1193 1196 Fort St George 25th Augt 1775.

Read Letter from the President and Council at Bombay as entered herewith.

Select Committee.

To the Honble Alexr Wynch Esqr &c

President & Governor &c Council of Fort St George

at Fort St George

Honble Sir & Gentlemen

Letter from Bombay.

We have received your Letters
in favor the Sugeard of Pegoo take is of the greatest
importance to the Honble Company and badly
calls upon us to pursue every Step that lies in our
Power that can tend to bring it to a
speedy and successful Issue, for on the one
hand the great advantages that the Company
are to receive by the Engagements We have entered
into on their behalf, and on the other the
absolute impossibility to Reconcile the War
with the Interest of their investing Finances.

Our Forces in every Engagement
with the Enemy have gained Every advantage that
we had reason to expect, but at the same
time must take the Liberty of observing that
we conclude, that Pegoolake never Troops could
be of material Service during the Campaign
the country however has been found Difficult
the Enemy Cavalry & therefore have supposed that
our Army has often not been able to reap
every advantage that might have been
placed from the victory as they pursued
over the Enemy; the Commanding Officer

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Son was going to Tanjore and waited his Comm:
mands — He asked him if it were a new appoint:
ment, he answered it was intended from the
first — The President then asked him in
what manner he was to leave charge, he replied
in that which would best conform to his
Affairs, He added he did not speak to him
of Arcot till Arrack by way of asking his
advice, but to let him know his intentions,
We shall not animadvert upon this, but, we
cannot help saying, that should his father
die, we fear he would assert his Independence,
even though his father should not have given
him Tanjore in perpetuity, and should such
an Event happen and he join the French, the
expelling him from Tanjore if practicable,
would be a very dangerous and difficult task,

2/ It has been urged for the Nabob
that there never was less danger to be expected
from him than now, that he trusts himself,
his Harem &c. &c. close to Madras, We beg
your Honors will be pleased to consider, that
he has refused to entrust your Servants with
Tanjore, that he has perfected it in the strongest
and most expensive manner, while with
difficulty he expends small Sums in other
Forts, that altho' he has 10,000 Sepoys kept
by you for him, he has 12 Battalions of 1000
Sepoys each, 7 Regiments of Horse, & near 1000
Artillery and 500 Topazes, If he meant to
continue dependant upon the English, why at a

time

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since he is so indebted to you, to Individuals
of the British Nation and Settlement, to the
Black Merchants of this Place, as well as those
of his own Country, and while he represents
his inability to pay the Company in the manner
he was requested, why at once does he keep
up such a Force? why does he daily add to those
Forces by receiving every European Deserter
and Slave? why does he daily collect those Troops &
gather together Military Stores at Tanjore?
Does it not plainly indicate his intention
to place himself in a Situation, that he may
throw off his connexion with the English
whenever he pleases, if not to resist the Company
should Orders disagreable to him in respect
to Tanjore be received; — But every part of
his Conduct shews and demonstrates that
such are his intentions, and nothing but
so speech ensured to save the Views of his Second
Son, as the flattering Ideas he has raised in
his Father's mind of his right of independance
and Freedom of Control.

28th We have been told that those
Young Lords having been brought up among
the English, have acquired their manners,
We would not mean to assert that there
are not Virtuous Men, among the Asiatics,
neither would have you decided — there are
good Men no doubt, but virtuous are not
the growth of Asiatick Courts. Except crown
the

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The undersigned with the approbation of Heaven, the Man who ascends the Throne by the Massacre of his whole Family is not held in abhorrence as he ought undoubtedly to be, The History of Aurengzebe, who Waded his way to the Throne of Delhi, and whose memory is to this day respected, is one among the many instances, which might be quoted.

29th We think it proper on this occasion to observe, that you have given it as your opinion, that we should recommend to the Nabob to lay up a Fund in case of a War with the French, and to remind him of the great reliance the Company have during the last War, and to entreat him never to forget, that the like may happen again. The propriety of such a Step, has long been evident to this Government, & as our Finances will not admit of laying up a Fund, upon your account, we are firmly of opinion, that the Nabob ought to deposit in the Fort of Madras ten Lacks of Pagodas, never to be touched, except in cases of distress, by the Attacks of the French. The Marattas or Mysoreans. We should be happy to think we could accomplish so Spatical a point, but we doubt — We recommend it to your Honors notice. When the Nabob was in consequence, spoken to, he gave an answer upon which the Board were divided, and to which we take leave to refer you.

30. Two other points are likewise very necessary for the Security of your affairs and the Carnatic

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Carnatic, could the Nabob be at any time sure:
after prevailed with, to consent to them, and
these are to Cancel the nomination of his Troops, &
to assign over the Revenues of certain Districts,
sufficient to defray the Current Expenses, which
the Company pay on his Account. They could
then have those Revenues in their own Power,
& prevent entirely any the Nabobs Encroachments
expected and to have the least trouble happen, or
ever any appearance of trouble, he has always
declared he could pay nothing — The Revenues
assigned the Company might be collected from
the Farmers by the Nabobs Managers, but, paid
immediately to the Servants of the Company,
of the Agents appointed on the part of the
Company, who should not interfere in any
other respect with the Country.

31. We have already mentioned &
that the measures followed respecting the Nabob
had been the cause of so much altercation and
dissention at the Board — we are convinced
to be under the necessity of entering with you
on the Subject — We have therefore to
send to you every Paper which has occurred
to enable you to judge of every particular,
For a long time past almost every thing which
has passed at the Board has been a very extra-
ordinary manner been carried to the Doctor,
and at Latter having been more free to the
Nabob on the Subject of the Survey, of the
Roads, before it was translated into Persian
words

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much Use sent to the Nabob, the President received a message from the Nabob mentioning the Subs. Issue of the Letter, desiring that it might not be sent to him. This with Concurrence of Europeans at the Durbar, who for their own Views sought to obtain an Influence then to the detriment of your Affairs, induced us to recind the order against Europeans visiting the Nabob or his Family, without permission of the President. It has been urged that such a prohibition could not much avail, and cou confessed it to be just, yet it appeared the only means in our Power for preventing the Evil, you will observed that General Smith & Mr Johnson are of opinion, that there should be a free communication between the Gentlemen of the Board and the Nabob. When the writing of a Letter to the Nabob on the Subject of Sangore was moved, it became great matter of debate — It was urged by Mr Stone, that it was material to know in what manner the Country of Sangore was put under Arnee the Omrah, to which the Majority replied, that it did not appear so material since the Danger lay in entrusting him in any manner or at any time with so much Power General Smith and Mr Johnson have also said, that there are no proofs exhibited against the Nabob, or Arnee the Omrah, in which Mr Stone has likewise joined

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the Person he shall appoint — That the in-
-formation which the President gives us, sports
that he was endeavouring to obtain secure Honors
and Distinctions for his Second Son: That his
evident partiality for the Second Son, whom
he has entrusted with Troops and Treasure:
joby and with the command and Payment
of his Army, while the Eldest Son, has not
an allowance in any Degree equal to his
Rank, or any not even sufficient to support an
Decency his Family. All these circumstances
with Speak, which have Escaped from him
at the Durbar Induce that he wishes to Depriue
the eldest Son of the Carnatic, and to give it
to his Second Son, or if he cannot effect that
to place him in a subordinate absolutely inde-
-pendent of his Brother. This is an important
Subject, and requires your most serious re-
-flexions.

24. It is appreciable with the Morals
Religion, that the Father is Master of his family
and has the Disposal of his Estate, and on this
Plan it appears to us that the Nabob has been
induced to entertain Notions of altering the
Succession. Permit us to point out to you,
our reasons for thinking that in the present
case, he has no such right.

25. The Stipulation of the Treaty
in 1765 obtained by Lord Clive, accompanied
by Title which the Nabob still uses, as in
1766 proclaimed at his Desire in the presence
of

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of the Governor and Council of this Place, of the principal Inhabitants, and of all this Settlem. By such acceptance he acknowledged the right of the Nabob to make the Grant, and that expressly gives the Succession after his Death in Undisturbed Course to his eldest Son, and their Heirs for ever. By a Treaty between the Nabob and the French after their Restoration: exempt the same succession is agreed to. — By a Treaty between Nazim Ally Cawn, the Nabob and the Company, the Succession is clearly declared in the same manner, and the Company are guarantees of that Treaty, as well as parties. And the Nabob has joined hand with for the grant of all the Land he gives to his private Creditors as the Heirs and Successor to the Carnatick But in all events the Company ought never to admit of the Carnatick's going into other hands than those of Mahomed Ally Cawn except in the case of his Death. For the eldest Son being by Treaty entitled to the Carnatick were the Nabob to be invested with a Power of giving it, at his pleasure and to give it to Ameen Ul Omrah, the eldest would naturally seek other assistance and therefore permit me to say we think it consistent, with Prudence, Policy, & the Interest of the Company to guard against any such Event, and we accordingly shall do all in our Power, however we hope that this matter will be shortly determined upon by you, and a proper Letter drawn as the Nabob is in years, and greatly broken in Com:

Letter from

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The Person who shall oppose that the Succession which the President gives an Account that he was endeavouring to establish were Hasan and Hussein Sons of his second Son. That his accidental partiality for the Second Son, whom he has entrusted with Power and Dignity and with the command and Judgment of his Army, while the Eldest Son has not an allowance even of any Degree equal to his Rank, may not encourage his Brothers to oppose the Tranquility of his Family. He knows circumstances with speak, which have happened from time to time at the Durbar towards that he wishes to oppose the eldest Son of the Carnatick, and to give it to his Second Son, if he cannot effect that, to place him in a situation absolutely independant of his Brother. This is an important Subject, and requires your most serious attention.

24. It is a principle with the Mooruck Religion, that the Father is Master of his family and has the disposal of his Estate, and on this Plan it appears to us that Hyder Naick has been induced to entertain Notions of altering the Succession. Permit us to point out to you, our reasons for thinking that in this respect case, he has no such right.

25. The Phirmaun of the Mogul in 1765 obtained by Lord Clive, accompanied by Letters which the Naick stiles ours, in 1766 proclaimed at his Durbar the Supremacy of

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of the Governor and Council of this Place, of
the principal Inhabitants, and of all his
Servants. By such acceptance he acknowledged
the right of the Nabob to appoint the Successor,
and that expressly from the Succession after
his death in Default of Issue Male of his elder Sons,
and their Heirs for ever. By a Treaty between
the Nabob and the French after their Restoration
must the same succession is agreed to. By a
Treaty between Nizam Ally Cawn, the Nabob
and the Company, the Succession is clearly
declared in the same manner, and the Company
are guarantees of that Treaty, as well as parties.
And the Nabob having joined hand and seal with
consent of all the Board given to his private
Creditors on the Heirs and Successors to the Carnatick
But in all events the Company ought never
to admit of the Carnatick's going into other hands
than those of Default of Issue except in the case
of his death. For the elder Sons being by Treaty
reserved entitled to the Carnatick, were the Nabob
to be invested with a Power of giving it, at his
pleasure and to give it to Anwar ul Omrah,
the elder would naturally seek other assistance,
and therefore permit us to say we think it
consistent, with Precedence, Policy, & the Interest
of the Company to guard against any such Event,
and we accordingly shall do all in our Power,
however we hope that this matter will be speedily
determined by you, and a proper Line drawn
as the Nabob is in years, and greatly broken in mind

I remain

constitution.

26th It is generally understood that
all the Soubahs and Nabobs have a right to
grant Jaghires, such grants are not good unless
confirmed from Delhi, nor can continue after
the Death of the Grantee, unless confirmed
by the Successor, however they give them, and
the Nabob no doubt thinks he has right vested in
him. But considering the connection between
our Nation and the Carnatic, considering that
it has been conquered at a great expence of Blood
and Treasure, and that such alienations weaken
the Government, and render it unable to assist
itself, with the resisting of Foreign Invasions, We think
that the Carnatic under these circumstances differs
widely from other Asiatic States, for of their
Despotic power by just, he may give to the third and
fourth Son, as he appears to have done to the Second,
and leave the Eldest nothing, to support the Title,
or even at any Rate to Pay, When we first
represented the impropriety of the appointment
of Amur ul Omrah, he was prepared to set out,
but, stopped on account of the representation, &
we flattered ourselves that at least he would have
been detained, until your Orders should have
been received with respect to that conquest, but,
the 16th of June the Nabob having desired Commodore
Sir Edward Hughes to meet him at the Presidency,
General Smith being also present, he desired
the President to send for the Independent. The
Nabob then informed the President, that his

Son

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Nabob, that his Power were almost unlimited.

21st " When the Governor General and Council wrote to us, requiring an Account of the Princes of the Decan and Carnatic, we entered into the Views of the Neighboring Princes — We spoke of the Jealousies and Misunderstandings which subsisted between this Government and the Nabob — That he had refused, when requested to admit an English Garrison into Tanjore — That he had expressed the greatest aversion to the Scheme being made, which made us part from that useful undertaking and we enumerated his Torces, and mentioned his Revenues. We set forth that in times of Distress we must depend upon him for every requisite to enable us to take the Field, and that he could either withhold or give us assistance, as might suit his own Views, and that on recent occasion we had found him averse to every measure recommended for the good of his Country. It was then urged to enter into the Character of the first and second Sons, but, it occurred to some of us, that if it were to become public that we had done so, it might endanger the safety of the Eldest Son.

22d. When we wrote what Letter we could not foresee, much less expect what has since happened, but, we judged from the general Tenor of his Conduct. In May 1774

Colonel

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Colonel Maclane had come from Bengal and had many Interviews with the Nabob. The President had information of these meeting, but the Subjects of discussion were kept Secret. At length he discovered that Omrah was endeavouring to avail himself of his Fathers partiality towards him, by obtaining an independant Situation, if he could not get the Carnatic from his Brother. After the arrival from India of the Council for Bengal, the Nabob sent Mr James Johnson as his Vackeel to the Governor General and Council of Bengal. As many Scandalous reports had been industriously circulated, he met with no Encouragement, and although he never produced any public Authority from the Nabob, for acting for him. It is here to be remarked that the President had long ere this received advices of which he had previously found a Copy to the Chairman of the Select Committee) setting forth that the Nabob, had represented to the Mogul the great Services of Omrah &c Omrah, and recommending him for higher Titles and Honors, while that the same time spoke of the Elder in the most derogatory Terms — This information caused the President to endeavour to discover what was carrying on at the Durbar. In January last Mr Johnson returned from Bengal, having failed in believe in every

pursuit

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pursuit, having neither obtained Phirmaun,
or Titles or Honors from Delhi nor encourage-
ment from Bengal. This induced the Nabob
to turn his thoughts towards England. Col.
Maclane was then expected from Bengal,
he arrived on the Duttons, his stay was short—
a Plan was nevertheless formed to forward
the Views of the Nabob, as it was reported by
the President to the Select Committee. For
March the President had information that
a Synod was preparing for the giving to
Ameer ul Omrah the Fort and Country of
Tanjore, and he laid the same before us, &
his report to the Select Committee was likewise
read, at this we could not give implicit
belief to the whole of what had been represented,
yet the preparations of Ameer ul Omrah to depart
for Tanjore, and many other corroborating Circ:
cumstances convinced Us there was a Certainty,
that the Nabob intended to trust him with the
Fort and Country of Tanjore, and as he then
enjoyed the Command of a powerful Army, and
as your Instructions of the 29th ult had not
been received, We conceived it to be incumbent
upon Us to represent to the Nabob the impropriety
and Danger of such a Step. It was met with
opposition, but was carried by a great Majo:
rity and a Letter was written. This the Nabob
answered in an equivocal manner, alledg:
that sending his Son to Tanjore, was a Spe:
:cies confinement which he could not admit

This

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their Government whatsoever. I Reply
unto this Letter, saying that the Appoint-
ment of a Manager to a Rich Province &
Potent King Govt must be a matter of public,
not of private concern; Pursuing then,
that the English had just Grounds for Complaint
of all the Carnatic and Balaguat Usurpations
from the Mogul for the Government of
the Carnatic and Dependants of the Decan,
but not of the Empire, to devolve to his
Elder Son and his Heirs. He has wrote him
an Answer to this, the most indecent and
unbecoming Letter, which has ever been
received by this Government, accusing the
Majority of the Board of sinister Views for
their Conduct — Calling them by the most
abusive of Names, threatning them with your
Displeasure; asserting that he never desired to get
home a Peer abroad, that he is the absolute and
independant Lord of the Country, and that he
hopes his Majesty the National and the Company
will pay attention to the Person whom he shall
appoint, for the Person and Benefit of either Swaine:
Indeed, In all which we have invariably told him,
that the communications he has thrown out upon
some of the Board are founded on Facts or not,
if they are, that he ought to have exposed
the Infidelity of those Servants, and that
if his endeavours related, it could not sufficiently
justify those whom he has turned

by

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to appear. We have also told them that he accepted to have considered, that offers had been made from his Durbar to some of their Servants, of whose he complains, and that they had refused them. And this we can assure your Honors to be true, should you judge it necessary to call upon us, those who have had offers made to them, we shall be ready to acquaint. For your further information we must refer you to the Revenue Consultations. This answer has been the cause of much altercation at the Board, Volumes have been written, and as much as much written: Indeed on both sides. Foreign to the Matter and designate. For the whole rests upon the propriety of representing to the Nabob any Matter which can be construed into a hostile measure. The Gentlemen who oppose it say not — but, we are clearly of opinion, that every matter whether of Public or Private concern, which can in any degree affect the security of the Carnatic, or of your affairs on this Coast, comes within the limits of representation, & not of remembrance, and we further say that every hostile concern, it is necessary that the British Government should have a controlling Power — or perhaps the time is not far off, when we may be involved in a dangerous and ruinous War on this account.

23d Your Honors will observe that in the Nabobs Letter of the 10th June he says he hopes the King &c. will approve the

1131. 1134 Fort St. George August 1775

Par: 16th " You have been so often advised of the Temper and Disposition of the Nabob, that it would be almost unnecessary to enter again upon his Character, yet his Conduct on both these of late have been very extraordinary, and the Scarcity should not in anything towards rendering him Independent of the English Nation, of which he is so Sensible the Company to a Dependance upon them, renders it incumbent upon us to enter fully into the Subject, that you Honors may see the Danger of the System, and that a Plan may be concerted to reduce the Nabob to such Dependance as is consistent with the Security of your affairs and the Interest of the Nation.

17th " The Nabob's long War, having worked himself with an army about Storkes of Fortune, was there the influence of the English prospect of the Carnatic and yet so early as 1763 his avarice and ingratitude with Scarcities, and the heard extensive duration of past Services procured a Sanction to the Company, he was unwilling to grant it, and wanted to clog it with conditions of future Services. This Mr. Pigot objected to and at length it was granted unconditionally. From that time the has recovered: welly and Madura which had revolted, burnt and :ed Master of Warriapolliam and the adjacent Polygars — of Angole, of the Marawar Country and lastly of Tanjore and every recipient Power has added to his Variety and ambition, and he now looks down upon the Company as he have so long, so generously supported him as a Power, who

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who is and ought to be Subordinate to him.

18th. The Nabob is Sedulous and free of many of the Vices of his Countrymen but he has the usual Characteristicks of the Natives of this Country — he is suspicious, Vain, and Ambitious. And not being of a Resolute or Active Mind, he has been frequently misled by those, who knew how the Art to raise his Jealousy of the Company, or who have flatter'd his Vanity, or raised in his mind Ideas of conquest or future greatness. These Marks can be Trace'd thro every part of his Connection with the Company, but particularly of late years, and judging from the influence which his second Son has had with him, contrary to the advice of his principal Men, we think that the various changes of Fortune with the manner of Life of the Mussulmen, have brought age upon him, sooner than could be expected — For without admitting this we can scarcely account for his Conduct towards this Govern: ment.

19th. His Eldest Son Umdit-ul Omrah is a young Lord of capacity, and the adversity he has suffer'd have had the good effect of endowing him with Sedateness and Affability he is learned and the favorite of the People. He has the justest Sense of the Connection between the Carnatick and the Company, and that the Lord of this Country, ought in a certain

Degree

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Par: 16th " You have been observed
of the Temper and Disposition of the Nabob, that
it would be almost unnecessary to caution against upon
his Character, yet his Conduct on this Occasion has
been very extraordinary, and the Treaty which he
is making towards rendering himself Independant
of the English Nation, of which he owes the Company
to a Dependance upon them, nor do it incumbent
upon us to enter fully into the Subject, that you
Honors may see the Danger of the System, nor
that a Plan may be concerted to reduce the
Nabob to such Dependance as is consistent with
the Security of your affairs and the Interest
of the Nation.

17th " This Fort a long War, during which
honored with so many advance Sums of Pagodas, was
there the influence of the English prospered of the Carnatic
and yet so early as 1763 his mind was disclosed
with Sentiments and the heart had withdrawn consideration of
past Services procured a Firman to the Company,
he was unwilling to grant it, and wanted to clog it
with conditions of future Services. This was objected to and at length it was granted unconditionally. From that time he has recovered Dindigul
Madura and Madura which had revolted, burnt and
laid Master of Warriapollam and the adjacent
Polygars — of Tinnevelly, of the Marawar Countries
and lastly of Tanjore, and every succeeding Power
has added to his Vanity and Ambition, and he
now looks down upon the Company as to have
so long, so generously supported him as a Power,
who

1132 1135 Fort St. George August 1775

who is and ought to be Subordinate to him.

18th. The Nabob is Sedulous and free of many of the Vices of his Countrymen — but he has the usual Characteristicks of the Natives of this Country — he is suspicious, Vain, and Ambitious. And not being of a Resolute or Active Mind, he has frequently misled by those, who have had the Art to raise his Jealousy of the Company, or who have flatter'd his Vanity, or raised in his mind Ideas of conquest or future greatness. These Marks can be traced thro' every part of his Connection with the Comp.y, but particularly of late years, and judging from the influence which his second Son has had with him, contrary to the advice of his principal Men, we think that the various changes of Fortune with the manner of Life of the Mahometans, have brought age upon him, sooner than could be expected — For without admitting this we can scarcely account for his Conduct towards this Govern.t

19th. His Eldest Son Umdit-ul-Omrah is a young Lord of capacity, and the adversity he has suffer'd have had the good effect of endowing him with Sense and Affability — he is beloved and the favorite of the People. He has the justest Sense of the Connection between the Carnatick and the Company, and that the Lord of this Country, ought in a certain

Degree

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degree to depend Dependance the British Nation
for the support and protection of the Country.
20th His second Son Arrived
Omrah is a young Lord of Enterprize
and Ambition and his indefatigable Windings
ings and profound with the Accomplishment of
them, but with Pride, he has a great Share
of Vanity, which leads him to communicate
his Plans for great Sums. He is invested with a
great degree of Power. He has 7 Distinct Corps
of Cavalry, Light armed Sepoys and Artillery
12 Battalions of Sepoys, with Near 1000 Artillery
also which are far better disciplined than those
of any of the Country Powers. Some of his
Black Cavalry were informed, are well
disciplined as any of the English Troops, his
Artillery attached to them may are almost equal
Europeans — He has the Sanyas & Finances of
Countries, with Orders upon Government of the Inde-
pendent Countries for the Payment of the Army.
He was not yet in the command of Indepen
already formed, Before his time there was
a Rabble to be held of no account. He has
formed them himself, he has promoted every
Man in them, keeps them himself, and
all look up to him for Honor & Wealth. He
has a perfect knowledge of his Father's Faults,
and by practising at once his Suspicions,
and at others by practising to him the pleas-
ures of Independance, and of extension of
Empire, he has gained upon the old
Nabob

1130 1533. Fort St. George August 1775.

This day forwarded by Swallow Packet to the Governor General and Council, together with a Copy of the Proceedings on the Calcutta Letters, adopted with Respect to the Nabob and his Sons, as well as of the Correspondence in consequence between them and the President.

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esqr.
Governor General &c. Council &c.
of Fort William

Honble Sir & Sirs

Having since last addressed you we have been engaged in a disagreeable Correspondence with the Nabob, we transmit you herewith a Copy of the same, and as it has been the cause of much altercation at this Board, and as the Gentlemen who have opposed the measures taking, conceive that the Nabob has been injured, and that the Measures have been improper, they have desired that all the Papers and Minutes which have been written on the Subject, should be transmitted to you, that you may be fully acquainted with the whole, We have in compliance herewith intruded upon you with a voluminous Papers, which would not otherwise have been done.

The following which is extracted from our Letter to the Court of Directors by Swallow, to be forwarded to England from the Cape will convey to you the particular situation, in which we stand with respect to the Nabob

Par:

there

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1834 Fort St. George August 1775

Par: 16th " You have been so often informed of the Temper and Disposition of the Nabob, that it would be almost unnecessary to enter again upon his Character, yet his Conduct on this occasion has been very extraordinary, and the Lengths he is making towards rendering himself independant of the English Nation, of late to endeavour the Company to a Dependance upon him, render it incumbent upon us to enter fully into the Subject, that upon Hopes may see the Danger of the System, and that a Plan may be concerted to reduce the Nabob to such Dependance as is consistent with the Security of your affairs and the Interest of the Nation.

17th " This has been a long War, during which the Nabob has received with an ever advancing Hand the Assistance of the English property of the Carnatic and yet so early as 1763 his avowed Enclination with Exclusion, and the Refusal of every past Service proposed a Stop to the Company, he was unwilling to grant it, and would let stay at with the condition of future Services. This We Objected to and at length it was granted conceded: Finally. From that time he has received Disso: vally and Madura which had revolted, Tinnev: ld Master of Warriapollam and the adjacent Polygaris — of Dindigal, of the Marawar Countries and lastly of Tanjore and every succession of Power, has added to his Vanity and Ambition, and he now looks down upon the Company as he have so long, so generously supported him as a Power, who

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who is and ought to be Subordinate to him.

18th. The Nabob is Seduc[illegible] and
free of many of the Vices of his Countrymen—
but he has the usual Characteristicks of
the Natives of this Country— he is suspicious,
Vain, and Ambitious. And not being of a
Resolute or Active Mind, he has been pre-
quently misled by those, who have had the
Art to raise his Jealousy of the Company,
or who have flatter'd his Vanity, or raised
in his mind Ideas of conquest or future
greatness. These Marks can be traced thro'
every part of his Connection with the Com:
pany, but particularly of late years, and
judging from the influence which his second
Son has had with him, contrary to the advice
of his principal Men, we think that the
various changes of Fortune with the manner
of Life of the Mussulmen, have brought age
upon him, sooner than could be expected—
For without admitting this we can scarcely
account for his Conduct towards this Govern:
ment.

19th. His Eldest Son Umdit-ul Omrah
is a young Lord of capacity, and the adversi-
ties he has suffer'd have had the good effect
of endowing him moderate and affable—
he is learned and the favorite of the People.
He has the justest Sense of the Connection between
the Carnatick and the Company, and that
the Lord of this Country, ought in a certain

Degree

113

1134 Fort St George August 1775

Par: 16th You have been so often informed of the Temper and Disposition of the Nabob, that it would be almost unnecessary to enter again upon his Character, yet his Conduct on this occasion has been very extraordinary, and the Treaty which he is making towards rendering himself Independant of the English Nation, of which he owes the Company to a Dependance upon them, renders it incumbent upon us to enter fully into the Subject, that your Honors may see the Danger of the System, and that a Plan may be executed to reduce the Nabob to such Dependance as is consistent with the Security of your affairs and the Interest of the Nation.

17th " This Chief has been a long War, during which he has had with an army advanced Stroke of Fortune, was there the influence of the English prospered of the Carnatic and Dyd so early as 1763 his mind was Inflamed with Jealousies, and the hereditary consideration of past Services procured a Firman to the Company he was unwilling to grant it, and demanded 2 l. Elog of with considerations of future Services. This was objected to and at length it was granted conceded: Finally. From that time he has received Donne: wally and Madura which had revolted, Dindigul: ed Master of Warriarpollaem and the adjacent Polygarie — of Tongoli, of the Marawar Countries and lastly of Tanjore, and every succession of Power, has added to his Vanity and ambition, and he now looks down upon the Company, who have so long, so generously supported him as a Power,

who

1132 1135 Fort St. George August 1775

who is and ought to be Subordinate to him.

18th. The Nabob is Seductive and free of many of the Vices of his Countrymen — but he has the usual Characteristicks of the Natives of this Country — he is suspicious, Vain, and Ambitious. And not being of a Resolute or Active Mind, he has been frequently misled by those, who have had the Art to raise his Jealousy of the Company, or who have flatter'd his Vanity, or excited in his mind Ideas of conquest, or future greatness. These Marks can be traced thro' every part of his Connection with the Company, but particularly of late years, and judging from the influence which his second Son has had with him, contrary to the advice of his principal Men, we think that the various changes of Fortune with the manner of Life of the Mussulmen, have brought age upon him, sooner than could be expected — For without admitting this we can scarcely account for his Conduct towards this Govern-ment.

19th. His Eldest Son Umdit-ul-Omrah is a young Lord of capacity, and the adversi-ties he has suffer'd have had the good effect of endowing him and dear and affable — he is beloved and the favorite of the People. He has the justest Sense of the Connection between the Carnatick and the Company, and that the Lord of this Country, ought in a certain

Degree

1125.

1128 Fort St. George 30th August 1775

Artillery will lead the Van, and the Eldest Ensign
Officer of Cavalry will lead the Rear.

Joseph Smith
July 31st 1775
Lieut Colo

Read Letter from Lieut Colo
Roy Chief Engineer.

To the Hondle Alexr Wynch Esqr
President and Governor &c &c Council
of Fort St George

Hondle Sir & Sirs

Letter from Col. Roy enclosing an Extract of ~~Lieut~~ a Letter from Lieutenant Theobald at Ganjam.

I have with the enclosed you an Extract of Lieutenant Theobald's Letter of the 6th Instant from Ganjam, on which I beg leave to give you my Directions.

I understand that some Difficulties have arisen about the Payment of his Battalion concerning which I hope you will be pleased to give Directions to the Paymaster.

I have therefore to desire with Respect.

Hondle Sir & Sirs

your most obedient & most humble Servant

Patrick Roy

Ganjam
6th July 1775.

Extract of Lieut Theobald's Letter from Ganjam
6th July 1775.

The Coolies &c. charged to the Fortifications have nearly finished what they have been employed about since I have been here, I shall therefore employ them in a Day or two upon forming Camels to the N.E. which at present

1126 1129 Fort St. Georges 7th August 1775

present is the only part round the Fort without
water owing to its not being formed in that
part and as the high ground called Warrie
Gangaw to the N.W. must come down and
has been partly removed already I have also
employ some people in removing another
part of it in order to fill the large Tank a little
to the Eastward of the North Gate and to form
the Glacis there about.

I hope you will approve of
this manner of Improving the people if you
should not you will oblige me by informing
me in your next how you choose to have
them employed.

The Factory House and Granaries
over the South Gate being nearly finished,
I hope you will think of something to
employ our Bricklayers upon — Barracks
an Hospital a Company's Yard and some
addition of Storehouses are the interior
Buildings wanting — The Bricklayers Work
that is necessary to complete the Fortification
you are sufficiently acquainted with —
I mentioned in a former Letter the present
Width of the Rampart It is impossible to
widen them without removing most of the
Buildings already executed within the Fort
as that certainly will not be put in execution
I suppose you will have the Parapets fi-
nished according to Mr Col. Bond's Plans — some
heavy rains falling a few nights ago great

J.

1127. 1130 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

of the Rampart cannot be answerable which appear to be good Earth, but indifferently beaten and Organized the like accident should it may happen in the course of the next Rains if not prevented by an interior Wall of Brooks and Chunam.

A true Copy
Patrick Ross
Lt. & Chief Engineer.

Resolved that the Chief & Council at Fort George be informed, that they are to continue to expend the current Season Monthly, what they have hitherto done, and that until the Walls and Buildings necessary are completed, and that they be further augmented, that Lieut. Ross Chief Engineer in his present capacity of Engineer to that Settlement, is not entitled to Batta Ordered, likewise that the Chief and Council be directed to repay Capt. Barclay the Sum of Pag. 2573— which he has expended on the necessary Barracks he has erected at Anjengo.

As the Season of the year is now favourable, & the Chief Engineer recommends the Work to be continued, he begins expended It is Resolved, that he be directed to cause the Bastion of the South East Angle of the Fort to be erected with the greatest expedition proposed—

Archdale Palmer
Francis Fowke
Geo. Dawson
Henry Brooke
Geo. Mackay

1128 1131 Fort St. George August 1775

8th Conformably to the Minutes of last Consultation the following Letter was this day dispatched to the Chief and Council at Tanjaure.

To Charles Smith Esqr.
Chief & the Council.
at Tanjaure

Gentlemen

To Tanjaure wanting the Monthly allo: nounced to be ex: pended on the Works untill what is required be finished No Battalio: nor Lt Theobald.

In consequence of a Letter from Lt. Theobald to the Chief Engineer, giving an account of the State of the Fortifications at Tanjaure, as well as the utility of employing the Bricklayers and other Men, on certain Works which he represents as necessary, I am commanded by the President & Council to signify to you their pleasure, that the like Sum as has heretofore, be monthly expended on the Fortifications and buildings of the Tanjaure, and that it be continued, untill what is required, be finished.

As Tanjaure cannot be considered as a Garrison, & has an extraordinary allowance should be made, the Military, the Board cannot admit of Lieut. Theobald's pretensions to Batta, & you will accordingly, be pleased to inform him, that he is not to receive any, while acting in his present capacity of Engineer to the Settlement.

The Board having sometime since thought proper to approve, of the money expended by Captain Blandine on the Barracks at Ashe amounting to 2573 Star Pagodas, you will accordingly admit his Bills, and repay him in the full

Sum

129. 1632 Fort St. George August 1775.

Sent.

Sent

Fort S. George

Gentlemen

Yesterday at Dispatch Inward

R. L. Sullivan

Secy

12th Dispatched the following Letter to the Govr General and Council. together with a Copy of the Intelligence received by the Nabob from Poonah. Rec'd 20.82.

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esqr

Governor General & Council

at Fort William

Hond Sir & Sirs

To Govr Genl & Co. with Intelligence from Poonah

We have the Honor herewith to inclose you, Copy of a Letter of Intelligence dated 3d instant, received by the Nabob from his Vackeel at Poonah. The Accounts may possibly be exaggerated, but we have some reason to hope from the general Correspondence of those Letters with the Nabob's, that some considerable advantage has been gained by our Army in conjunction with Ragonaut Row's, over the Ministerial Forces.

We have the honor to be with Esteem

Honble Sir & Sirs

Fort S. George
12th August 1775

your most Obedient &
most humble Servants
Jno Wynch &c. Council
for the Board

In consequence of the Resolution of the last Consultation, the following Letter was this

1120 1123 Fort S.t George 7.th August 1775

Sir, I am an Infantry Officer professed of the Tactical knowledge only.

He says, that Artillery Officers never sit on General Courts Martial, but whose Men of their own Corps are try'd — Was Lord George Sackville an Artillery Officer, when he obeyed Prince Ferdinands Orders? No — yet General Belson was one of the Members ordered for that Martial which sat at the House Guard.s: I believe few Ingals of any consequence happen there, without Officers from the Artillery Corps at Woolwich sitting as Members at them. The general Rotas for General Court Martials in this Country, both while his Majesty's Troops served here, and so have only the Companys, have included a proportion of Artillery Officers, I am informed that Lieut. Col.o Jarret of his Majesty's Artillery brother to the Colonel here — in the absence of General Williamson / whose Battalion was stationed in America and who remained in England — at this allowed 1200 year as Commanding Officer of Artillery in America / fixed his Quarters at New York, where being Senior Officer of the Troops commanding the Forces at that place for several years, and by a similar Circumstance will corroborate this. He applied to Government and received 1500 £ on Account of the Loss he sustained in his Effects &.c by the Rebels, occasioned by the Stamp Act when he commanded the Forces at New York. The Col.o says there can be no particular Favor to Engineer Officers not enjoying Commands, because they never

Fort St. George 7th August 1775

never did enjoy them — and because the same
these Circumstances are entering the Service,
I am informed that Captain Sleigo who
commanded the Kings Artillery on this
Coast, did command the Garrison of Fort St.
George in 1758, and after that commanded
the Troops encamped on the Island, until
Lieut Col. Lawrence joined and when the Army
marched to Chingleput the Colonel left at the
Command devolved again on Capt. Sleigo,
now was there a scenario that I heard, of this
being contrary to the rules of the Army — Capt.
Sleigo commanded the Garrison of Fort St.
George in 1758, and after that commanded
the Troops encamped on the Island, until
Lieut Col. Lawrence joined and when the Army
marched to Chingleput the Colonel left at the
Command devolved again on Capt. Sleigo,
now was there a scenario that I heard, of this
being contrary to the rules of the Army — Capt.
Sleigo commanded the Garrison of Fort St.
George for several Months — Major Barker
commanded the Company's Troops at Ma-
nilla by virtue of being Senior Officer of the
Company's Forces there, and received Monthly
returns from the Senior Officers of Infantry
and Cyroys, and gave General Returns of
the Company's Troops to General Draper, and
the Governor of the Garrison, as common with
Officer of the Company's Troops on that ex-
pedition, he commenced a Law suit in the
Court of Chancery which entitled them to
share in the Prize of the Santissima Trini-
dada — He often commanded the City
of Manilla in the absence of the Senior
Field Officer, as the Kings Regiment
was in the Garrison — Major Wanton
of the Artillery also commanded the
Garrison of Fort St George & Artillery
Officers

1122 1125 Fort St. George 16 August 1775

Officers have often commanded Detachments
in the field, no later than the last siege of Tanjore,
Col.o Butler & Innes have both commanded
the Garrison of Fort St. George, and in the field
too, Col.o Innes commanded a Detachment
in the Madura Country against the Polygars—
did not Captain Maitland of the Engineers
Artillery command an expedition from Bombay
against Surat, which appears on Record. Capt.
Pringle of the Artillery was sent Commanding
Officer of a Detachment from Bombay to
Bengal — Major Fanning of the Bengal Establishment commanded the Army for a long
time, and at a most critical one, when the whole
Army was in a mutinous State — Has not Lieut.
General Clavering Commander in Chief of the
Company's Forces in India, Issued Orders at
Calcutta, directing that the Engineers take Rank
and Command agreable to the Date of their
Commissions? Lieut.al Clavering has served
his Majesty a great many years, and must be
supposed to have equal knowledge, at least
with Colonel Braithwaite, of the Rules and
Customs practised in his Majesty's Service, as
well as in the Service of all other European
States and it's not probable he would have
issued such an Order unless convinced of its
propriety and that it is usual the case in His
Majesty's Service for the Engineer Corps to take
Rank &c.a — Has not the Governor & Council
of Bombay given the command of their Army
to

1826 Fort St George 7th August 1775

To Lieut Col. Keating Chief Engineer and Comm:
:manding Officer of Artillery, the Necessary
Lieut Colonels on that Establishment, who's Com:
:missions are of a prior date: The Garrison of
Madras has frequently been commanded by
an Officer of Artillery, the Three corps doing Duty
with a Regiment of Europeans, and 2 Battalions
of Sepoys, yet no Objections were ever started
to their Commanding on Foot — because those
Commands are attended with Emolument & trouble
without a Shadow of profit — whilst the
Lieut Colonels who command the out Garrisons,
live at their ease, and save an army too —

Colonel Braithwaite says, that no
Officer of Infantry are suffered to purchase
into the Artillery, yet they are allowed to buy
into other Corps — but, why is it not introduced
into the Artillery? because all Rank in that Corps,
must have lastly experienced before they can be
properly qualified for high Stations — and though
it would be hard for an Infantry Officer to
obtain high Rank by purchasing into the Artillery
for the above reasons, it does not hold good with
the reverse — An Artillery Officer may purchase
into the Infantry, and many have done so,
be the end the Hastings Service, and been removed
in Peace — as both General Barker, Colonel
Pitcable, Lieut Col. Maynard and Major Wood,
In this Service every Corps is on a Footing with
regard to purchasing of Commissions, as it
is never permitted, or allowed of.

Colonel

1124 1127 Fort St. George 7th August 1775.

Colonel Braithwaite has left
reason to Complain of hardships Wearing other
field Officer on the Coast, for out of seven years
service on this Establishment, he commanded
the Fort of Madura two, tho' not a single Man
belonging to his Corps was in the Garrison at
the Time — he was at both the Sieges of Tanjore,
at Ramnad and Carical, and in short every
where that could be of advantage to him. Ex.
the moment he is removed from Madura,
thinks himself highly injured, because he is
not immediately put into the command of
Trichinopoly.

Military Guide Page 341 Points of Command.

All commanding Officers to the Eldest
in the same Circumstances whether of Horse Dragoons,
Artillery, Foot, or Marines, among the Officers of the
Corps of the British Troops, Native or in pay. In
case two of the same date interfere a Retrospection of
former Commissions, or length of Service is to
examined and ended by the Judgement of the Rules
of War.

Prince Ferdinand of Brun:
in his Disposition Page 274.

The Eldest General Officer of each
Nation will lead the Columns of Troops of
that Nation within the Army is to march by
Lieut. General Sporken will lead the first
Column. The Eldest Lieut. General of the second
Line will lead the second Column.
Major General Brown of the Hanoverian
Artillery

1115.

1118 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

the Rules of the Service had been disappointed, and the Officer in whose particular right was invaded would probably have applied for redress from a sense of reasoning it is that I now make this Application to you, Sir. I consider the introducing an Artillery Officer into the Line, by which he has right of Seniority succeeded to a Command, to be contrary to the hitherto observed Rules of this, and I believe of every other Service and injurious to and destructive to the rights of the field Officers of the Line, of which I consider myself the eldest of those who are with the Command, and it is therefore that I request you to use your influence with the Honble Board to be considered so far at least as to permit you to lay these my objections before them, provided you yourself do not know my Opinions to be erroneous, in which case they cannot with propriety proceed from you to the Honble Board, you may remember Sir, that when as Major I conducted a Detachment from Madras for the first Siege of Tanjore that Col. Butler of the Artillery over took me after the first days march and took the Command of the Detachment by an order from Mr Dupré I acquiesced readily to the Order, but Modestly stated my Objections to Mr Dupré in a Letter, as you will then observe from the Records Mr Dupré by his answer Provided my Objections appeared convinced and allowed that there was great truth and propriety in what I

1116 1119 Fort St. George 7th August 1775.

I addressed the Letter I had determined concerning one
matter merely Military, Commanded secrecy, and
reserved mention to you. You will remember Sir
that I then wrote to you objecting to Col. Butler's
commanding in Locality of an Artillery Officer
a Detachment from the grand Line of the Army
and you concurred to be of my opinion, but
recommended it to me to avoid Disputes, there
was however no reason for Disputation left,
as the Hour of Duty was then over, whereafter
I might therefore remonstrate, but if
the present order relative to Lieut. Col. Innes:
Since in force, the right under so contradicted Power
Europe, by the Authority of the Honble Board,
will be established in the Artillery, contrary to
General Customs, and to the particular rights
of the Field Officers of the Line. I therefore
Sir request your Application to you to use
your influence with the Honble Board to
reconsider our Order, which changes entirely
the hitherto established Customs, and of which
by their determination to establish their new
right. It could not I believe be improper
to procure some Orders specifying whether
the Inferior Officers of Artillery & Engineers
are or are not to take their Share of the Genl
Duties as well as the Superior Officers. For unless
some established Order is laid down, some of
the Corps of opinion, others of another, Dis-
putes may arise at Critical times, when every
honest and good Man would wish to avoid

them

1117. 1120 Fort St. George 7th August 1775.

Sheaves.

I have the honor to be
with Great Respect
Sir
Your very Obed! Servant
John Braithwaite
Lt Col. 2d Bn. 2d Brigade

Madeira Garrison
May 14th 1775.

General Smith's Remarks on Lt Col. Braithwaite's
Letter.

The General will not suppose with Lt Colonel Braithwaite that the Board, whilst the Military Commander in Chief has the honor of a Seat at it, can be mistaken in a matter strictly relative to Military Detail.

As Lieut Col. Braithwaite in his remonstrance, first introduces the late orders relative to the Engineers, as one of the grievances he had to complain of, and as that order appears to be founded on some late Military regulations in his Majesty's Service — in favor of the Engineers, the General will first answer to that part, & tho he admits some of Lieut Col Braithwaite's arguments are that head to be good, he thinks that no attention can be paid to them, as it is impossible for this Board to alter what seems appears to be a general Order through the Military Service, both Kings & Companys.

The irregularity of appearing in Lieut Col. Jones of the Artillery to the command of Fort George is the next part of Lieut Colonel Braithwaite's Letter, and the last seems to be that

on

1118 1121 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

on which he says it was, and on which the General from various parts of Regard to all Branches of the Military Service, cannot avoid remarking as follows.

Lieut. Col. Braithwaite asserts that Commanders have at times fallen by accident to Artillery and Engineer Officers, but that so soon as such men arrived at Head Quarters an Officer from the Line has been sent to take upon him the Command, which he observes had thus by accidents fallen into hands, that were deemed unproper by Lieut Col. Braithwaite Account, he himself thus advises, that they have been allowed a right to command, but that they were so soon as possible divested thereof, more as that might have happened from mere reasons than the one, Lt Col. Braith: mentioned alludes to, it could have been proper but had guarded this particular instance, as it occurred to the General, that the sending an Officer from the Line to take the command which had fallen, to the Engineer, or Artillery Officer, might be on account of its being too large a Command for the Rank of those Officers: and that it was necessary to replace the Deceased Officer by one of equal Rank, and not from a Doubt of the abilities of the Officer to execute the command had devolved.

Lieut Col. Braithwaite then gives an account of the original establishment of the Artillery and reduces it down to the time of Forming them into Battalions, & soon after gives a principal reason, why

Artillery

No. 1122 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

Artillery Officers should not command their respective Companies in the Field without a Military knowledge — Were it otherwise good that argument might stand against them as well as Gunners. If a mixed Corps as formed into Battalions, as Field Corps is performed into Battalions, as proved that Lieut every Artillery Officer ought to be supposed acquainted with Tactics as well as those of the Infantry: the same knowledge being requisite in performing a Battalion of Artillery, as a Battalion of Infantry, for either acting with their respective Arms, and for which they have practiced full 8 days, the same exercises & manoeuvres are practiced as in the Infantry, of course every knowledge which an Infantry Officer can require to the services of a Colonel, may be as well known to the Colonel of Artillery, as the Col. of Infantry; and by that time it is supposed they are each fit to command larger Bodies; if this is allowed, and which the Service & their Instructions plainly point out, it will then appear that the Battalion is rather in favour of the Artillery Officer, than against them, as hereto only appears respecting that Tactical knowledge which Lieut. Col. Braithwaite speaks of but has joined to it the additional knowledge of the Artillery Branch, which must also of course give them a second insight into Engineering, and if this is admitted of, it must next follow, that when those three requisites join in one Man, he must be better to Command a Fort, or in the field

1112 1115 Fort St. George 7th August 1775.

Officer of the day or doing any Duty in Common with Field Officers of the Line I have given reasons above, why Engineers do not, I will now give the reasons why Artillery Officers do not, besides that of their being to all intents and purposes an Abstracted Corps. If a Field officer of Artillery could be put upon the General Roster of the Army or rather upon any roster for General Duties, and could take his tour from the Line for Command or any other Duty in common with the other Field Officers. It follows that the Captains and Subalterns of the Artillery must also be put upon such rosters for Duties Done from the Line for the rules by which Military Duties are regulated for as they relate to the privileges or exclusions of particular Corps are the same for the youngest Subaltern as they are for the Colonel, because such rules relate to the Corps and not to any individual of the Corps, it is and must be allowed by all Military Men, that if the inferior Artillery Officers are Subjected to Guards or Line Duties which they are uncovered if their Field Officers are, the Service cannot be carried on, because that material Branch of it the Artillery cannot be properly conducted and Boarded to, and it is for that reason I presume that all nations have made them an Abstracted Corps possessed of particular privileges and liable to particular exclusions. I will venture to add that it appears plain

to

1111 1114 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

knowledge may be proposed in the highest degree
by Officers of Artillery and Engineers, as it is not
expected, it is not looked for, and a Commanding
Officer has never that Interest of their Masters
Service either of those Corps, but it is at the same
time supposed that the said Commanding Officer
is guided in the Attack or Defence or in the
Construction of any Works by the Senior Engineer
on the Service and in the Disposition of his
Mortars and Guns by the Senior Officer of Artly.
Engineers who have been trained Up and Covered
in Mathematical Studies from their Youth
and who never had Soldiers under them, are
not, cannot be expected to profess the knowledge
necessary for disciplining and regulating the
Duties of Soldiers, they are of common Sense
when Command is necessary to seek Instructions
such a Knowledge they are therefore exempted
from the command of Escards, parties,
pickets, or Detachments of any Kind what-
soever and when it was the custom in his
Majesty's Service for Engineers to hold double
Commissions their being Engineers to any
more Knowledge than exempted them from
all General Duties performed by the other
Officers of the Regiment in which they held
their Commissions over and above that which
they professed in the Corps of Engineers, I have
been employed as Field Officers of Engineers
and the Artillery were, but I never knew
Instance of either taking the Lead as Field
Officer

1112 1115 Fort St. George 7th August 1775.

Officer of the day or doing any Duty in Common with Field Officers of the Line I have given various above, why Engineers do not, I will now give a reason why Artillery Officers do not, besides that of their being to all intents and purposes an Abstracted Corps. If a Field officer of Artillery could depend upon the General Roster of the Army or rather upon any roster for General Duties, and could take his tour from the Line for Command or any other Duty in common with the other Field officers. It follows that the Captains and Subalterns of the Artillery must also depend upon such rosters for Duties done from the Line for the rules by which Military Duties are regulated for as they relate to the privileges or exclusions of particular Corps are the same for the youngest Subaltern as they are for the Colonel, because such rules relate to the Corps and not to any individual of the Corps, it is and must be allowed by all Military Men, that if the inferior Artillery Officers are subjected to General or Line Duties which they are uncovered if their Field Officers are, the Service cannot be carried on; because that material Branch of it the Artillery cannot be properly conducted and attended to, and it is for that reason I presume that all nations have made them an Abstracted Corps possessed of particular privileges and liable to particular exclusions. I will venture to add that it appears plain

to

113 116 Fort St. George 7th Augt 1775

Sir, Heat the Rank of Engineers and Artillery was meant to separate in their own Corps only, because their real and presumptive Duties are absolutely confined to their own Corps only, which I imagined could not be the case if it was intended that they should ever Command Generally for then the presumption would be upon the whole Line, as it is indispensably necessary to the Cavalry and Infantry, which I therefore deem the line, and therefore line from which Officers can be detached from their Duties and so far as I can hear this Instance is hereby Lt Col. Innes of the Artillery is considered a Field Officer drawn from the General line of the Army, is the first instance of the kind that ever took place of this Coast, with the Authority and Sanction of any appointment from the Board I am led to believe that the Board have been induced to their measure from a mistaken principle of doing justice to the Corps of Artillery, whose Services they may think entitle them to those advantages which they are supposed to derive from their Rank in the General line of the Army. I have therefore endeavoured to prove that they cannot from their Rank which was given them for particular purposes, and restrained for particular uses, derive the advantage of Commanding.

I &c

114

1117 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

The Commanding Officer of every Party, post, or Detachment Furnished from the roster for general Duties, and I believe I may venture to call a Garrison which has not a Governor with a Staff and Establishment a Military Post. And I may also venture to affirm that no Artillery Officer or Engineer was ever as much put upon the roster for general Duties of any Adjutant General or Brigade Major, and that they have not hitherto in this Service enjoyed any such advantage or Disadvantage (for it may prove either) we all know. It cannot now be considered as a hardship for each Individual to know the advantages and disadvantages of the Department to which he first entered it, while there is no innovation or change, there can be no cause of complaints from Individuals, the Service is as they found it, and they had no right to expect that the System should or would be changed. Had a field Officer of the line been ordered to the Command of the seperate Cantonment of Artillery at the Mount. It would have been hard, because it would have been a Deviation from the rules of the Service, by which the Officers of Artillery would have been Deprived of their right, founded on established Military Custom — the right of commanding their own People, they would have had reason to say, that the Expectations on which they came into the Service, arising from

the

1107 1110 Fort St George 7th August 1775

Strong Arguments against the Officers of Engineers and Artillery, and Thereby they Should prove their incapacity, fully prove their Ineligibility. For as that Assertion, that no Officer of either of these Corps was ever severely censured upon any general Roster for Courts and Courts Martial for Charges for or Sentenced with Reprimand of any General Party, Post, or Detachment, because that eligible for general Duties, and that they are best Schools endeavour to prove it from the opposite good reasoning reasoning prove the Nature of their particular Service, and the Dangers of conducting the Service in General, after best possible manner

Were Engineers allowed to command Garrisons in his Majesty's Service because Contract over their Duty Correspondents for repairs, Alterations &c of the several Work, and that above Supposed to be a good reason — Why command was not annexed to their Ranks, and to suppose that the Military Rank they held is much of the same nature with that given to the Captains of the Royal Navy. The Artillery was also with the same proper Command and acted by Warrant only Proves the Master Gunners of the Ordnance, but it was found necessary to teach Gunners also the use of small Arms that they might in particular instances defend their Guns. They were armed with Fuzes or Carbines, were formed into Companies, by

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by degrees into Battalions and Commissions with the usual Gradations of Rank to govern & decide for the Officers. All Nations of Europe as far as I have been able to learn have in their Military Establishments considered the Engineers & Artillery as abstracted Corps, they have particular advantages and privileges in his Majesty's Service, and every where there is no buying or selling Commissions nor can any supernumerary Engineer or Artillery Officer from other Corps. they rise each Corps, separately, and distinctly and Seniority, being their Rank in regular succession Seniority, and tho. they cannot be said to act independently, they always act in a manner separately Commanded by their own Officers, and are exempted employed from all General Duties of the Line, except as annexed parties with Guns or works being Men, nor is there any instance in his Majesty's Service that Artillery Officers or Engineers have been put upon any General service, for even in the cases of General Courts Martial Engineers are not employed. and Artillery Officers only when Prisoners of their own Corps are to be tried, taken from Motives of Indulgence. the Prisoners a proper proportion Artillery Officers are reserved as Members, at least such has been the custom in his Majesty's Service when I have served, & I had reason to believe and established & invariable Custom. There are two instances of Officers taken from the Line and promoted into the Artillery or Corps of Engineers, so as I have before observed there can be no Supercessions, there are great privi-

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strong Argument against the Officers of Engineers and Artillery, and Through they Journal prove their incapacity, fully prove their intelligibility. For what I affirm is, that no Officer of either of these Corps was ever properly answerable for any general Roster for Command or ever chosen for or Continued Commanding or was ever chosen for or continued in the command of any General Party, Post, or Detachment, because best eligible for general Duties, and that they are best Scholars endeavour to prove it proved by upon good occasions or willing prove the Nature of their particular Service, and the Danger of conducting the Service in General, after but possible manner.

nor

Were Engineers allowed to command Garrisons in his Majesty Service how checks or Controul over their Subordinate for repairs, Alterations &c. of the several Works, and that alone I apprehend to be a good reason— Why command and was not annexed to their Ranks, and to prepare that the Military Ranks they hold is much of the same nature with that given to the Captains of the Royal Navy. The Artillery was also in the same proper Seamen and acted by Warrant only Proves the Master Gunner of the Ordnance, but it was proved necessary to teach Gunners also the use of small Arms that they might in particular instances defend their Guns, they were armed with Fuzes or Carbines, were formed into Companies, by

1108 1111 Fort St George 7th August 1775.

by degrees into Battalions and Commissions with the usual Gradations of rank were used for the Officers. All Nations of Europe as far as I have been able to learn have in their Military Establishments considered the Engineers & Artillery as abstracted Corps. They have particular advantages and priviledges in his Majesty's Service, as every where there is no buying or selling Commissions nor can any supercede Inferiors from other Corps. They rise each Corps, separately, and distinctly in itself, getting their Rank in a regular succession Seniority, and tho' they cannot be said to act independantly, they always act in a manner separately Commanded by their own Officers, and are exempted from all General Duties of the Line, except as annexed parties with Guns as working Men, nor is there any instance in his Majesty's Service that Artillery Officers or Engineers have been put upon any General roster, for even in the case of General Courts Martial Engineers are not employed. and Artillery Officers only when Prisoners of their own Corps are to be tried, when from Motives of Indulgence the Prisoners a proper proportion Artillery Officers are ordered as Members, at least such has been the custom in his Majesty's Service when I have served, & I do conceive to be lawful and established & invariable Custom. There are also instances of Officers taken from the Line and promoted into the Artillery or Corps of Engineers, so as I have before observed there can be no Inquiry in, there are great pri-

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knowledge may be proposed in the highest degree,
by Officers of Artillery and Engineers, as it is not
expected, it is not looked for, and a Commanding
Officer has never that Knowledge of them in any
proportion either of these Corps, but it is therefore
stipulated supposed that the said Commanding Officer
is guided in the Attack or Defence or in the
Construction of any Works by the Senior Engineer
on the Service and in the Disposition of his
Artillery and Stores by the Senior Officer of Artillery
Engineers who have been trained in and accustomed
of Mathematical Studies from their Youth
and who never had Soldiers under them, are
not cannot be expected to profess the knowledge
necessary for disciplining and regulating the
Duties of Soldiers. They are of course employed
when Command is necessary which requires
such a Knowledge. They are therefore exempted
from the common duty of Guards, parties,
pickets, or Detachments of any kind what-
soever and whose it was the custom in his
Majesty's Service for Engineers to hold double
Commissions their being Engineers to any
one Knowledge has exempted them from
all General Duties performed by the other
Officers of the Regiment in which they held
their Commissions over and above that which
they professed in the Corps of Engineers,
Even engaged as Field Officers of Engineers
and the Artillery were, but I never knew an
Instance of either taking the Rank as Field
Officer

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to myself that I do not mean the unusual Lib:
-erty, I am confident that what I have to say,
will be read with Candour and that the opinion
formed of this my application will be fair, and
impartial, and that the Success of it will depend
upon the truth and force of the arguments em:
-ployed.

The Reasons which I have to offer may not
appear convincing to my Superiors, but as I de:
-clare myself honestly that I offer them with great
humility and Submission I hope that Declara:
-tion will be sufficient to secure me from Censure.

The Constitutions of the Honble Company extend
Seward Jane, have placed the governing Power and
the hands of a certain number of its Senior Civil
Servants, who in their deliberations on Military
Matters are assisted by aid of one Military Voice
and opinion only, those whom collected Upon
such Orders and Regulations as a Majority of
them determines to be for the good of the Service.
May it not for a moment be allowable to
suppose, without the reproach of Arrogance or
presumption that it is probable for such an Ass:
-embly thought composed of Men of the great:
-est Abilities and the most upright hearts in
special cases to be so far mistaken as in a
matter merely relative to Military Detail.
to determined by a Majority of Voices an
Order which may be at Variance with established
Military Customs in general, an Order, by
which, while upon a mistaken Principle,
they

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They are withstanding my particular Care of the whole, they may transfer the Settlers acknowledged rights and privileges of one Branch of their Military Service, to another. by a more Course of Detail, which may hereafter be productive of great con: fusion in the carrying on the Duties of the whole. If such a Case is possible, I presume that no such Exigency it may be allowable for an Officer holding the Rank I hold in the Service, humbly and Respectfully to offer his objections & solicit a reconsideration of the Order, whenever his exis: sting is good he may hope for redress & that he Thinks his grievances between whom is not such in which Case it is his Duty to cause Complaint, because what he considers as an innovation, may Have regard a fixed principle becomes established rule of the Service. I consider the Late Order giving Engineers the right of Second Command, in virtue of the Rank conferred on them by the Commissions they hold in their particular Corps, and that Order appointing Lieut Col. Commandant of the Artillery to the Command of the Fort and Garrison of Fort Augustus to be of the nature above mentioned. These orders introduce an entire change in the Detail of Military Duties and appear to me as an Hardship on the Field Officers of the Line, particularly on second who are the Senior Field Officer of the Line, suspected of disaffection. I hope there fore that my situation and opinions being such

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such as they are that I should not be deemed to deviate from the Strictest Rules of Military propriety in laying my objections to those Orders before you as the first Place as Commander of the Army, and in the second Place to desire you to lay them before the Honble the President and Council as my humble and respectful though publick application of mine which with a Spirit released and their Honors I venture to submit to their consideration. In regard to the first, related to the Engineers as it is founded upon an Information that the like Privileges have been usually granted to Engineers in his Majesty's Service, I have no doubt but that if it shall hereafter appear to the Honble Board that a contrary System prevails in his Majesty's Service, that the privileges now granted to Engineers here will cease. From what I have myself seen and heard from good Authorities in his Majesty's Service I have no Doubt but that I shall be able to procure such Information properly authenticated. The reasons on which I found my hopes over and above what I have known, are that it is but a very late years that any Military Rank at all has been annexed to the Appointments of Engineers, who till then were mere Commissioned Officers but acted by Warrant under the Master General of the Ordinance; & the Argument said to have induced his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to form them into a Corps, and to solicit from his Majesty Commissions for them giving Rank

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Rank was Head as the Wish who be marked under their Duties were employed for Military purposes for his Majesty's Engineers are sometimes employed for Naval and Commercial purposes and the constructions of Docks, Piers &c. as was particularly the case at Mahon and Leghorn & Livorno and were Soldiers and Head of course that Branch of the Service would be much better carried on by giving Engineers Commissions as Officers Commissions being granted at successive Gallic Head a Gradation of Rank must take place and proportions to their length of Service. Hence a General at the Head of the Department Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors &c. Should be told to say that this Rank was conferred on the Engineers and Artillery Officers merely with an Idea of giving them credit and Authority when they before had to command Soldiers of the Army for Artillery men are also sometimes employed for Civil purposes as was the case in the preparations of Fort Works on account of the Peace before that last. and was never meant to operate to inconsistency as to give them Gal. Commissions, and I am pretty confident that no instance can be quoted from his Majesty's Service, to prove that it ever has operated so for. Should it be proposed any Officer in his Majesty's Service holding no Commission in any Corps but that of the Engineers or Artillery of whatsoever Rank to command by virtue of his said Commission any Body of Troops or Garrison whatsoever. If Engineers but a Working Party are not even such Parties are usually put under

1106 1109 Fort St. George 7th August 1775

under the Command of an Officer detached from the Line, who by his immediate Command over them obliges them to follow the directions of the Engineer in the course of their Work. If Artillery Officers, Men of their own Corps only. If it is alledged that instances may be quoted to prove that Engineers and Artillery Officers have both occasionally Commanded constitutes no right. It has been the effect of necessity, which as it has no Law but is a particular Suspension of all Law, cannot possibly constitute any Plea of Genuine right. It has been the necessity of carrying on the Service, which cannot be carried on unless Command'd is lodged somewhere. Then when it has happened that the Commanding Officer of any Post, Party, or detachment has suddenly deceased at the time when the Officer next in Rank and Seniority on that particular Service was of the Artillery or Engineers, Officers impelled by the necessity of Carrying on the Service which ought to be, all the great and grand Considerations have submitted sometimes without Dispute to be commanded by such Officer of Engineers or Artillery. Tho' often not, and the instances there are have been thrown at Head Quarters, an Officer from the Line has been sent to take upon him the Command which had been by necessity fallen into the hands of that were deemed improper. If therefore such instances prove any thing they prove too much and become

strong

1597 1100 Fort St. George 31st July 1775

Consultation, when the Board will have more fully considered the Subject.

A Wynch

Geo. Dawson

Henry Brooke

Archdale Palmer

Francis Fowke

Geo. Mackay

1098 1101 Fort St. George August 1775

From the Nabob 1st Came in a Letter from the Nabob dated 31st ult.o as entered in Co: Corr: N.o 89. with an Indent of Military Stores, wanted for his Seventh Regt: of Cavalry.

From Do Came in Letter from the Nabob as entered in Co: Corr: N.o 89. dated yesterday, accompanying eighteen Thousand two hundred Pagodas in Specie and two Bills for sixteen Thousand eight hundred Pagodas in Sale for the Month of July.

to the Nabob with receipt for Pagodas 3d Wrote Letter to the Nabob as entered in Co. Corr: N.o 90. acknowledging the receipt of eighteen Thousand two hundred Pagodas in Specie, and two Sowcar Bills for sixteen Thousand eight hundred Pagodas

bills.

Monday 7th August At a Consultation Present

Alex.r Wynch Esq.r Governor President
Joseph Smith George Dawson
Henry Brooke Samuel Johnson
J.n M. Stone Arch.d Palmer
Fran.s Sourdan Geo. Mackay

The Minutes of last Con: sultation read and approved.

Subject of the Gen.l Letter Circular &c: perused — Gen.l Smith to estimate the Loss sustained by taking Depositions thereof.

Tho' the Board have not had sufficient time to consider in the necessary manner, the late measures, recommended to be adopted with respect to the Gentoo Circar, by the Governor General and Council, yet cannot but deem it expedient, that matters should be in a proper train

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1102 Fort St. George 14th August 1775

board of preparation, and their Resolutions should be, to take possession of it, if Bazalet Jung should not acquiesce in the Terms, that should be proposed to him, and they accordingly direct, That Gerrard Smith do prepare and lay before them at the next Consultation, an Account of the number of Men, and quantities of Stores, that may appear to him requisite for that purpose.

Capt. Johnstone dies — Capt. Cotgrave appt. to the 2d Coast Batt.n in his room.

d.

The President reports the death of Captain Johnstone. Ordered that Captain Captain John Cotgrave be appointed to the command of the 2d Coast Battn. of Sepoys, vacant by the death of Captain Johnstone.

Read Letter from Capt. Nelson

To the Honble Alexr. Wynch Esqr.
Governor President &c. Council
of Fort St. George

From Capt. Nelson offering himself for the next vacant Batt.n of Sepoys —

Honble Sir & Sirs

Having had the happiness of serving several Campaigns on the Coast, & always myself I have always acquitted myself to the Satisfaction of my Superiors, and being desirous of continuing in the Service, which I look upon to be the best of any, / as long as I have my health which / thank God / is now pretty well established; I am also honourable Gentlemen I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next vacant Battalion of Sepoys, not doubting but

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but that, as Candour and Equity are the established
Characteristics of this Honble Board in Decisions of
a similar nature, I shall be honoured with the favour
of your Concurrence which will be esteemed the
highest Obligation conferd on

Honble Sir & Sirs

Fort St George
5th August 1775

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
Richd Nelson

Read Letter from Major Fitzgerald
Commanding at Vellore.

To the Honble Alexr Wynch Esqr
President and Governor & Council
of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

Captain Lieutenant Gudin:

From Major Fitzgerald

forms me, that it is the Nabob's intention, to add,
a Slain and on the ground of the Repairs to the Fort
of Vellore, under his Inspection — I request therefore
to know you will send me your instructions on that
head and are

Honble Sir & Sirs

Vellore
3d August 1775

your most obedient &
very humble Servant
J. Fitz Gerald

Ordered, that a Letter be prepared to the
Govr General & Council to accompany Copy of the
proceedings of the Board, and their late Measures
and Correspondence with the Nabob.

General

1101 1104 Fort St. George 7th Augt 1775

General Smith begs before the Board a Letter which he some time ago received from Lieut Col. Braithwaite late Commandt of Madura, together with Such Papers as he has thought it necessary to make for their information

To Brigadier General Jos. Smith
Commander in Chief &c.

Sir.

There is nothing which I would not most willingly undertake, where any address of this Nature could which I were not about to quit, and which I think myself bound to undertake and which I think myself bound to undertake injunction to myself and my Brother Officers, I know that it is undecessary injunction with every Class of Life, to avoid at, or object to the orders of their Superiors: I know that it is most of all so in Military Men, whose profession teaches the strictest Subordination, and implicit Obedience to all Lawful orders, but I hope that particularly circumstanced as I am, what I have to offer may be excused by some, and attended to by you, without the imputation of conciliating Conduct to either of us. Detached from my Brother field officers, I cannot have the opportunity of collecting their opinions by Accidental Conversation, I do not choose to solicit it by writing, least it should be suspected to arise from Diffidence, that I am bound in what is a Point of Conjecture I think might otherwise have been determined to

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to Complete the Establishment the above orders can only be enforced with Respect to Captains Dunnigan, Oates, and Mackay who are thereby ordered to Draw Pay in future as Captains Lieutenants of Artillery conformably to the above Orders and Brevets could be granted them Pursuant to the commands of the Court of Directors.

I now beg leave to offer to your consideration the Articles of War on Brevets, which so fully explains the matter, and I apprehend the Honble Court of Directors, and you Gentlemen never meant to differ from what the Legislator has been pleased to grant them, as the Rule and Conduct of their Military Officers.

Sect. II. Article 23d. Brevets

Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a Prior date to those of the Regiment to which they now serve, may take place in Court Martials, and on Detachments, when composed of Different Corps, according to their Ranks given them in their Brevets, or date of their former Commissions, but in the Regiment Troop, or Company to which such Brevet Officers, and those who have Commissions of a Prior Date, do belong they shall do duty, and take Rank both on Court Martials, and on Detachments which shall be composed only of their own Corps, according to the Commission by which they are Severally served in the said Corps.

If you please to observe, that according to the Orders of the Honble Directors, that Capt. Mackay by Brevet, is only commissioned as Capt. Lieut.

of

1093 1096 Fort St. George 31st July 1775.

of Artillery, and consequently so by the Pay Rolls, and Muster Rolls of the Army. The consideration of the Articles of War, says That all Brevets shall be Dated, and take Rank before any Court Martials and other Detachments which shall be composed only of their own Corps according to the Commission, by which they are mustered and thereof Corps. The Commissions which Capt. Lieut. Mackay now answered by is of that Branch only, and by his Brevet, as Captain in any other Corps, without a Contradiction to the meaning of Brevet which explains by him in any other Light is erroneous — can be command me, Unless you have suspended me which Gentlemen is what I cannot think you can or to do, not being conscious of any Demerit to entitle me to the Indignity. and Vex from the Justice of my Cause, your recommendation and Redress. I hope to obtain.

I am

Fort St. George
25 July 1775.

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your Respectfull and Obedt

Servant.

Chas Clifton

Ordered to lie on the Table

From the Nabob

with Intelligence

Read Letter from the Nabob &c. dated 29th Inst.
as entered in Co: Corr: No 88. with Account from Roco Ley, at Poonah of the Success gained by the conjoined Armies of the English and Phaganvis Rao over the Mahratta Forces.

General Smith recommended Lieut

1094 1097. Fort St. George 31st July 1775.

Appointments

Lieut. ——— Thorn to be appointed Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 1st Brigade, in the room of Lt. Bryne resigned. Approved of and given out in Orders accordingly.

In consequence of the recommendation of General Smith, Messrs. Rayjel Jackson and Francis Cunning are appointed Surgeons on their Establishment.

Read Letter from the Govr. Genl. and Council at Fort William

To the Honble Alexr. Wynch Esqr.
President &c. Council of
Fort St. George

From Govr. Genl. & Cs. informing this Presidency to take Possession of the Guntoor Circar.

We are favored with your Letter of the 13th. ultimo transmitting us enclosed a Copy of a Letter to you from the Chief and Council at Masulipatam: [illegible] with your Sentiments at large on the Intelligence which that contains and your answer in consequence to the Chief & Council at Masulipatam.

After weighing maturely the Subject of these advices, We have come to a Resolution that no time is to be lost in endeavouring to remove the French from the Guntoor Circar. It is necessary to us that the number of Foreigners entertained there by Bazalet Jung and the considerable supply of Troops, Cannon and Ammunition lately sent there, are in consequence of a concerted Scheme with the French to secure to them the possession of

That

sent

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That Province and to put them in a condition to attack our possessions in those parts with advantage on the first favorable Opportunity, at all Events we deem it highly important to leave the French in possession of the Port of Mostapha which affords them so safe and easy a communication with their Country Powers, who may be supposed to entertain the greatest Jealousy of the growing Influence of the British Nation, and mean Nizam ul Mulk, Hyder Ally and the Marrattas, For these reasons and being that we have the same Cause of war necessary right for interfering to succour their respective Enemy of that District. We authorize you immediately to take such Steps as may be necessary for that effect, and recommend that you form a Body of Troops, if possible in any junction with the Nabob of Arcot, and march them immediately to the Frontiers of the Territory of Bazalet Jung, you will then acquaint him that during he for has applied for the assistance of Foreign Troops, those of the Company are come to him for that purpose as well as to secure the revenues of that Circar to them, that your therein must upon the immediate discharge of all Foreigners from his Service will failure of which you will signify to him that your Troops will take possession of his Country and that you will endeavour by a negociation with the Nizam either by the offer of the whole Revenues or otherwise to

1096 1099

Fort St. George 31st July 1775

to obtain the immediate assent of it to the Company.

This is the measure which suggests to us at present as the most expedient in this affair. We do mean expressly to direct it, but only to give a Sanction to your undertaking it, supposing you should think it advisable, considering the General Posture of affairs in the Carnatic.

We are

Gentlemen

Your most obed! humb! Servants

Warren Hastings

John Clavering

George Monson

Rich! Barwell

P. Francis

Fort William
5th July 1775

Minute thereon

At the meeting authorized by the Governor General and Council to be proceeded to relative to the Guntoor Circar, are not only immediate, but such Consequential Effects, likely to be of the most serious moment to both the Interests of the Company, and the future tranquility of their possessions, and the Carnatic, it is Resolved, that they be taken into the most mature Deliberation, at a subsequent Consultation

1091 1094 Fort St. George 31st July 1775.

Commissions given to Captains Mackay, and Ellis from
to Command and in all Detachments to Join different
Corps on Courts Martial, and all able Duties, where
you may be employed together and severely, as Ar:
Sillery Officers. But your Commissions as Captains
of Artillery Supersedes this Board with your senior
Corps, and consequently gives you Rank of them
on all occasions where the Artillery is employed Jointly
jundantly of the rest of the Army.

[Signed] Fort St. George 23d May 1775

Wm Petrie Secretary

This Answer you have been pleased to know and
with, is Honble Sir and Sirs / Directing myself in
every Particularity as my Duty / I apprehend, the true
Sense of the Honble Directors, in answering a Letter of
which, the annexed Order has been published by
Mr Dupré Governor.

Fort St. George June 29th 1774

G. O. Parole, Oxford. C. Sign, Angola,
The Honble Court of Directors have been pleased
in their Commands of the 27th of Novr last to Dir:
approve of the Joint Commissions, as Captains of
Artillery granted to Captains Stoat, Kennedy,
De Morgan & Mackay, with the Pay of that Rank
and to direct that the said Commissions be revoked
& Brevets only be granted them as Captains with
the Rank ordered by the said Commissions and
to direct further that those Gentlemen do only
draw Pay as Captains Lieutenants until they
shall succeed to Companies, but Captains Stoat
& Kennedy having succeeded to vacant Companies

to

1097 1095 Fort St. George 31st July 1775

to Complete the Establishment the above orders can only be enforced with Respect to Captains Dunnagan, Pater, and Mackay who are thereby ordered to draw Pay in future as Captains Lieutenants of Artillery conformably to the above Orders and Brevets will be granted them Pursuant to the commands of the Court of Directors.

I now beg leave to offer to your consideration the Article of War on Brevets, which so fully explains them matter, and I apprehend the Honble Court of Directors, and your Gentlemen never meant to differ from what the Legislator has been pleased to grant them, as the Rule and Conduct of their Military Officers.

Sect. II. Article 23d Brevets

Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a Prior date to those of the Regiment to which they now serve, may take place in Court Martials, and on Detachments, to them composed of Different Corps, according to the Ranks given them in their Brevets, or date of their former Commissions, but in the Regiment Troop, or Company to which such Brevet Officers, and those who have Commissions of a Prior Date, do belong they shall do Duty, and take Rank both on Court Martials, and on Detachments which shall be composed only of their own Corps, according to the Commission by which they are now Served in the said Corps.

If you please to observe, that according to the Orders of the Honble Directors, that Capt. Mackay by Brevet, is only commissioned as Capt. Lieut.

A

1091 1094 Fort St. George 31st July 1775.

Commissions given to Captains Mackay, and Ellis how to Command and all Detachments to serve different Corps on Courts Martial, and on all Duties, where you may be employed together and severely, as Artillery Officers. But your Commissions as Captains of Artillery Supersedes this Board and your own Corps, and consequently gives you Rank of those on all occasions where the Artillery is employed separately of the rest of the Army.

[Signed] Fort St. George 23d May 1775

Wm Petrie Secretary

This Answer you have been pleased to honor me with, is Honble Sir and Sirs [illegible] Pointing out of very Particularity my Favor [illegible] Approached, the Terms of the Honble Directors, in consequence of which, the annexed Order has been published by Mr Du pré Governor.

Fort St. George June 29th 1774

G. O. Parole, Oxford. C. Sign. Angola,

The Honble Court of Directors have been pleased in their Commands of the 27th of Novr last to direct approval of the late Commissions as Captains of Artillery granted to Captains Stoel, Kennedy, De Morgan & Mackay, with the Pay of that Rank and to direct that the said Commissions be revoked & Brevets only be granted them as Captains with the Rank ordered by the said Commissions and to direct further that those Gentlemen do only draw Pay as Captains Lieutenants until they shall succeed to Companies, but Captains Stoel & Kennedy having succeeded to vacant Companies

to

1095 1095 Fort St. George 31st July 1775

to Complete the Establishment the above Orders can only be enforced with Respect to Captains DeMorgan, Pater, and Mackay who are hereby ordered to draw Pay in future as Captains Lieutenants of Artillery conformably to the above Orders and Brevets will be granted them Pursuant to the commands of the Court of Directors.

I now beg leave to offer to your consideration the Articles of War on Brevets, which so fully explains thereafter, and I apprehend the Honble Court of Directors, and your Gentlemen never meant to differ from what the Legislator has been pleased to grant them, as the Rule and Conduct of their Military Officers.

Sect. II. Article 23d. Brevets

Officers having Brevets, or Commissions of a Prior date to those of the Regiment to which they now belong, may take place in Court Martials, and on Detachments, when composed of Different Corps, according to the Ranks given them in their Brevets, or date of their former Commissions but in the Regiment Troop, or Company to which such Breved Officers, and those who have Commissions of a Prior Date, do belong they shall do duty, and take Rank both on Court Martials, and on Detachments which shall be composed only of their own Corps, according to the Commission by which they are now Served in the said Corps.

If you please to observe, that according to the Orders of the Honble Directors, that Capt. Mackay by Brevet, is only commissioned as Capt. Lieut.

A

1091 1094 Fort St. George 31st July 1775

Commissions given to Captain Mackay, entitles him to Command you in all Detachments to Fresh Officers Corps on Courts Martial, and on all Duties, where you may be employed together with Artillery Officers. But your Commissions as Captains of Artillery superceeds his Brevet in your own Corps, and consequently gives you Rank of him on all occasions where the Artillery is employed seperately of the rest of the Army.

[Signed] Fort St. George 23d May 1775

Wm Petrie Secretary

This Answer you have been pleased to honor me with, is Honble Sir and Sirs / Directing my self & every Particularity on my Favor / I apprehend the true Sense of the Honble Directors, in command of which, the annexed Order has been published by Mr Dupré Governor.

Fort St. George June 29th 1774

G. O. Parole, Oxford. Cr Sign, Angola,

The Honble Court of Directors have been pleased in their Commands of the 27th of Novr last to direct approval of the Sole Commissions as Captains of Artillery granted to Captains Stoat, Kennedy, Dr Morgan & Mackay, with the Pay of Post Rank and to direct that the said Commissions be revoked & Brevets only be granted them as Captains with the Rank ordered by the said Commissions and to direct further that those Lieutenants to only draw Pay as Captains Lieutenants entitled they shall succeed to Companies, but Captains Stoat & Kennedy having succeeded to vacant Companies by

1086 1089

Fort St. George 31st July 1775

Commanding Officer of the District next Jamjam
immediately joining and answering any duty to that
Division of the Battalion under Jamjam.

With respect to my going backwards and
forwards to either District, merely from motives of
Caprice; I shall be careful not to abuse the Indul-
gence of the Honble Board, by acting in this
case, or indeed in any other, any part inconsistant
with Military order, or the good of the Service
in General. I remain

Sir

Your very obed! humb! Serv!

J.P. Cambler

Shahpeeur
25 Apl. 1775.

The above Sir, is the whole of the conversation
I hoped it would appear to the Honble Board, that
I never did intend, or thought I had a right
to quit any Station, without the consent of
the Officer under whose Orders I acted; Had
I thro' thought it any duty, to have requested
the permission of the Chief and Council as
Brigade Major, I most certainly should have
done it, and the Impracticability of my not
waiting for Captain Mathews's Answer will
I hope be allowed for, when I declare I
imagined I had his previous personal consent,
added to the necessity, I thought there was
for my immediate presence in the Jamjam
District.

I hope Sir, you will apologize for me, for
the length of this Letter, and also intercede with
the

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1087 1090 Fort St. George 31st July 1775.

The Honble Board to forget as best excuse
I shall or urgently the cruelty of this transaction would
now be removed with the light of an Error committed
altogether thro' mistake and Inadvertence.

I am Sir with great Respect
Your most Obedient &
most humble Servant
Fo. Candler

Chicacole
30th June 1775.

To Lieut. Baillie & Roberts

Gentlemen

You will Oblige me by answering
the following Questions as precisely as you can at
present recollect.

Whether on carrying near Guntagoor with the
Division of any Battalion there under my com-
mand, had you not reason to believe that I had
order to Captain Watkins, for his leave to go to
the Ganjam District — and also did you not at
understand that I had received his answer,
informing you, that I had his permission,
likewise his consent, to carry on the war any 1st
Company of Sepoys, or exchange for another,
and for that telling you, that if I had any private
Business to transact on the Ellore Coast, I
might stay and do it, and that any Detachment
Lieut. Roberts might on march thro' Ellore
there Baindes Himself to Masulipatam

I remain, Gentlemen
Your very obedient
humble Servant
Fo. Candler

Chicacole
1st of June 1775.

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To Captain Candler

Dear Sir

In answer to the first part of your question, I had great reason to believe that you had applyed by letter to Captain Mathews, and thro' him to the Chief and Council of Vizagapatam for leave to go to the Sarjaun District with a Division of your Battalion.

My Answer to the latter part of your question is that I understood from the Letter you received from Captain Mathews at Guzerat that you had his permission to quit this District on sending him a good Battalion Company in exchange for your first Company of Grenadiers.

I remain

Dear Sir

Your with hearty regard

D. Baillie

June the 11th 1775.

To Captain Candler

Sir

I was favord with your Letter last evening and in answer to your question whether I understood you had Captain Mathews's permission to quit the Vizad District or not, I certainly understood you had, and particularly from the Letter you received from Captain Mathews near Surdapour, which to the best of my recollection you shewed me, wherein he ordered you to proceed with your first Company to Sekapour thro' Barnadoo

Kennedy

1089

1092 Fort St. George 21st July 1775.

Yesterday, but was sorry you should be taken the 1st Grenadier Company with you to send a corporal Company as this is preferred and exchanged for it. I obtained readily leave for letting you of your hard way Business to settle in that District you can right send the Company by your Adjt Officer. The above I am very certain was the purport of that part of Captain Mathews' Letter which you showed me tho' I may not probably have expressed it differently.

I am Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

J. Roberts.

7th June 1775.

Read Letter from Lt Col. Kyd Chief Engineer

To the Honble Alexr Wynch Esq.

President and Governor &c. in Council

Fort St. George.

Honble Sir &c &c

Lt Col Kyd regarding the Hospitals & the Second Beds at Pondamalee

The Building on the Glacis at Pondamalee intended for an Hospital which I was directed by your orders of the 20th April to carry on, I beg leave to represent you was half finished, when the rains and was stopped the 9th Instant — The work done until that time may be estimated at 250 Pags. and I imagine it will take near 200 Pags more to finish it according to the report and Plan laid before the Honble Board.

The Second Beds are generally very bad and will require much repair, there are

of

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of which copies of the last three Pages each.

Fort St. George
24th July 1775.

Sam.l Hamblo Sir & Sirs

Your most obedient &
humble Servant
Patrick Ross.
Chief Engineer

Ordered, that Col. Ross be desired to complete the building on the Glacis at Pondamalee intended for an Hospital, and that he be informed that the Guard Beds, are to undergo, those necessary repairs, which they may require.

Read Letter from Capt. Chas. Clifton, as entered hereafter.

From Capt. Clifton on the determination of the Board regarding his Rank

To the Hon.ble President & Council of Fort St. George

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs

From the Orders have given, I perceive you have been released to supersede me, appointing Capt. Lieut. Mackay of Artillery to take Rank of me, in the Corps. This is so foreign to your Letter: mination in Answer to a Letter I addressed you with on the 19th. of May 1774. that I cannot but of Opinion, has not occurred to you, it's there: fore I humbly offer it to your Recollection; & the following is an Extract.

Sir, your Letter of the 19th. of May has been laid before the President and Council, and I am directed to acquaint you, that the Brevet Commission