board his Ship to go to Trincamarca the Nabob said that this brought to his Mind that one of the Things which he alluded to in his Letter,

wherein he says that after he has got the President's Letter in Answer to him, he had some Matters to mention to him, was this - That the whole

of the Company's Troops from hence should be sent upon the Expedition,

and the Admiral be requested to send his Marines - That the Reason

why he did not explain in his said Letter either this or the other Matters he refers to - was the Impropriety of doing so before he knew whether the Expedition would take Place - The President having spoke to Mr. Stracy

on the Subject of an Answer to Mysor's Letter - the Nabob hearing the same said he thought the President had better also speak to the Vaquid in the

following Manner - That the Friendship which the former Governor

had been so desirous of establishing between his Friends (meaning him

the Nabob) and his Master, he, the President, was in hopes would be

established in his Time - Respecting the Regent of Tanore the Nabob

observed further, that whatever we might think of the Matter the Regent was a Friend of the French - that he was also the Governor of

Tranquerar proposed assisting him, and therefore (under the Pretence of purchasing

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purchasing Military Stores of which Article he heard there was some
arrest although he had no Occasion for them) he had there
a Surgeon in the Company's Steamer whom he had lent to him, and whom
on Acquaintance of the said Governor he procured to frequent all the
and a Ship's crew to that Governor and he had instructed the General
cruiser to find out what were the said Governor's Instructions and in
Case he found they were to affect the Flagship of anyone to ensure
to succeed him from it.

The Prisoner further informs the Committee that he wrote
upon the Packet against the Governor and after apologizing for so often
troubling him, told him, that having been repeatedly informed by General
Smith that on favor of the Expedition against anyone being to take place
before the sailing on of the Steamer there was not any time to be lost,
and as it was necessary that every Material Secret should be in a
great Measure acquired before the Matter came publicly under the
Consideration of the Board, he the Prisoner had written on him to request
the favor of an answer to the following Question - to wit - That as
it appeared the Strength was of Opinion that in favor of the Expedition
being undertaken, it was not improbable but that some might
endeavor to throw some Obstacles in the way by sending some Troops
into the Country - whether or all this the Packet's Arguments were engaged
on the Condition of Peace and Tranquility, he should withhold such Arguments
if such an Invasion should happen? That the Packet without making
any direct Reply to this Question - asked the Prisoner whether he
thought if the Expedition did not take place, Peace and Tranquility
would remain in the Country, and were that if he was conversant
himself, he too better not undertake the Expedition, that he being for
it prevailed from an Opinion that Peace and Tranquility could not
remain if it was not undertaken - That the Packet seemed to lay it
down for certain, that without some very extraordinary Circumstances

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was to happen to assist their Attention to another Quarter the Morattias would come into the Polaghatt after the Rains and require our Assistance, which if not granted they would join Hyder and in Conjunction with Hyder come into this Country — that his Object was to draw one of these two Powers on his Side — that for this Purpose he had before mentioned of forming a Friendship with Hyder which was the same to be taken in Case of our proceeding against Tanjore — but that he could never think of forming an Alliance with him to oppose the Morattias merely for Friendship that the same must be done with a View to Advantages to be received from him — and although in Case of the Reduction of Tanjore (by which he would acquire additional Power and the Country paid from an Enemy) Hyder and him in Conjunction with the English might be able to make a great Stand against the Morattias, yet that the Opposition could not be so effectual as to prevent their still ravaging the Country in some Degree — however he hopes in that Case to be able to make some Payments to the Company, but that if the Expedition against the Tanjore Country did not succeed, and the same should not fall into his Hands, and the Tranquillity of the Country be otherwise disturbed, he could not promise to make any Payments to the Company — that in Case of our adopting the Line of joining the Morattias to act against Hyder, great Advantages would ensue from the same, the Country on this Side the Ghauts would fall into our Hands, the Company receive Benefits on the other Side of the Coast, and our Country be exempted from all Ravages, but then in Case of such an Alliance Tanjore ought not to be taken — That he the President wishing to bring the Mahol to a clear and explicit Answer about his Payments, that we might be certain on what we should have to depend in Case of the Expedition taking Place and any Incursion happening from Hyder, put his former Question to him again, and received nearly the same Answer — The Mahol assuring that he would not be too pressing upon the Business of the Expedition — That he had expressed his Sentiments thereon, and

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if what he has proposed was not compatible with, he should request
another letter to him the President and then remain quiet. The
President before the House was the more to effect this. Although we
that if this opportunity was let slip — such an other would not be
for some time — that by a Reference to his former letter to the
President would see that he has forgotten what he now mentioned
respecting the Operations and Degree — that the Company as he had
no Money — in case therefore of their coming against his property
it would be merely a War of Attrition — meaning we should
be unable to make any Resistance — that if the President should
so, he had no objection to meeting the Committee or Committee to
after what might pass on these subjects as it was impossible to
remember every thing that was said, and that the President
because to him was made on our Disfranchisement and Graduation but
that his answers were not so guarded, and mainly what first occurred
to him, that the President finding the question he was asked
put was not likely to bring a more explicit answer thought it proper
to put an end to the Conference and accordingly took leave — He left
promising to wait upon him at the Company's house. Hence the
Great Dismissal.

The Committee having taken the foregoing into
their serious Consideration, are of Opinion for the House given to
Committee the 22^d Instant that it is both proper and necessary
that the Expectation be undertaken, and that the present Opportunity
all circumstances considered is the most favorable for carrying the
same into Execution — and as the President has expressed his willingness
to meet the Committee, the President is desired to acquaint the
President that the Committee will if it be agreeable to him to himself
the Honor of waiting on him at the Garrison House tomorrow Morning

Wm

Fort St. George 25th June 1773

When it is agreed to converse with him on the
Subject of the Propositions mentioned in Committee the 22nd Instant
as necessary to be acquainted with him previous to the Army's taking
the Field.

Wm. Smith

John Smith

Mark Smith

Edw. Smith

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Delay should be occasioned by the want of sufficient Supplies of Money for the Expedition - We however desired to be furnished with an Estimate as soon as possible, which was promised him. - The Nabob then of his own accord assured the Committee that we might also depend upon him for supplying the Army with sufficient Bullocks, Provisions, Sheep and other Articles for the Expedition, and as he had a large Quantity of Gun-Powder at Trichinopoly, he would lend us as much as we should require on our Promise to replace the same, and desired to know the Quantity judged necessary; when being informed by General Smith that it would not be prudent to undertake the Siege with less than 2500 Feet of Pound Bomb. He said he would supply what he was able and recommended the sending what we could from hence, and it was accordingly prepared to send 1000 Bombs from this Place.

The President then informed the Nabob, that it would be proper that General Smith should be invested with the sole Command of all the Troops to be employed on the Expedition, and that the Conduct of the Operations should be left entirely to him. The Nabob asked why the General should not be furnished with similar Orders to those which he receives on the Expedition against Ramanadapuram. That with respect to all Military Operations it was certainly proper to leave them entirely to the General, but in Case of Failure of Success it would be right that all Matters relative to Negotiation should be entrusted to him the Nabob - To which the Committee assented; and at the same time informed the Nabob that the Motive which induced them to mention this Circumstance arose from a Conviction of the Expediency and Necessity of securing the Rajah entirely in our Power - provided against him, and that we hoped it appeared to the Nabob in the same Light, to which the Nabob replied that he was entirely of the same Opinion with the Committee and that no Consideration whatever, not even the Offer of a Grove of Palms should induce him to make a Peace

78. Fort St. George 27th June 1793.

so long as there may be a prospect of recovering the Place. —

The President then informed the Orator that the General had returned to him a statement of the troops which he thought necessary for the Expedition — Upon which the Orator said that he wished the General to be furnished with a larger force than he required, but he should have applied for a smaller number than may be necessary from the hope of acquiring so much the more Honor in proportion to the smallness of the force employed on the service, and at the same time make a display of any part of his troops, and ultimately he said that he would apply to the General for the assistance of some of the Maroons of the Squadron — to which the President replied that the General was the Lieutenant of the force necessary, and that it should be our business to furnish him with whatever he might require, but that there did not appear any necessity at present for supplying to the General (for any of his Maroons —

The President then addressed himself to the Orator (by saying, that as all these points were relative to the satisfaction of the Orator and the Committee the the President could not avoid expressing his wish that the Orator would give the Company one proof of his friendship towards them, by consenting to pay the Charge of the two Battalions of troops which had been carried to his account, and to admit of their being charged in future — the Orator then said that he would open himself and explain to the Committee the Reasons which had induced him to refuse to admit of that Charge, which was that he understood that the same was made in consequence of Orders from the Company that he was to admit of it, the Company might carry any other Charges to his account, and might charge him with the pay of as many Battalions as they thought proper — to which it was answered that he must be under no apprehensions on that account, as the whole Senior of the Company's Orders to the Government was not to cause that Establishment to be made by them, and that we had no Reason to think they meant to increase)

29 Fort St. George 27th June 1773.

increase the same. Upon which the Nabob said that upon these assurances he would propose a Mode which he hoped would be acceptable which was that out of his Friendship to the Company he would pay the amount of the Expence of the three Battalions to the End of April or to any other Period we might think proper as a Present to the Company and that from that Period he would consent to their being charged in his Accounts, that he would therefore send the Books back that the Charge might be taken out and inserted in a separate Account, and that he would write a Letter in Answer to the Presents in Mils Terms - he however said that it would not be in his Power to discharge the same immediately until his other Payments are Completed, and that he expected that the Sepoy Battalions must be called his Battalions - so which he was informed in general Terms, that as he and the Company were one, the Troops of the one were the Troops of the other - the Conversation ended with the Presidents informing the Nabob that he should lay the Matter before the Board, and the Nabob seems well satisfied with what has passed.

Agreed that the Proceedings of the Committee on this Subject be laid before the Board.

Wm Smith
John Smith
2 Hugh Smith

C. Smith

80 Fort St George 6th July 1773

At a Committee Present

Thursday
6th July
Alexander Macleay Esq: Governor Present
John Smith,
John Maxwell Stone

General Smith absent on Service.

Letter from the Select Committee at Bengal rec^d 1st 9th read as follows

To the Honble Alex: Macleay Esq:
President and the Rest of the Members of
the Select Committee at Fort St George

Gentlemen

We have been favoured with your Letter of
the 17th May expressing your Apprehensions that the Measures pursued
by us in this Quarter should any ways interfere with the Company's
Affairs under your Management. — As well as the one of the im-
portant Advantages attendant on a free Communication between
the different Settlements, you may be assured we shall always be anxious
to give the earliest Subordination of any Event or Measure which we judge
likely to affect the general System, but as your Administration and
well acquainted with the Caution I fear we have universally pursued
in Respect to the Secretaries, and as the Steps we have taken this Year
towards rather to secure than enlarge the public tranquillity, (by)
preventing Hostilities which must have inevitably followed, had our
droops not marched) we omitted to advise you of Government's
Form which we did not apprehend any material Consequence. —

Our Engagements with the King — we — should
oblige us at his Request and earnest Solicitation to march as fast of
our Army to protect him from an Invasion of the Secretaries, which
they had publicly threatened, and the Intelligence of the King's Defect
and

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and that the Moratties had extorted from him a Grant of the Province of Conak which we had ceased for the support of his Dignity, induced us to advance our Troops to the Borders of that Country to oppose their taking Possession for we thought ourselves certainly entitled to the Reversion of Conak when the King could no longer retain it.

Our Troops were however strictly enjoined to act only on the defensive, and so religiously did we adhere to this our original Plan that although the two Armies were a long time with View of each other and the Moratties threw out repeated Provocations, no Hostilities took Place on our Part - a Cannonading indeed was one Day commenced by their Army, and returned by ours, but it lasted only for a few Hours, for we acted no further than they absolutely obliged us.

The Campaign has terminated as we foresaw, and entirely to our Wish - The Moratties after being near three Months encompassed opposite to our Army on the westward Side of the Ganges have at length retired. This Retreat has been occasioned either by a positive Recall which we are advised was immediately issued upon the Establishment of the New Government at Poonah, or from a Conviction that they could effect nothing in this Quarter and we are led to hope from the little Success which has attended their Expedition against the Vicer that they will not attempt again to molest him.

We are with Esteem
Gentlemen

Your most obed^t humble Servants

Warren Hastings

William Alersley

P. M. Dacres

Wm William

9th June 1773.

The President acquaints the Committee that having some Conversation yesterday with Sir Robert Hartland on the Subject of the Expedition against Tanjore, the Admiral gave it as his Opinion that the Moratties might be

encompassed

82. St. George's Hill July 1773.

conspired against the Chabot and us for attacking St. George's and might be induced to give the Chabot who is of this sort or date, some support, either by marching immediately to his assistance or by making a diversion this way with their force in his rear. That the General therefore recommended that we write to Mr. Martin at St. Paul, desiring him to acquaint the Morattas that should they make any attempt in favor of the Chabot, they must expect with not more speed on the Malabar Coast, where it will be in our power with the assistance of his Majesty's Squadron to destroy all their shipping and to do them further damage. To which the General replied that it was his intention to advise Mr. Martin of the intended expedition against St. George's and to recommend to him to have the most watchful eye on the Morattas and Design of the Morattas and to keep us constantly advised; but that he thought it would not be prudent even to give them the least hint of what the General proposed while there was a certainty of their marching this way for the support of the Chabot. In that case the General said he only meant it, and that we might with the more confidence do so, as he should be ready to do his part with his Majesty's ships when required. That the Morattas at present not knowing what the Object of the Society might be, would be cautious of making the consequences of our attacking them on the Malabar Coast. The General said further, that he knew the General only approved of the Society with St. George's because it was concluded; but that upon a just estimate, they would have the objection to break it, and that he must fall of course if we ever joined the Morattas. That he thought St. George would not at present make any diversion in favor of St. George but would endeavor to keep on good terms with the Chabot who had now shuffed his goods away - and if we succeeded, the chances of St. George would increase his power and enable him to keep the land a prey of St. George as to have nothing to fear from the objects of the Morattas. But that his Majesty being near St. George's if we did not succeed, he would not be able to perform

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perform his Engagements though well inclined to do so.

The Committee are entirely of Opinion that it could answer no good Purpose to make use of Threats towards the Morattias, but that in fact

they should make any Attempts in Favor of the Rajah of Tanjore, we must endeavor to resist them in the best Manner we are able, and in which

His Majesty's Ships may render very essential Assistance on the Malabar Coast. It is however agreed that Mr. Mortyn be advised of the proposed Expedition and that he be desired to have the most watchfull Eye on the

Conduct of the Morattias and keep us constantly advised. —

Wm. Mordaunt
John Smith
C. Mordaunt

Fort St George 8th July 1773

Write this Day the following Letter to Mr. Mordaunt

To Thomas Mordaunt Esq^r

Sir

Letter to Mr. Mordaunt
adviz^g of our Operations
to reduce the Fort of St. George
and burning him to give
an all possible assistance
himself beyond to the
Proctors of the Proctors.

of which comes enclosed.

Mr. Mordaunt having applied to us for a Force to reduce
the Fort of St. George who by his conduct hath rendered himself
obnoxious to him we have complied with his request and are now collecting
troops and stores at Swinhurst with all expedition.

We have no reason to apprehend any interruption to
our Operations from the Proctors at this time of the Year since they would
not be able to keep the Harbour, indeed we do not believe that our proceeding
against anyone will of itself be sufficient to induce them to take any
Measures to the Proctors or Company's Expense unless it be convenient
to them in respect to their own Affairs in which case such an Expedition
will not be think prudent or rather the execution of any Design they may
have against the Fortification - we have nevertheless thought it proper to
give you this early Information as you will with us the the necessity of
keeping a most watchful eye on their conduct and of endeavouring to obtain
the best Intelligence of their Designs and which the trust you will com-
municate to us as speedily as possible with such information as you
may be able to procure regarding the Negotiation of the Unquiet at
Barnack from dangers and how far it is likely to succeed in obtaining a
Body of Men for the Proctors.

We doubt not but Intelligence of the intended Expedition
against anyone will have reached Barnack before you receive this, we
however think it proper that no intimation on the subject should come
from you.

Y^{rs}

Fort St George 16th July 1773

By Arrives from Bengal we learn that the Body of Morattas which has for some time past threatened the Province of Corah belonging to Shajah ud Dowlah and remained encamped near our Army for near three Months, has retired without being able to effect any thing. This Retreat it is supposed was occasioned by their Recall to Fornah on the Establishment of the new Government, indeed private Advice say that they are actually on their March to that Place - We hope to be favoured from you with the most particular Intelligence you can obtain, as well as with an Account of the Effect which such a Junction may produce or what Measures the Morattas may take in Consequence.

We are with Esteem

Fort St George

16th July 1773

Your most obedient humble servants

Alexander Wynne & Co. Secretaries

16 Received the following Intelligence from Tanjore

Intelligence received 17th 73.

The Tanjore Vackel was introduced to about Rushed down on the 14th Instant July at Night and at Length to the Nabal on the 15th in the Morning who received him in the Public Durbar and made the following Speech " Your Master behaves very ill to me and sent me (say) Sandarum to request of Narraiah Row at Fornah to assist him with 20000 Horse to wage a war against me, he also requested him to help and procure him 10000 more to enter into his Service, He gave Protection to my Rebels the Poligars of Arriah and Warrion Pollam, and failed to deliver them up to me with their Effects according to Engagement, he likewise failed to deliver up Sandarum to my Family, he constantly keeps Hyderi Vackel with him, and solicits with Hyder to assist him with his Horse, so that by his Conduct in general he appears to me like an Enemy more than a Friend. Wherefore I beseech you to enter into a Measure to remove him

At Fort St George 19th August 1773

at all Courts and place me of his Relations or Brothers in his Room,
I have no choice to take away his Country or his Post to myself but
to secure them for his Family, in placing a proper Person of his Kinred
to govern them, if the present Ministers in anyone take my leave and
remove the present Ojagah himself, and put the Government into the
Hands of his Brother or other proper Person of his Family this well, if not,
I am determined to do it myself, and to this End and Purpose I am
myself Captain Town and sent out already, you may therefore go to him
soon and let him know whether the Ojagah Ministers create the above
Change themselves or let Captain Town and me know - We must do it for
the Good of the Ojagah's Family" thus he ended his speech and after some
Apology accepted the present of an Elephant, Horse, Gun and several
and much rest sent by the Ojagah and ordered his men to prepare a letter
and send the Captain away to Captain Town as soon as possible, it is to be
remarked that before the Captain left the Purbee, the Ojagah carried him
aside and spoke some things in private, and he let the Captain know
publicly that he hath been at prodigious Expence on Account of his Master's
above Conduct towards him, which must be paid him at any Rate.

Aug 4 1773. The following Letter to Mr. Morton

Thomas Mostyn Esq;

Sir

I am your Obedt of the 9th ultimo, a duplicate of which
I am enclosing, the acquainted you that we were collecting a Store of
Provision for our use to provide against the Ojagah of Sangre - we are now
to advise you that the Army arrived before Sangre the 6th Instant when
an Action between the Ojagah's Country and those of the Ojagah ensued in which
the latter were defeated and driven into the Fort with some loss - We
expect daily to hear of our troops having broke ground before the Place.

Yours
W^m

87 Fort St George 28th August 1773.

We have thought it proper to give you the Intelligence
soon it will be necessary that we should be particularly attentive to the
Motions of the Privateers, as our Operations against Longue draw to a close. -
We are with Esteem

Y^r

Fort St George

Your most obedient humble servants

13th August 1773.

Alexander Weynch Esq^r Committee

19. Received this Day the following Letter from the Governor of Colombia

A^t Honorable Alex^r Weynch Esq^r To the Honble Alex^r Weynch Esq^r

Gouverneur De

Gouverneur De

Fort St George

of Fort St George

Monsieur

Y^r

La Ville de ma precedente

The Date of a former Letter in ad-

resse par Inasourence chot du 14^{me} 30. recently omitted was of the 14th of
Mars, et je suis tres sensible Monsieur March, I am perfectly satisfied Sir
non seulement des protestations de votre avec la assurance of your Inclination
Desir pour Cultiver la bonne Intelligence to Cultivate a good Understanding between
entre les deux Nations Angloise et les Anglois and Dutch Nations which

Hollandoise que vous me faites dans you are pleased to make me in your
votre Reponse du 31^{me} de Mai que j'ai Answer of the 31st of May, which I
au l'honneur de recevoir ces jours passés, had the Honor to receive a few Days
mais sur tout de la bonte evidente ago, and am made happy by the Proof
que vous en donnez par la Resolution you have given of it in restoring the
de deux Desertours et par votre bonte deux Desertours and by your Promise
au sujet des quatre autres. Les - regarding the four others, The first
Premiers par l'insouciance a votre out of respect to your Intercession leur
Intercession ont été libérés de la leur paid from the Punishment otherwise
L'excuse des Desertours Attaches contre attendant on Resolution.

Les Desertours.

Vous.

Your

88 Fort St George 28th August 1773

Dear Mr. Piquet de me par

Your Justice and Equity

multas hanc satisfactionem puto et speramus me every reasonable & reasonable man les plaintes que j'aurai faites on the Complainants d'implorer a faire à l'égard de quelque violation de faire to make regarding any Complaints dans les d'écrits des Mammals Violation of our Rights in the et ailleurs, mais Mammals malheureux Mammals Country or elsewhere, men a parler avec me et Mammals les d'écrits d'écrits was not made Officiers Anglais ont jusqu'à présent to hunt at any any such Violation, observé avec la d'écrits d'écrits since the English Officers have the les d'écrits qu'ils ont reçus des d'écrits d'écrits strictly observe the d'écrits les d'écrits et d'écrits de la d'écrits they have received to be d'écrits d'écrits. Etait par d'écrits que le the d'écrits of the Dutch Je vous propose de concéder une d'écrits, my d'écrits of our d'écrits d'écrits reciproques que nait par d'écrits Measures and d'écrits to be extraordinaire dans les d'écrits d'écrits d'écrits was by way of d'écrits qu'en d'écrits fait a d'écrits d'écrits, for it is no uncommon d'écrits qui sont d'écrits à l'égard d'écrits in the d'écrits of the d'écrits d'écrits, mais comme vous that on d'écrits makes to other d'écrits d'écrits cette d'écrits d'écrits which d'écrits makes in d'écrits to the d'écrits les d'écrits de la plus étroite d'écrits d'écrits, but since you judge the d'écrits que subsistent entre nos d'écrits d'écrits after the d'écrits d'écrits, de me d'écrits d'écrits of d'écrits d'écrits which is actually d'écrits d'écrits sur la d'écrits de nos d'écrits d'écrits between our d'écrits d'écrits on et on vous d'écrits de d'écrits d'écrits d'écrits on the d'écrits d'écrits les d'écrits avec d'écrits d'écrits of your d'écrits d'écrits you at the d'écrits d'écrits d'écrits avec d'écrits d'écrits d'écrits of the d'écrits of my d'écrits la plus parfaite d'écrits d'écrits d'écrits the d'écrits to be with d'écrits d'écrits

Très très humble et

Your most obedient and

Colonelle

Très obéissant d'écrits

Colonelle

Très humble d'écrits

15 Janvier 1773

J. W. Stalk

15th Jan 1773

J. W. Stalk

Thus

29 Fort St. George 28th August 1793

28th This Day receives the following Letter from Mr. Martyn at Poona.

To the Honble Alex. Wrench Esq^r

President & Governor & Members of the
Select Committee at Fort St. George
Honble Sir and Sirs

Your Honor & Commanders of the 10th June and
8th of July have been duly received, the former the 7th and the latter
the 29th. Ultime and Conformable to your Desire I will proceed to give
you the best Information I can procure respecting the Points you
recommend.

The News of your having sent Stores to Bellum
reaches this Place some time ago, and three Days since Letters were
received by the Durbar advising that eighteen Thousand Men had
actually marched to attack the King of Tanjore.

From present Appearances there seems not the
least Probability of the Morattas being able to impede your Operations
as Moodajee Bounallo (who has lately made great Ravages in this
Government's Dominions even to the Gates of Bramphore) will be the
first Object of the Durbar's Attention, and most likely find them Em-
ployment for some part of the ensuing Season. Notwithstanding they
have dispatched one of their Officers (Varnon Row Gopall Row's Brother)
to Minette to put that District in a Posture of Defence with Orders
to raise his Quota of Men, and a Report that now prevails of Narraia
Row's soon taking the Field, yet I apprehend it will be some time
before they will be able to assemble an Army Capable of acting with
Success against the Bounallo.

The Vacquet from the King of Tanjore is still here, but
there is not at present the least appearance of his being able to
obtain

to Fort St. George 20th August 1773

obtain a Body of Horse or any other Assistance for his Master from
France - has the Doctor promised, or even given him hopes of success
I doubt not have failed to have advised your Honor &c. that you should
to what I wrote you in my last

The return of the Moralla Army from Hindostan was not
occasioned by the late change in Government which was effected without
the least disturbance, but to the disputes that subsisted between the three
Presidential Officers, for the Chief Commissioners were obliged to demand before
Madness's Death but ended in nothing. Some Murmur shows description
they have been again raised, and are now actually on their way to
this Place, but by all I can learn, being few drops with them,
which when joined with those the Doctor are now collecting of Jany
will not be able to make a Division in favour of the King of Sany
at least not till they have fought with the Governants.

And I am at present so very uneasy and chagrin'd
in its Resolutions owing to the great ignorance and wantonness of
the French and incredible disputes of the Ministers that it is hardly
possible to know for a certainty what their intentions are or to rely
on any thing they determine on. However you may rest assured
that I shall attend with the utmost watchfulness all their actions
and on being able to discover any thing that may affect your service
I shall not omit to send your Honor &c. the
most early intelligence thereof.

I am with Respect

Respectfully Sir &c

Yours most obedient

Humble Servant

Thomas Mordaunt

4th August 1773

The

91 Fort St. George 28th August 1773

(The following Letter from Mr. Mestyn to the Governor was received the same Day)

To the Honble Alexander Weymouth Esq^r
President and Governor &c of Fort St. George
Honble Sir

I take the Liberty of paying my Respects to you both in Hopes of being favoured with your Commands; and as it affords me an Opportunity of giving you some Particulars not so proper for a Public Assay.

You will observe by my Letter to the Select Committee the Little Probability of your Operations being impeded, and this for many Reasons - Not Ould a more favourable Juncture have offered for the Enterprise. -

The Chief Concern that at present employs the Durbar is what to do with the State Prisoner, whose Name I have mentioned in a former Public Assay, they are apprehensive if they keep him here, he may in their Absence in the File's occasion some Commotion; to put him into a Fort is neither consistent with his Dignity or their Interest, and may be the Means of losing both him and the Fort, to carry him into the File is what the Saena will not chuse, leaving he may take an Opportunity of flying to some Foreign Power - The Ministers too who are all Brahmens are divided - they are different Sects - Chicholnaki and Perchests - Of the former, is the reigning Family and most of the Ministers, the Quian and one or two more the latter -

The Prisoner favors the last (who are secretly his Friends) and would crush the former if in his Power as believing them the Authors of his Confinement - They conceived of this, use every Artifice to keep him so, and employing their utmost Efforts to get the Quian displaced and his Successor re-instated - The Perchests aware of this are endeavoring to defeat their Opponents Schemes and from what I can learn will be too much for them - indeed the Quian is the keener, and most indefatigable Man I see amongst them, and at present has the ruling Power; for the same though I believe as well as to his Sect has neither the Understanding or Resolution to act for himself

This

22 Sept St George 28th August 1773

This is the chance of all their Disputes and Cause of the unactive State they seem to be in, for whatever is proposed by one party is obstructed by the other and hardly any thing comes into Execution — they have long talked of collecting droops, but I do not yet hear of any Number, nor have they Money, without borrowing, to advance them.

Macoye Drucelle says, with one out of his Army what the other is opposing Elsewhere against Macanast Noatak, is negotiating and planning the Landing, and it is said is now near Kuvingatoo; but I hear otherwise Narraichow to take the Field soon, but from the foregoing it does not appear to me he will have so much before he is driven from the best Information I can procure, Macoye is the person they mean to act against, nor will he see their Strength towards the Legation, unless Macanast are some way settled with him, though from what I have said publicly and in the forementioned you will see this it is impossible to depend on their Determinations, but should there be any material Alterations in their Resolutions which may affect your design I shall without Delay advise you of it.

The Officers in Inoschan though long since and reluctantly) crossed, move on but very slowly — Ootkapu Station is at Hogen his Place of Abode, and Jagers — Macoye being in full march towards where his Jagers lay, and Macoye went on the side strong Collecting Money to pay the Arrears due to the Army being ordered as I am told to discharge the whole before he comes here.

I have the Honor to be very respectfully,

Honorable Sir,

Yours most obedient humble servant
St. George
14th Aug. 1773.

Thomas Mactyn

St. 19th The Probab reason howe this Day of the Death of Narraichow who is now said was murdered?

Wrote

93 Fort St. George 19th September 1793
2^d Wrote the following Letter to Mr. Mostyn at Poona,
To Thomas Mostyn Esq^r.
Sir

Letter to Mr. Mostyn

We have been very favored with your letter of the 11th of August which reached us the 13th of the same Month, and were glad to find by the Intelligence contained therein that there was little probability of our meeting with any Interruption from the Morattas in our Operations against Tanjore. We defer in replying to your above mentioned letter until this time in the expectation of our being able to communicate to you some important Advice respecting Tanjore, and we have now the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Place was taken by Assault after a practicable Breach made the 17th Instant, and the Rajah with his Family and principal Officers were made Prisoners, what adds to the satisfaction we feel on this Occasion is the little loss we have sustained during the Expedition. By Advice received yesterday from Poona we learn that Murrain Row had been assassinated and that his Uncle Ragoba (or Ragamant Row) has been placed on the Musnud in his Room - as it is probable that this Revolution may be attended with extraordinary Consequences, we beg you will keep us constantly advised of whatever may occur as well as of the future Views and Designs of the Morattas.

We are with Esteem Sir

Fort St. George

20th Sept. 1793.

Your most obedient humble servants

Alex. Wynch Esq. Committee

30th Received this Day the following Letter from Mr. Mostyn

To the Honble Alex. Wynch Esq^r.

President and Governor Esq. Members of the

Select Committee at Fort St. George

Honble Sirs. Sirs.

Yours

4th Fort St. George 30th September 1793

I hasten meagrely this Pleasure to send you Honor &c the
Mr. Utmost duplicate of which is inclosed.

This is principally to acquaint you of an extraordinary Revolution that took Place here the 30th of last month. About Day two (Wednesday) Mahomed Eost and summatong have been brought over to Chagatah's tent, (who has been closely confined for some time here by his (Majesty) marches) to the Palace with about five hundred Men on (suspence of being mistreated) and after having cut off the heads at the gates rushed in and killed Narrain Jaw, about an hour after Chagatah was proclaimed in vision and the whole was over in a very little time without Noise or much blood shed.

There have been frequent Reports of Shams being formed for Chagatah's Release, but they have generally been detected before they came to Mahomed. However this was carried on with such secrecy that it was put in execution before the necessary precautions could be taken to prevent its Effects.

By what I can learn most of the Ministers were concerned in this affair notwithstanding which Chagatah must seem jealous of them all and places his sole confidence in his Army which he is recruiting with the utmost haste, but whether it will be strong to him is yet uncertain, and cannot be determined till September when he means to go to Sibera and receive the surplus from the Rajah and afterwards take the field.

I should have informed your Honor &c of the above immediately on its happening, had I wished to have acquainted you with what some things would take, and though I have waited till now it is impossible to say with certainty (people are so divided in their Opinions) what may attend this Change, but it is generally believed this great Empire which now rests upon Chagatah's single life cannot long stand. - Should he continue to distrust the old Ministers who are able only to support him, they will be prone to the dangerous & Chagatah's forming parties for their own safety and it is most probable the coming storm will not fail to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity of deciding what they can - Mahomed Bannat in particular who has a large Army on foot is also a good soldier and

Believes

Fort St George 30th Sept^r 1773

Politicians and may from being a Relation of the Royal for Institutions to the Government and not unlikely take this Opportunity of attempting at securing it. In short in this Confusion of Affairs, nothing can be depended on, but after Ragobah has been at Sathia I shall be better able to judge, when should any material Alteration happen I will instantly acquaint you therewith.

Notwithstanding the repeated Orders sent from hence to the principal Officers in the Operative Army in Hindostan for their return hither, none of them have yet arrived - indeed Vibajee Sant Benavulah is the only one that has obeyed, he is now at Bramapore on his way to this Place, but his People are disbanded, the other two by the last Advice, were at Aigen and Saragur the different Places from whence they draw their Sagher.

Moodajee and Sabajee Bannello have not yet settled their Dispute by the latest Advice, the latter with the Mirami Duan Lucknat Dowlah (who some time ago marched to his Assistance) were surrounded by Moodajee's Army, the Consequences that may attend this is not yet known, but it is supposed a few Days will explain it. I am with great Respect

Worthy Sir &c

Poonah

Your most obedient humble Servant

Thomas Modyne

9th Sept^r 1773

Oct. 15th Received this Day the following Intelligence from Pondicherry

Advice from Pondicherry, dated the 11th & rec^d the 15th October 1773.

Advice from Pondicherry

There were fifty Soldiers and six Officers came with Mr. Farkas. We have in all here seven hundred Soldiers, one hundred and fifty Artillery Men, fifty Officers, one hundred Officers and four hundred Sepoys, and out of them sixty Europeans are in the Hospital.

There were few hundred Thousand Rupees worth of Silver came by the last Ships out of which one Lack of Rupees he is sent to Make and four Lack of Rupees for this Place, and also Mr. Farkas brought with him to the Amount of three Lack of Rupees worth of Silver, all of them are coined into Rupees.

96 Fort St George 29th October 1773

Supper except one hundred thousand Supper worth of Silver, which is
Carried into Danians and they all return in the ^{of} Drury, and it is
reported that they will carry on the Work of the fortification very soon.

After this Gentleman's arrival, all the Gentlemen that
were in the Service were discharged - and Mr. Merton is employed to
take Charge of the Revenue and says that Mr. Merton's Discharge will be taken
in the Service for Acting Justice for the Black People, as soon as this
Gentleman arrives here most of the Black People Compliance to him that
they are released into very poor Circumstances for want of Trade and thus
- for they are not able to discharge one another's Debts and request him
to release all the Prisoners that were confined in the Gaol by serving
on this Occasion which Request was accepted and released all the Prisoners.

It is reported that this Gentleman is to take Charge of all
the Affairs of the Settlement and Mr. Law is to take Charge of the Military
Affairs and every thing to go on by Consent of both Gentlemen and they
both agree very well.

Dated 23rd 10th 73

At a Committee Present

Friday
29th October
Alexander Murch Esq. Governor President
John Smith

John Maxwell Stone

The Mercury Packet having arrived here from Bengal last
last Night, and the Letter to the Honble Govt by this Company's Ship, and
and signed, it is ordered that the Packet be closed.

Maxwell

John Smith

Attest
J. M.

97. Fort St. George 29th October 1773

The following Letter from the Nabob having been received and translated while the Dispatches for Madras were preparing. Copy thereof was sent a Number in the Packet by that Convoys.

From the Nabob

Dated 25th and recd 27th October 1773

Letter from the Nabob

promising to admit of
the Charge of the 3
additional Battalions
of Sepoys - desires the ten
Battalions may be called his.

I have received your Letter of the 7th July last and observed its Contents you tell me that as the Orders of the Company to your Government have at all times purposed that I should be supported in my Government, and the Peace and security of the Carnatic be maintained, you shall readily cooperate with me in the present proposed undertaking and for that purpose on the Part of my firm and true Friend, the Company, shall afford the necessary assistance for the accomplishment thereof - that a large Army accordingly would shortly be assembled at Madras under the Commands of General Smith who has received Instructions from your Government when assembled and when every Thing was in complete Readiness to proceed with the same against Tanjore, and after it should be taken, to put my Son Madavaul Nul Mutt Behauder or any other Person I may authorize for the Purpose in Possession thereof together with the Military Stores and Effects that may be found therein, and you are, that whatever Prisoners may be taken during the Expedition shall be left at my Disposal I am at all times imbrued with Gratitude towards the Company for that Constant Support which they always afford for the good and Prosperity of my Affairs, to you also I return myself obliged on this Account - as to what you write respecting my treating the Prisoners, the Rajah and his Family with kindness, I answer, that ever since my Connection with the Company you are doubtless acquainted with my Manner of Disposition to every one both high and low - the Treatment I have shown to the Rajah and all the other Prisoners taken at Tanjore conformable to the Rank of each, has not, probably in this Country, been equalled by any other - you tell me that in Conferences which pass between the Chief Commissioners and you and me, after the Receipt of my Letter respecting the three Battalions in Dispute, it was settled that the whole of the Charge which has been incurred on their Account down to the End of last June should be paid by me to the Company

98. Fort St George 29th October 1793

Company as President and from that time the Charge thereof to be carried
to my account in the same manner as the other Battalions and Discharges
also in the same manner by monthly Lists. It is very true that when I
met the Select Committee at the Company's former House the 27th of last
June, as I found that you were most steadily fixed in the offering of my your
assistance for the Reduction of the Fort and Country of Tanjore being at all times
the Company's business and success of their Benefit on the Condition aforementioned,
in order to please my Friends I verbally agreed to give as a President the amount
Charge of the three Battalions in Dispute until the end of last June and in
my letter to you of the 18th of that month, I expressed my agreeing to the
keeping up of those Battalions from the Commencement of the Expedition against
Seymour in the hope of the Fort and Country of that Name being taken and with
them and the former Battalions being known by my Name - Thanks be to
He Almighty that through the assistance and kindness of the Representatives
of my Duties, the Company, the Fort of Tanjore has been taken, and some
Districts of the Country belonging thereto which the Dutch through injustice
have refused themselves of will also through your favor be recovered and the
tranquillity of the Country be obtained - in the same manner as you offered
my your assistance in the Reduction of Tanjore, you will also show your kindness
to me in calling the former and present Battalions by my Name which is
consistent with Justice as they are paid by me, and the same will be esteemed
throughout the whole world as a strong instance of regard between the
Company and me and will also be the means of myself and Discontents
allying upon your friendship - since these ten Battalions of my troops
are under your Great Honor being called by the Great Name can make no
Difference in any respect, either with regard to their Discipline or to the
employing of them for your Authority over them will remain the same as
before, the Money of the three existing Battalions down to the end of
last June which I have agreed to pay the Company as a President - Governor
The President of the Company can bear testimony to what I have said and what

very

29. Fort St. George 1st November 1773

very desirous I should agree to the same, to be discharged after the payment of the three years Current Charges and the Mysore Money from the Beginning of May 1772 which I had consented to, and which by Gov^r's Blessing in Case of tranquillity will accordingly be paid by the End of April 1775 but this Order of his for want of ability I would on no Account whatever agree to.

— Though the assistance of the Almighty however, the Payment of the Money to the Company in Case of tranquillity shall now Commence from the Month of May 1775 to be paid in such Manner as shall then be determined on.

— You will be so good as to send me an Account of the three Battalions of Sepoys (from the time I have agreed to the same) in the same Manner as you did before the account of the seven Battalions, as I shall pay the Charge of the former to the Company in the same Manner as I do the latter.

— you say that the Orders of the Company to their Government have invariably purported that I should be supported in my Government and that the Peace and Security of the Carnatic should be steadily maintained. The Company themselves and former Governors have also wrote to me in the same Manner and I am accordingly both oblig'd to the Company and to their Representatives

— times for the same, and through your kindness am now desirous of removing this foolish Business of the Dutch which has not the least Show of Reason in it. —

At a Committee Present
Alexander Wymsh Esq^r Governor President

Monday

1st Nov^r

7 o'clock P.M.

John Smith

John Maxwell Stone

General Smith absent on Service.

The President acquaints the Committee that
Considering the great Expence attending the Army in their present
Position

Fort St. George 1st November 1793

Present Company
with the Ambassadors
Negotiations with the
Dutch - the Nabob
answers to letter matters.

Position - The Council has received the arrival of a packet
concerning the Dutch, and the probability there was, if matters
were not shortly accommodated between them and the Nabob, that they
might attempt to form Conjunctions either with the Marattas or Hydrabad
which might in their consequences be very prejudicial both to the interests
of the Nabob and the Company - the President had waited on the Nabob
on Saturday morning, as well to find out the train the Negotiations with
them was in as the ultimate intentions and Resolution of the Nabob &
suspecting them - that the Nabob used to him a letter from Ashraf Ali
Cawn giving an account of what had passed between his son Asim-ul-
Omrah and the people sent by the Dutch two or three days preceding,
and told the President, that the succeeding Day or the Day after, he should
ask his domestics suspecting the termination of the matter with them
one way or the other, - that he the President accordingly waited on the
Nabob yesterday morning, that the Nabob observed there were but two
things to talk with the Dutch - the one, to insist by force, if necessary, on
their complying with his Requisitions - the other - to comply with what
they demanded - that with regard to the former they remained, they insisted
on the Receipt of Messengers and Caravans such as he during his residence
for entertaining, but at the same time refused to produce his decisions
(under influence of their not being at Nagapatan) that although by this
mode of terminating the matter he knew he should be a considerable
loser and that a compliance with their Requisitions must be attended
with Discredit, yet considering the present Situation of Affairs - the
inability to pay the Expense of the Army at this time of the year and
the coming of the Vaqueils of Hydrabad to negotiate adversely who in Hydrabad
thence if they saw his forces engaged against the Dutch would
undoubtedly take Advantage of the same - on his Opinion it was better
to make up matters with them - and therefore that he would write
a letter to his son in his own Name as yesterday morning to conclude
the

101 Fort St George 1st November 1773.

The Business — that this afternoon the President received a Message from the Gralob requesting to see him, that accordingly he waited on him in the Evening when the Gralob informed him he had received a Letter from his Son Ammus At Omrah Bahauer and that he bore his Son's Sentiments were conformable to his own — that the Gralob then read the Letter which contained a particular Account of what had passed lately in Negotiation with the Dutch and their Submission not to Consent to two of the Requests of the Circar. (The lifting of the Number of their Troops and the producing of Marriages and Cuncu Loba Pella) and he then says the Gralob would weigh well all the Consequences of this affair and send him his final Instructions — that after the Letter with the Paper enclosed were read, the Gralob said, that he must be a little more particular to his Son in answer thereto than he had been in the Morning and summed ^{up} in the Propriety (for the present at least) of Concluding Matters with the Dutch, that having asked him the President whether he did not Concur in the Propriety thereof, he the President expressed his apprehension but the Dutch seeing this Conclusion on his Part might still endeavor to pre-emptuate the Business, adding however that he the Gralob was the best Judge of his own Affairs, and if, as he said, he was unable to pay the Expenses of the Troops it certainly was proper to finish the Business. —

Mr. Montg. to obtain Intelligence regarding the Dutch Affairs said to be sent to Poonah.

In Consequence of the Reports which have promised of the Dutch having sent a Raquel to Poonah, it is resolved that Mr. Montg. be advised thereof and desired to obtain the best Information in his Power. —

W. M. M.

John Smith

C. M. M.

102 Fort of George 20 November 1773

Because the following intelligence from Cornish

the Officers that came from Cornish gave the following account

intelligence from Cornish

When Mr. Lt. Cornish Maguadraw lay encamped at
Otagahorom on the Banks of the River Peema Mr. Lt. to the Northwest
of Cornish, he having gone there, as it is reported, to wait in the case
there on account of the late Moon Eclipse, at present the Army with
him consists of about 30000 Men - He has wrote to the Governor
Cornish in different parts to come up to him with their respective
- Indian Ranks and Amadacta Commanders of 10 or 15 thousands
Horse and not in good terms with him, Wamon Shaw Commanders at
Mogus does not agree with him - Maguadraw is using all possible
Means to bring them over to his Interest - It is reported in Cornish
that Maguadraw is very soon expected to come to Maguadraw
- it is reported also that Maguadraw intends to send part of his
Army towards Otagahorom and the other part towards the Connatic
his Peace and that he will soon go to deliver a present
of Confirmation from the Otagah at that place.

He will stay a while of being is acting against the
Lemba's Dependence on the said Country, his troops are uneasy and
Commit all Measures of Hostilities on the Road, and not one pleasure
the dwellers without Money - they called a number of chiefly
Pelagians and caused great Confusion - it is very dangerous to push
the Road without meeting with a proper Enemy - at present He will
March along the River Otagahorom
Causing Confusion that was sent by the Otagah of Cornish
to request the Assistance of the Governor is still at Cornish Maguadraw
allows him for his Expenses and tells him that he will take care of the
Royal's Affairs.

Come in the following data from the Master at Cornish

to

103 Fort St George 22 November 1793.
To the Honble Alex^r Hynch Esq^r
President and Governors &c Gentlemen of the
Select Committee at Fort St George
Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr Montagu

I last acknowledged your Honor &c on the 9th Instant, Duplicate of which is enclosed and on the 13th was favoured with yours of the 13th Ultimo - I now return your Communications principally to advise you that Ragobah has wrote Hydra to send immediate assistance to the King of Sanyore in Case Mahomed Ally Cawn does not raise the Siege - and I am informed his Letter is accompanied with the Offer of the Districts of Maicottah, Bulphore, and Mudgerry to induce him to comply with his Request - A Letter is also dispatched to Monaroo forparah to the same Purport.

Affairs remain nearly the same as mentioned in my last, nor can it be known how they will terminate until Ragobah has been at Aithore (for which Place he sets out in ten Days) and is invested by the Rajah with the Corps of Parkwah. The Bounalle whom Ragobah invited to attend him to Aithore, but dismissing him to about five thousand of Horse is on his March hither with a large force accompanied by his Son Dorahdhow Sonari's wife and her Brother Sabajee with whom he has settled matters - Should Moorogee be sincere in his Friendship to Ragobah must likely the latter will be quietly settled in his Government - but his bringing so great an Army with him seems to indicate he has some View of his own, and this some of his Ministers as well as Principal People and Merchants are apprehensive of, for which Reason they are privately carrying away their treasures. I am told Ragoba has since wrote him to bring no more than the Number first permitted - Maroon Row and Anant Row, the Officers Commanding the Districts of Mounts and Wayand may also give Ragoba some Trouble, as it is said they are at the Head of

104 Fort St George 4th November 1773

of Henry Housens Thru and it is believed will not acknowledge him,
the former having sworn to obey his Order to appear to Court, but has
sworn he will meet him at distance. —

A few Days ago Whigam sent Omenwattah arrived from
Pomphrey with a few troops as did Conach. Now Derryhoo who was
some Months ago dispatched with two Housens Thru to the assistance
of Abagye Bouwelle — Nagobah's Army notwithstanding the destruction
of the above two Officers has not seemed to above twenty Housens Thru
Quabry and Fort, though he has sent Orders to all his Agents Officers
to join him who are daily coming in except the Major Mollie and
Mogah's Menagers.

As shown as Nagobah has received the Chaplain
it is most likely he will send forces to meet some of his Dominions
and also make many Alterations in his Ministry, which should he
do, I shall not fail to advise your Honor &c thereof.

I am with Respect

Dear

Respectfully Sir &c

26th Sept 1773.

Your most obedient humble servant
Thomas Mestyn

I have the following letter to Mr Mestyn at Court
to Thomas Mestyn Esq

Sir

Letter to Mr Mestyn
regarding the Whigam
and to be sent by the
Post to Court.

One last letter to you was dated the 20th Sept.
a duplicate of which now waits on you. On the 30th Sept. we received
your letter of the 9th and that of the 26th received. As the 22d situation

We think ourselves much obliged to you for the
intelligence you have been pleased to communicate to us respecting
the Affairs at Court, and must repeat our Request that you will keep
us constantly advised of whatever material may occur. The

105 Fort St. George 12th November 1773.

Dutch at Negapatam and some having taken Possession of Nagore and some Districts adjacent to Tanjore under the Pretence that they had been sold to them by the Rajah, the Nabob applies to us for the assistance of the Company's Troops to enable him to dispossess them; Our Troops accordingly proceeded towards Nagore, and those belonging to the Nabob having advanced to that Place, the Dutch abandoned the District in Dispute on their arrival and before our Troops came in sight. The Nabob is now however endeavoring to accommodate Matters with them.

We are well assured that before and during the Expedition against Tanjore, the Rajah received from the Dutch supplies of Stores and Ammunition, and it is said that the Dutch have even sent an Embassy to Madagathas in order to obtain their assistance in support of the Rajah, we cannot say how far this Report may be true although we think it not improbable as they have greatly increased their Force at Negapatam, we therefore request that you will use your best Endeavors to come at the Truth thereof and advise us of the Results and if it be so it will be necessary for us to be the more watchful of their Designs, which may lead to the obtaining an Influence in this Part of India, very incompatible with the Interests of our Honble Employers.

We are with Esteem

Sir

Your most obedient humble servants

Alex. Wymeh & Co. Committee

Fort St. George
14th Nov. 1773.

The following Letters from Mr. Whitehill Chief of Manufacturary were this Day received.

(To the Honble Alex. Wymeh Esq^r

Treasurer and Governor &c. Council

of Fort St. George

Honble Secy & Secy

Two

106 Fort St. George 12th Novr 1773

Let from Mr. Willks
concerning Mr. Munkah
Bourne and his
to Mr. Munkah

Two Days ago there arrived in this Port a Man in a
brown Appurment and without Attendants who called himself
Munkah Bourne, and who went to me to desire the Protection of
the Company & desired the Company's Boatswain to examine him first.
Saying and to leave from him who he was, and what Cause had
brought him to his present Circumstances to this Place, and I have just
now received the following Account.

That his Sister Paugahow Burmanes had been employed
in the Management of the Moratta Affairs under Mhadaroo, and
that on his Sister's Death, Mhadaroo had continued him in the same
Business, as had Burman Now after him — but that some Disputes
having arisen between the Masters of Burman Now in Shastan
Burman Now had sent him to enquire into and accommodate the same,
which he accordingly effected, and then proceeded to execute what he
had further in Charge, which was to collect from one, named Munkah
Bourne whose Country is near to Chinn, some Part of the Balance
due from him to Mhadaroo, and to take the Charge of that Country,
with which Service he had performed when he received Orders from

Burman Now to proceed to Chinn and endeavor to engage in the
District the Troops then belonging to Mhadaroo Bourne that he
was employed in this Business when he received the Order of Burman
Now's having been killed and of Paugahow's having assumed his Place.

That upon this, knowing that Paugahow was his Son-in-law and being
advised by the Masters of Moravia Bourne that with respect to them was,
to leave them as fast as possible and being apprehensive of returning
by the Route he had come there, he determined to come into the Company's
Country and accordingly proceeded to Jangam, where having left his
servants, Camels, Horses and some Effects he travelled on to Vittanagran

with an Intention of soliciting the Company's Protection by means of
Attendants who he says his Name was known. But that being
informed

107 Fort St. George 12th Nov^r 1773.

informed by a friend there, that this same man, who probably drove him
he has set out from Viranagram in disguise and has travelled in that
manner till his arrival here where he has determined to remain till
he can hear whether it will be safe for him to go to Poonah.

If the above Relations is true, or if it be true that this
Man was employed in the Service of Narraichew and that his present
Apprehensions arise from an Opinion that the Enemy of his late Master
may be his Enemy — I think in either Case, that he has a just Claim
upon us for Protection, and that it will be good Policy to afford it to him
as much as safe Information may be received from him, and possibly
means be found for continuing the Discoveries amongst the Morattes which
must be our greatest Security from these Depredations. I have for these
Reasons taken upon me to promise him Protection till I receive your
Orders which I beg may be as soon as possible.

I am with Respect

Honble Sir & Sir

Marulipatam

Your most obedient humble Servant

John Whitehill

9th November 1773

Dear Sir

Let me from Mr. Whitehill to Mr. Governor
the same Subject. My Father's Letter will acquaint you of the Story
of Morabik Noddanues, I would have given you earlier Information
of it but that I could make nothing of his Tale till to-day at Noon.

I really think great Use may be made of this
Man considering the Discoveries which now prevail amongst the Morattes
— But this out of the Question, I think he has a Right to claim our Protection
and that we cannot without exposing our Government to Contempt, refuse
it to him, unless it shall appear that he acts unfairly towards his
late Master, for he cannot I think with Propriety be considered as
responsible for his Conduct towards Ragedah who as the Murderer of his
Master

108. 2^d of St. George 1st November 1773

Another has no Right to expect either his services or Pardon
— at least while the Mother and Widow are living and we aim to
revenge his Death. — Though I say this I do not know that he has
in any instance acted with Justice but however I agree that he is to be
in not proceeding to demand to give him an account of the ^{Prisoners} ~~Prisoners~~
he has executed in consequence of his appointment from ^{Prisoners} ~~Prisoners~~
— and in this I confess I do not think he is to blame. — As I hope
you will allow me to continue to them the Company's Protection, it
will be proper that a Court be granted for paying his Effects from
Prisoners to the Managers — I have not yet been able to learn whether
they are valuable or not, as soon as I do, I will advise you.

By the Death of Surgeon Stearn there is a Vacancy in
Captain Allen's Battalion of dragoons which I should be glad to have
filled by Surgeon Mearns. One third of the European Battalion at
Elm will, you have some one of your own to provide for.

I am with respect

Dear Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
John Whitehill

To Mr. Honble Secy of the War

1st Nov. 1773

Dear Sir
1st Nov. 1773

Let the firmest of the War
with a list of the War
belonging to the War
Prisoners.

I have my letter of the 7th I have taken some
care to find out of what the Effects of more than 100 Prisoners, and
I suspect I am still but fully informed for the enclosed letter contains all
he has given an account of. My suspicions arise from a Circumstance
in his own story, for he says he was directed to collect and absolutely
re-collect part of the Balances from the same Prisoners' Country
and that he also took Charge thereof for a while, and it does not appear
that he has rendered an account of these Collections to any body but me.

109 Fort St George 18th Nov 1773

I cannot but be of Opinion there are either Bulls or Monkeys
But this we shall easily find out if his Effects are brought to the Place. —
I am with Respect

Dear Sir

To the Honble Alex^r Mynckert

Your most obedient humble servant

John Whitehill

A List of People and Things left by Morada Maravara
at Ganyam and Virumagaram

At Ganyam

1 Saddle Called Ganas Pundak

60 Horses

20 Little Oxen

20 Bullocks

2 Salakians

250 Lions &c

60 Taluan People

At Virumagaram

1 Saddle Called Abajer Moravara

4 Horses

2 Bullocks

1 Hackney

10 Lions

18 In Consequence of the foregoing Letters the following was the Day
sent to Mr Whitehill

To John Whitehill Esq^r

Chief of Marulipatam

Sir

Letter to Mr Whitehill
in consequence.

Your Letter of the 7th Instant arrived & to
the Board has been received, and the President has communicated

Fort St George 18th Novr 1813

To Mr. McQueen, Secretary of the War Office,

As it appears by the Account which Mr. McQueen has given of himself, that he has been employed in settling some accounts and collecting the revenues belonging to the Madras Government, We think it not improbable that we shall be able to give you an account of his services. We shall have no objection to send the Company's Protection, and which we think we shall be able to give you to grant. We would therefore recommend that no absolute promise of Protection be made him, until we can obtain certain information respecting him, in the mean time he may be permitted to remain in the Company's District in a private capacity - with regard to the granting a Certificate for passing his Effects to Madras, We think it would be no means the proper.

We are

Yours affectionate friends
Fort St George
18th Novr 1813

Mr. McQueen's Committee

Enclosed the following letter from Mr. McQueen at Madras

To the Honble Mr. McQueen Esq.

President and Governor &c. Members of
the Select Committee at Fort St George

Honble Mr. McQueen

I enclose of my last letter to your Honor &c. of
the 20th September is enclosed, and your favor of the 20th of that month
with the agreeable news of the success of the Company's machine on the 11th
ultimo, on which I beg leave to congratulate you.

I returned your letter on the 11th of being able to have
returned him with some important intelligence respecting the Morattas
but thought of have waited thus long, nothing very material has occurred
— Confessing to what I wrote you in my last. Hoping to have some
news

111 Fort St George 18th Novr. 1773

hence the latter End of September, He did not go to Jethera but sent his adopted Son Ammut Row thither for the Support of Teshuck, who returned with it while his Father was recruiting his Army - Namon Row and Anant Row Partick have joined him with some Forces but by what I can hear they are put by no means reconciled - Moorajee Buncella with his Son Sonajee Wife and the Troops under his Command have also joined Ragobah, though whether as a real Friend or a concealed Enemy is not a Doubt - Bajee has left his Brother and gone off to Kucun - as Dowlah being disgusted it is said at Ragobah's having given the Support of Sonah Sab Sabah (which Morain Row had presented him with) to Moorajee - The Moratta Army is now increased to upwards of sixty thousand Men, and at present send their March towards Hydrabad to which Place Ragobah goes out he is going with an Intention to release the Nizam out of the Hands of his Vice Ruler - as Dowlah - the Mogul Army raised by the Nizam's Son and Viror consists of about forty thousand but by all Accounts they do not oppose the March of the Morattas - some say Kucun as Dowlah wishes to accommodate Matters and has made Offers for that Purpose which Ragobah has refused - This has induced Kucun - as Dowlah wishes to accommodate Matters and has made Offers for that Purpose which Ragobah has refused - This has induced to leave the Army and go to the Nizam in Hopes of pacifying him - it is therefore impossible to say how the Affair will end or whether Ragobah's Forces are attached to him till the two Armies meet or he gets to Hydrabad, but from your Honor's Vicinity to that Place, I fancy you have much earlier Intelligence from thence respecting their Motions than I can possibly send you. -

I am privately informed Ragobah on being told of the Reduction of Jayore captured some Regiment at it which added to what he wrote Hyder and Morarow Gooparah before he knew it gives Reason to think if he can settle Matters with the Nizam and get firmly fixed in his Government, he may strive to retaliate on the Carnatick.

Though

Mr Fort St George 20th Decr 1773

Though Nagasaki being as above mentioned is very numerous yet I am told his Majesty is so low that even a Diet only is allowed persons the next because it as they can on a promise of being rewarded on their return to Formosa - this arose to his general Distrust of all the persons about him, and his not having a sufficient Power make many people even at this time doubtful of his courage. - I have at present nothing further to acquaint you with but that I shall constantly keep your Honor &c. advised of every thing of consequence which may interfere with your Majesty, and I assure you I am with great Respect

Y^{or} Obedt^h
19th Novr 1773.

Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most obedient humble servant
Thomas Mootyne

At a Committee Present
Monday Alexander Mynck Ey^{re} Governor Resident
20th Decr Joseph Smith

John Maxwell Stone
Mr John Smith independence

The following letter from Mr. Mitchell to the Board is now read.

To the Honble Alex^r Mynck Ey^{re}
President and Governor &c Council
of Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Letter from Mr. Mitchell

In consequence of permission received from the

Select Committee, I informed Mr. Mynck Ey^{re} (the Governor) that I was in any letter of the 7th November that the agent remain in the Dutch in a private capacity; and that the same was to be Mr. Mynck Ey^{re} and Mr. Maxwell enclosing themselves

113. Fort St. George 20th December 1773

SM

of the Things said to have been left by him at Vellore nagam and Ganjam with Letters from him to his People. In answer to which they have both informed me that they had caused Enquiry to be made, but that no Traces of Morabak Hassanians or of such People or Things as were mentioned in his last Culo be found - as it is scarce possible that such Things and People could have been in the Places mentioned and not be noticed by the inhabitants; and as at this time the Morabaks have Emigrations in every Part, I cannot but suspect that this Man has assumed a Name and Character, the better to conceal the Intention of his coming here, and on this account I have thought it prudent to oblige him to reside in the Fort; and though I shall leave this Person at liberty, I shall have him carefully watched, so as to prevent his Escape.

I am with Respect

Honble Sir & Son

Marulipakam

13th Decr 1773.

Your most obedient Humble Servant
John Whitehill

The Committee approve of the Precaution taken by Mr Whitehill with regard to Morabak Hassanians who it appears probable, is only an Adventurer.

Wm. Smith

Wm. Smith

Wm. Smith

Bengal

Letter to requesting information regarding the Object of their Operations
29. Letter from advising of the Object of the March of their Troops and of
the Retreat of the Morattas 30.

Bombay

Letter from advising of having directed Mr. Mostyn at Poona to
advise us of what occurs, with enter into no Engagement prejudicial to
our Interest on this Coast 16 Letter to in Answer 18. —

Colombo

The Governor there desires a Person may be sent to him to settle some
Matters for the mutual advantage of both Nations 4 Letter in Answer
9 Letter from the Governor on the Subject of a Person being sent there
and regarding some Despatches 30 Letter to in Answer 35 explanatory
Letter from the Governor there 38.

Fletcher. Sir Robert

Communicates Intelligence he has received from Bengall 1.

FL

Fyader. Adly Cawn

Intelligence regarding him 15.

Stanley to Robert

Letter from the Secretary of Procuring the best intelligence of the Designs of the French 21 improper title of Working remarks 22 Letter to 23 sends information requesting the French 25 Letter to an answer 28 his opinion given to the President requesting the explanation against Langous and Condut to be observed towards the Morattas 32.

M

Multipatam

Letter from the Chief regarding one Morabak's appearance who has also there 106 Letter from the Chief to the President on the same subject 107 The Chief encloses in his letter a list of Effects belonging to Morabak's appearance 108 Letter to the Chief on the subject 110 The Chief advises that the Effects said to belong to Morabak's appearance cannot be found, he suspects him to be a spy and will prevent his escape 113 This Resolution approving it

N

Nabot Mohamed Ally Caim

Conference between him and the President requesting the Rajah of Mysore 141, Letter from representing the Conduct of the Rajah and the Secretary of receiving him 143 Intelligence received with his letter regarding the Rajah's Conduct 171 Publications on consequence 61 and Arrangement proposed by President's Conference with him on the subject 69 Conference of the Committee with him 76 agrees to the Charge of the three additional Battalions of Sepoys 79 Publications requesting the Rajah to be paid by the Government 79 receives advice of the Death of Warren Hastings 83 agrees that the 10 Battalions of Sepoys the Charge of which he has consented to deliver may be called by his Name 97 and Concerning the Dutch 99 President's Conference with him on the subject of the Negotiations with the Dutch resolves to settle matters with them 104.

Sondicherry

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Loonah

Letter from Mr. Mostyn advising of his being appointed to reside there
(and) of the present State of the Morattas 13 Letter to him in answer 14
Mr. Mostyn advises of a Vacquil from Tanjore having applied to the Morattas
for Assistance and of the State of Affairs there 37 Letter in answer 39 Advice
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regarding the Morattas and advising of our Preparations to receive the Royal
Order 84 Letter to recommending a strict Attention to the Designs of
the Morattas 86 Letter from Mr. Mostyn, no Probability of Interruption
to our Designs from the Morattas 91 Letter to Mr. Mostyn advising of the
Reaction of Tanjore 93 Letter from Mr. Mostyn advising of the Apprehension
of Marraim Kow and the Accession of Ragobah 94 Intelligence received from
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F

Tanjour was Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn

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