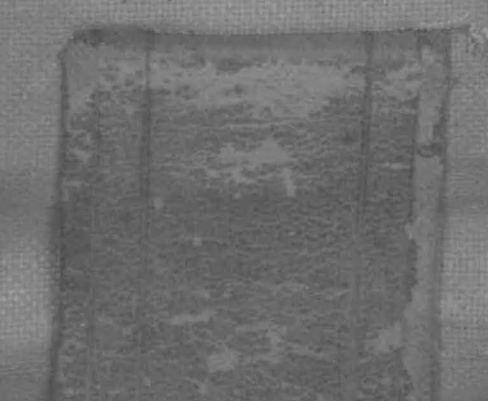


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The entries made in
pencil on the margin in the
Volume were made with the help
of the papers in the bundle at
the time of the weeding and
destruction of records.

9/3-8-1942

201 Fort St George 4th July 1779

To the Honble Thomas Bumbold Esq^r
President & Members of the
Select Committee
Honble Sir & Miss,

From Gen Munro
on the subject
of his transactions
wth the Raja
Tanjore —

In my Letter dated the 24th Ult^o
I had the honor to acquaint you of my arrival
here and of the Delivery of the President's Letter
to the Rajah. — The day following I waited
on him to enter on the Business of my
Commission

To effect a Reformation in the
Government of Tanjore by persuading on the Rajah
to dismiss his present Dewan and to appoint the Debbar
in his Room being the most important Article in
my Instructions, and at the same time the most
difficult to accomplish I thought it necessary to
make him fully sensible of the present distressed
State of his Affairs and that it proceeded from the
Mismanagement and Corruption of his present
Minister before I should proceed to recommend a
Change — Upon this Principle I began the Conference
by representing to him his Want of Punctuality and
constant Failure in the performance of his Engage-
ments to the Company. I reminded him of the just
Cause they had to expect from him a grateful
Attention to their Interest, and encouraged to
raise his Emulation by mentioning the Efforts
of the Nabob.

The

201 Fort St George 4th Feb 1779

To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r
President & Members of the
Select Committee
Honble Sir & Miss,

In my Letter dated the 24th Ult^o

From Gen Munro
on the subject
of his transactions
wth the Raja
Bangore -

I had the honor to acquaint you of my arrival
here and of the Delivery of the Presidents Letter
to the Rajah - The day following I waited
on him to enter on the Business of my
Commission

To effect a Reformation in the
Government of Bangore by prevailing on the Rajah
to dismiss his present Dewan and to appoint the Dobbur
in his Room being the most important Article in
my Instructions, and at the same time the most
difficult to accomplish I thought it necessary to
make him fully sensible of the present distracted
State of his Affairs and that it proceeded from the
Mismanagement and Corruption of his present
Minister before I should proceed to recommend a
change - Upon this Principle I began the Conference
by representing to him his Want of Punctuality and
constant Failure in the performance of his Engage-
ments to the Company. I reminded him of the just
Cause they had to expect from him a grateful
Attention to their Interest, and encouraged to
raise his Emulation by mentioning the Effects
of the Nabob.

The

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The Defaut of four Lacks which he had engaged to pay to the Company and his Failure in that Engagement was next mentioned and lastly the large Amounts of Pistach due to the Nabob.

The Nagah listened with great Attention to the different Representations I made to him, but as it grew late in the Day and he was fatigued, he begged leave to decline giving an Answer for the present. It was accordingly agreed that I should wait on him the following Day.

His Reply to the different Subjects which I had mentioned was little more than a bare Disavowal of his Letter to the President. The Failure in the Payment of the Pistach he attributed to the low price of Grain and Scarcity of Specie in the Country - His Promise to make a Deposit was he said extracted from him but that nevertheless it was incapacity alone which prevented the Performance of it - and lastly with respect to the Nabob's Pistach, that so long as the Nabob retained Possession of Woree and Runamunbagodee Countries which produced to Nagore five Lacks of Rupees Per Ann. he was of Opinion that Nagore had a Demand on the Nabob for the Difference between the former Revenues of those Countries and the Amount

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Amount of the Pishcash. He did not however positively refuse to make good either of the last mentioned Demands but pleaded a total Incapacity. This gave me an opportunity to acquaint him that the Committee imputed that Incapacity entirely to the Misconduct of those to whom he intrusted the Management of his Affairs, and that they could no otherwise account for the Distresses of a Country so rich and fertile as that of Tanjore. Here I stopped, it being too late in the day to enter into the Particulars of a Subject that I was well aware would require much time to discuss.

Next Morning the Rajah sent me word that he was sick and could not see me. I had some Suspensions that his Design was merely to procrastinate but as he was actually in an indifferent State of Health I was obliged to acquiesce, and requested only that he would be pleased to appoint an early hour the next Morning.

I had now been four days in Tanjore, and having made it my Study to collect all the Information that could be gained, I had great Reason to expect on the part of the Rajah the most positive Opposition to the Wishes of the Committee. But when the Duan had gained so entire an Ascendancy over his Master, that he had for a long time been permitted

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permitted to guard all the Revenues to the
Rajah who was contented to take the Report
of his Duan on every Occasion.

Sensible of the Difficulties I
had to encounter it was my Wish at the same
time that I opened the Eyes of the Rajah to
the selfish Misconduct of his Duan to convince
him, that the Measures recommended by the
Committee, were calculated with a view to his
Advantage, the Good of his Country and the
Happiness of his Subjects. I therefore did not
think two days mispent, which I employed in
conversing with the Raja on the general State
of his Affairs.

Mr. Butehana had
been present at my Interviews with the Rajah
and as I had not yet mentioned the Desire of
the Committee to have him removed, he had
even assisted as Interpreter, but when the
Day arrived, on which I meant to urge that
I engaged Mr. Swartz the Missionary to
act in that Capacity

Accordingly on Saturday last
the 30th ult. I went to the Palace about ten
o'clock in the Morning accompanied only by
my Secretary and Mr. Swartz. Having been
informed by good Authority that the Rajah
in presence of Butehana and some others his
Domestics had declared a Resolution to support
his

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his present Duan at all Events, I informed the Rajah that my Business was of a Nature that concerned him nearly and requested, that no one might be present but Mr. Swartz. This Request I made from an Apprehension that the Rajah not without considering the clearest Proof of Butcher's Delinquency would be ashamed to retract his Resolution in presence of those before whom it had been made - with Respect to his own people he desired that one Servant might remain and politely objected to my dismissing my Secretary.

When the Room was cleared I presented a Paper to Mr. Swartz which I informed the Rajah contained what I had to say - and as that Gentleman had already made himself Master of the Contents he read it to the Rajah with great Ease in the Maharahatta Language. After some Part of the Paper was read I requested of the Rajah to send for the Dobbur and with this Request he at length complied - The Dobbur came and a long Conversation ensued between them in the course of which the Rajah gave evident Tokens of Hatred and Disgust.

When Mr. Swartz had finished reading the Paper, I represented to the Rajah that whatever Cause of Disgust he might entertain against the Dobbur, it was certainly

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permitted to guard all the avenues to the Rajah who was constrained to take the Report of his Duan on every Occasion.

Sensible of the Difficulties I had to encounter it was my Wish at the same time that I opened the Eyes of the Rajah to the selfish Mischief of his Duan to convince him, that the Measures recommended by the Committee, were calculated with a view to his Advantage, the Good of his Country and the Happiness of his Subjects. I therefore did not think two days mispent, which I employed in conversing with the Rajah on the general State of his Affairs.

That Mr. Butchana had been present at my Interviews with the Rajah and as I had not yet mentioned the Desire of the Committee to have him removed, he had even assisted as Interpreter: but when the Day arrived, on which I meant to urge that I engaged Mr. Swartz the Missionary to act in that Capacity.

Accordingly on Saturday last the 30th ult. I went to the Palace about ten o'clock in the Morning accompanied only by my Secretary and Mr. Swartz. Having been informed by good Authority that the Rajah in presence of Butchana and some others his Domestics had declared a Resolution to support his

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his present Duan at all Events, I informed the Rajah that my Business was of a Nature that concerned him nearly and requested, that no one might be present but M^r Swartz. This Request I made from an Apprehension that the Rajah not without hesitating the clearest Proof of Butcher's Delinquency would be ashamed to retract his Resolution in presence of those before whom it had been made - with Respect to his own people he desired that one Servant might remain and politely objected to my dismissing my Secretary.

When the Room was cleared I presented a Paper to M^r Swartz which I informed the Rajah contained what I had to say - and as that Gentleman had already made himself Master of the Contents he read it to the Rajah with great Ease in the Maharatta Language. After some Part of the Paper was read I requested of the Rajah to send for the Dabbar and with this Request he at length complied - The Dabbar came and a long Conversation ensued between them in the course of which the Rajah gave evident Tokens of Hatred and Disgust.

When M^r Swartz had finished reading the Paper, I represented to the Rajah that whatever Cause of Disgust he might entertain against the Dabbar, it was certainly

certainly

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certainly his Interest to employ him for the present in the Management of his Country - that the Incapacity and Corruption of his present Duan were indisputable, and that no Person was so capable as the Dobbie of repairing the Disorder in his Affairs - at Length he consented to make him Duan, provided he would engage to pay the Company's Money to defray the Expences of the Rajah's Household and to discharge his private Debts - but he insisted on having those Engagements under the Hand of the Dobbie, as he should not ~~he~~ said think himself bound for the Performance of them.

The Dobbie has agreed to pay
Bills in Advance as follows,

In 10 Days after his Appointment	100,000
In 15 Days more	100,000
In 15 Days more	100,000
In 15 Days more	100,000

Afterwards the Bills regularly as they become due and at the Expiration of six Months to raise the sum of $\text{Rs } 400,000$ to be deposited with the Company under any Name the Rajah may please to give it. With Respect to the Rajah's Household it is at present enormous - the Dobbie engages to provide for the Expence of it and of his servants according to the Establishment proposed by Lord Pigot and

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and lastly engages to point out a ready way of discharging the Rajah's private Debts. Yesterday the Rajah pleaded Indisposition as an excuse for not seeing me - To Day it was the same, but as the Exigency of the Company's Affairs arising in a great Measure from the failure in the Rajah's Payments would admit of no delay I urged my Request to be admitted. it was however to little purpose for either from real or feigned Indisposition he hardly spoke.

When the Doctor has signed the Engagement which the Rajah requires of him. I shall not fail to claim the Performance of his Promise, but as the Influence of Bessahana his Favorite may induce him to retract I think it very probable I may yet find great Difficulty in effecting a change that appears to me the only means of saving the Rajah and his Country from Destruction.

I have the Honor to be,

Honble Sir & Miss

Your most Obedient and
most humble servants
Hector Munro

Bangore
1. Feb. 1779

our
Dear

The Committee must approve
of General Munro's conduct in the Negotiation
entrusted

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entrusted to him and it is resolved to dispatch the following Letter to him in consequence.

To Major General Munro

Sir,

Letter to him
in reply—

We have had the pleasure to receive your Letters of the 24th Ultimo and 1st Instant, and much approve of your Conduct hitherto in the Negotiation of the several Points contained in our Intentions.

As the Business seems to promise a happy conclusion to the Business entrusted to you, We desire you will remain at Fort St. George until it be completed effectually, that is to say until you see the Doctor put in the Office of Quon and every thing in proper Order to be adjusted speedily and according to our Wishes. The Payments which the Doctor has agreed to make in case of his being invested with the Office are very ample, and will yield a most seasonable Supply to the Company's Treasury. We would therefore have you take all necessary Measures for putting him immediately in possession of the Quanship with Powers to execute it with Effect and if you could prevail with the Raja to send Butehanna out of the Co. to pay entirely or at least forbid his Presence within the Fort

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Fort of Dargore, We conceive it might contribute
much to so desirable an End.

Fort St George
4th Feb. 1779

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
Thomas Burnbold

Jth Chittenden

The President lays before the
Committee in following Minute with Intelligence
just received from the Nabob.

President's
minute wth
intelligence
from Poona

I am concerned to lay before
the Committee a Letter from the Nabob, contain-
ing advice from his Vakil at Poona of
a very serious Nature, and We may suppose the
account of the unfortunate situation of the Bombay
Army is greatly exaggerated, and that when
we hear from Bombay We shall be informed of
some favorable circumstance with which we are
not yet acquainted, still from the circumstantial
Account received, we have no reason to doubt but
the event of the expedition for conducting Raja
want Row to Poona has been unfortunate and
disgraceful, both to our Arms, and Councils, and
our present situation with respect to the different
Powers of Indostan, renders it absolutely necessary
that we should immediately take into Consideration
our own State, and resources, as well for the defence
of

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of the Carnatic, as to afford assistance to any other parts where the Company have Possessions, or allomans, that may stand in need of our Support.

The first consideration is the State of our Treasury. I have already on many occasions represented to the Committee, the difficulties we have to struggle with, and that the utmost we can expect is to supply our exigencies on a paper establishment, and provide our investment, which being an Object of consequence to the Company, ought to be neglected — Our Situation has been represented to the Governor General and Council, but I am of Opinion we may still in a more particular manner address them again on the Subject, and request they will not only afford us assistance from the Bengal Treasury, that we may be supplied with a fund to enable our Army to take the Field should circumstances make it necessary, but that they will give us their Opinion on those points we have already submitted to their consideration, and upon such others as we may now propose to them.

I would recommend that we fully state to them the Situation of the Tanjore Country, and the Measures we have taken in consequence in order to secure the regular Payment of Puzak's subsidy, and the Nabob's Pircash, which

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which if punctually remitted to our Treasury, will not only greatly assist in keeping up our present Establishment, but will contribute with other means to secure in time such a Supply as will enable us to act with Vigour, as occasion may require. The Tancor Revenues ought to be taken care of, necessity obliges us to watch over them with Attention, and should the present Negotiation intrusted to General Munnis fail of producing the desired effect, I am persuaded it is our duty to take such measures that no mismanagement, or any cause whatever, may deprive us of that support which is absolutely necessary to contribute to the Protection of the Carnatic, Tanjore, and our Northern Settlements, for where is the force for the Defence of those several Countries, but what is kept up, disciplined and paid by the Company.

Secondly. It will be necessary that we take the Opinion of the Governor General, and Council, how are we to act in case of failure in the Nabob's engagements, I hope that we shall never be obliged to take any measures inconsistent with his Rights, or disagreeable to his feelings, but without we state with Precision our difficulties, we may find ourselves embarrassed, and at a loss to act on particular points

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points, where our business goes with force
upon us. It's true we have lately received a
considerable Sum from the Nabob, but the
Account delivered in by me to the Committee
dated the 30th of November last will show
that he was at the end of January greatly
in arrears of the Account, which by his own
voluntary agreement, he engaged to pay to
that period, our expenses are certain, and must
be provided for, our best horse at present is great,
for exclusive of our standing Army of upwards
of twenty seven thousand Men, We have the
heavy expense of completing our Fortifications,
which must not on any account be neglected,
and we have the maintenance of the French
Prisoners, military and Civil, with a number
of Articles to be provided for, which the
Capitulation of Pondicherry obliges us to fulfill.
All these and support is certainly due to the
Nabob, as our old and faithful Ally, assisted with
us by every type and demanding from us every
Indulgence, for if we take a view from the
Southern Boundary of Indostan, to the Northern
extremity, where the English forces have proved
victorious, where shall we find one native Prince
who has not severely felt the Effects of our Power
and that is not now lamenting the rapid success
of our Arms, and the credulity that ever
induced

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induced him to trust to our Engagements. Mahomed
ally can alone boast that we have not entirely
violated every principle on which he has depended,
and who with his Family it is to be wished, may long
remain instances of our Mahomed Faith - but at
the same time I suppose those Sentiments towards
the Nabob, it is necessary that we insist on a
punctuality in fulfilling his Engagements, or
that the Committee are furnished with some
line to guide their Conduct when they find
him fail in his payments, to various causes
may be imputed his reluctance to part with
Money, and the several circumstances may have
contributed to give him Disgust we have no
right, or Grounds, to suppose his reluctance
proceeds from disaffection - We are to consider
his load of Debt, the increased Expences of the
Establishment, the decrease from various causes,
and perhaps from some Mismanagement of his
Revenue, the disappointments he has been subject
to in matters where he conceived himself to be
justly entitled to decisions in his favour, and
lastly to the impositions of Individuals, and
the attendant Passion so common to Men
in advanced stages of life, of hoarding up
for future unforeseen contingencies - all
these may have operated to increase the
difficulties of obtaining from him the
necessary

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necessary supplies of Cash, that such difficulties have frequently existed, no one acquainted with this Government can doubt, but the reflection alone of our Dependency in precarious circumstances for certain, and unavoidable expences, on which our very safety depends, render it absolutely necessary to have the advice of the Council General, to assist our Resolutions if ever we should be obliged to go beyond the line that we wish to see preserved.

Another material circumstance in the present State of Affairs I am of Opinion may with propriety be mentioned to the Council General. The Bengal Detachment destined to assist our Operations on the Malabar Coast, must now of necessity return, even if they had not the difficulties to encounter in their further progress, which we have received intelligence must attend them in case they attempt to proceed. It is probable a more safe, easy and shorter, March may be effected, by their obtaining permission to pass under certain restrictions, through the Bona Bouddies, into our Northern Circars, from whence by Sea they might return to Calcutta, or they may march with safety along the Coast through Cuttack. The presence of such a force to the Northward, would prove a sufficient Check on the Subah should he be induced by the late News from Poona

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Person, which there is no doubt has been agreeable to him from his open declarations in favour of the Pishwa, to form any Scheme to our disadvantage or to interrupt the Plan of our present operations, at any rate four, or five Battalions of Sepoys from Bengal, or even the Detachment which we understand has been sent by another Route to reinforce Colonel Goddard, would give security to that part of the Country, and enable us to act with more vigour, should the French with Hyderabad form any design of entering the Carnatic. It will also be proper to acquaint the Governor General and Council of our having sent Mr. Holland to the Nizam, with our reasons for the measure that they may correspond with him on any points they deem necessary.

Having now fully given my sentiments on what I think necessary to be represented to the Governor General, and Council, I shall proceed to consider another object of great importance, I mean the Expedition that has been set on foot for the reduction of Mabi, and I shall state to the Committee the several circumstances that appear to me for, and against the March of the Detachment destined on that Service.

There can be no doubt but the reduction of Mabi as a very material object if

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if it can be effected without risk to the Company,
by passing with so considerable a force at this
particular Period. The Detachment is far advan-
ced on their way, every measure is taken to secure
their Passage to Tellicherry his Majesty's Squadron
is probably by this time at Cojingo, and the diffi-
culties we had to surmount are now mostly got
over, by our having a ship ready to convey the
Stores round to Tellicherry, The Rajah of
Travancore has assured us of supplies of Provisions
for our Troops till they embark from Cojingo,
and I think there is no doubt but the Place
must fall unless the Garrison is considerably rein-
forced from the Islands or assisted openly by Hyder
Ali. The Capture of Malé must leave the French
without hopes of an Establishment in India,
unless assisted by a very considerable Armament
from Europe. When several reasons are strong
inducements for pursuing the Plan we have
formed, the Detachment will also be ready
to assist the Presidency of Bombay, should
the late unfortunate measures have occasioned
more distress, and danger to that Settlement
than we have as yet had accounts of, and
could we depend on the arrival of Sir Edward
Hughes with the expected Regiment from
Europe, I am of opinion the force we have
sent against Malé, may with safety for

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a time be spared from the Carnatic, as the putting a stop to the Expedition at this juncture, would have too much the appearance of having done it from the apprehensions arising from the late bad success of the Bombay Troops against the Mahorattas. on the other hand in our present uninform'd State of the views of the French, or of any attempts they may make with their Forces from the Islands on this Coast, or to the Northward, we certainly run some risk in dividing our Force which if kept together will be sufficiently formidable to repel any attempts either from the French or Country Powers. The business of the Season before our Operations against Mahr' can possibly commence with the probability that the Bombay Presidency will have immediately after their late disaster strongly requested Sir Edward Vernon to proceed with the Squadron for the Protection of Bombay, who will most likely think it his indispensable duty to afford that object a preference to all others, are points worthy of consideration, our detachment if they march on to Angingoe, from the accounts we have received, will not be able to remain there long from the difficulty of supplying them with Provisions, and the most material circumstance to be considered is the chance of the failure of

of

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of the interpoize, which would be attended with the worst consequences especially following so close on the late unfortunate check, the Bombay Troops have met with. It appears to me that the Surys of the Marattas will rather incline Hydr to a connection with the English, for he has always been a well wisher to Nagaswett Row, and his Country has only been relieved from the incursions of the Marattas, by the late divisions amongst the several Chufs, he will from their present Junction have to dread their Discontent joined to the Nizam, who has uniformly declared himself in favour of the Pishwa, and who has for some time been made uneasy by Hydr's attempts on the confines of his Country (I am persuaded that it is impossible from the different Interests of these Powers, the Marattas, the Nizam, and Hydr ally, that they can ever be united and that the latter having very little if any hopes of Support, from the French will be more readily endeavour to strengthen himself by an alliance with us, I have ever considered such an alliance, as our first, and principal Object, and Naki would then fall into our hands of course, and every view of the French be entirely frustrated I have been thus particular that the Committee may conveniently

nately

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immediately come to some determination, either that the Expedition may proceed, or be countermanded, not an hour is to be lost. I hope the Gentlemen of the Committee will give their Instruments fully on this question.

One Circumstance I shall beg leave to add which is if we desist from prosecuting the Expedition its probable the Factory of Tellicherry will fall into the hands of the French.

Intelligence from Pinak contained in a letter from Rowley dated the 28th of December 1192 or 16th Jan 1779.

I have addressed your Highness several letters of late some of which I hope are arrived. I have accounts of others having been intercepted on the road and shall therefore recapitulate some of the most important late transactions here.

The English Leaders as I have already wrote to your Highness marched from Bombay to the Paps, and fortified that of Akoutially Daganaut Rose took possession of two Forts which were in the Road and joined the English Army, which I hear consisted of hundred Europeans, eight Battalions of Sepoys

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Scapors, and forty pieces of Cannon. Mortars, and quantity of powder and Military stores, they had besides forty Lacks of Rupees in Money. Subbaram Pundit and Nana Jeejee never two Maratta Sardars joined their forces and satisfied the discontented Chiefs Linge and Nethan by giving them Money Jewels and other presents. All the Chiefs having met to consult what was to be done in the present state of affairs, they all with one voice agreed that if Raghunath Row came with his own forces alone they should receive him and give him a share of the power as formerly but since he came with an Army of English who were of a different Nation from them and whose conduct in Surah Doodas Country and in Bengal and the Carnatic they were well acquainted with they determined not to receive Raghunath Row. otherwise they would in the end be obliged to leave their Religion, and become the Slaves of the Europeans upon this they exchanged Batta and Netrun Row apagei Pundit and Linge were sent with an army of fifteen thousand Horse besides foot to the Great Indian Sea and were followed immediately after by Subbaram Pundit and Nana Jeejee never with forty thousand Horse. It had been for some time the first determination of the English Sardars to

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to give their assistance to Augustus Dowry in
replacing him at the head of the government,
an army was sent from Calcutta who made
an alliance with Bousnilan and they were
greatly encouraged by the news of the surrender
of Pondicherry. Mr. Morphy who went from
Poonah made them believe that many of the
Maratta Sirdars were in their Interest and
that as soon as their Army should arrive at
the Gunt Holhar would join them with all
his forces - The English trusting to this
marched their Army to the Gunt and waited
impatiently for a whole month but no one
approached to join their Standard - The English
Army marched forward from the Gunt and were
so much harassed by the Marattas as not to be
able to proceed more than two days a day -
during which time they lost a great many
of their men by the fire kept upon
them by the Marattas, when they came
to Chubbly which is about fourteen days distant
from the Pass they were obliged to halt Captain
Stuart one of their Sirdars was killed at this
place on the 25th of December. The European Army
arrived at Pulicanoon 17 days distant from the
Gunt. Mr. Carnac the second of Bombay was
with them. Bousnilan sent a body of horse
to Pulicanoon to harass them twenty five
Europeans

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Europeans amongst whom was an Officer and
hundred Sepoys were killed on the first day, The
Marattas had two hundred men killed - On the
second day the English were surrounded on all
sides by the Marattas, and all supplies of Provisions
cut off from them, seeing themselves in this situa-
tion they determined if possible to return back,
by the Guntur and consult upon the means to effect
it. Ragsnaut, ^{Row} making this sent privately
to Sinder a Maratta Chief, telling him that
if he would attack the English, he would join
him with his forces, which were two Battalions
of Sepoys, and six hundred horse, The English
it would appear, had Intelligence of this for on
the 23^d of the Month they suddenly marched secretly
from Tulicaneon - taking Ragsnaut Row along
with them, and left their Tents and baggage
at that place under the protection of two
hundred Europeans and one Battalion of Sepoys
with eight pieces of Cannon to make the
Marattas believe that the whole of their
Forces was still at Tulicaneon; Sukaram
Pindit however, got private Intelligence of their
March and he himself with Nana Pher never
Sinder and Holkar went to cut off their march, at
the same time he sent a body of Horse to Tuli-
caneon where the rest of the English Forces
were encamped the Marattas as usual fell upon
the

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The plunder and a smart engagement ensued between them and the English. The detachment who had marched with Rayenaut now had not proceeded far on their march and returned to the assistance of those in their camp a heavy cannonade was kept up by the Marattas from Midnight till 4 o'clock the next day and the English were not able to march one foot of way and all their firing took no effect - One hundred and fifty Europeans with many of their officers and eight hundred Sepoys were killed. The Marattas surrounded them and kept parties going all night to prevent any from escaping.

On the 24th The Marattas commenced their cannonading again and fifty Europeans and four hundred Sepoys were killed the English ceased their firing seeing that it had no Effect.

In the evening on that day the servant of Rayenaut now and that of Mr. Carnack brought a letter to Whadarow the Sic Resident Puthann acquainting him that they would send a trusty person to confer with him upon some matters if leave was given to them.

The Sicors read the letter and sent an answer by the same person that they

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They were willing to cease hostilities till a Person was sent.

They however took care to give orders that a strict Patrol was kept round the English Camp all night.

On the 25th the Maratta Sardars went to the trenches and began firing again but it was not answered from the English Camp. soon after M^r Farmer a Gentleman who was some time ago at your Highness's Court came from the English Camp and the fire of the Marattas immediately ceased upon his coming. The Minister sent for him into their Presence, and M^r Farmer said to them, We are only Merchants when disputes prevailed with you, Ragonant Rex came to us and demanded our protection. We thought he had a right to the Government and gave him our assistance. nothing but ill fortune attends him and we have been brought to this miserable state by pursuing him with us, you are masters to take him from us We shall therefore adhere to the treaties that have formerly taken place between us. Be pleased to forgive what has happened.

The Ministers answered to this, Ragonant Rex is one of us, what right

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right could you have to interfere in our concerns with him. We now require of you to give up Salset and Bassein and what other Countries you have possessed yourselves of, as also the Circars share of the Purganas of Baroch &c. which you have taken in Guzarat.

As here to the treaty made with you in the time of Balager Row and ask nothing else Mr. Farmer heard this answer and returned to his Camp: while this negotiation was carrying on fifteen thousand Maratta horse were sent against some out Posts where the English had entrenched themselves and set fire to them, putting every one they met with to death: They did the same at the Fort of Chauli, which the English had fortified: I heard all this from Nanapichur news. whether is true or false I cannot be certain.

On the 26th at noon Mr. Farmer returned to the Maratta Camp, and told Sinda, that he had brought a blank paper signed and sealed and that the Maratta Sindars might fill it up as they thought proper. Sinda told the Ministers that altho they had it now in their power to make any demands they pleased it would not be advisable to do so at this time, for says he our making large demands

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demands would only sow discontent in their hearts and we had better only demand from them what is necessary, let Rayonaat show he with us and the treaty between us and the English will be adhered to; let Salset and the Purgumas in Gujarat and the Country of Rayohwar be given back to us, let the Army which is coming from Bengal be ordered to return back for the rest, let us act with them as stipulated in the former Treaty made in Balager shows him the jewels mortgaged by Rayonaat show must likewise be restored and nothing demanded on account of them let all these articles be wrote out in the paper which they have sent Sukaram Purdet Nannajur never, Mandu show agreed to this, filled up the blank paper accordingly. If I should be able to obtain a copy of it I shall transmit it upon Highness.

It is likewise conditioned that all this treaty is returned signed and sealed by the Governor and Council and Seal Committee and sealed with the Company's Seal, and all Salset and the other countries be given up that the Nephew of Captain Stuart and Mr. Farnur shall remain as hostages in the Marathas Camp for the due performance of the articles of the treaty.

The English Soldiers who have escaped

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escaped with their lives have fasted for those days and are in a miserable condition. The Europeans and Sepoys have all grounded their Arms.

On the 27th the Treaty was sent to the Maratta Camp.

All the above mentioned articles were wrote out in Persian, Marattas and English, sealed with the Companys seal, and signed by Mr. Carnack and four Officers. After this the Maratta Sardars sent them victuals which they needed much - on the same day the English marched out, and Ruggnaut Row not finding a lucky hour did not go to the Maratta Camp today, but tomorrow after twelve o'clock he will go to the Camp. The English have requested passports that an escort be granted, and that they may not be molested in their march thro' the Maratta Country - accordingly two thousand horse were sent along with them as an escort.

The Committee cannot help expressing the deepest concern at the above Intelligence, which is so very circumstantial as to leave no doubt on their Mind concerning the truth of it.

In

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In consequence of the President's desire expressed in his Minute that the Members of the Committee would give their Opinions on the several Points treated therein General Sir Eyre Coote now enters the following Minute, which is read and in the Sentiments of which Mr. Whitehall entirely concurs.

Genl Coote's minute
The Governor in his Minute having requested the Gentlemen of the Committee to give their Sentiments fully upon the Measures which ought to be pursued by this Presidency, in order to support our National Honour, and the Military reputation we have acquired in this Country, both of which have received so severe a Shock from the defeat of the Bombay Army, and the mortifying treatment they have met with from the Nizamathus in consequence of it, I feel myself as Commander in Chief of the Forces in India more particularly called upon to offer my opinion upon so interesting a Subject.

I might look back upon the Measures, which have been pursued by the Gentlemen of Bombay, and perhaps justly, and properly observe how much to the benefit of the Company and the General good, that
Army

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Army might have been employed against the National Enemy, which has now from its failure in an ill timed Expedition increased the difficulties we have to struggle against, and expose us to dangers which could not have approached us but through their Means. I shall leave these matters however to the wiser discussion of our Employers, and proceed to say.

I agree entirely with the Governor's first Proposition in regard to the necessity there is for representing to the Supreme Council the State of our Treasury and the Situation of the Town Country, as well as to require their Submissions upon the measures which the Board here ought to adopt in case the Native engagements should not be so punctually fulfilled as the necessity of our Affairs may demand, and I imagine these representations cannot fail to have the desired Effect in inducing them to give such speedy and proper assistance, as may enable the Governor and Council here, to pursue the disinterested and spirited Plan which they have hitherto supported alone, so much to the National Benefit, and to their own Honour.

The Propriety of sending our
Respectful

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Portsmouth business is next recommended to our consideration and I strongly feel the necessity there is for having a sufficient Body of Forces in these Parts to check attempts which at this critical juncture may possibly be made upon them. As affairs are now circumstanced I do not see from whence that Force can be supplied, unless from the Bengal Army, and as I am of the Governor's opinion, that their return to that Presidency, may be effected with safety by either of the Routes he mentions. I also entirely agree with him, that a requisition of them should be immediately made to the Supreme Council.

I confess I feel myself particularly embarrassed in giving my sentiments upon the Madras Expedition. The Governor has stated the reasons for, and against it, with his usual candour and Precision.

The danger to which we may be exposed upon this Coast, by such a division of our Forces is a matter worthy of serious consideration, nor do we feel that the parting with so large a Body of Troops, weakens us very considerably, so I think it adequate in strength to the business it is meant to effect, remembering that we cannot now hope for any assistance from Bombay, when we ought

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ought to have found it, and that we proceed merely upon speculation in regard to the opposition we may meet with from the French, from the Natives, or from both.

If the French mean either to molest us here, or to appear as upon the other Coast with the considerable Force they have assembled at these Islands, they must arrive before the Capture of Maki can be effected, and in such case we shall of course be too weak to resist them in either Place. - If they give up all thoughts of retrieving their affairs in this part of the world, which I think it can hardly be imagined they should, even in that case the necessity for the Expedition ceases, as Maki must soon fall of itself. more particularly should we form any connections with them, a measure which cannot but prove of great utility to us, and for the effecting which, I heartily give my Opinion and Concurrence.

For these reasons I cannot but acknowledge I feel myself against the Expedition and had I been present at the time it was planned should most certainly have dissented from the Measure.

But when I consider that the Detachment have now proceeded so far
on

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on its way, and feel with the Governor, that to recall them at this time might carry the appearance of apprehension, in consequence of the advantage lately gained by the Morattas. when I reflect upon the bravery of the Troops, the Spirit and Abilities of the Officers who conduct them: and trusting that they will continue under the Orders of this Presidency (for under no other will I ever consent to have them placed,) I am again encouraged, and assure myself that altho they may not succeed in the enterprize they undertake, we can never meet with disgrace from their Misconduct.

Upon the whole as things are at present situated, I am against recalling them, but think it might be very proper for them to remain at Bangalore until some better information of what the French are meditating, or a knowledge of Hyder's real Intentions towards us may allow us to decide with safety and certainty as to their future Motions.

Eyre Coote

Resolved that the Expedition
to Madras be prosecuted notwithstanding the
Disaster

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Disaster that has befallen the Bombay Troop
and that a letter be immediately prepared
for Bengal communicating the Intelligence
received from Poona, and stating our own
Situation and the probable Views of the
several Country Powers in consequence of
the Success obtained by the Marattas over
the Bombay Army, also the Resolution we
have taken in regard to the Expedition
to Mahi.

Thos. Pumbold
John Whiteley

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Dispatched the following Letters.

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esq^r
Governor General & Council of
Fort William
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Letter to Bengal
in consequence of
intelligence rec^d
from Poona

Enclosed We have the honor
of transmitting to you, a Paper of Intelligence
received by the Nizam from his Agent at Poona.
its Authority is too strongly marked to leave
any doubt in our Minds concerning the Partic-
ulars, and We have now only to hope that the
Effects of so considerable a Check on the Progress
of the Company's Arms, may not create some
immediate Attempts to disturb our Possessions
on this Side of India, or to frustrate the Expectations
We had formed of pushing a final and speedy
Period to the Power of the French.

The Subject indeed is of such
a Nature as to awaken all our Reflections and
We shall beg leave here to state to you briefly
what occurs to us from a Review of our Situa-
tion with Respect to the Powers around us
and a consideration of the probable Effects that
may have been caused by the unfortunate
Enterprise in Support of Aggression.

It will admit of no doubt
that Your Ally at present bears no favorable
Disposition

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Inclination towards the Company, and that he is very strongly in the Interests of the French. Had We not commenced the War in this Country with so great a Superiority, Hyder would most likely have appeared and taken an active Part against us in the beginning. The Success of our Arms against Pondicherry, probably determined him to persevere in the Line of Neutrality he had adopted and We have every Reason to think We might have pursued our Operations to the Point at which We aimed without any Molestation whatever from him, had not the Misfortune of the Bombay Troops caused so material a Change in the Face of Affairs. Hyder now perceiving so glaring an Instance of weakness and disgrace may be encouraged equally to resist our proposed Attempt on Malabar, which he considers in some Sort as under his Protection.

With respect to the Nizam his avowed Attachment to the British Ministers and the Manner with which he remonstrated to your Board and to this Government against the Designs which he understood had been formed in favor of Rayenaut now sufficiently shew how he must have received the News of our Disaster
and

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and how materially this Misfortune will contribute to strengthen the Inclinations he will naturally have conceived to our
X Prejudice.

The Dispositions of the
Peiswan and the Menuskas at Toronto upon
this Event may be easily conceived. The
Effects of their Discontentment may be supposed
did for a time, but we can never suppose
they will not be satisfied with the advantages
they have acquired, much less can we expect
they will unite in Friendship or in Measures
with those who have attempted such dangerous
designs against them.

Thus by one ill timed and
unfortunate Enterprise the Reputation of
our Arms is sullied and the Friendship of
the principal Indian States, hazarded or
lost forever, and that too at a Period when
We are engaged in a War which calls for
the Execution of all our Force and the Goodwill
of every State in Alliance with us.

In the Midst of these unflattering
Reflections, We feel no small degree of
Satisfaction at the successful Measures that
have been here pursued against the French.
By removing them from our Neighbourhood,
We are at liberty to act with much greater
Spirit

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Spirit and Sensibility, and We yet flatter ourselves that it is within the Power of the two Presidencies of Bengal and Madras by prudent and vigorous Measures to repair the Mischief that have been occasioned by the Miscarriage of the Bombay Troops - to wipe away the Discredit that has fallen on the Company's Arms and to keep in awe those Powers that may be disposed to take advantage of our ill Success on that side of India -

On the Receipt of the Intelligence from Poona, it became a Question with us, whether it would be safe or prudent to pursue the Expedition We had set on foot against Mahr. We saw the additional Risk to which it was exposed, and the Inconvenience of sending such a Body of Troops at this time out of the Carnatic but We perceived also the particular Advantages that would result from the successful Execution of our Measures - We saw that that was the only Opportunity that might offer for removing the disadvantageous Impressions which have been occasioned every where by the late Defeat - that the Appearance of Diffidence or Timidity on this Occasion would strengthen and confirm those Impressions, and probably operate more to our Prejudice than any failure that could

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could happen from the Prosecution of the Enterprise, and lastly that the withdrawing our Troops would be inevitably followed by the Capture of our Settlement at Tellicherry which tho' perhaps not important in itself would in the Eyes of the European Powers be considered as a Victory of no small consequence to the French, and perhaps induce those who are now wavering to declare openly in their favor. Upon the whole our Conclusion was that the Expedition should be prosecuted and We came to that Resolution accordingly.

We have some Hopes that Hyder Ally who secretly favored and wished well to the Cause of Rayonabrown seeing the Danger to which he may be exposed from the Discontentment of the Maratta State will be glad to avail himself of our Support, and in that Case We may be able to detach him entirely from the Interests of the French and render him a most useful Ally to Us, indeed We are so convinced of the good Policy of uniting closely with Hyder in a defensive Alliance, that We shall embrace every Occasion to effect it. We have lately appointed one of the Companys Servants to proceed to his Durbar, and have have written to him for the necessary Passports which We expect daily.

As

Fort St George. 7th Feby 1779

As our Northern Circars lie so open to invasion from the Dominions of Nagam Ally and as there is but too much reason to doubt the sincerity of his Friendship for the Company, We think it highly expedient at this juncture to have the best Intelligence of his Designs and to be timely informed of any Motions he may make towards those Provinces. For this purpose as well as to settle every thing that may be necessary for obtaining the Gunpowder for the Company and procuring the Dismissal of the French Troops from the Service of Basalt Jung. We have appointed one of the Company's Servants to proceed to the Court of Nagam Ally in quality of Resident. He will have Instructions to correspond with your Board, and to communicate every Information you may require that Quarter.

The Northern Circars being too extensive to be properly defended by the ordinary Force maintained there, and the Protection of the Carnatic and Tanjore requiring all the Troops that are stationed for their Security, We are apprehensive, were any sudden Attack made on our Possessions to the Northward, at this juncture, that We have so large a Detachment employed on the Expedition to Madras We might not be able to collect a sufficient Force in time

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time to repell it. Considering the value and Importance of these Possessions to the Company We think it our Duty to attend particularly to their Safety, and with that view We by leave to communicate a Thought which has occurred to Us, and which may possibly be improved by You to some useful purpose.

We understand that Colonel Goddard's Detachment by the last accounts was situated near the Confines of the Berar Province, Should it be found necessary to withdraw that Detachment from the Object to which it was destined, We would propose to your Consideration whether it might not be an eligible Measure to march it towards the Coast of Orissa somewhere about the Bixacole Circar - how far it might be practicable to direct its Progress thro' the Countries dependant on the Raja of Berar, We cannot determine, but We are of opinion, if that could be done without much difficulty, the Plan may be deserving of your Attention. The March of the Detachment by that Route would be the most effectual Means of checking any hostile Design of the Sebah upon the Circars or of repelling any actual Invasion that may be attempted on our Possessions there, and We think it possible too that by marching your Troops towards the

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the Coast, they might reach Bengal nearly
as soon if not sooner than by any other Route.

We have the honor to be
Honble Sir & Miss,

Port St George
7th Feb 1779

your most Obedient humble servants
Thomas Rumbold
of the Committee

To Captain John Semison
of the Ship Concordia
Sir

Letter to Capt
Semison with
instructions for
his guidance

Your Ship being taken up
to carry Stores &c for the Service of the
Expedition to India, and having received everything
intended to be sent from hence, We desire you will
weigh Anchor and proceed with all Expedition to
Pondichery where you are to take on board such
further Articles as shall be tendered to you by
Lieutenant Colonel Baillie the Commandant
after which you are to make the best of your
way to Amoy, without stopping at any
other port or place on your Voyage.

The Ship is to wait at Amoy
till the Arrival of Colonel Brathwaite who
is marching overland to that place with
the Troops intended for the Expedition, and
you are to follow such orders as he may
think proper to give you in regard to your
Proceedings

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Proceedings until the Stores &c shall have been finally delivered

You are directed to be strictly on your Guard against an Enemy and to avoid speaking with any Ship after you leave this place - Enclosed We send you a copy of the Signals last established by the Commodore, for knowing any of the Ships belonging to his Squadron

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
of the Committee

Fort St. George
7th Feb 1779

To Lieut. Colonel Baillie
Commanding at
Sondichery

Sir

Letter to Col Baillie
acquainting him of
our having taken
up the Concordia

We have taken up the Ship Concordia to carry the Stores intended for the Expedition to Malabar. On her Arrival at Pondichery you will without loss of time ship the several Articles you were desired to have in readiness, that she may not be detained with you more than two days. - We are,

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
of the Committee

Fort St. George
7th Feb 1779

243 Fort St George 10th Feb 1779
To Colonel John Brathwaite

Sir

Col Brathwaite
to march thro the
Chavancose Coun-
try in three Di-
visions.

The Raja of Travancore having
represented to us that it will be impossible
to supply the Troops with Provisions, unless
they march thro his Country in separate
Bodies, you will be pleased accordingly to
march them in three Divisions, and give such
timely orders on this head that no delay whatever
may happen from this Disposition.

We have taken up the Ship
Concordia to carry the Stores &c that are to go
from hence to Pondichery - she will leave this
place tomorrow and wait only a day or
two at Pondichery, after which she will proceed
to Angers and accompany the Squadron to
Sellebury - The Captain will have Directions
to follow your orders in respect to the delivery
of the Stores

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
J^r Secy for matters

Fort St George
2^d Feb 1779

10th

Sent the following Letter to
Commodore Richardson.

So

244 Fort St George 10th Feb 1779

To Commodore Richardson

Commanding the Companys Ships Britannia
and Royal Admiral

Sir

Commodore Richardson
to convey the
Concordia

The President and Select Committee
having received a letter from Colonel Baillie
acquainting them that the Britannia and
Royal Admiral Ships of war under your Com-
mand are arrived at Pondichery. I am directed
in consequence to intimate to you that the
Ship Concordia having been taken up to
carry Stores and Treasure for the service of the
Expedition to Madras for which purpose she
is now at Pondichery receiving part of her
loading and it being of great Importance
that she should arrive in Safety at Orissa
to which place she is destined. The President
and Select Committee desire in case you should
have heard of any French Ships cruising on
the Coast you will take her under your care
and convey her till she is out of danger - But
should you have had no Intelligence of any
French Ships being on the Coast nor any
particular Reasons for thinking them any, in that
Case they desire you will wait at Pondichery till
you receive further Instructions from them.

Fort St George
10th Feb 1779

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Charles Duple

245 Fort St. George 14th Feb 1779

Received the following Letter

To Charles Cabelcy Esq^r

Secretary to the Honble the President and
Council at

Madras

Sir,

I had the honor of your

Letter under date the 10th Instant, yesterday,
conveying the orders of the President and Select
Committee, in reply to which I am happy to
find that the accidental arrival here at this
time of a part of the Bengal Marine, can
in any degree tend to the advantage of my
Honble Masters, and in consequence have
dispatched the Royal Admiral, giving her
Captain the accompanying Instructions.

I shall direct to be taken
on board this Ship, such Stores as may be
tendered, and her Storage will admit of, using
my utmost endeavours for their expeditious
delivery at Madras, and have only farther to
add, that every opportunity that offers to
promote and facilitate the Service, shall meet
the same diligence and attention from me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

From Commodore
Richardson with
his Instructions
to Capt^r Mordaunt

246 Fort St George 14th Feb 1779

On board the Gentle
Company's Ship of War
Britannia, in Pondicherry
Roads 14th Feb 1779

Sir,
your most Obedient and
very humble Servant
Jn^r: Richardson
Commodore

I shall this Evening give Colonel Baillie
notice that we are in perfect readiness to receive
the Hon^r, having removed the Ship to a new
Birth, well in shore to facilitate their Embark-
ation.

Yours as before
I pray oblige me by forwarding J. R.
the accompanying Packet being
on the Service to Bengal.

To Robert Munro Esq
Commander of the Gentle Company's Ship
of War - Royal Admiral

By John Richardson Esq
Commander in Chief of the
Bengal Marine

You are hereby requested and
directed to take under your Protection the Ship
Concordia Captain John Jamison, laden with
Treasure and Military Stores, intended for the use
of the Siege of Maki and proceed with the utmost
Expediton

247 Fort St. George 15th Feby 1779

Expedition in your Power, giving her safe Convey
to Bencoolen or where else it may be thought proper
to land them for the above purpose - But should
you on your Passage meet any of His Majestys or
the Honble Companys Cruizers of sufficient force
who will undertake the care of the above Vessel
agreeable to their Instructions, you will in that case
deliver over your Charge of her and use all possible
Despatch to rejoin me at Madras - from whence
should I have departed for Bencoolen and you have
no contradictory Orders from the Honble the President
of Fort St. George you will without loss of
time return to Ballisore Roads for further orders.

In the due Execution of this Service
you will do your utmost endeavours to protect
the Trade and annoy the Enemy.

Given under my hand on
Board the Honble Companys Ship of War Britan-
nia in Pondicherry Road the 16th day of Feby 1779

Signed, John Richardson

A true Copy

Commodore

R.S.

By Command of the Commodore

Robert Sheriff Esq^r

At a Select Committee Present
The Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r Presid^t
John Whitehill

Sir Eyre Coote on a Visit to

Pondicherry

Monday
15th Feby

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Pondichery - General Munro absent on Service
Mr. Smith indisposed.

Minutes of last Committee read.

Read the following Letter
from Mr. Moracen.

(Translation)

Gentlemen

I have a two fold motive for
the present address to you, the hope of being
useful to your nation and of serving my own.

I understood that you are
desirous of being plainly informed, in what
measure may be useful the french Ship entered
into Frankamaley Harbour, on the 17th October
last. I will therefore do myself the honour
to tell you, Gentlemen what I know, and
what I think of her.

The Ship is called the Surbine,
of the Burden of five or six hundred Tons, navi-
gated by 60 or 70 Europeans, and belonging to Mr.
Lewis Bremond, who was in Pondichery on the day
on which, that Town surrendered to Major
General Munro.

As soon as I conceived a proba-
bility that the Surbine might become a cartel
Ship, I demanded of Mr. Bremond, authentic
Powers to authorize me to treat with you,
Gentlemen,

From Mr. Mora-
cen with propo-
sals for providing
the Fort with
a Cartel Ship.

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Gentlemen if you might be pleased to give me a preference of this Negotiation, I speedily expect to receive these Powers. In the mean time I dare assure You, that if you will assign to the Sashin until her arrival in France, the Sacred and indelible Character of a Barkel Ship, you will find in M^r Brumont her Owner, every thing which an honest man accustomed to business can offer to facilitate the design. I dare further to engage, that on the same System, M^r Bellocombe will concur in favouring every Measure which can tend to the sending to France this Season, a great part of the Subjects, whom the King has been pleased to entrust to his truly paternal Care.

I will not suffer myself, Gentlemen, to give a larger extent to this letter, tho its Subject be of a very extensive nature, for I think I ought not to treat more amply of it, before I have your formal permission to do so.

If this overture can determine your enlightened administration, to hear me on the particulars of this proposition I shall in the fullness of my heart thank the Almighty for being pleased to choose me, as the first mover of a to reaction, which appears to me both just and simple in its

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its nature, and which will prove economical to
to your Company, and agreeable to such of my
Countrymen, as can benefit from it.

Madras
15th Feb 1779

I am &c

Vignier Moracen

Translation

The price paid by the King
to Merchants' Ships for Passengers from
India to France, at His Majesty's Expense.

Unit

Passenger at single allowance	300 Pounds French or 35 5/7	See Page 2nd
do at allowance and half	350 8 th	45 3/4
do at the Captain's table	400 8 th	141 3/4
do Children at	600 8 th	70 10/7
do at the Captain's office	500 5 th	58 14/7

Observations

The common or single allowance is that of Soldiers
or Sailors, or others in the King's pay, whose civil
Character or condition deserves no other treatment
than that given to the King's Soldiers and Sailors

The double allowance is given
to the lower class of land Officers, such as
harbingers, Sergeants, or Corporals, also to those
in the Sea Service, called Marine Officers, such
as Masters, Musicians, Mates, Boatswains &c. This
double allowance is equally given to People of the
same.

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some degree in the Land Service, who are in the things, pay in the Colonies, as Masters, Carpenters Smiths, Coopers &c. This allowance is not exactly double of the single allowance, it only implies a greater greatness in the treatment.

On board French Ships, every Person in the Service of the King, with the Character of a civil, or military Officer, eat at the Captains Table. to fix this destination is so much the easier, as the King knows only two kinds of Passengers: Those who are at the Captains Table, and those who are upon allowance. Therefore, such as have not a right from their public Character to be admitted, to the Captains Table, necessarily fall into the Class of Passengers on single, or double allowance.

The Passengers in the Captains Office, are the upper servants, who merit more regard than the lower ones & domestics. The Women are always included in this State, and amongst the Men, some distinction is made by reason of the nature of their Service or Employ, as the first Servants, or Steward of a house the Captains Office is a place in the Ship, where the Servants eat (a Passby) the Table kept there is served with the remains of the general Table, and no other Passengers, than Servants, can eat at the

The

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The Captain's Office.

For the above prices, the Captain of the Ship is obliged to carry for every Passenger as his Table, two large Trunks, and his Servant's Chest besides his necessary utensils, as Bed, Hammock &c. The Storey over and above pays for such a number of Tons as he is pleased to allow each Passenger in case they should merit, such favor or distinction the price of a Ton of (62) forty two cubic feet for the Return to Europe, is three hundred pounds tournois / 300 or thirty five Star Pagodes and five twentieths / 35 $\frac{5}{17}$ each of the said Tons.

As Mr Moravin waits for our The Immediate Decision Permission to open his Proposals relative to the employing the Sarcione as a burl Ship, it is agreed to desire he will enter on the Explanation of the terms on which the said Ship may be taken up.

Recd the following Letters from Mr Bellocante.

Translation.

To the Honorable Thomas Rumbold
President, and to the Gentlemen of the Committee
at Madras
Gentlemen

From Mr Bellocante, about

I am once more obliged to
imparture

253 Fort St. George 15th July 1779

Priests belong-
ing to Marical

inform you on the account of two of our Priests
the Abbe Monguskin, and the Abbe Thuvendinan
Curate and Vicar of Marical whose names
were omitted in the List of Subsistances—

These two Priests not less recommendable for
their gentle dispositions than for their exemplary
Duty enjoyed 2000 Livres p^a Annum in full
for every thing. They are at Marical employed
in their sacred functions, and have not received
any thing since you took possession of that
Settlement. Their not being inserted in the
General List has been owing to a Mistake
of M^r. Chasneau and myself— I therefore
request Gentlemen that you will be favorable
to their Claim and give orders that they may
receive their Allowances from the day in which
you took Possession of Marical.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Pondichery
26th July 1779

Your most humble and
most Obedient Servant.

(Signed) Bellecombe

(Translation)

To the Honorable Thomas Rumbold
President and to the Gentlemen of the Committee
at Madras

Gentlemen,

In the List of Pensions

Subsistances

From M^r. Belle-
combe. A^d. Gen-
erals left out of
the List

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Subsistences and Charities which M^r Churruan
and I had the Honor to forward to you with
another letter dated the 7th Dec^r last, and which
upon our necessary necessities, you ordered to be paid
at Pondicherry. There is an Omission made by
the Person who copied it at Madras in the List
of Pensions and Subsistences of the entire Article
of Assistant Gunners, which you will easily
discover by looking into the List, which you
have in your Possession, and from which one
Copy only was sent to Colonel Baillie. These
unfortunate old servants are in the same Predic-
ament with the Invalids and M^r Herons supported
by His Most Christian Majesty, and of course
are included in your determination of the 26th
Dec^r last, I beg the favor of you Gentlemen
to rectify this Error which has hitherto de-
prived them of the Subsistence, solicited for
them by us, as Colonel Baillie did not chuse
to pay any others but those mentioned in the
List, which you transmitted to him.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most Humble and
most Obedient Servant

(Signed) Bellecombe

Pondicherry
26th Janry 1779

Private Pension

In regard to the letter from M^r
Bellecombe

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Bellewaite concerning the two French Priests
at Maricul, as these Persons are not enclosed
in the Capitulation for Pondicherry We cannot
make them any Allowances for Subsistence.
With respect to the other Letter the Secretary
is desired to examine and rectify any Mistake
that may have been committed.

Read the following Letters
from Colonel Broathwaite

Honorable Sir & Sirs

Letters from
Col Broathwaite

I have been honored with your
two letters of the 8th Instant one relative to the
motion of the Artillery under the Command of
Major Clifton, the other in answer to one of
mine concerning the Batta. I have communicated
to the Corps here your Sentiments concerning
the Batta, and although I am convinced that
not an Officer can go through this Service
without being out of Pocket as neither
Servant or follower of any kind will attend
without double wages, yet there is not
the smallest Appearance of discontent
among them, a general cheerfulness and
alacrity for duty prevails throughout the Europeans
and Sepoys. I reviewed the two Corps yesterday
and it is with particular Satisfaction that I

can

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can with the strictest adherence to truth assure you Sir and Sirs that they made an exceeding good review. In justice to Captain Muirhead who commands the twentieth Battalion of Sepoys and his Officers, I must declare that although it is one of the youngest Battalions on the Coast, It is in every respect equal to any Battalion I ever saw, about forty of them have deserted since they were ordered to Madras but as none have deserted for some days past, I trust that all who meant to go are gone.

I have been detained here for the arrival of the Stores sent from Pondicherry, and such Arrack as I could get by Application to Tanjore since my Arrival here, and the whole that I shall be able to march with will be about ~~ten~~ thirds of Suggars, an insufficient quantity for the March, even should the Artillery bring with them enough for themselves, and as I hear that none is to be had farther Southward, the Garrisons of Madras and Palamcottah being without, and the navy Agent having purchased all that was at Subicarra and that twenty Suggars are on the road for the Supply of Mr Morris the Storekeeper of Trichinopoly, I have written to that Gentleman desiring that he would for the good of the Service, order half

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of that to my detachment, and forward it by the nearest route to Madras, which he has promised to do, and to do him justice, he has been very active and ready in his department. I shall be ready to move from hence the day after tomorrow well appointed in every respect except that I have not quite so much musket Ammunition as I could have taken, but that the Garrison of Trichinopoly can not in reason spare it. The third Battalion of Sepoys from Madras is arrived at Palamcottah under the command of Lieutenant Whennen, and I have the pleasure to inform you that only four Men have deserted from it since ordered from Madras. It appears to me that in about fifteen or sixteen days from this date, I shall be ready to proceed from Palamcottah to Arcot, I hope therefore before that time to be honored with your commands.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect.

Camp near Trichinopoly
23rd Jan. 1779

Honble Sir & Mrs
Your very Obedient Servant
John Brathwaite

Honble Sir & Mrs

I have been honored with your letter of the eighteenth Instant containing Intelligence, a Return and Instructions for my Conduct.

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Conduct. I beg you to rest assured that it shall be well attended to, and punctually executed according to Circumstances to the best of my Judgment and Abilities. I have just heard from Lt. Sale who commands the fourth Battalion of Sijoy's enclosed near Palamcottah only eight Men have deserted since the Battalion was ordered for Madras and those were recruits, none have deserted for the last two or three days.

I have nothing to add but my sincere thanks to you for this Appointment and your good Wishes.

I have the Honor to be with

The greatest Respect.

Camp near Trichinopoly
24th Jan^y 1779

Honble Sir & Miss
Your very Obedient servant
John Brathwaite

To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq. President
and the Gentlemen of the Select Committee

Honble Sir & Miss,

I arrived near Madras the 30th ultimo and encamped. I had much trouble to get on the Coolies and Dooly Coolies, and Lascar followers of all kinds, they having got a notion that they were to be carried on board of Ships, and in spite of all I could do or say, many of them ran away, which occasioned little temporary
disturbances

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distresses, which have been chiefly felt by the Officers, some of whom have lost a great part of their baggage.

About noon of the 30th I was joined by Major Clifton with his Detachment which had suffered much it seems at Pondichery they only gave him five Markies, but no tents for his Men, and on his arrival at Pondichery which was in the 23rd. he met with nothing there, and no assistance from the Natives People, notwithstanding the letter he brought but what he forced from them, several of his Officers and Men also lost their cloaths, by the running away of the pressed Coolies they had. The Detachment however came in good spirits and showed no discontent, I have endeavoured to do all I could for them here, and shall fit them out as well as the place will afford. as Captain Ruffel readily gives every assistance he can. But as private Tents will still be wanting I have written to M^r Parker at Palamcottah, to make up twelve, which will, I doubt not, be ready for their reception, and as no provision of money was here in the Paymasters Hands, and the Detachment in general much in want of it, Captain Ruffel, the Paymasters, Conicetti, and myself have mustered up enough to clear off the Europeans entirely, and to give half a Months Subsistence to the Europeans,

and

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and the whole to their Officers who were very much distressed indeed, owing to the advance to their Servants, many of whom had notwithstanding left them.

When I left Trichinopoly, I was in great hopes of meeting, with, or of being very soon overtaken by the Arrack, which Mr. Norris, had ordered across the Country, but I am disappointed and the junction of the Artillery has reduced me to have no more Men for this day. However I have just received accounts of some which came from Madras, which was dispatched from Trichinopoly the first instant and as Mr. Norris provided the Cart with fresh cattle I hope they will be in the fifth.

The delay we have met with in fitting out the Artillery &c in writing for the Arrack will be attended with no consequence which could have been avoided for had it not happened here, it must ^{have} happened farther on the March, for I have received a letter from Captain Pringle, wherein he informs me, that the King of Travancore though he treated him with great civility, would by no means allow him a Passage by the direct and good road through his Country, and under the pretence of an Escort, carried him as a prisoner under the care of a Subadar and twenty Speys. The Subadar told him, he was not allowed to strike into the country two hundred yards from the

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The Sea Officer, nor must he hold conference with anyone, not even the Portuguese Commissioners.

The road he was carried and that which the troops are to go, is a heavy sandy beach here and there interrupted with craggy rocks, which project into the Sea, over these rocks it is not possible to transport guns, but at these places the King has ordered boats to attend, to carry the guns round, but the operation will be tedious and troublesome, and will be easiest and quickest performed by the Troops marching in detail, and Mr. Toller the South Company's Servant at Amoy, authorized Captain Pringle to write desiring, that for the reasons above mentioned and to remove some apprehensions which the King of Travancore had expressed at so large a force entering his Country, I would order the Troops under my command to march through his Country in divisions, and he added that ~~another~~ accounts it would be prudent, for that there were as yet but seven boats at Amoy for transporting the Sepoys, each of which would carry one Company, and that he was not sure of more and was very ill situated for providing for any large number of people, and that if the Troops came in succession, it might be so managed as to embark them almost as fast as they came, so that if I could adopt this mode

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mode the service would be forwarded, the Troops better supplied and the thing of Travancore made easy. I am sorry to observe that I do not see how seven Boats carrying each one Company only, and which he says will ^{be} five or six days going to Tellicherry, with a fair wind and of course longer in returning to Anjengo, will in any reasonable time transport thirty Companies of Europeans, which will at best require four Trips, but I hope I shall ^{hear of more boats being soon} be able to prevail on the Battalion now with the Europeans to embark on board some of the Ships with them, or in one of the Ships set apart for them.

The Resolution, the Revenge, and Bombay Great, were at Anjengo, when Captain Pringle wrote as was also, the Merryory Star waiting for Lieutenant Scott. Captain Pringle was to embark on board the latter for Tellicherry, from whence I shall soon hear from him again.

I have advised as yet of only ten Pieces of ordnance being arrived from Bombay for the reduction of Mafic Viz. two ten inch mortars, four sixteen pounders and four twenty four pounders which were brought in the Raven-scroft Captain Addam, which is before arrived at Anjengo, and will make a fine transport. I have reason also to believe that the Asia is arrived before this at Anjengo, as I had news of her being at Colombo and designed for Anjengo.

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As the Argument made use of by Mr. Telfer the President at Angers in regard to his inability to provide for Troops than long in any number is a solid one and as I am convinced by your Instructions that you do not mean to give the smallest umbrage to the King of Prussia and that in fact it was your original intention that the Troops should march by detail through Prussia and assemble at Angers, I immediately adopted the mode, as you will see by the Copy of a letter which I have the honor to enclose to you, which I adduced to the King of Prussia on that Subject, and I have ordered the Commanding Officers of the third and fourth Battalions of Infantry to embark for Ellichury as quickly as they possibly can. They will be preparing fascines & gabions and will at all events be a great Reinforcement to Ellichury for the defence of that place, should I on my arrival at Angers receive such Information as may render the persisting in the present intended plan unadvisable, which however from what intelligence I can as yet collect will not be the case. I have reason to believe that the French at Maki have very little solid reason to expect any assistance whatsoever and are much dispirited.

In regard to Hyder and the other Country Powers I hear nothing new, but as on my arrival at Trichinopoly I sent out

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a considerable number of boats, who were by different roads to pass through Hydus Country and join me, some in the Travancore Country, some at Onjengp, and others after visiting Marjition to repair with their Information to Tellicherry I think I shall not want good information.

X I expect to be joined by Major Shelly and other Engineer Officers tomorrow, and shall push them forward with all Expedition as their early presence at Tellicherry will be at all events useful, and I shall do the same by the Pionier Officers, and here I must observe that Lieutenant Johnston, who was to have commanded the Pioniers, was yesterday declared by the Doctors here to be in too ill state of health to think of proceeding, I have therefore given him leave to return to Garrison, and as it is necessary to have at the Head of that Corps an Officer of some experience and approved courage, I have, at his own request, appointed Captain Dewar to the Command of the Pioniers All your pleasure shall be signified.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect

Your faithful and Obedient Servant
John Brathwaite

Camp near Madura
14th Feb^y 1779

N.B. Captain Dewar distinguished himself at the Siege

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Sirge of Pondichery, where he was twice wounded.
On my arrival here I found only twenty
Sascars in this Garrison and am informed
that only fifteen are in Palamcottah, and that none
can be raised there, I have therefore requested Captain
Rusel to cause sixty to be raised here, which has
been complied with, which with what are gone
forward with the Battalions, will I believe com-
pleat the two hundred you ordered for this Service.
I have just heard that the Royal Charlotte is cruising
off Ceylon for Commodore Kerne, but that the
Ana will be obliged to proceed to Bombay to refit.

P.S

I have heard very disagreeable news from Trin-
nelly which is that in consequence of a dispute
between the Moor men and Malabars on account
of some religious Ceremony all the Sages or Bon-
hiques of^e are shut up - it seems four Bramins
have been killed and the Swamy broken to Pieces,
this has put this whole Country in an uproar, and
I fear it will affect this detachment, as not only
all the Artificers of^e are fled, but the Sascars
too, I believe will be necessary for the Nator to
take some immediate Steps, as I believe nothing but the
presence of my detachment keeps this Country from
pursuing the same measures. I am

Honble Sir & Miss
with great Respect

Your Obedient Servant
John Brathwaite

Lester

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Letter from Colonel Brathwaite to the King
of Travancore translated by Mr. Schmael a Missionary
into Persian.

Sir,

As I understand from the Honble
Company's Resident at Aringy, that it will be
more agreeable to you, and more convenient for the
for the carriage of Guns. round the Hills near
the Sea side, that the Army under my command
should march through your Country in divisions
as I am convinced such a conduct in me will be
pleasing to my Employers, and to show my readiness
to oblige you I have given orders for that purpose.

The first Division will consist
of one Battalion of Sepoys and two Guns, the second
division will also consist of one Battalion of Sepoys
and two Guns, the two first Divisions will be
commanded by the Captains of the Battalions, the
third division will consist of a body of European
Artillery of about two hundred and half a Batt-
alion of Sepoys, and four Guns, and will be
commanded by Major Clifton, the fourth division will
consist of the European Regiment of five hundred
Men and half a Battalion of Sepoys, and will
be commanded by Lieut^{nt} Colonel Brown, after
these which are all that are to pass I shall
follow close with a guard of Sepoys, and I
shall have the honor to send you a letter which
I have for you from the Governor of Madras,

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who tells me that he has before written to you, and that you have promised every accommodation for the Troops. I have no doubt but that you will do every thing you have said, but Sir I could have wished, that the Honble Companies Troops had marched directly through your Country by the shortest and best road, as that woud have saved a great deal of time and trouble. I have given the most positive orders to the Officers commanding each division to preserve such good order, that I am convinced you will have no cause of Complaint, this letter will be forwarded to you by the Commanding Officer of the first Division to apprise you of his Approach, and each succeeding Officer shall be furnished with a short line from me for the same purpose. I understand that you have given ample orders for provisions for ^{the} Men, and I hope that your Servants will not forget that as we march along a sandy beach that some provision will also be necessary for the Bullocks and a few Officers horses. Wishing you health happiness and long life, what can I say more.

Camp near Madura
30th Jan 1779

Colonel Brathwaite's Orders to Captain Fraser, Commanding the first Battalion of Sepoys, or Officer Commanding,
Sir,

Supposing the third Battalion
of

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of Sepoys to have marched eight and forty hours before you receive this, as I would have it that time before you, you will acknowledge the receipt of this from Palamiosuk, and immediately march forward with the Battalion under your Command for Anjengo, through the King of Travancore's Country by such route as the Kings People shall point out, carrying your Guns, with you. I am told the road is a bad one, and that there are some hills terminating in the Sea over which guns cannot be transported, but the King has ordered boats to be ready at these places for carrying the Guns round.

You must in your March preserve the strictest discipline and good order, and not suffer your Soldiers to struggle, or plunder, or dispute with the inhabitants upon any Pretence, should any just Complaint be made of their behaviour much Censure will fall upon you and your Officers. On your Arrival at the river of Anjengo you will immediately transmit to me the particulars of your March, if any thing occurs, which did not occur to the third Battalion, of whom march and Occurrences you will receive advice, which advice you are to transmit to the Officer Commanding the 3^d Division with the new Occurrences if any happen to you, desiring him after copying the same, to transmit it to the Officer Commanding the fourth Division

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division with what news may have happened to him. The King of Travancore has been written to by the Governor but to prevent any mistake I enclose to you a letter for him from myself, which you must immediately forward to him, that he may be apprised of your approach, and have no plea on his part for any delay, and I trust there will be none on yours. On your arrival at Arjengo you must apply to the Honble Company's Resident there, and endeavour to embark your Battalion as fast as possible for Tellicherry applying officially for such assistance as you may require of him, or the naval Commander whether he be in His Majesty's or the Honble Company's Service. On your arrival at Tellicherry, encamp and write for further orders, giving however every assistance in your power toward making a number of fascines and gabions, if they are yet set about, if not use your utmost endeavours that they may be immediately begun upon. On your overtaking the third Battalion either at Arjengo or at Tellicherry you will of course as the senior Officer take upon you the Command of the whole, if it happens at Arjengo I must inform you, that it is of consequence to get your Troops to Tellicherry as soon as possible, should there not be boats enough to transport the whole at once which I fear is the Case, you will be able I hope to
persuade

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perswade the Moor men to go on board the Ships,
so as to carry the whole at one Trip: should you
accomplish this you will have great Merit;
should it be at Tillychury that you join, over
and above what I have before noted, you will as
Commanding Officer of the Troops from this Coast,
by all means avoid entering into any dispute with
the President of Tillychury, comply with his Requi-
sitions made in writing, and exert yourself to the
utmost for the Security and defence of that place,
should it be in any danger. You will hasten the
return of the transports which carry you by all
possible means, and desire that you would write
to me from Anjengo road as soon as embarked - sending
me a state of the Troops embarked.

I am G^l B.

Order of March

- 1st Division. 1st Battⁿ of Sepoys 2 Guns Capt.
2^d Division. 1 Battⁿ of Sepoys 2 Guns Captain Fraser
3^d Division. 3 Comp^s of Artillery 5th of Sepoys 4 Guns Maj. Clifton
4th Division. European Battⁿ. 3 Comp^s of Sepoys Lt. Col. Brown
NB The Order of the Captain Mackier nearly similar

Ordered that the Receipt of
the above Letters be acknowledged, and that it
be recommended to Colonel Brathwaite if
possible to embark his whole Detachment
together.

Read

271 Fort St. George 13th Feb 1779

Recd the following Letter from
Sir Eyre Coote at Pondicherry.

The Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r
President of Select Committee

Gentlemen,

From Sir Eyre
Coote respecting
the Stores at
Pondicherry

I have the Honor to inform
you of my Arrival here this Morning about
Ten o'clock. I have seen Captain Jamison
who says he shall be ready to sail tomorrow
afternoon. I will write to you himself by this
Night's Packet. He seems anxious that one of
the Bengal fighting Ships should accompany
him round Zelon, tho I cannot find out that
the Intelligence of a French Frigate being seen
off Porto Novo merits your Attention, however
I have desired Commodore Richardson to send
Captain Munro along with him, and as Mr.
Richardson cannot in my opinion, render a
more essential Service at present to the
Company, than to take on board his Ship
whatever Stores he may be able to carry from
Limer to Madras, I have taken upon me to
tell him that his doing so, cannot fail to be
also agreeable to you Gentlemen, in which
he readily acquiesces, and Captain Bullie has
my Orders in consequence to embark immediately
as

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as many of the Stores as the Britannia can
take in.

As yet I have not been able
to examine all the Works, but expect to finish
that business tomorrow, and shall leave this
the day after, to return to Fort St George,
where I shall have the honor of reporting
to you such Observations as I may make
respecting the Demolition of the Place.

I am with great Truth and
Esteem,

Gentlemen,

Pondichery
the 12th Feb 1779

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Eyre Coote

Minute thereon

The Committee approve of
what Sir Eyre Coote has done with regard to
the Stores at Pondichery.

Sergeant Major
has appointed
conductor of
Stores

Sergeant Major Cant of the Art
has appointed Conductor of Stores at Ganjam.

Read the following Letter
from the Paymaster at Pondichery.

To the Honble Thomas Bumbold Esq^r

J^{rs} Members of the Select Committee of
Fort St George.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Lieutenant White having
applied

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applied to me to know whether your Honor^{ty}
had given Orders for the Payment of the allowance
of a French Interpreter, I am to lay before
you the variety of trouble hourly attending
the Situation he has acted in here, and to
request to know whether you will permit
him to draw for the usual Allowances.

I remain with the greatest respect
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
R. D. MUNRO
Paym.^r

Pondichery
the 24th Jan^y 1779

Agreed, that M^r. White be
allowed 5 Pappas per Month as French
Interpreter at Pondichery.

Thos. Ramsbold
John Metchell

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Sent the following Letter

To W^r Moracen

Sir

Letter ^{of} to Mr
Moracen that
he will send
in his terms
for the Garrison

We have received your Letter
of this date. acquainting us that the Sarsena a
French Ship now in Trincomalee Harbour may
if we think proper be engaged as a cartel Ship
to convey to Europe the Subjects of that Nation
whom the Company have agreed by the Articles
of Capitulation for the Surrender of Pondicherry
to send home at their Expense.

Being willing to treat with
you relative to this Ship, We request you
will let us know the Terms on which she may
be engaged as a cartel Ship for the purpose
above mentioned.

We are,

Sir,

Fort St. George
13th Feb. 1779

Your most Obedient Servant
Thomas Rumbold
of S^t Edmund

This day received the following

Letter from Sir Edward Vernon.

Thomas Rumbold Esq.
of Select Committee

Fort St. George

Gentlemen,

I had the honor to receive

Letter from Sir
Edw Vernon
proceeds to make

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your letters, dated the 22^d Dec^r and 7th and 19th of
last Month. Agreeable to your Request, I
remained at Trincomalee until the 20th Inst
and seeing nothing of your Hon^{ble} Ship, I left that
place on the 21st and arrived here the 1st Instant
Finding that no Reinforcement has, hitherto, been
thrown into the French Fort at Mahé, but
that one is daily expected; (to prevent which) I
purpose, immediately to proceed off that place,
with the Rippon, leaving the Sea Horse and
Coversoy, with the two Bengal armed Ships
here, which, together with the Revenge and
Bombay Grabs, and a large Ship, taken up by
the Chief of this place, will be sufficient to
accommodate the whole of the Troops and their
Baggage, with a Passage to Tellicherry.

You may rest assured, Gentlemen,
of my co-operation with you, and giving every
Assistance in my Power, towards carrying on
the intended expedition against Mahé.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
E. Vernon

Rippon, Arango Road
4th Feb 1779

17th

Dispatched the following Letters.

So

276 Fort St. George 17th Feb/1779
To Mr Morgan Williams
Chief of Council at

Ganjam
Gentlemen,

Letter to Ganjam

We have received your Letter
of the 25th Ultime. with the several Papers enclosed.

You acted improperly in writing
to the Rajah of Calcutta on the Subject of our
Sipoy's having passed the Borders of the Gensur
District in pursuit of Alcheram Bunge, such a
Measure was certainly very imprudent and very
culpable, and We are much surprised that Lieut.
Blacker who commanded the Sipoy's should have
taken upon him so unauthorized a Step, particu-
larly after he had himself felt the Impropriety
of it, and written in consequence to his Comman-
ding Officer for Instructions. We desire you
will communicate our Sentiments on this
Occasion to Lieut. Blacker informing him at
the same time, that We are restrained from proceeding
with greater vigour towards him, only by the Consideration
that his conduct may have been in some degree founded on
a Motive of Zeal for the Service (tho' carried to a very improper
Length) and that the Censure We have passed on the Measure, will
be sufficient to prevent anything of this kind in future.

We are,

Fort St. George
17th Feb/1779

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Servants.
Thomas Rumbold & John Rumbold

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To Mr Alexander Davidson,

Chief of Council at

Vizagapatam
Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter
of the 25th Ultimate.

Letter to Vizagapa-
tam. all the Sea
boys ordered to
Carrack.

Being of opinion that it
will conduce to the good of the Service and to
the better Discipline of the Sepoy Battalions
in your District, that there should be one
principal Station only from whence the Sapoys
required from time to time for public Service
may be detached, We desire accordingly that
Carrack be considered as the principal Station,
and that all the Sapoys not wanted for
particular Duties be embarked there.

We do not mean to have any
Sapoys stationed at Ankasilla, if therefore you
have begun to build any Barracks or Cantonments
there, you will immediately desist from the
Undertaking.

We do not approve of the
Method you propose of garrisoning Vizagapa-
tam by Draughts from each of the two Bat-
talions in your District. We should have
the number necessary for that Garrison
taken all from one Battalion and with
respect to what are denominated Garrison
Sons or Sapoys, We desire they may be
set

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set apart solely for the Revenue Service, but
We cannot admit of any Increase, being made
to their number, or that they should be put
on the same Establishment with the Battalion
Sapors.

Vizianamrao having requested
leave to raise only 500 Sapors for his Service
and that Number being as large as We
can permit, no more are to be added to it.

We are,

Fort St. George
17th July 1779

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Servant

Thomas Rumbold

Chief Committee

To Colonel John Brashwaite

Sir,

We have received your Letters
of the 23rd and 24th Inst. and 4th Instant.

As We are informed by Letters
from Mr. Forster at Anjengo, that there are
already three Vessels nearly sufficient to carry
the whole Force to Pollicherry, We are of opinion
that it will be better to embark the whole
at once and desire you will do so accordingly.

Enclosed We transmit to you
a List of the Stores embarked at this place on
the

Letter to Col Brash
waite to embark
the whole Detach-
ment as soon as
possible.

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The Concordia for the Service of the Expedition,
with the Bill of Lading for them, As the
the Master of the Concordia informs us he
can only wait at Amoygo for a few days
it will be proper an' can of his departure
from Amoygo before your Arrival, that you
send Discharges to him for landing the Stores
at Tellicherry and enclose the Bill of Lading
to the Chief of that place.

Besides the Stores shipped
at this place, the Concordia is to take in a
further Quantity at Pondicherry, of which Col.
Baillie will transmit you the Account

It will be proper that you send
Orders to Amoygo, that the Money on board the
Concordia for the use of the Detachment be
landed there.

We have appointed Mr. Thomas
Buckitt senior Surgeon to your Detachment, in
the room of Mr. Colley Lucas.

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant
Thomas Rumbold
J^r Secy General

Port St. George
17th Feb. 1779

To Major General Bellecombe

Sir,

We have had the honor to

Letter to Major

Fort St George 17th Feby 1779

General Pitt Rivers
to prepare for his
Passage -

recieve your Letters of the 26 Jan^y - with respect
to the Assistant Gunners whom you inform us
were omitted in the List of Persons ^{you} sent
to Colonel Baillon, We have written to that
Gentleman and given him the necessary Orders
on the Subject.

In regard to the two Priests
of your Nation belonging to the Settlement
at Karikal, as those Persons have no Claim
to Subsistence from the Articles of Capitulation
for Pondicherry, We should not be warranted
in allowing them any thing on that Account
and We hope therefore you will excuse our
Compliance with the Request you have made
in their Behalf.

As We are ⁱⁿ daily expectation of
the Arrival of the Ship in which We mean to
accommodate you with a Passage, We request
you will inform Us what Persons you wish
to take in your Suite, that We may prepare
accordingly. As the late of the Season will
render it extremely inconvenient for the
Ship to proceed to Pondicherry, We beg
you will take measures for transporting
your Baggage and Effects to Madras, as
We are of opinion there will be an absolute
necessity for your embarking from thence.

We

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We have the honor to be,

Sir

Fort St. George
17th Feb. 1779

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold

of the Select Committee

At a Select Committee Present
Thursday
the 18th
The Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq. President
Sir Eyre Coote John Whitehill
Charles Smith.

General Munro about on Service
Minutes of last Committee read.
Read the following Letter
from General Munro.

To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq.
President ofth Members of the
Select Committee
Honble Sir & Miss

I have had the honor to receive
your letter of the 14th Instant, and am happy
to find that my conduct has met with your
Approbation.

In the Letter which I had
the honor to address you under date the 4th
Instant, you were advised that the Rajah
had been prevailed on to promise that the
Dobbar

Letter from the
General on the
Subject of his
Negotiations at
Bangalore

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Dobbun should be appointed Dean. At this Stage of the business We were at a stand for many days, the Rajah constantly pleading Indisposition. But although he never failed to receive me in Bed, I was not free of Suspicion that his Illness was in part feigned. This determined me to act as if I meant to proceed without consulting him further, and I accordingly sent for the Dobbun to sign a Paper which had been drawn up agreeably to the Terms required by the Rajah and with which the Dobbun himself had before acquiesced. After the Paper was read and explained to him he declined signing it, saying, the Proposals in regard to the Payment of the Company's Money were suggested by Comara Subapulla and made at his earnest Solicitation. Upon this Declaration Comara Subapulla was sent for, that ^{the} business might be settled on the Spot, but after they had wrangled a considerable Time, I was obliged to dismiss them without coming to any Conclusion, at the same time desiring them to agree by themselves and come prepared the next Morning. In the Evening I waited on the Rajah and in the course of our Conversation acquainted him that the Dobbun would find the Assistance of Comara Subapulla necessary in the Performance of his Engagements. The Rajah replied that the Promise

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He had made in regard to the Dabbar, he would not fail to perform, but that no Consideration should ever induce him to receive any Assistance from Canara Suba Jilla or employ him in any Capacity, adding that if I were acquainted with the Character of this Man and his Conduct towards him, I never would have made such a proposal. This Declaration I considered as proceeding entirely from the malevolent Aspersions of Betchama but next Morning when the Dabbar came he of himself declared his Dehorimisation not to hazard the loss of any little Reputation he had gained in the World by consulting himself at least with such a Man as Canara Suba Jilla - Being desired to explain his Reasons for this pointed Declaration, he said that Canara Suba Jilla's Iniquity to the Rajah was universally allowed - that he was a Man in whose promise there was no reliance that he was notorious for every species of Tyranny and Oppression during the time he was formerly in the Service of the Rajah and that his design at present was to plunder the Country in the Capacity of his Assistant under the Protection of the Company's Cash - When I expressed Concern at losing the Assistance of a Man who could

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would enable the Dobber to make good those Payments to the Company. he replied that the Promise was intended by Canara Subapulla merely as a Snare not expecting that a written Agreement would be demanded. As the Dobber had himself mentioned the Necessity of employing Canara Subapulla I suspected that the Language he now held proceeded from some late difference between them. But when I applied to Mr Swarts for Information he confirmed in the strongest Terms the Truth of the old Mans Account adding that Canara Subapulla himself having spread a Report that he was to have the Management of the Country the people were alarmed beyond Description and judging from his former Excessions they concluded their ruin was at hand. As Mr Swarts from his long Residence in this Country and knowledge of the Language might acquire the fullest Information and as his established Character would not permit me to doubt his Veracity, I laid aside all thoughts of employing a Man so justly odious to the Rajah as well as to his Subjects.

Although I was much chagrined at this Disappointment I entertained a hope that the Dobber would of himself be able to afford the Company some considerable

Assistance

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Assistance as I was informed that His Credit with the Momed people was very extensive - I accordingly desired he would take time to consider and let me know what part of his former proposal he could execute without the Assistance of Canara Subapulla - After two Days Consideration he brought a Paper containing the heads of what he would undertake to perform and having explained and canvassed every Article he left it with me to be shewn to the Rajah.

The Rajahs bad State of health had occasioned during the course of the Negotiation much loss of time - for days together he was bun to all Appearance incapable of attending to business, and if at those Times in compliance with my Desire I gained Admittance, I generally found him so low that I could scarcely hear him speak - My desire to finish a business in which the Interest of the Company was concerned made me wish to confer with the Rajah on the Subject of the Dobbers Papers as soon as possible - The Rajah gave me Admittance, heard the Paper read, and begged I would leave it with him - The next day he sent me Word that he was too much indisposed to do business
and

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and begged to see me the day after. I could not help suspecting that his design was to procrastinate a Business which he was not inclined to settle and it occurred to me that if he were separated from Butchanna, who had taken up his Residence in the Palace, delays would not be so frequent - In this Idea I told the Rajah the first time I saw him, that if he were sincere in his Promise to make the Debbar Duan, he could not refuse to send Butchanna to his own house, which I requested he would do accordingly, he replied that he must first see the Debbar and talk to him on the different heads mentioned in his Paper and then if the Debbar would subscribe to its contents, he should be immediately invested with the Office of Duan and Butchanna should be sent home - With this Assurance I retired as it was late in the Evening but I first made the Rajah promise to send for the Debbar in the Morning.

After he had been with the Rajah he came and informed me that he was required to produce fifteen Lacks of Pagodas a year as the Condition on which he would be appointed Duan - When I represented to the Rajah the unreasonableness of this Demand, he replied that he had by no means made it a demand

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Demand but that he had explained to the
Debber that such a Sum would be requisite
to enable him to fulfill his Engagements to
the Company, defray the Expenses of his
Government and discharge his private debts
and as a proof that ~~he~~ continued firm to his
first Promise he again repeated that if the
Debber would sign the Paper which was
already made out he would confer on him
instantly the Office of Duan

The terms contained in this Paper
were dictated by the Debber himself, I therefore
readily agreed to the Rajah's Proposal and when
I returned home sent for him, informed him of
what had passed, and presented his own Paper to
him to be signed, that he might immediately
take Charge of his ^{new} Office - Every Article
in his Paper as I have before mentioned had
been dictated by the Debber and he had even
carved and explained them to me long after
the Rajah had declared the Condition on
which he would consent to make him Duan -
nevertheless when I proposed that he should
subscribe to the Terms which he himself
had framed, his Reply was, to my great
Surprise, a positive Refusal - He said that
unless the Rajah took him thrashly and
willingly into favor he did ^{not} desire the Office,
and

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and that the Rajah's requiring from him a written Agreement was an undoubted Proof of his Diffidence and distrust. I endeavoured by every Argument to convince him that he might depend on the Support of the Committee, and that if he received the Office of Dewan at their Recommendation they would take care that he should not be obstructed in the Discharge of his Engagements - It was all in vain - he was firm in refusing the Office on any Terms but with the Rajah's free will and Consent, and that he declared he despaired of obtaining - he said he would make Oath in general Terms to be faithful to the Rajah but would give no written Agreement.

When the Rajah was informed of this he said, the Dobbers Conclusion was very just - that he did mistrust him, - that he had already deceived him on more Instances than one, and therefore although he agreed to make him Dewan on the Recommendation of the Committee, he thought it but reasonable, that he should have something to show in his own Justification for employing a person on whom he had no reliance, adding - that if the Dobbers really meant to fulfill the Terms which he now offered, there could be no good reason

against

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against his engaging to perform them.

I in vain endeavored to conquer the Obstinacy of the old man, by promising to assure him from the Committee every reasonable Support, and the utmost attention to any representation he might make — I found him deaf to all my Arguments and Persuasion and determined to receive the Office on no Term or Condition, but that of professing the Rajah's Good Will and Affection. to all my Assurances of Assistance and Support he replied again and again that he would not accept the Office unless the Rajah at the same time conferred on him that degree of favor and Confidence which he formerly possessed.

When I found the Dobbar determined in his Resolution, I represented to the Rajah, that the Committee's Recommendation was sufficient Security for the Fidelity of the Dobbar. he replied that at their Request he was ready to appoint him Duan — that his Wish proceeded from his Knowledge of the Man not from any doubt of their Good Intentions. that he thought the Condition he required was in every respect reasonable and just, and that he could see no good Cause why the Dobbar should refuse to sign a Paper which he himself had drawn up — Here the matter rests. I found it needless to argue longer — it was travelling in a Circle. The Rajah consents to make

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make the Dobbur Duan, but he has no Affection for the Man and mistrusts his Integrity - The Dobbur tho. willing to vacate the Office, will accept it on no terms, but those of preserving the Rajah's Confidence and Affection.

The Dobbur in his Paper had proposed to pay to the Company in Feb^y 80,000 Pay^t

March 100,000

April 110,000

15 June 120,000

The Ballance of the Depot supposed to be about, 320,000 in the Month of October, but finding it impossible to remove the Scraps which must as long as he entertains them, prevent his Appointment, I proceeded agreeably to my Instructions to demand of the Rajah an Assignment of Revenue for the Security of the Company's Thist. He replied that as the Company were Masters of him and his Country it was unnecessary to assign them any particular Part - but as I continued to press him on that Head he said that he would engage in the most solemn Manner, and give Soucar Security for the Payment of the Thist of one Lack for this Month - one Lack for March - one Lack for April and pay over and above his Thist one Lack the 15 of June - These Sums he said were the utmost he could pay this Year - and that

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that, with respect to a Deposit, he should be happy to assist the Company whenever it was in his power, but that having been reduced in a State of Poverty to a Country strip of its riches by the Nabal he was surrounded by wants and difficulties, and had hitherto been in a Condition rather to require Support, than afford Assistance - As the Discussion of this Subject would have been endless - I returned him only for Answer that whatever he might think proper to say I would communicate to the Committee.

When I spoke to him on the Subject of General Subapulla's Accounts he said, there was but one way of settling them - that the Man being his Subject should be delivered over to him - on his giving a Bond for the Safety of his Person and Honor, and as soon as the Accounts were settled he should be set at Liberty.

As in the present Stage of this Business it meets calisonly with you Gentlemen to determine what Measures shall be adopted, I mean now to proceed to revive the Garrisons of Trinopolis, Madura Palamcolah, from whence I shall return hither with the utmost Expedition, in expectation

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expectation of receiving your further commands -

Tanjore
13th July 1779

I have the Honour to be,
Honble Sir & Sirs,
your faithfull humble servant
Hector Munro

It. As this Garrison is much in want of Money,
The Rajah has promised to furnish the Paymas-
ter with 33,000 Paypees in the course of a
few days on account of the first Dist due &
to remit the Ballance to Muziris at the end
of the Month.

The President proposes that
the Consideration of the foregoing Letter be
deferred till next Meeting that the several
Members may have sufficient time to
consider on the proper Measures to be taken
relative to the Affairs of Tanjore, which
is approved and the President informs the
Committee that he shall enter his own
Sentiments very fully on the Subject -

Mr Smith delivers in the
following Minutes which are read.

(My late severe Indisposition
has prevented me till now from submitting
to the Committee my Opinion on the several
important Matters to which the President
has directed their Attention in his Minute

Mrs Smiths Minutes
on the Presidents
Minutes

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of the 1st. Ultimo.

The President has fully, and ably described our present critical Situation, and in forcible terms pointed out the important Objects which demand our immediate Attention.

The too just Picture which he has drawn of our present Difficulties and the Approachations he has expressed of still greater, render it incumbent on each of the other Members of the Committee to offer such Advice, and suggest such Measures as shall appear to him best calculated to guard against approaching Calamity.

I heartily rejoice with the President that at so critical a juncture we have the Assistance, and Advice of Sir Eyre Coote, who being ^{himself} a Witness of the Difficulties we are ^{here} against and our Conduct under them, will be enabled and I am sure induced to endeavour to obtain for us that aid for which our own strenuous, and repeated Representations have hitherto proved fruitless, and insufficient.

I am far from presuming to censure the Conduct of the Council General, on the contrary I am convinced that they have been unable to assist us, but as the prospect of danger opens upon us, more and more

every

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every day, I am in hopes that Sir Eyre Coote's Representations of our Distress will induce them even to relax in the provision of their Investment / their Advancers for which must be the cause of their Inability / rather than risk the loss of the Company's Possessions on this Coast, and I think it also a duty We owe ourselves to inform the Council General in explicit terms that without their Assistance We cannot answer for the preservation of those Possessions.

With respect to the Motion of drawing Bills on the Court of Directors, they will see by our Proceedings that we did not adopt it till compelled by absolute Necessity, and such is the uncertainty of our Resources, and the dependance to be placed on the Nabob's promises, that unless we are assisted from Bengal the same Necessity may shortly again present itself, but even these resources, Supplies from Bengal, and drawing Bills on the Court of Directors, may fail, or be soon exhausted if We should be obliged to send the Army into the Field - it behoves us therefore to consider the impending Danger while it only impends, and agreeably to what the President advises / to profit by calm interval which seems given us to prepare against the worst that

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that can happen - As to the Nabob and the
Discharge dependant on him, ^{Opinion is} my ^{is} briefly as
follows - That the Nabob should be in
advance instead of arrears, I readily agree if
We could prevail on him to be so, but that
We can only attempt by persuasion - his consen-
ting to it must always depend on his own
Generosity - with respect to his arrears and
the Payment of his Debts in future, although
it were greatly to be wished that we could
obtain an Assignment of Countries to be put
into our hands for the discharge of them I am
very doubtful whether We have authority
to proceed to compulsory Measures for that
purpose, and can therefore only recommend
that we request the Satisfaction of the Council
General on this Subject, and their Advice
how far We may proceed in case we should
be driven to the last Extremity - I hope
however the Nabob's Punctuality in fulfil-
ling the Promises he has lately made
will remove our Apprehensions on this
Score -

The Letter lately received
from General Munro gives us room to hope
that the reinstatement of the Debtor will
be the means of not only securing in future
the regular discharge of the annual Sum which
the

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The Nagah has engaged to pay the Company
but if obtaining from him a deposit of four
Lacks of Pagodas; should he be disappointed
the procuring an assignment of Coarvies
from him I imagine will be a matter of
no great Difficulty

The Measure of appointing
Persons to go to Hydr Ally, and the Senbut,
has already taken place, and I agree with the
President that our having hitherto neglected
it has been a principal error in our Politics.
The good Policy of forming an Alliance with
Hydr Ally must be obvious to every one
who reflects on the general Situation of the
Company's Affairs, the relative Situation of
Hydr and the Marhattas, and the very
particular Circumstances which mark the
present juncture - Hydr Ally being the
only Barrier against the numerous power
of the Marhattas should always have been
considered as our natural Ally - The late
War against him that cost the Company
so many Lacks was a war against ourselves
not only as it almost ruined the Company's
Affairs, but as it so strengthened the hands
of the Marhattas by weakening Hydr's, that
had nearly sunk under their Force in the
contest between them which immediately
succeeded

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succeeded the Peace of 1769 — had the Maharattas
entirely subdued him, the Conquest of the
Carnate would have been their next Object, at
least it would always have been at their
Wary — If then an Alliance with Hyder be
eligible at all times, how much more so is it
at this alarming juncture when there is
reason to apprehend that without his Alliance
We may be obliged to cope singly with the
Maharattas, joined by whatever Force the
French may bring into this Country — In
addition to these Circumstances let it be conside-
red that Hyder has it in his power to prevent
our giving the last blow to the French
Power in India by obliging us to desist
from the Expedition now on foot against
Machil, and that he has actually threatened
to do it, which I consider as a stroke of Policy
calculated to force us to seek his Alliance, or
should we neglect to make him our Friend,
to prevent our becoming more formidable
to him as an Enemy — This is the only
Interpretation I can put on his late Message
for I have too good an Opinion of him as
a Politician to suppose that he would
take part against us merely for the sake
of supporting a desperate Cause — He knows
our power, and that our Assistance would
effectually

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effectually secure him against that of the
Maharattas which he has so severely
felt, but I am sorry to observe that
Experience has perhaps rendered him
cautious of trusting implicitly to any
assurances we may make him, and that
being the case, it is not at all wonderful
that he should be averse to letting a Place
fall into our hands which is situated in
his Country, and while it continues with
the French is the same as if in his own
Possession - but could we once remove the
doubts he entertains of our Sincerity, and
convince him that we really mean to
establish a Union and Alliance with him,
I am persuaded that instead of succouring
Machil he would assist us in reducing it -
Then weighty considerations should I think
be decisive with us for instructing the
Person who is to go to Hyderabad Ally to
assure him in unequivocal terms of our
desire to cultivate the most perfect good
Understanding with him, and that in
order to convince him of the sincerity
of this Assurance, as well as to strengthen
and consolidate the friendship subsisting
between him, and the Company, we are
willing to enter into a fresh Treaty

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of Alliance with him on such terms, as shall be for the mutual Advantage and Security of both Parties - The Instructions to the Resident might contain the Outlines of the Treaty, and such terms as we should be willing to accede to - In the mean time to facilitate the Negotiation, and to show Hyder we are determined to act with Vigour, and to support and pursue in the Measure we have taken, I would submit to the Committee whether it might not be advisable to cause a strong Detachment to be assembled at Bellour, under the Command of our active, an experienced Officer, and encamped without the walls, when it would occasion little additional Expence, except the Bullocks for the Guns, which should be procured and kept in readiness, as it is very difficult to collect them at a short warning - I shall only add that our late disgrace on the Malabar Coast is an additional Argument for our immediately forming an Alliance with Hyder, and for our being prepared to act against him in case his Conduct should make it necessary.

The 18th July
1779

Alfred

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Altho I had not seen the
President's Minute of the 15th Feb^y till within
these few days, the Subjects discussed in it
are so connected with those of his former
Minute of the 15th January, in which I have
given my Opinion, that it is unnecessary
for me to say more at present than that
I assisubly approve of the Resolution of
the Committee for continuing the
Expedition to Madras, as also of what they
have written to the Governor General and
Council in their Letter of the
and agree with the President that we
ought to proceed towards the Madras with
the utmost hindrance and Attention to his
Rights

The 18th Feb 1779

General Sir Eyre Coote lays
before the Committee a Letter from Captain
Pridges conveying a Request from Ensign Tho^s
Mastwood for Permission to resign his Com-
mission, on account of his Appointment,
to be a Writer on this Establishment. -
Granted

Tho. Pembroke

John Whitehill
Charles Smith

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At a Select Committee Present

Monday The Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq. President
22nd Feb. General Sir Eyre Coote John Whitehill
Charles Smith

General Munro absent on Service
Minutes of last Consultation read
The President reports to the

Hyder's Vakil's
representation's
respecting Mabe

Committee that Hyder Ally's Vakil has
formally acquainted him that he had received
Instructions from his Master to declare to
this Government that he (Hyder Ally)
considers the Settlement of Mabe as bordering
and dependant on his Country, and of course
as under his Protection, together with all
the other European Settlements on the
Malabar Coast - That he cannot therefore
suffer Hostilities to be commenced against
any of them, and if we persist in executing
the Design we have formed against Mabe
it is his Intention to oppose it immediately
or by detaching a body of Troops into the
Carnatic.

Three Letters from
the Nizam with
Intelligence. Hy-
der's Horse ar-
rive on the Bor-
ders of the Car-
natic

The President likewise lays
before the Committee three Letters which
have been received from the Nizam - two
of them dated the 18th and one of the 19th
Instant as intimated in Country Letter communicating
several

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several Papers of Intelligence by which it appears that some of Hyder's Horse are arrived near the Borders of the Carnatic and that more are daily expected

President's Minute thereon

The President proposes that an Answer be wrote immediately to the Subah in consequence of his letter thanking him for the early intimation he has given us of the Intelligence he has received and to assure him in case Hyder should attempt to enter the Carnatic that we will take such measures in consequence of his recommendation as we may find proper and necessary for the defence of his Highness's Dominions and the Possessions of the Company and that the first and most material Step to be considered is a proper Supply of Treasure and that we therefore most earnestly request his Highness will immediately fulfill the engagements he entered into and pay up the Balances due from him to the end of this Month that it is with concern we observe the remarks his Highness is pleased to make in his Letter that he is without Treasure and without Horse - that it appears the more extraordinary to

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us when we consider the length of time that the Carnatic has remained in Tranquillity without any interruption to the Collections and that it is a general Complaint from the Creditors of his Highness that they have not been able to obtain any Payments from him notwithstanding his frequent Promises to them - That with respect to the Company's demands we are sorry to observe that his Highness's Debt to them is monthly accumulating notwithstanding our repeated representations to him arising as well from our own disbursements for paying our Military Establishment as from the repeated Orders of the Company to insist on his Highness's punctual compliance with his engagements -

That with respect to them was his Highness to keep his Regiments complete and regularly paid on the footing we have so often recommended to him that they would be excellent Troops and of infinite service in case of any Invasion of the Carnatic but their being always in Armoirs is a further proof how small are the Supplies of Cash that issue from his Highness's Treasure and makes us at a loss to Account for

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for the expenditure of the Revenues
of the Carnatic.

The Committee approve
of what the President has proposed
and it is agreed to write a letter to
the Nabob accordingly

President's Minute
recommending
Col. Brathwaite's
remaining at
Angerzo.

The President requests
the Gentlemen of the Committee will
take into consideration our present Situation
and the intelligence we have received of
a threatened Invasion of the Carnatic
and give their Opinions whether it
will not be prudent and proper to
send directions immediately to Colonel Brath-
waite not to embark from Angerzo till
further Orders unless he should have received
such advice from Sellickbury as may
remove every Idea of Hyder Ally's ^{Design}
supporting the French at Mahr and that
he has the greatest probability of making
an easy and speedy conquest of that place -

The Committee agreeing

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in opinion with the President, the following
Letter is now written, approved and ordered
to be immediately dispatched.

To Colonel John Brathwaite
Commanding the Troops marching
to Anjengo.

Sir

Letter to Col. Brath
waite in conse
quence

I am directed by the Honble
the President and Select Committee to desire
you will not embark the Detachment at Anjengo
till you receive their farther Orders - unless
you should have had such Advice from Tellicherry
as may remove every Idea of Hyderally's Design
of supporting the French at Maki and that you
have the greatest Probability of making an
easy and speedy Conquest of that Place -

The Honble the President
and Select Committee direct also in case of
your not proceeding that you give an order
to the Captain of the Concordia on her
Arrival at Anjengo to put all the Stores on
Board the Royal Charlotte on the Indian armed
Ships, applying to the Officers Commanding the
Squadron or to the Captains of those Ships,
as you shall find expedient, for that purpose
They direct also in case of your not proceeding
that

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that you prepare every thing necessary for
speedy Return to Pallamcottah,

I am

Fort St. George
22 Feb 1779

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
Charles Bacheley
L. S. C.

The President's
Minute represents
the low state of the
Treasury & propo-
sing the removal
of Buchanan from
the Rajah of Tanjore.

The President delivers in the
following Minute in consequence of General
Cluseno's Letter entered in last consultation -

At the same time that I
lament the situation of this Government which
is obliged to provide for the Expenses of the
Establishment from precarious and uncertain
resources I must be of Opinion that it is our
Duty however fettered with difficulties to
take such measures, as necessity obliges and
authorizes us to pursue, in order to supply
our Treasury and provide at this critical
 juncture for the defence of our Possessions, if
we can depend on the Intelligence we receive
that our Ally means to oppose our Expedition
against Mahe and to give us trouble in
Carnate - I will not believe such to be
his Intentions till I have more convincing

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Proofs than any already received, but to rest
the event on my own judgement and right
to take every precaution to guard against
so serious and alarming a circumstance would
merit the highest censure, our first consideration
is Money I have so frequently represented our
Situation to the Committee that I have little
more to trouble them with on the Subject, my
Sentiments are still the same that we must look
for Supplies from whence they are to be had, and
not to suffer any insidious or intrigues to prevent
us from insisting on what we have a right
to expect whilst it is in our power to obtain it.

In reply to the representations
we have repeatedly made to the Council General
of our distresses and the risk our Possessions in the
Carnatic are exposed to from not having any
fund to assist us in case of danger - We are
told that our own firms will be the
means of furnishing us, but they have not
mentioned the particular point on which that
firms is to be relied - That we have with
firms procured the Nabob, and done every thing
to obtain Supplies from him except making
use of force either to his Person or the
Sequestration of his Revenue our Records will
fully show, and it will be equally if not
more necessary to exert our firms in the
Dangore

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I am sorry when it appears from the last letter of General Munro's that we are likely to be disappointed in securing to the Company the Supply of Treasore which the Country is well known to be able to furnish us with. From the first Letter of General Munro's we had great reason to expect that a Change in the administration of the Country would be the means of securing the Revenue and give a certainty of the Nagah's fulfilling his engagements to the Company - but such has been the influence of the present Dewan over the Pussions of his Master that we find the Negotiation and powers given to General Munro, particularly in our last Letter to him, likely to be attended with no good effect and the Government of the Country still continued in improper hands, without we take such measures as become the dignity of this Government and insist upon what appears to me just and proper to be carried into immediate execution. That the Country is extremely ill managed and oppressed has been the complaint from many Quakers, and that my opinion of a Change being necessary is well founded will appear from General Munro's first Letter to the Committee after his arrival at Tanjore, and from the following Extract of his Letter to me. "The

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"Change of the Rajahs Dewan I look upon to
be absolutely necessary for the Interest of the
Company as well as for the good of the Rajah
and his Country - I shall also add the following
extract of a letter from the Commanding
Officer at Tanjore which strongly marks
the causes for the present distress of the
Rajah and his Country

Buchanank possesses the most
unbounded influence over the Rajah whose
indolence and inattention to business, has
been greatly increased by his late illness -
Complaints are loud and general - the founding
is going to ruin owing to the quick succes-
sion of Leases who are frequently removed
within the first Month of their Leases
to make room for others who have bribed
highly at the Palace - The Rajahs Seigniors
are compelled to serve 12 Months on nine
Months pay even that is ill paid and they
are obliged to take two thirds in old Grain
while Sizing Men and Dancing Masters, are
paid liberally and regularly - The Revenues
are decreased owing to causes very different
from those publicly assigned, I am informed
from good authority that the following
grants have been made from the Circar

P
To

310 Fort St. George 22nd Feb 1779

To Butchanna 130 Vallis of Land }
at 4000 Pay! & 100 Vallis of Manum } 6,000
To Servants, Writers and Dependents }
350 Vallis } 14,000

To Brahmans and Charities of }
1000 Vallis & 2500 Pay! & 100 } 36,000
Vallis of Manum }
Star Payodes 50,000

The Rajahs expenses too are very considerably increased by his keeping a much greater number of attendants than was originally stipulated for him, some of these are at a very high Wages. - Two Singing Men have 300 Pagodas a Month, a number of dancers are at from 20 to 100 Pagodas a Month - These causes are I think sufficient to account for the Rajahs being unable to fulfill his engagements and for his affairs being in Confusion. Butchanna determined to be prepared for any reverse of Fortune has I am informed sent effects to a very considerable amount to Trivisingham and Negapatam.

It will now be necessary to consider our claims on Payore, as they stand at present, without making any new Ones - and it certainly is incumbent on

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The Committee, to see them fully complied with before the Revenue arising from the Crops now on the Ground is made away with, for it will then be too late to expect any certain payments from the Tanjore Country.

The Rajahs subsidy as settled by Lord Pigot at 400,000 Pay. is to be paid on the following Shuts

Nov^r 20,000

December 40,000

January 40,000

Feb^y 100,000

March 100,000

April 100,000

Pay^t 400,000

From which it appears that at the end of this Month he will stand indebted 200,000 Pay. as nothing has yet been received of the present years Subsidy except some trifling Payments to the Paymaster at Tanjore, and the whole of the 400,000 Pay. should be paid by the last April.

Lord Pigot in his Letter to the Board after his Return from Tanjore in May 1776 says "The established Custom of the Tanjore Country has hitherto been to gather in the Harvest and compute

The

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The Collections within the Month of March -
exclusive of the 100,000 Pagodas, there remains
of the Deposit Money upwards of 300,000 of
Pagodas which according to the Rajah's
agreement in his Letter to Mr. Whitehill
of the 6th Juny 1778, should have been paid
during the course of last Year - He now
absolutely refuses to pay that Sum not-
withstanding his Agreement, and in his
last letter he has altered the Payments
of his annual Subsidy and proposes to
discharge the Amount as follows

Feb ^y	100,000
March	100,000
April	100,000
June	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>400,000</u>

And even the above is
without any Security, but says he must
have the Company's assistance to do it -
in this manner are we to look for Payments
on which our very existence as a Government
depends, and that at a time when we have
every thing to expect from the Attempts of
our Enemies - It appears to me highly proper
that the Deposit Money should be imme-
diately made good, for however the Company
may

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must determine with respect to the Nabob's right to the amount of advances of in the Tanjore Country, agreeable to his several Claims on which the supreme Council have remarked and have given a decided Opinion in their Letter to this Government dated 7 April 1777 I imagine no one will deny the Nabob's right to his annual Pishcash, especially when they consider the following Paragraph of the Company's Letter on that Subject.

Although Justice to our own Honour and to the King of Tanjore compels us to take measures for delivering him out of the hands of the Nabob of the Carnate, you have nevertheless declared publicly in our name that we will by no means protect the King of Tanjore in with-holding from Mahommud Ally his stipulated Tribute of four Lacks of Rupees per Annum on any part of it, but on the contrary we will do our utmost to procure payment thereof to the said Nabob—

The Money proposed to be deposited will secure a Fund to be appropriated to that claim of the Nabob should the others not be allowed him. The last Letter we have received from Bengal dated

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dear Sir I recommend to us in the strongest terms to insist on the amount of the Deposit to be immediately accounted for by the Rajah, the Sentiments of the supreme Council on this matter appear to me perfectly just and agree entirely with my own, nor can there be a doubt, but the amount might be raised in the Country. I would therefore recommend to the Committee to adopt some certain plan with a determination to see it put into execution and to send General Munro Instructions accordingly — There are three modes of providing that occur to me, which I shall offer to the Committee for their Consideration, and at the same time assure them, that if some other plan can be proposed by any Member of the Committee likely to answer the end we wish, and at the same time be liable to fewer objections than those offered by myself, I shall most readily give my assent to its being carried into execution.

First, That the Committee do insist upon an immediate change of the Decree in favor of the Debtor to be invested with full powers to act and see the Company's Subsidy and the Deposit Money immediately secured from the present Harvest by

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sufficient assignments of Land or such other
Security as may be unquestionable —
Secondly, If the Rajah obstinately
persists in the Support of his present Dewan
it will be necessary on the part of the Company
that some Person be joined with him in
the Superintendence and Management of the
Revenue that the Sums demanded on Account
of the Company may be secured and no
part of the Revenue be imbezled and that
this Plan be in force till the Company's
Pleasure is known and that the Accounts
of the Collections be clearly stated, signed
by them both and open to the Inspection of
the Rajah and the Company's Agents
That accounts of all Balances be by them
inquired into and a Statement of the present
Revenue made out and that no Money
be issued or Payments made but by their
Joint Order, That the Surplus Revenue
may be secured as a Fund for the Rajah
who is now said to be very poor, which can
only have happened from those about him
having enriched themselves at his Expense
for the Payments made by him to the
Company are not above one third of
his Revenue — On the part of the Company
the Dabur or any other proper Person
may

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may be appointed —

Shirvely — If the present Demand be continued without any Control that it be on the express condition that security of the Soucars on the proper assignments of Land be immediately given before General Munro quits Tanjore as well for the Amount of the Subsidy of 200,000 of Pagodas deducting what may have been already paid to the Paymaster at Tanjore as for the Deposit Money, and if it be found that the remainder of the Deposit amounting to three Lacks of Pagodas making together with the Subsidy the sum of seven Lacks of Pagodas be more than the Country will bear after providing for the Expenses and necessary charges of the Rajah's Household and family, that in such case not to distress the Rajah too much, an abatement be made of one Lack of Pagodas from the Deposit to be carried to account and received from him the ensuing Season — I am persuaded myself the Country with proper management would yield the full Amount and have sufficient to supply the Rajah's proper expenses, at any rate security must be taken for what is to be received, there is no depending on Letters, and promises, — a Soucars

Bill

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Bill was sent here by the Rajah for twenty thousand Pagodas in November and not above sixteen thousand of it has been paid to this day —

I have thus offered my sentiments on the Tanjore business to the Committee, and I must again repeat to them my request that whatever orders they may think proper to give General Munro may be full and explicit and that the Committee resolve to see them immediately carried into execution.

The foregoing having been sent round to the several Members for their Perusal and the Committee being prepared to give their Opinion on the Subject of it the Minute is now read.

The President then recommends that of the three Propositions contained in his Minute the last be first adopted as the most moderate and favourable towards the Raja that can be pursued in the present Situation of Affairs. The Committee agreeing in the same opinion, a letter is now prepared in consequence and ordered to be dispatched to General Munro.

Draught

Port St George 22 Feb 1749

Brought of a Letter to the
 Raja of Tanjore is also now read and approved
 in reply to his Letter to the President dated
 the Instant and entered in Country Corr.
 N^o Ordered that a Copy of this Letter be
 enclosed to General Munro.

Read the following Letter
 from M^r Moracin
 (Translation)

Gentlemen,

I propose in this letter to
 furnish you with the detail of what you deman-
 ded of me in your answer to mine, with which
 you honored me on the 15th Instant. In order to
 make you comprehend my ideas the better, I
 shall present them to you in some order and
 manner, for this end, I shall divide my Subject
 into two parts, the first shall treat of the
 System to be adopted, for making the Sarkim
 a Cartel Ship. The second, the means for
 executing that System.

There are two ways of pro-
 ceeding always leaving the owner charged with
 the whole Expence.

The first in paying him a
 certain Sum to be regulated, in lieu of freight

Letter from Mr Mo-
 racin with his
 proposals for y^e
 Cartel Ship Sar-
 kim & Prices paid
 by French Paper
 900 -

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and Passage money to France -

The second is to pay to him simply, the common price for the Passage as which may be given to him, also for the number of tons, which your administration may think convenient to allow for their Baggage, suffering the said owner moreover to have the Liberty of taking freight / Subject to visitation or examination / for the rest of the burthen of his Ship -

The first of these two Hypothesis will only fulfill in part (by reason of the shortness of the french staying in India) the principal object for your Company, which is Economy in sending to France the Subjects of the Thing which is to be at their expence. I reckon the second will be more profitable to them, this last appears to me to coincide the most, with that Economy so conformant, with the spirit of the Capitulation, which in the fourteenth Article grants to the French then in Pondicherry the Conservation of their Property, and the Liberty of disposing thereof what can be more simple, more just, and more conformable to beneficence, than to furnish private Individuals, ruined by a revolution as extraordinary and unforeseen, with the means of sending back into their own Country

The

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The wreck of their fortunes? This method besides will be a natural consequence of the Expedition of the Ship Brisson -

This Plan once adopted, nothing is more easy than its Execution.

I have the honor to send you herewith a Statement of the prices which the King pays to Merchant Ships, when they carry to France and Passengers on his Majesty's account, these prices are the lowest known to us, and private individuals who return at their own expense always pay at least the double. I have annexed to the Statement some observations which may be of some use to you, on a Subject which you, Gentlemen, may be supposed not to know, moreover the fixing of the price for the Passengers, will, without doubt depend much on the appointment in your Passport of the places which the Ship will be to touch at, for refreshments, if you will to permit her to call at the Island of Mauritius Mr. Bommant can make his conditions more easy, because his touching there will furnish him with the means of buying Europe Provisions cheaper for the nourishment of his Passengers if on the contrary, he is obliged to buy them in India, he must pay the dearest for them, since in this respect

L

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He can find no resource with his own nation.

Whatever may be the
places which you shall permit the Sachine
to call at, you have several means to insure
before hand, that she will fully, & completely
execute your orders.

1st In affixing to your arrange-
ments, the respectable sanction of Mr Bellumbe

2^d In taking by writing the word
of honor of all the Passengers

3^d In trusting with you, if you
should judge it necessary hostages, until you
do receive advice of the perfect and full accom-
plishment of the Articles and Conditions of Agreement.

4th In embarking on the Ship, one
or two Commissioners to watch ~~past~~ future events,
and to render you a proper Account of them.

This last precaution will
have a happy effect for every Person, for
as on all the seas, some of his Britannic Ships
are to be met with your Commissioners could
render a summary account to the Commanders
of those Ships, of your motives for adopting
this manner of sending back to Europe
a part of the garrison of Pondichery in
tokens of his Capitulation, I consider it unne-
cessary to assure you here of the Security and
fidelity which would be given in France for
the

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the return of your Commisaries to their Country
this assurance regards Mr. Bellicombe alone,
that General will not leave it to any other
Person to fulfill that part of his duty, but
will do it himself with that Equity and
benignance natural to him.

This, Gentlemen, is all I can
say on a treaty for the completion of which,
I have not yet received authentic Powers from
Mr. Brimont. Their want in my opinion, ought
not to retard such a determination as your
wisdom may suggest. The Season renders it
daily more necessary to be taken, for buying
a proper order, you can send, to one of your
representatives in the Southward, the first
Passport necessary to the Sardin for his
safe navigation from Ceylon to this Coast
intimating to your said Representative, not
to be delivering the same to Mr. Brimont,
until he has accepted of the Conditions and
terms offered by you, Gentlemen, for making
his Vessel a Caravel Ship. I ought here to
add a particularly very favorable to this
Negotiation which is, that Mr. Brimont
is not only owner of the Ship Sardin, but
is a very excellent Seaman, and a very prudent
Man. I am therefore persuaded that he will
take the Command of his own Ship, and
probably

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probably he will go to fetch her from
Trincomalee. Mr. Bremond at this time
ought to be at Pondichery. but should be
not arrived there, he will certainly be found
at Tranquebar or Negapatnam.

Madras
18th Feb 1779

I am
(Signed) Moracese
Thos. Pambolos

John Whiteley
Charles Smith

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Minute thereon

The Committee being of opinion that the second Proposal suggested in Mr. Moracin's Letter is the most eligible and seeing very clearly the advantages that will arise to the Company by employing a Cartel Ship to carry as many French Officers & Men as possible to France it is resolved to accede to the said Proposal and to write the following Letter in consequence to Mr. Moracin.

To Mr. Moracin

Sir

Letter to Mr. Moracin accept his Proposals, & grant - ing a Support for the Sarcine -

We have received the Letter you were pleased to write us of the 18th Instant and are obliged to you for the candid and explicit Manner in which you have opened your Proposals relative to the Employment of the Sarcine as a Cartel Ship - We are now to inform you that We have agreed to accept of the second Proposal mentioned in your letter that is to say, We will employ the Sarcine as a Cartel Ship, paying the Owner the same prices for the Freight and Passage of the several Persons who may embark on her, as you inform us are established and paid by the King of France, moreover allowing according to the Price you have specified

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specified, for such a number of Tons as We may think proper to employ on their Account over and above the Freight included in the Passage Prices - In regard to the rest of the Ship We have determined to permit the Owner to receive Freight subject to visitation to the full extent of the Tonnage, provided such Freight consist entirely and solely of the Property and effects of the Inhabitants in Pondicherry at the time of its Surrender.

Being desirous of conveying to You as speedy an answer as possible to the material parts of the plan you have suggested to us, We do not enter into the Particulars of the Security necessary to be given on our Part as well as on the Part of M^r. Bellcombe, and such others as We may require it from - suffice it to say that We shall endeavour to act in the most satisfactory manner in this respect, and We are confident that M^r. Bellcombe and every other Person concerned, will be equally disposed to give us every reasonable Security We can desire.

Altho you inform us you have not yet received authentic Powers from the Owner of the Ship, to treat with us,
We

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We do not imagine that any difficulties will be found in procuring his Consent to the Terms We have offered. In that Expectation We have thought it proper with the view of expediting the arrival of the Ship from Ceylon, as much as lies in our Power, to enclose you the necessary Passport for bringing her to Pondicherry, trusting in your Honor, that it will not be delivered, unless the Owner shall agree in the fullest manner to our Terms. If he reject any part of them, you will be pleased to return the Passport to us.

Fort St. George
22 Feb 1779

We are,
Sir,
Your most Obedt. humble servant
Thomas Rumbold
of Select Committee

To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting. Whereas We Thomas Rumbold Esq. President and Governor of Fort St. George and the rest of the Select Committee thereof, have in behalf of the English East India Company, consented to take up the Ship Sardin Merchantman belonging to the Subjects of His most Christian Majesty as a cartel Ship to be employed in that Character

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Character in conveying to France sundry
Persons whom by the Articles of Capitulation
for the Surrender of Pondichery, We are bound
to send, ^{thither} at the Company's Expence and therefore
it is expedient for the due performance of
these Articles, and for the Service of our
Company and the Nation that the said Ship
Sartine should be brought without Lett
or Molestation, We the said Thomas Rumbold
Esq: President and Governor and the rest
of the Select Committee, do hereby require
all Persons in the Service of His Majesty or the
English East India Company, to permit the
said Ship Sartine to pass in Safety from the
Island of Ceylon where she now lies, to the
Port of Pondichery without visiting, searching
or molesting her in any Shape whatsoever.
Given under our hands and the Seal of the
said Company in Fort St George this 22^d
day of Feb^r one thousand seven hundred
and seventy nine

The following Instructions
to Mr John Holland who was appointed the 21th
1779 to proceed to the Subah's Court are now
read and approved.

To Mr John Holland
Sir,

Instructions to
Mr Holland

It appearing to us expedient
at

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at this juncture to send a Person to the Court
of Nizam Ally Cawn in quality of Resident
on Behalf of the Company. We have selected
you for this Service, and desire accordingly by
that you will proceed by the way of Masulipa-
tam to join Nizam Ally with all Expedition
We have written to him (as you will per-
ceive by the enclosed Copy of our Letter) to
forward the necessary Passports for this pur-
pose and that they will meet you on the Road.

The intention of our appointment
is in part explained in that Letter. We
are anxious to know how the Nizam is disposed
towards the Company - what his Designs
are and in particular whether he means
to take any and what part in the present
War with the French - or in consequence
of the Measures lately adopted by the
Gentlemen at Bombay in support of
Ragobahadur - or by the Governor General
and Council of Bengal in detaching a
considerable Force into the East of the
Peninsula to favor an Alliance with the
Raja of Berar.

The Motions of our Troops
from Bengal and Bombay will naturally
have excited a great degree of Jealousy and
Distrust in the Nizam, because they have

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been directed in opposition to his professed views
and Intent. he has equally remonstrated both
to the Governor General and Council of Bengal
and to us against the Support given to
Ragunathson whom he considered as his declared
Enemy, and there is reason to believe that
he is now less adverse to the Measures which
have been pursued with respect to the Raja
of Berar -

To remove these Impressions
from the mind of the Nizam, and to substitute
others more favorable to the present Situation
of the Company's Affairs, will be a work of
difficulty and the fear of time - Relying much
however on the Sincerity of our own Intentions
and the sensible Execution of your Abilities
We do not despair of accomplishing the end
We have in view, at least so far as to
prevent the Nizam from entertaining any
hostile Designs against the Company
while they are engaged in a war with
the National Enemy - which is likely to
employ all their Strength.

We enclose herewith Copies
of the Treaties concluded with the Nizam
in 1766 and 1768 which will be of use to
You in framing such Representations as you
may find it necessary to make to him, or in
obviating

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obvailing any Objections that he may raise against the Company, on the Grounds of those Treaties - We desire you to assure him of our firm Intentions to abide strictly by the Terms of our Engagements in all respects and that We have nothing so much at heart as the Preservation of the Peace and Friendship established between him and the Company by the Treaty of 1768 - but as some Circumstances have happened in relation to the Guntoor Circar which may be thought to affect the Terms of that Treaty, We shall here explain them to you that you may be prepared to act as occasion shall require -

The Guntoor Circar was by the Moguls Phirmaund, granted to the Company with the other northern Circars in 1765, but at the Solicitation of the Nizam, was allowed to remain with his Brother Basalt Jung during his life on certain Conditions expressed in the Treaty of 1768 - Basalt Jung unmindful of these Conditions, and disregarding the Interests of the Company has for several years entertained a Body of Frenchmen in his Service, appropriating the Revenues of the Guntoor Circar for their Maintenance and using

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The Port of Mochafulle is that Circum-
as an Outlet for recruiting and furnishing
them with warlike Stores - These Frenchmen
are still with Basalet Jung, and as We
deem it not only an Infraction of the
Treaty of 1760 to entertain them at this
Juncture, when We are at War with
their Nation, but consider also that
their vicinity to the other Circars and the means
they possess of acquiring additional Strength
thro' the Port of Mochafulle may render
them formidable and even dangerous to our
Northern Possessions. We are determined to spare
no Pains in effecting their entire Dismission
and Removal from the Country - We formerly
transmitted repeated Representations to Razam-
ally Cawn on this head, and since the
Commencement of Hostilities We have opened
a Negotiation immediately with Basalet
Jung, which We hope will conclude to our
mutual Satisfaction - For your Information
in this Particular, We enclose herewith a
Copy of sundry Proposals made to us by
Basalet Jung and of our answer to them -
The answer has been some time forwarded
to Basalet Jung, and We shortly expect his
final Determination upon it

We leave it to your judgement
to

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to press our Views in this respect upon the
Nizam so far as may be necessary to obtain
his Concurrence and good Offices towards
their Completion - The Treaty of 1766 being
concluded with the Nizam ally, We have
thitherto made all our Applications relative
to the Question Circum immediately to him,
and considered him as responsible for the due
Execution of that part which concerns his
Brother - Upon this Ground viewing the Conduct
of Basalt Jung in regard to the French Troops
as an Infringement on the Treaty, We judged
it proper to delay the Payment of the yearly
Piscash to the Nizam until We could obtain
some satisfaction on that Head - It may be
necessary that you explain these Circumstances
in such a manner as to remove any distrust
which may have been occasioned by this
Delay assuring him that We have no
Intention of withholding the Piscash
from him and that in firm Confidence
that his Friendship for the Company
will continue inviolable and that he
will afford them all reasonable satisfac-
tion with respect to the Question Circum and
the Troops in Basalt Jung's Service, We
shall give the necessary Orders for discharging
the Arrears and paying the Piscash regularly
on

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in future according to the Shirts which
have been settled for that Purpose —

We desire you will during
your Residence at the Nizam's Court, convey
every necessary Intelligence to the Governor
General and Council of Bengal as well as
to Us, and that you will be as early as
possible in all your Communications to
both Presidencies

There are some Articles in
the Store at Masulipatam which were
purchased and intended as Presents for the
Soubah — The Gentlemen at Masulipatam
will have directions to deliver them to you
in order that they may be presented

You will keep an Account
of your Expenses, and We recommend to you
the utmost Frugality on this Occasion —

We are

Fort St. George
22 Feb 1779

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
J^r Secy for the Committee

Read the following Letter

from the Governor General and Council of Bengal
To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r
President of the Members of the Secret Committee
at Fort St. George
Gentlemen

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Gentlemen,

We have received your Letters of the 7th and 31st ult. with the Librals and Papers enclosed in them.

We could wish to have been furnished at the same time with the Account of the Nabob's private Debts, and the Plan of Adjustment with his Creditors for the Liquidation of them, which We desired in our Letter of the 19th Jan^y 1778 as We might then have formed a more complete Judgement of the actual Resources of the Nabob's Government and the Claims which they are liable to, We repeat our Request for these Materials in order to complete the Information before us.

We apprehend that it will depend upon your own Discretion to obtain from the Nabob the regular Discharge of his Debts to the Company in Preference to any Claims of Individuals - This you certainly may and ought in our opinion to insist upon as a positive Right.

Another primary Object which we think the Nabob is equally bound to provide for, is the defence of the Carnatic, We earnestly recommend this matter to your Attention; It is the first duty which every Government owes to its Subjects and they have a right to expect that the Revenues

Letter from Ben-
gal respecting
our Finances &
approving an
alliance with
Pragat Jung

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paid by them shall be appropriated towards it. If the Disburcers of the Nabob admit of a Surplus after ample Funds are secured to fulfill the necessary obligations and to answer his own current Disbursements, We think that his private Debts which were incurred under the Faith of Government ought to be most considered, and We therefore advise that such Excp may be set apart for them.

By the Estimate of Resources, and Disbursements of your Government, which you have sent us for the present year, We observe that you had a Balance in your Treasury of one Lack of Pagodas on the 1st Nov^r 1778, and that you stated a Surplus in the course of the year of Pag^{rs} 1,89,887 after deducting all the probable Charges of your Presidency and Advances for the Investment from your expected Receipts.

The Amount at which you estimate the Expence of the Expedition against Mahe is only three Lacks of Pagodas, it appears therefore by the Statement that you will have a Sufficiency to answer this Sum, but as the Account is formed from the actual Disbursements of last year when you had a larger Force in the Field before

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before Pondicherry than that which you propose to send to Mahé. We hope this increase of Expense will not be incurred, indeed the only additional Charge that occurs to us is in the Transportation of the Men and Stores —

We could only judge of the Precariousness of your Receipts by an Account of Deficiencies in former years, if such had been transmitted to us, but as We observe by your Letter of the 7th Dec^r that you did not express a doubt of realizing your ordinary Funds of the Carnatic should continue in a State of Tranquillity, We must conclude that internal Hostilities alone can affect them, and that our immediate aid in such case might be granted in time to prevent any Inconvenience to the Service from the failure of those Collections, We also repeat what We have urged in a former Letter, that in the event of a Siege or any other sudden and imminent Necessity, you would experience no Difficulty in raising Money for Bills upon this Government, and the Case would justify your drawing them.

We consider the public Funds in our Hands as a Resource to be appropriated to the Defence of all the Company's Possessions in the degree in which they may respectively require it, but the occasion

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should be obviously urgent to warrant such an Appropriation, if therefore you still think it necessary to solicit our assistance We desire that you will be pleased to send us a more particular State specifying the Periods at which your Resources become due, and the indispensable Disbursements of each Month and to advise us regularly of any casual Deficiencies in the former or Surpluses in the latter. With such an Account before us We shall be able to judge what Remittances are necessary and to provide them accordingly but for the present our Opinion must be confined to the Account before us on which the foregoing Remarks naturally arise —

We are sorry to hear that the ^{of Tanjore} Rajah has been so dilatory in the Payment of the 4 Lakhs of Pagodas which he ought long since to have deposited in your Treasury. We particularly recommended it to you to insist on his completing it. To suffer him to make away with the Revenue of his Country, or by withholding his Payments to the Company to accumulate secret Fund in his own Coffers might in both Cases prove detrimental to the Company's Interest, and the latter would throw into his hands the means of Opposition should he at any Time forget the Obligation he is under

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under and yield to a Temptation of that Sort.

In regard to the Alliance proposed to be formed with Basalt Jung, we highly approve of the Measure in general, and leave it to you to negotiate and finally conclude a Treaty with him. That you may be acquainted with our Sentiments as far as the Materially you have supplied will enable us to form them, we shall make such Remarks upon the different Articles which you have proposed to Basalt Jung as occur to us on the Perusal of them. The Quota of Troops of every Description to be maintained by the Company for the Service of this Chief should be mentioned, and then we recommend to be restricted as much as possible to Natives, that your European Force may not be weakened by this Alliance.

2^{dly} The Subsidy for them should be fixed at the utmost Expence that will probably be incurred and the Surplus or Deficiency ought to be on Account of the Company.

3^{dly} That the Troops should be confined to Basalt Jung's Country is proper.

4^{thly} A net Sum should be paid annually to Basalt Jung for the Farm of his Sincar or Country, to be fixed on a view of the present Rent Roll.

5^{thly}

The Removal of Officers on Complaints

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Complaints of unbecoming Behaviour is proper
6th The Expence of extra Troops
furnished by the Company should be fixed on
the same Principle as those which are to be
Stationary.

7th Mode of punishing Offenders proper
8th Proposal respecting the Fort

of Candawer and the Geyshure Village proper
9th The Charge of the Horse which

may be required of Basant Jany should be
ascertained and whilst they are employed by the
Company they ought to be paid from your own
Funds at a fixed Rate for each Rank —

We have ordered as much Powder to
be laden on the Godfrey, Phoenix, and Gattou for
your Presidency as they will respectively contain, and we
shall employ a Shipel for the Transportation of the Quantity
remaining to complete one thousand Barrels —

Approve of the Proposal recommended
by General Sir Eyre Coote to receive into the Company's Ser-
vice as many of the Soldiers taken at Pondicherry as
are willing to enlist and shall send Officers to receive
Charge of them at Fort Mudge and to conduct them here —

We are,

Gentlemen,

Fort St. George
25th Jan'y 1779

Your most obedient humble servant
Warren Hastings
Rich^d Barwell
P. Francis
Edw^d Wheeler

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Read the following Letter
from Mess^{rs} Call Taylor and Chapin -

To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r
President and Governor of Council of
Port St George
Honble Sirs,

Letter from Mess^{rs}
Taylor & Call, re-
garding their
loan to the Na-
bot with affida-
vit of the sanc-
tion granted
thereby the late
Government,

We have received a letter from
M^r Deputy Secretary Buine, accompanying
an extract of the General Letter from the Honble
Company by the Stafford, directing the Honble
Board to disavow the engagement entered into
between their Government and us, for the sum
of four Lacks of Rupees advanced His Highness
the Nabob to enable him to pay off the large
Arrears due to his Seraglio in the year 1777.

Having entered into the above
engagement under the Faith, Sanction & Security
of the Honble Company, pledged through their
President and Council, and at the repeated Sollici-
tations of His Highness the Nabob, We are at a
loss to find Words sufficient to express our Concern
and Surprise, at the Honble Company's having
so directed you Gentlemen, to disavow an Act
thus publicly and solemnly concluded on between
their Government and us - And with all due
Submission we beg leave to remark, that tho'
we conceive this Measure alone a sufficient
Indemnification to us, yet as we are willing

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upon all occasions to testify our respect and Attention to the Honble Company, and you Sir, Gentlemen, we have here enclosed for their further Satisfaction and yours an Affidavit by which you will perceive that the Honble the President and Council who granted the Sanction and Security of the Honble Company, were neither directly or indirectly, interested or concerned in the Loan made by us to His Highness the Nizam, but in their public Capacities as Members of His Government, and representatives of the Honble East India Company.

We further beg leave Honble Sir and Gentlemen to inform you, that being thus situated and involved, and having upon our private Credit actually raised the Sum of four Lacks of Pagodas for the Nizam to pay off the arrears due to his Cavalry, We conceive ourselves lawfully entitled by every rule of right and justice to the Revenues of the different Countries assigned over to us by His Highness for the purpose of repayment - and we respectfully hope, that the Honble President & Council will not only represent a true State of our Situation to the Honble the Court of Directors, but will in the mean time take such effectual Measures as may appear most expedient, to prevent the Revenues of these Countries from being appropriated to any other purpose whatever.

Y^{rs}

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The Honble Company having
for the present been pleased to the Honble Board
to disavow the Security granted by their Presi-
dent and Council, we are in consequence thereof
compelled in justice to our Creditors in general,
but in particular to those to whom we have
mortgaged a considerable share of the Bonds granted
by his Highness the Nizam together with the
Honble Company's Security, as also in justice
to all others eventually concerned in this Transaction
to enter a Protest, hoping that the particular
Gentlemen attending our being thus involved will
sufficiently plead our excuse to the Honble
Company and to the Honble Board.

Fort St. George
22 Jan 1779

Being with the greatest respect
Honble Sir & Servs
Your most Obedient humble servant
James Call
James Taylor.
Andrew Maynard

Andrew Maynard James
Call and James Taylor Sincerely make oath
and say that they these Deponents did by Virtue
and in consequence of their several Agreements
with His Highness Wallajah Nizam of the
Carnatic bearing date respectively the Twenty
Second day of May and the Fourteenth day of
June in the Year one thousand seven hundred

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and severally even engage to pay the Sum of
four Lacks of Payasas to His said Highness
the Nabob at certain stated Periods as in
the said Agreements respectively are set forth
And these Deponents further say that they did
so agree to pay the said Sum of four Lacks of
Payasas in consequence of the letter from George
Shatten Henry Brooke Archdale Palmer,
Francis Jordan and George Musbay the then
President and Council of the Hon^{ble} the United
English East India Company's Presidency of
Fort St George a copy whereof is hereto annexed
fully confiding in the same as an ample security
to these Deponents for their said Engagements
And these Deponents further say that the said
George Shatten Henry Brooke Archdale
Palmer Francis Jordan and George Musbay
did not, nor did any, or either of them, directly
or indirectly advance to these Deponents, or any,
or either of them, each speaking for himself
respectively, any part of the said Sum of four
Lacks of Payasas or aid by their Name
Influence or Security directly or indirectly aid
or assist these Deponents or any of them with the
means of advancing the whole or any part of the
said Sum of four Lacks of Payasas or of complying
with their said Engagements save only by their
said letter as President and Council of Fort
St George written in their said Capacity as
President

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President and Council and thereby pledging to
their Deposants the public Sanction and Security
of the Company for and towards the Indemnifica-
tion of their Deposants And these Deposants
further say each speaking for himself respec-
tively that to the best of their knowledge
Information and Belief the said George
Shatten Henry Brooke Archibald Palmer Francis
Jordan and George Muskey were not, nor were
any of them, directly or indirectly interested in the
said Engagement of their Deposants for the Pay-
ment of the said Sum of four Lacks of Pounds as
to his Highness the Nabob save only in their
said Public Capacity as President and Council
of Fort St George with a view as is stated in the
said Letter to afford every Assistance to his
said Highness the Nabob in the then Exigency
of his Affairs.

Sworn this the 22 day
of Janry 1779

Before me
George Proctor
Mayor

Andrew Maynard
James Call
James Taylor

To Messrs James Taylor

Andrew Maynard & James Call
Gentlemen,

The Nabob having informed
us that you are willing to pay off the arrears

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due to his Cavalry amounting as we understand
to four Lacks of Rupees provided we will
give you our public Sanction and Security
and being desirous to afford the Nabob every
Assistance in the present Emergency of his Affairs
We give you this public Sanction and Security
on the part of the Honble the East India Com-
pany for the payment of the above Sum prin-
cipal and Interest or such other Sum as you
shall advance not exceeding four Lacks of Rupees
agreeably to the Engagements you may enter
into with the Nabob for the Arrears now
due to his Cavalry.

We are,
(Signed) Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servants
Fort George
the 28th April 1777
George Stratton
Henry Brooke
Archde Salmer
Francis Jordan
George Mackay
Attest & Subst
R. J. Sullivan

Minute thereon

The Committee are very willing
to do every thing in their power to assist Messrs
Hall, Taylor and Mynors who appear with
many others to be much involved in the Loan
for the Payment of the Nabob's Cavalry - As to
provisioning to them the Revenues of the Countries
which

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which have been assigned for the discharge of
their Demands the Committee can take no Measures
for that purpose, but they will very freely and
strongly recommend their Case both to the
Nabob and to the Company and use every means
that they can consistently to obtain Justice
for them.

Bengal Cadets
on the Staffs to
be allowed 20 Pay
P

Sir Eyre Coote representing to
the Committee that the Cadets who came out
on the Staffs for Bengal, have by this day
been detained here near two Months without
having any means of subsisting themselves for
that time - Requested that they be allowed
each 20 Paydays and Being at Presidency
debited for the Amount.

Captⁿ Patterson
appointed Town
Major at Trichin-
opoly—

Captain John Patterson appoin-
ted Town Major at Trichinopoly.

Thos. Mumbold

John Whiteley
Circumstances Smith

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14th

Wrote the following letter to
General Munro.

To Major General Munro.

Sir

General Munro
in reply to his
letter from San
Joa.

We have received your letter of the
13th Feb. and cannot avoid expressing our concern
that Dobie should have so suddenly drawn back
with the appearance of being intimidated after you
had made such exertions in his Behalf as might
have procured him the Office of Dean without
any trouble or difficulty. The Reasons he urges
in excuse for his Conduct might have had some
weight in the beginning, but when he had given
his Consent so far as to promise certain conditions
in case he were appointed We must suppose that
he well considered the business and fortified him-
self against every Objection that could be made by
the Rajah. His being or appearing to be intimidated
therefore at the conclusion of this Affair by a
Consideration that must have occurred to him
at the beginning, We mean the Rajah's Personal Dis-
like to him, shows clearly in our opinion that the
Artificers of Bulchannah had sun set at work
and were successfully employed against him. In this
as it may We are more and more convinced of the
absolute Necessity of removing Bulchannah from his
Office, and We would have you once more endeavour
to

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to prevail on the Raja to adopt the only measure which can effectually restore the Affairs of his Government and insure the regular discharge of his Engagements to the Company but if he persist in spite of all our Efforts and Recommendations to bestow his Confidence so unworthily in that case it will be absolutely requisite and the accordingly dare that you will immediately insist that the Security of the Soucars which he may obtain by Assignments on his Company (if he can do it in no other way) be given before your departure from Tanjore as well for the Amount of the Subsidy of 6 Lacks, deducting what may have been already paid, as for the Deposit money, should it be found however that the remainder of the Deposit Money amounting to three Lacks of Pagodas making with the Subsidy about 7 Lacks of Pagodas be more than the Company will bear this year after providing for the necessary Expenses of the Raja's Government, an Abatement may be made of one Lack from the Deposit money to be carried to account and recouped from him the ensuing year. These Terms being as favorable to the Raja as he can possibly require in the present Situation of Affairs We hope and expect that they will be instantly complied with, without forcing us into any other measures.

We observe what the Raja has said in regard to the Settlement of Accounts,

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with Comara Suba Pella. This man as you have been already informed came from Telum on the Security of the Governor's Cowle. We can never consent to forfeit that Security by delivering him into the hands of the Raja and We hope therefore it will be so far respected as to obtain the man a fair and open settlement of his accounts under our protection on the faith of the Cowle granted to him.

We are,

Fort St. George
24th Feb. 1779

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
J. S. Committee

25th

Received the following letters from
Major Chastellun Commandant at Tanjore

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Major Chastellun for an Escort for the Rajah to Cumboconum

This morning the Raja sent to request to see me - When I went to the Palace he informed me that the Feast of Maramangum, which is held at Combiconum once in twelve years, is to begin on the first of March, that his Religion renders it absolutely necessary for him to be there on the Commencement of it - He therefore desired that I should accompany him with a sufficient Guard from this

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this Garrison.

I told him that he had made his application so very late that I had barely time to receive your orders, as he must set out on this day sunlight to reach Combrinum early on the first of March, but that I should lose no time in laying his Request before you that I may receive your Commands on it, which I have therefore to beg I may be honored with as soon as convenient -

I am informed that People, to the amount of five or six hundred thousand assemble from all parts of India at this feast, and that after bathing in a Tank, the Water of which is supposed to possess particular Virtues, each Devotee throws in a piece of Money, in so much that on the last Feast the Amildar rented the cleaning of the Tank from the Raja for three Lacks of rupees - The feast continues for five days -

The General is, I hear arrived at Madras, and that as he is a little indisposed, he does not intend going on to Pallumcoah, so that it is probable he may be here in two or three days -

I have the Honor to be with the most perfect Respect

Banjoze
21st Feb 1779

Honble Sirs,
Your most obed and most humble servant
Edw. Macellan

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The Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r

q^d. q^d. q^d.
Honble Sir

From Major Maclellan
with Intelligence

By this Mornings Tappal I received the following intelligence from Tellicherry dated the 15th Feby - As perhaps you may not have heard it from any other quarter, I dispatch it to you immediately -

The reports of Hydier having thrown Men into Mabe^r are without foundation, the Force said to be in Garrison there consists of 150 Europeans, 250 disciplined Sepoys and 300 Country Peons belonging to the Calicut Raja - The lower Fort appears strong towards the Sea Line, and Fort St George seems in good order -

It is the general Opinion on the Malabar Coast that Hydier is dead, The Gov^rs, Vintners, &c^o have been ordered to settle their Accounts at Mangalore however some People who have dared to say that he was dead have had their Tongues cut out.

The latest Accounts received at Tellicherry from Bombay say that the Army was surrounded above the Gants, and their Communication with the Sea cut off - 150 Europeans and 500 Sepoys with two Field Pieces under the Command of Captain James had marched to endeavour to join them -

The

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The Morning Star was to sail
from Bellicherey the 15th Feb. in the Evening -

Captain Walkers Division of
Sloops is arriv^d at Aajengo. They were plentifully
supplied with Provisions on their March thro' the
Travancore Country -

I had yesterday the honor of
writing to the Committee on the Subject of the
Raja's going to Combaroom I imagine the
Motion which he expects to collect on the occasion
is not the least cogent reason with either him
or Bucharra, whose Influence is I believe in
no degree diminished -

We have no other News here
I have therefore only to add that I have the
honor to be with the greatest respect
Honble Sir

Bangore
22 Feb. 1779

Your most faithful
and most obedient Servant
Edw. Macellan

In consequence of the foregoing
Intelligence and the letter received by the President
from Captain Panton of the Majestys Ship
Sea Horse - advising that a part of the Troops
for the Expedition to Maki had actually em-
barked at Aajengo, it was agreed to dispatch
the following Letters.

So

353 Fort St George Feb 1779
To Colonel John Brathwaite

Sir,

Col Brathwaite
to prosecute the
Expedition with
Vigour.

Altho the Honble President and
Select Committee from the Anxiety they were
under in consequence of repeated Intelligence
received of the Designs of Hyder ally in favour
of the French, were induced to send you the
Orders they did thro me in a letter dated
the 22^d Instant, yet from other Circumstan-
ces which have since been communicated to
them, and particularly from the Forwardness
to which the Expedition is advanced they
are much inclined to proceed vigorously in
the Execution of their Design, trusting that
your Judgment and Discretion will supply the
rest They have directed me therefore to refer
you again to their first Instructions and to
desire you will govern yourself as nearly as
possible by them, attending particularly to the
Necessity of pushing the Enterprise with the
greatest Dispatch, that they may have the
Benefit of your Force early again for the
Protection of the Carnatic and the valuable
Possessions of the Company on this Coast
I am,

Fort St George
25th Feb 1779

Sir,

Your most Obedient servant
Charles Oakeley

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To Sir Edward Vernon

Commodore and Commander in Chief of
His Majesty's Ships in India
Sir,

Letter to Sir Edward
Vernon on the
same Subject

We have had the honor to receive
your letter from Anjengo, and beg leave to
return you our Acknowledgments for the readiness
you have shown to promote the public Service by
forwarding the Execution of our Design against
Machil. We have no doubt that you will perse-
vere in the same zeal and attention until the
Expedition be completed and that by your
Assistance We shall soon have the Benefit
of the Force employed in this Service to protect
the Carnatic and the valuable Possessions of the
Company on this Coast.

Fort St. George
23rd Feb. 1779

We have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servants
Thomas Rumbold
J. Schaffner

26th

Dispatched the following Letters

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esq.
Governor General & Council of
Fort William
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Letter to Ben-
gal, the Nabob's
Debt to Indi

We have the Honor to

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viduals. an in-
cumbrance on
the Carnatic the
Defectiveness of
our System with
him the State
of Carigore.

acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the
25th Ultimo to which We mean now particularly
to reply.

We have never yet formally required
of the Nabal an Account of his private Debts, nor
do we excuse / tho We shall apply for it / that
it will be possible to obtain from him the
particulars of all that he owes to Individuals -
The Gross Sum may however be gathered with
some Degree of Probability, from the Information
of others - ^{whole} It is conjectured that the Nabal's Debt,
which has been accumulating since his first Con-
nection with the Company, amounts at this time
to about 50 Lacks of Payasas. He has indeed acquired
in his hands by means a very considerable Share of
the Property belonging to the Individuals in the
Settlement Europeans and Natives and from the
Plan he has invariably pursued of borrowing
as much as he can, and paying as little as he can,
his Debt continues to swell daily, and threatens
by its enormity to become a perpetual Incum-
brance upon the Carnatic, with respect to
any Arrangement made by the Nabal for the
Payment of his private Debts, all that We
know is that in the Month of December 1778
the Nabal communicated to us a Copy of an
Agreement which he said he had made with
his private Creditors, and proposed carrying
into

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into Execution under the Sanction of the Company's Government. He told us at the same time that he had himself written to you and forwarded a Copy of the same Argument - and this was the reason why we omitted sending it ourselves - but as we now perceive by your letter that you are not possessed of this Paper, We beg leave to enclose you a Copy of it herewith - The Nabob not having at the same time, ^{he} communicated his Arrangements to us, entered into any Specification of his Debts and having ourselves no means of ascertaining them, We forbear giving our Sanction to the Liquidation or taking any other part than to insist on the Nabob's Performance of Engagements to the Company prior to the Adjustment of any other Claim - The Nabob We believe has long taken advantage of our Permissiveness in this respect, as to make it a Pretence for neglecting his private Creditors entirely, at the same time that he has ~~not~~ paid that regard to the Company, which might have been expected from him. On the contrary there are good Grounds to conclude that while the Company's Demands are made to stand between him and his private Creditors, he will be always glad of that Pretence to keep the latter at a distance, and if he succeed in that Object, there cannot be a stronger Motive with him for continuing in the Company's Debt forever.

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You are pleased in the letter to which we are now replying, to observe that "it will depend upon our own Firmness to obtain from the Nabob the regular Discharge of his Debts to the Company in preference to any Claims of Individuals" - We are not conscious of wanting Firmness in our Transactions with the Nabob, but as our Firmness can only consist in Words and Words are too weak a Weapon to be employed in forcing Money from him. How are we to act in case he deceive us? We received a formal Engagement from the Nabob in the Month of July last to pay a large Sum of Money before the end of April following in certain monthly Lists - We reminded him frequently of his Promises and on every failure remonstrated in the strongest Terms we could use, yet he fell monthly in arrears and before the end of November only four Months after concluding the Agreement he was deficient 24, 400 Pagodas - By this Conduct we were reduced to the greatest Distress, and were under the Necessity of desiring him to meet us in order that we might lay before him personally the Consequences of his repeated Failures - This was done in strong and affecting Language. The Nabob seemed to feel it as he ought, and most solemnly promised in our presence to pay the Sum of 3 Lakhs of Pagodas to the Company in

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in the Month of January - This Sum tho' not equal to the Balance then due from him was yet sufficient to have assured some of our most pressing Demands upon our Treasury - The Nabal has deceived us again by paying little more than two Lacks, instead of the three which he had so solemnly promised

We mention these Circumstances which have occurred, with many others of the same Nature, to show how extremely we are embarrassed in our Resources without having the least power to extricate ourselves - We are charged with the defence of the Carnatic and maintain a very large military Establishment for that purpose, without possessing in our hands the means of paying it, or having a shadow of Control over the Resources of the Country which We are to defend - In this Situation our weakness becomes evident to every one around us - We may use firm and spirited Language - to those who are bound to assist and fail in doing so, but Representations, Remonstrances and even Threats, as We have already experienced, may prove unsuccessful, and leave us without any Resource when our Affairs are at the brink of Ruin -

We hope you will be pleased to take this Subject again under Consideration and if it shall appear clearly to you as it does to

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to us that we have no power within ourselves
to remedy the evil we complain of, We hope
You will favor us with your opinion in express
Terms, and give us the Sanction of your authority
as far as it extends to enable us to supply the
Defects of our present System - The difficulties
We experience in respect to the Salary may be
comprised in a few Words - We sustain a very
considerable monthly Expence on his Account -
We have nothing to trust to for Disbursement
but monthly promises which may or may not
be performed - If they be performed, We are
able to make the necessary Advances for the
ensuing Month - if they be not performed
We instantly find ourselves involved in the
greatest Distress - In such alarming situations
what Course can We take to procure Relief?

We shall now beg leave to
make some Observations by way of Reply to
your Remarks upon the Estimate of Receipts
and Disbursements for the present year, which
We had the honor to send you with our
Letter of the 7th December -

You are pleased to remark
first that it appears by the said Estimate
that We had on the 1st November last a Balance
of a Lack of Payees in our Treasury, and that
We state a surplus in the Course of the year
of

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course of this year, without taking notice of
the same time of the Discharge due, and to become
due in this year to the Vizim, which is
mentioned at the foot of the Account, and
which will amount to much more than that
Surplus. Again you observe that our Esti-
mate was formed from the actual Disbursements
of last Year, when We had a larger Force
in the Field than that which We proposed
to send to Maki - upon referring to the Estimate,
and your Letter on this Subject, We do not
find it anywhere expressed that our Estimate
was formed from "the actual Disbursements
of last Year" on the contrary We have been
studious to show that our Calculations were
framed wholly on a Peace Establishment
and We have particularly noticed it in
the Estimate itself upon choosing the Balance -
We say, "To Balance, being what the proba-
ble Receipts will exceed the Disbursements pro-
vided the Collection of the Revenues is not
impeded by the Incursions of an Enemy, and
that our Troops are not obliged to take the
Field, which would of course greatly increase
our Expenses"

You have further wish
respect to the Maki Expedition that the only
additional Charge which occurs to you is
in

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"in Transportation of the Men and Stores" Besides
this Charge We expensure others which are
much heavier We mean Extra Batta allowed
to the Troops in Service, Expense of Bullets,
Coals &c. all which taken collectively will
form a material Article in the Charge of
the Expedition particularly when it is con-
sidered that our Troops are marching by Land
to Oujingo -

You acquaint us that in
Case our Successes be affected by internal
Hostilities, your aid might be granted in time
to prevent any Inconvenience to the Service
and you repeat also what you urged in a former
Letter that in the Event of a Siege or any
other sudden Emergency We should expensure
no Difficulty in raising Money for Bills
on your Government.

While our Situation is such
that We depend on the Monthly Receipts and
Collections to answer the monthly Disbursements
such a Failure as that you mention might
plunge us into insurmountable Difficulties,
unless We had an actual Resource in our
Treasury to apply to - A Certainty of Aid
at the Distance of two Months only would
not relieve us - We are likewise apprehensive
that in case of any sudden Emergency, which might
arise

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oblige us again to put an Army in the Field
We should find it extremely difficult if not
impracticable from the Scarcity of Specie, to
raise a sufficient sum for Bills on you and
I am sure you will permit us to repeat the circum-
stances We have before mentioned to you, that
We do not see how it would have been possible
for us by Bills or any other way, to have
raised Money for the Siege of Pondicherry which
was a sudden Emergency and which would only
have been provided for by the sum We were
supplied of Money We received from the British
Government from Bengal

The conduct of the late Mr. Teyssie, and the
late Mr. Teyssie has of late been very bad. The
and inconsistent with the great Obligations that
he is under to the Company. He attends to no
kind of business himself, and his Government
is administered by a man who gives daily the
most convincing Proofs of his want of Integrity
or want of Capacity for such a trust. The
Revenues are entirely unemployed or strangely misap-
plied otherwise it could never be, that with a
Court so rich and unnumbered as Teyssie,
the Raja should apparently live in Want and
still fall in arrear to the Company, which
he has of late done even in the Payment of
his Subsidy. We have over and over again
represented

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represented to him how grossly he is deceived by the Impositions of his Minister and employed every Argument We could think of to persuade him to dismiss so incapable and unfaithful a servant - We lately deputed General Munro to Tadjon chiefly with the View of effecting that Point - But the Raja's blind Attachment to the Minister prevailed and nothing could be done without absolute Compulsion which is an Extremity We wish to avoid if possible We therefore instructed General Munro by way of ensuring the Money due to the Company to insist on the Raja's immediately giving Secrecan Security for the whole of the present year's Subsidy with 3 Lacks remaining to be paid of the Deposit Money, - leaving it to the General's Discretion however if he thought that seems too heavy for the Revenues of this year after providing for the Raja's Expenses, to abate one Lack of the Deposit Money and carry it to the Account of the next year -

Shortcoms were the least We could insist on for the Company's Security and if the Raja refuse or object to comply with them, We shall think ourselves indispensably obliged to take Measures for preventing the Revenues from being appropriated to any Purpose than the Discharge

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of the Sums due from them -

We intended closing our Letter in this place, but having received some important Intelligence relative to the Designs of Hyder Ally, We leave not a Moment in communicating it to You. The Viceroy of Hyder has formally acquainted the President, that his Master, considering the Settlement of Mahé together with all the European Settlements on the Malabar Coast as under his Protection, means in case We are determined to proceed in the Expedition We have formed against it, to oppose our Troops directly or by an Invasion of the Carnatic, and We have actually received Accounts from the Nizam of which We enclose a Copy, advising that some Bodies of Hyder's Horse are arrived near the Borders of the Carnatic, and that more are expected daily -

The plain and explicit Declarations of the Viceroy added to this Intelligence leaves us in little doubt respecting Hyder's Intentions, We have written to Colonel Braithwaite who commands the Expedition to Mahé to be particularly on his Guard, attending to all the cautionary Orders which We have given in our several Instructions for the Expedition.

We cannot say how far
We

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We may yet be able to avert Hyder's threatened Invasion of the Carnatic - It is certainly an alarming Circumstance, when We consider our total Inability to prevent the Ravages of Horse - and that our Resources for war will be instantly cut off by their Incursions - In the present Situation of this Presidency We must endeavour if possible to avoid a Quarrel with Hyder and We trust that by a proper Firmness with regard to the Expedition to Madras We shall not hasten it in any degree - We have therefore determined not to relinquish the Enterprise upon the mere Threats of Hyder, tho' We have thought it expedient by our Instructions to guard Colonel Boscawen against the risk of a defeat - The Conduct of Hyder on this Occasion is however such as calls strongly for Resentment particularly when We consider the late friendly Inter course that has been observed between him and this Government and could We entertain a reasonable hope of Support from the Carnatic, and of Funds sufficient to carry on an active War against him We should certainly recommend the necessary Preparations for it - But so it is that We labour under Discouragements which will not permit us to act with so much Vigour and tho' it seem highly probable from our Situation that We shall be

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obliged in the present War to sustain the
principal Efforts of our Enemies and that
the future Success of the French on this
Coast may determine their Success in every
other part of India, yet it is certain that
we are by no means in a Condition with Respect
to Resources even to oppose any powerful
Attempts either of the French or of their Ally.
We shall not stand hesitating and excusing to the
utmost of our Abilities, trusting that the
Difficulties of our Situation will plead
our excuse for any Failures that may happen.

We have the Honour to be,

Honble Sir & Miss,

Your most Obedient
humble servants
Thomas Pennbold
J. Schuttena

Fort St. George
25th Feb. 1779

To Major General Munro
Sir

To Genl Munro
the Rajah to
have an Escort.

We have received a letter from
Major Maclellan acquainting us that
the Rajah of Tanjore had applied to him
for an Escort to accompany him to the
Seat of Combricorum. We have no Objection
to the Rajah proceeding to Combricorum provided
it do not interfere with the business you
will

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will have to negotiate with him, which
must have the preference but if that
Business be not likely to suffer any
Delay by his Absence from Bangalore, in
that case you will direct Major Marshall
to attend him with a sufficient escort -
We are

Sir,

Your most Obedient humble servants
Thomas Rumbold
J^{ts} Select Committee

Fort George
26th Feb 1779

At a Select Committee Present

The Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r Presid.

Monday General Sir Eyre Coote John Whithell
1st March Charles Smith

General Munro absent on Service
Read the following letter from

From Major
Clifton complain-
ing of Col Pratt
writing -

Major Clifton, laid before the Committee
by the Commander in Chief, with his remarks
thereon.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote
Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India
Sir,

Sir Eyre Coote's

remarks on
Col Pratt's writing

I am extremely sorry to find
myself under the necessity of troubling you

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with the circumstances which as an Artillery Officer I cannot but think myself most particularly aggrieved, permit me therefore to lay before you the particulars of the case which proceeds from the Orders of Colonel Brathwaite affecting not only me, but the Corps I have long had the Honor of serving in, the Officers of which having no Emoluments whatever, rest their hopes and prospect on their Rank only, if deprived of that, which custom and precedent establishes them to, they cannot fail of feeling themselves disappointed and disgusted. The following orders therefore give us reason for umbrage and Discontent, and it is through your Representation to the North Select Committee we hope to meet the Redress of our Grievance -

Extract of orders - Camp near Palamcottah Feb^y 25th 1779
Captain Munro must send 4 Companies of Sepoys from his Battalion, with their Officers complete, they must move out of Camp at the same time with the Corps of Artillery, and the Officer who commands them must divide them into two Divisions, one to march in the Front, and the other in the rear, they must on no Account ever quit the Artillery on Shore, and must encamp on the Flanks and the commanding Officer must in this occasion comply with every order of Major Clifton for the forwarding and securing the Stores

under

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under his Charge -

The four Companies of Sappers
which go on this Service, are not to be considered
as part of an united Detachment, but as an
Escort to the Corps of Artillery subject for
the purpose abovementioned, to the absolute
Command and Control of Major Clifton to
whom however the Commanding Officer of
them, is not to make any Return, tho' he
is at all times to comply with every order,
or call upon him without hesitation leav-
ing any Difficulty, should any arise to
be adjusted hereafter by the Commanding
Officer, - The Parade and C. S. which Major
Clifton may think proper to issue for the
Security of his Camp, to be adopted by the
Officer commanding the Escort, to whom
Major Clifton will order his Adjutant
to send it, as also what Orders he may have
for him.

Letter in Consequence of the Order,

Colonel Brathwaite
Sir,

Since my being with you
this morning, and have seen your Orders
relative to my marching with the Artillery,
and four Companies of Sappers. I am
extremely

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extremely sorry to be under the necessity of
observing to you, that you there lay me
under Restrictions that by the nature of
my Commission I shall not be able to
comply with. in the first place every
Officer of inferior Commission whether
Infantry or Sepoy must be under my Command
and the placing them on the line of March
must, as variety of Circumstances may offer,
(be left to my Discretion) neither is it
possible I can send a Parole or Countersign
to the Commanding Officer of the Sepoys,
the Officer of Sepoys must send to me for
them, and for such Orders, I shall have
Occasion to deliver out, as to Returns I shall
have no farther Occasion for them in five days
march, than to know what number of Sepoys
will be under my Command, and this at any
time I shall think necessary to order, and
in case of Refusal, I must exert that power
my Commission authorized of passing every
Inferior Officer in arrest which disobeys
it— It is therefore Sir that I am concerned
that I should be sent on a Command that
can only disgust and be inconvenient to me,
in such Circumstances as you would place
me under, and which cannot fail but
subject me to much dispute as I ever wish to avoid.
Yours

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To Major Charles Clefton
Commanding the Detachment of Artillery
Sir,

I have just now received your
Letter, and as it appears Disagreeable to you
to proceed in the manner I have pointed out,
I shall issue another order by which I shall
withdraw the Corps marching to-morrow into
a Detachment from this, to be commanded
by Major Short.

Camp
15 Feb 1779

I am
Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
John Brashwaite

To Colonel John Brashwaite
Commandant

Sir,

As Major Short has no Breast
as yet and has been appointed for this Expedition;
after me, his former appointment being
annulled by General orders it will be impossible
he can command me on Detachment and I hope
you will not make this matter in that case
so disagreeable to me. If an other officer
commands the Detachment it will be most
agreeable to me.

I may have to point out
some Grievances which most especially affect us.

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You will please to observe, that the Orders are evidently intended to prevent an Artillery Officer having the best title to Command. An Officer - junior to me in length of Service, who has been appointed after me for the Expedition, is pulled out of his Regiment to take the Command of four Companies of Sepoys, and though no Europeans of the Infantry form the Detachment, because I could not give up the Right of my Corps and Commission, in marching it, expressed as disunited, this Major appointed after me in public orders, is not without any part of his Corps to take from me a Command which from the Strength of my Corps would fully enable me to do so -

You will further Sir be pleased to remark the orders which direct Major Short to take the Command of the Detachment to say no more express it as united so that the Officers only are the making it disunited Detachment; under these Restrictions it was impossible for me to accept a Command, in doing which I must render myself odious and contemptible to every Officer in my Corps. The Precedents for Artillery Officers commanding are many, then under my knowledge have been frequent both in this Coast and Bengal, in Europe I see Major General Phillips acting with

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with the line, under General Burgoyne in America in Prussia under Prince Ferdinand, Major General Brown of Artillery commanding a Wing of the Army. —

I flatter myself Sir you will see you have this Coast put our Corps in a respectable footing, and it does by approbation of the Court of Directors consist of six hundred Men, you will see the propriety of its having a full Colonel Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, at any rate I hope that as Major Mervin is gone home with the intention to get into the Infantry, you will so far consider me as to obtain my commission as full Major succeeding to the Pay and gratuity allowed to the Major of the Corps, it would be hard I should wait the Return of an Officer gone home on his business and declared his Intentions of using his Interest for another Corps, and doing the Duty of Major without the Emoluments allowed by the Establishment. The Infantry Officers even opposing our Corps would wish to prevent any necessary rise in it, and when we look back by the quicker rise in theirs they would endeavour to prevent our recovering it ever by the rise in promotion which might fall by any Vacancy or other requisite Promerement. Since we labour under these Difficulties it must be our earnest desire to

see

me

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To beg for your Protection and Support—

I have the honor to be with

the greatest Respect,

Camp near Tarangoody
30 Miles from Palamcottah
The 17th Feb. 1779

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
Chas^r Clifton

G. A. A. Major Short appearing by
the Orders of the Governor and Select Committee
which have not been contradicted to be an
older Major in the Service than Major Clifton
notwithstanding Major Clifton's Brevet for
this Expedition and the General having informed
the Colonel that a Brevet has also been made
out for Major Short though not yet sent
to him - The Troops under orders to march
tomorrow are to be considered as an united
Detachment under the Command of Major
Short, to whom Instructions for the March
will be sent.

N.B. This Order should have been entered after
the answer, to Colonel Brathwaite's Letter.

The Commander in Chief's Remarks
upon an Extract of orders, given out in Camp
near Palamcottah the 15th Feb. 1779 by Colonel
Brathwaite, which was transmitted to him by
Major Clifton, together with Letters that
passed between the Major and the Colonel
upon

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upon the occasion, in order to be laid before
the Committee by the Commander in Chief, which
he now does.

Colonel Brathwaite had
a right to give what orders he thought necessary
for the March of a Detachment from his Army,
and might also recommend the order of March
to the Officer commanding it. But as it is equal-
ly certain that such Commanding Officer, must
be the Gentleman who bore the Commission of
the highest Rank, whether he was of the Caval-
ry, Artillery, Infantry, or Corps of Engineers -
Sir Eyre Coote cannot comprehend Colonel
Brathwaite's reasoning, when he gives out in
Orders, that "the Commanding Officer of
Troops" must on this occasion comply with
"every Order of Major Clifton" - Since Major
Clifton was ordered by the Commanding Officer of
that Detachment, and every Inferior Officer of
other Corps, for whatever purpose added to it,
absolutely under his Control, from the moment
of his being put at the head of it -

As to the Idea that an Artillery
Officer cannot have a Command, it is absurd,
and contrary to the Rules of his Majesty's Ser-
vice, on any other Service that Sir Eyre Coote
is acquainted with; therefore Returns should
be made to Major Clifton, and every Order issued
by him, implicitly obeyed by the Officers and
Men

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Men under him; otherwise they render themselves liable to be tried by a Court Martial.

The adopting a Parole is a new Military System totally new; at least it has never come within the knowledge of the Commander in Chief as a Practice in the Army; and he therefore does not wish to see any attempts towards the establishing it in India.

Fort St George
The 1st March 1779

Eyre Coote
Comm. in Chief in India

That Committee approve the Remarks of the Commander in Chief, and it is resolved that a Copy of them be sent to Colonel Brathwaite that he may be governed by them in future Cases of the same kind with that which is the Subject of the Remarks —

Read the following Letter
from Colonel Brathwaite —

To the Honble Thomas Russell Esq^r
President, and the Gentlemen of the Society
Honble Sir & Miss

I had the honor to address you
from Madras on the 16th Instant and to inform
you of my disappointment in regard to Arrack,
but

From Col Brathwaite
with the Population
in great number
resp. Disturbances
in the Town & Country

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but that I hoped to be able to march on the
5th. I was however disappointed, and for
want of Arrack and Coolies, could not proceed
till the 8th. The Natives People all the way
declared that they had received no orders con-
cerning the movement of Europeans this way,
and pleaded that, as an excuse for not having
made any Provision for them, which occasi-
ned great fatigue to the Battalion of Sepoys,
numbers of them being obliged every day
where we came to the ground, to go out
again to scour the Country for Sheep
and Coolies neither of which could be obtained
without. and to get Coolies at all was
very difficult, as the Country ^{people} dreading that
they would be sent on board ship fled upon
the approach of the Detachment, so that
every day, I was obliged to leave a number
of Coolies on the ground, in charge of some
Sepoys with a pressing request to the
Natives People to send them after, as fast
as Coolies could be got, out of forty two
Coolies with which I left Madura, I arrived
at Palumbolah with only eleven, the rest
have since come up half maimed, and had I
not made a provision of Bullocks for the
sick to ride, I must have left numbers of
my Men upon the road —

J

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I arrived here on the 12th instant with the Detachment in general healthy, and in good spirits, having lost only two or three Men on the road, and I verily believe that Desertion was more occasioned by their present fatigue, than to avoid the Service they were ordered upon.

I found this Country in a very disagreeable state of Confusion, owing to a dispute between the Mussilman and the Gentoo, in regard to religious Ceremony, and in which (as I am told) the Thoudars brother, who was what they call Fairkising, was so impudent as to bring an armed force to put the Gentoo to rout, three or four Bramins were killed and the Swamy broken Pieces, upon which the Inhabitants in general have abandoned every Concern and cry for Satisfaction. The Manufactures are at a stand, and the Crop which should be cut, is now perishing on the Ground, I am assured by Captain Burwington and Mr. Light, that the Nabob's Revenue has already suffered much, and is likely to suffer much more, it is to be wished that the Nabob may take some Steps apropos these People, the Proximity and presence of my Detachment has hitherto prevented them from breaking out, but the sullen determination which

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which they only manifest at present, may when I am embarked, break out into some act of rebellion, as both the Nabal's and the Comfereys force in this Country is at present very weak, and whether with a view of encouraging the Poligars to it or not, I don't know, but a report is circulated that Hyder means to invade the Carnatic - The Simmally Poligars are a warlike People, possessed of strong holds, and their Revolt must be attended with very serious consequences

I hope I shall stand excused for touching upon this Subject to your Honors. which I think my Duty does not permit me to pass over in Silence -

Over and above the Dispute, of Facts, this Country is torn to Pieces, by the enmities of three parties trying to counteract each other, the one, that of Nizam Cawn, the late Phousdar, who by a mistaken Policy, has been suffered to remain here, though deprived of his Command, heartily insinuates that he shall be replaced, and his Influence is great, the other by the present Phousdar Ally Nizam Cawn, and the last by the British Muddah the General's Party -

I know it is disagreeable to
the

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The Arab, that my Companys Servant
should utter any Opinion in regard to his
Government, I knew also that I have given
him Offence this way before, must help
I do it because I think it my duty, and I flatter
to myself that you will not disapprove of
a conduct proceeding from a disinterested Zeal
for his Highness's true Interest and that
of my Employers, the State of this Country
may make it very difficult for his Highness
to come at the truth, however I am convinced
that it merits a serious Investigation -

Neither of the Phans does have
been with me, though sent to, the Sultan, after
a second somewhat forcible Message, came -
he assured me that no orders had been received
from the Governor concerning this Detachment,
however as I spoke in a high tone, he made
a virtue of necessity, and promised to supply
my Wants, which he has done, as well as
I believe the distracted State of the Country
would permit.

Neither Mr Paymaster, nor
Agent Rickmallo, could obtain any thing upon
their demand, and Captain Barrington and
Mr Light both assured me that their
Applications were as much disregarded, and
the attention paid to me was more owing
to the fear of my helping myself than any
thing

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Wing etc - The Doctor has latterly
summed to exert himself, but constantly
complained that the Phouran thwarted
him, and some Portiner or other discharged
many of the Coolies, he had pressed for me -

I got the Artillery, and
half the Battalion of Sepoys, off the 16th who
under the Command of Major Short that
Detachment marched for Mysore and this
Morning the remainder of the Troops,
marched under the Command of Lieutenant
Colonel Brown, fearing that something
would yet be wanting I remained to the
last, as I feared nothing would be obtained
after my departure, and I find that I have
still to get Coolies for twenty five Doolies,
and a great deal of the Gentlemen's baggage,
with which I find I shall be able to proceed
this Night.

The Troops have been obliged
to march without Ammunition. Mr. Light had
met with so many difficulties in procuring
Carts to send for that which had arrived
by Sea at Tuticorin, that I found it would
occasion too great a delay to wait for it,
and the Soldiers apprised of the State of
the Case have gone perfectly satisfied,
indeed, I must do them the justice to say that
it

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it is possible for Troops to have behaved better than they have done all the way.

The third and fourth Battalions of Sepoys met with every thing they could wish for in the King of Travancore's Country, and embarked with the greatest Chearfulness and good Order.

Captain Lanton the Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Sea Horse, writes to me from Oajengo under Date the 4th. he says, he has attended many Embarkations, and never saw Troops embark with more order and Chearfulness, than the 3^d Battalion of Sepoys, and with a Spirit infused into them by Captain Walker who has great Merit in the whole of his conduct, — They disdained to go like Coolies in boats, and embarked at their own request "like Englishmen" on board the Ship Havensworth and proceeded for Tellicherry directly — I have as favorable accounts from Captain Fraser and the Resident of the Embarkation of the 4th Battalion on the 6th. The name of the Ship they embarked on board of is not mentioned, but it being too small to hold the whole Battalion, five Companies embarked in boats, they all sailed the same day for Tellicherry, where I believe they will be welcome Guests.

J

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I hear nothing yet from Mr. Church or Captain Poing L., which surprises me, but an Extract of a letter from Tellicherry, has been sent me from Amoygo, which says, "our Prince has taken the Field at the head of all his forces, and is joined by the French 'at Masi', we are all ready to make a dart 'should they enter this District' this letter is written by a Captain Seward, what he means by a dart I do not know, but if they thought themselves capable of opposing the French in the Field before the Arrival of the two Battalions, and the French have really marched out of Masi, the Arrival of the two Battalions, may prove decisive, It may be, that the French mean to abandon Masi, and retreat to Mangalore - as the Paper contains other matters I have the honor to enclose it to you, I have nothing to add, but that I have only received your letter of the 7th Instant.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect.

Camp near Palamedah
19th Feb. 1779

Hortle Sirg Siss
Your faithful and devoted servant
John Brashwaite

I believe I informed you of the death of one of our Artillery at Madras and yesterday I buried a Corporal of the Grenadiers -

"The

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"The Bombay army were all obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War to the Marattas - The Committee were obliged in order to save the Army, and obtain Permission to return to Bombay to sign a treaty to deliver up Breach, Jamnagar, Salset and Caringa - in short all the Conquits that were made by Gordon and Theating - The Account we have got is but short and seems to have been wrote in a hurry - It mentions that 6 Captains were wounded, 2 of them mortally 3 1st killed and 5 or 6 Sub^{ns} wounded - the private Europeans and 30 Sepoys killed & wounded -

Our Friend has sent himself at the head of all his forces and joined the French - he is encamped on the bounds of our District - We are also encamped on the Parade and ready for a dart should he or they attempt to enter our Territories - Col^l Lytton and Col^l Burne have desired leave to be excused from doing duty - The Vessel in which the Governor dispatched with an account of the fall of Pondicherry has been taken by the Sargismans - in short B. Bay is in such a confusion that the good folks there do not know what to do first - Ragabai is in the hands of Marattas

he

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he went over to them of his own accord -
from Captain Lewis Commandant
of the Troops at Tellicherry 9th Feb^y

I'm Recd of the above
Letter from Colonel Brathwaite to be
acknowledgd - and a Copy of that Part
which relates to the State of the Pannicelly
Country to be sent to the Nabal

I read the following Letter
from Captain Burrington Commanding at
Pallamcoth -

To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq^r
President and Governor of the
Select Committee
Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Pallamco
th. Disturbances
in the Pannicelly
District

Colonel Brathwaite with
the Artillery, European Battalion, and 20th
Battalion of Sepoys arrived here this Morning

I earnestly wished to render
every service to the Troops passing to Angen-
go - but am prevented in some respect by
fresh disturbances in the country, which
has put a total stop to his Highness the
Nabob's business, and it has been with great
difficulty the Baggage on the Travancore road
has

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has been kept open - at the particular request
of the Inhabitants I have endeavored to settle
their dispute with the Siccar, as I know by
so doing I should sensibly serve the Nabob,
the present sick crop of Paddy spoiling on
the ground, nor will the Inhabitants work till
they have Satisfaction for the Inult offered
to their Religion by cutting a Swamy to
Pieces in a Procession, and killing, and murthering
some People belonging to the Pagoda in
Tinnevely. This disturbance happened when
the Musulmen were celebrating Muprin
Mafsin, when they generally work them-
selves up to madness, but the People have
right to Satisfaction it is the Nabob's
interest to satisfy a people who produce
twenty six Lacks of Rupees by cultivating
this Country only.

I have the honor to sub-
scribe myself

Salamcote
14th Feb'y 1779

Honble Sir & Miss
Your most Obedient and
most humble servant
G. Burrington

Agreed that a copy of the
above Letter be sent to the Nabob.

Shew the following Letter
from Major Matthews -

Do

Fort St George 1st March 1779

To the Honble Thomas Pumbold Esq^r
President and Governor of the Committee
Fort St George
Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Major M^r
shows represent^d
the Hardship of
the Terms in
which he is per-
mitted to go
Home.

The Month of October 1776
began the eighteenth year that I had served
the Honble Company as an Officer in almost
every Season of actual Service that had
occurred - In which time the best part of
my life had been excited in a strain of un-
dergoing the Carriage and extending the
Influence of our Nation - In so long an
absence from my Family many circumstances
must have happened that would induce a Person
of less feeling than myself to apply for leave
to visit once more those connections formed in
Infancy and Youth that are ever dear to a
Man the remembrance of his days - An only ^{Daughter} too
demanded the care of the surviving Parent to
settle her in a place of security against the Viciss
of the age - There were the Pleasures that induced
me to ask Permission to go to England in October 1776.
The Detention of the Ship Greenwich for which I
embarked, at different places, lay there our
Passage to nine Months, so that I did not arrive
in the British Channel until the latter end of
July 1777 -

Some time after my being in
London I heard that I had been superseded by

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The new Major Moulellan -

Soliciting the Grant of Discharge for my last Rank took up much of my time; and I had every Probability of succeeding, if Assurances, upon Honor, from Gentlemen in public Characters are to be depended on - who were informed that I declined serving beneath my present Station on the list of the Army in this Establishment, or without being removed with advantage to another -

While the matter remained unconcluded, owing to the powerful Influence of Major Moulellan's Guards, I was employed arranging my Family concerns, and had not any thoughts of returning to India till every thing was determined, that my mind being at ease, I should be enabled to exert effectually the Experience gained under able Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, of His Majesty's Land Forces, and then educated in the Service of the Company -

When I was at Christen I received notice that the Chairman Mr. Wombwell wanted me on particular business - upon my waiting on him, he requested that I would take Dispatches of the first Importance to India overland - This was a most difficult task as I only knew the Language

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Language of an Englishman; but I did not
suffer it to check my Inclinations of doing
good Service to the State, relying on the
Promise of the Court of Directors, I cheerfully
undertook the disagreeable Journey, and was
happy in performing it so as to answer the
purpose of my mission - I will not conceal
that the solemn promise of my rank
being restored was a powerful motive to
my accepting the Office of a Should; but at
the same time I declared that if my appointment
was not sent by the first Ship I should return
to England, to remove the Bar in my way to
those Honors due to long and faithful Services.

Since my arrival in India
the records will, I hope, show how I have
been employed -

I have done myself the honor
of addressing Sir Eyre Coote under date the
3^d of January, the 16th and 23^d of Feb^y on the
Subject of my Rank and the treatment I
suffered whilst in the Command of the Troops
in the District of Masulipatam, and applied
for permission to return to England; the
answer that I yesterday received "that I
might proceed to England first resigning
my Commission in the Company's Service"
is couched in such shipping terms that

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I would wish to think it a mistake:
because there is not any Nation that
have not been careful of preserving their
old experienced Officers whom they have
every reason to know are firmly attached to
the Service - I therefore beg leave to inform
your Honor J: that the short time I was in
England was not sufficient to settle those
concerns that were the object of going there
1776, and they were left, by my sudden
Departure, disarranged - that I shall on all
occasions consider myself as a Servant to
the English East India Company, and that,
if my immediate Return to England can only
be obtained upon the hard and crude terms
of abandoning the Service of the Company,
that I lost the Commission in the Deserts
of Arabia by which I should now act -

Since my Return to India I have not
received either pay or Piquisite - Batta cannot
be considered as such, not being sufficient to defray
extraordinary expences, and I humbly request that
this, and my standing in the Service may be referred
to the pleasure of the Honble the Board of Directors.

I have the honor to be with all due Respect,

Honble Sir & Miss

Your most Obedient and
most humble servant

Thos^r Matthews

Resolved

Madras

23 Feb 1779

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Resolved that Major Webb be acquainted that he may have Permission to go home, but it can only be on the Term of the Company's Orders which positively dissent, that every Person who returns to England on any Plea whatever but that of ill health, shall be considered as taken by out of the Service -

Committee of
Inventors & Pensioners
approved.

Proceedings of a Committee of Inventors and Pensioners held the 11th Feb, are now read and approved -

The President acquaints the Committee that Captain Stuart of the Ship Alceste Stuart had applied to him to know what Allowances would be granted for the Passage of the French Gentleman ordered on board his Ship -

Passage of the
French Prisoners
to be settled by
the Board of Di-
rectors.

Resolved that it be referred to the Court of Directors to pay the Passage Money of all the French Prisoners who are to be sent to Europe, and that Captain Stuart, be acquainted with this Resolution.

French Soldiers
to be enlisted

Resolved that such of the French Soldiers as are willing to enlist freely and of their own accord be enlisted in the Company's Service and sent to Bengal -

See

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Sir Eyre wrote to
offer Major Burg
hall a Pension
of 1000^l.

Sir Eyre wrote acquaints
the Committee that he has received a
Letter from Major Burghall complaining of
Injuries with respect to his late Resigna-
tion of the Service -

Sir Eyre is requested in answer
to write Major Burghall that if he thinks
himself aggrieved, he may at his own Request
have the Benefit of a Court Martial to
clear up his Conduct.

Read the following Letter
from Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald -

To the Honble Thomas Rumbold Esq.
President and Members of the Select Committee
Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Col. Fitz-
gerald applying
for a Pension

In consequence of the Letter
transmitted to me by your Secretary under
date the 3rd Ult^o granting me Permission to resign
the Service, I now beg leave to resign the same
and to request the favour of you, to order my
Pay and Allowances to be paid to me to the
end of this month, and that you will be
pleased to order me a Passage to Europe on one
of the first Ships

Respect Honble Sir & Sirs of my
sincerest

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serious Thanks for the Marks of your Appro-
bation of my Conduct which you have been
pleased to shew me -

So severely has this Climate
operated on my Constitution, that I should long ago,
have applied to you for Permission to return to
Europe had I been possessed of the means of a
moderate Subsistence there -

My impaired health will not
allow me longer to pursue this Object important
as it is to me, but obliges me to leave this
Country possessed only of £4500, a Sum
Your Gentlemen will readily admit to be insuf-
ficient to afford me the Conveniences of life
I have been long used to -

As this Sum exceeds by £1500
the Sum that entitles an Officer of my Rank
to Lord Clives Bounty, it is not in my Power to
apply to you for it, but it is in your Power
Gentlemen, if you think my Services, and cir-
cumstances merit it to recommend me home to
the Honble Court of Directors for a Pension:-
This, as the last favor I have earnestly to
entreat of you -

Fort St. George 1st March 1779
27th Feb 1779
I remain with Respect
Honble Sir & Miss,
Your most Obedient humble servant
Fitzgerald
Agreed

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recommender
home.

Agreed that Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald
be permitted to go home and that his Pay
be issued to him till the day of his Departure.
The Committee have the greatest reason to be
satisfied with Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald's conduct
and Services to the Company and as the State of
his Circumstances which he has set forth is
such as entitles him to the favor and Consi-
deration of the Gentle Court of Directors, they
(the Committee) will cheerfully recommend
him for some additional Support from them.

Enclosed the following Letter
from Major Sears.

To Sir Eyre Coote
Kneight of the Bath, Lieutenant General
and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in
the East Indies &c. &c.

Sir,

From Major Sears
representing of
Expense incurred
by his Men in
preparing for
their March to
Sangore

I beg leave to represent to you
the particular Hardships, and the extraordinary
Expense the Battalion I have the honor to
command, have been put to, from the Prepara-
tions they have made for the Expedition
to Malacca, and afterwards for their March
to Sangore, and Trechninopoly - These Expenses
have left the private Men without a

Gunam

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Gentlemen, they therefore, through me, request
You will be pleased to procure them some
Allowance from the Honorable the President
and Select Committee for their extraordinary
expences, which they most charitably intercede
at the request of me their commanding officer
that they might be furnished with every
necessary for service, at a great distance from
this Presidency, where they must have suffered
greatly for the want of those things, which they
have supplied themselves with.

I must further observe Sir,
that this Battalion has been on duty in this
Garrison, and the Siege of Pondicherry, near five
Years.

I have the honor to be with
the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Your most Obedient
 humble Servant
Sam. Sears

Major Command^t of Batt^y & Physician

The Effective Men
allowed Half a
Month's Pay

The Committee being sensible
of the Truth of the foregoing Representation
Agreed that half a Month's pay be allowed
to each of the Men of the Battalion as were
really effective at the time the Orders allu-
ded to were given out.

Read

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Major Sears per-
mitted to go to Ben-
gal.

Read another Letter from
Major Sears requesting leave to go to Bengal
for a short time to settle some private Affairs -
Granted.

Proof of Powder

The following Report of a
late Proof of Gun powder made at the
Mount read.

Report of Proofs of Powder at St. Tho. Mount Feb 1779

Day	Height of Mortar	Nature of Powder	Height of Shell	Distance	Remarks
8 th	1	10 Inch Yellow	96	2	15 13 893 852
	2	"	"	"	12 812 852
	1	"	"	"	13 856 852
	2	"	"	"	14 946 901
	1	"	"	"	13 939 827
	2	"	"	"	13 713 827
	1	"	"	"	14 1035 1032
	2	"	"	"	15 1030 1032
9 th	1	Swiss	"	"	15 996 1028
	2	Ship	"	"	15 1046 1028
	1	Swiss	"	"	16 1112 1166
	2	"	"	"	16 1210 1166
	1	Swiss	"	"	15 1004 1059
	2	Ship	"	"	16 1115 1059
	1	Swiss	"	"	16 1243 1220
	2	Ship	"	"	16 1200 1220
	1	Swiss	"	"	15 1235 1212
10 th	1	Swiss	"	"	15 1190 1212
	2	"	"	"	16 1074 1212
	1	Swiss	"	"	14 1067 1060
	2	"	"	"	14 1049 1060
	1	Swiss	"	"	14 1086 1067
	2	"	"	"	13 963 1067
	1	"	"	"	13 977 970
	2	"	"	"	13 977 970
22 nd	1	Swiss	"	"	17 1247 1132
	2	Ship	"	"	16 1000 1132
	3	Swiss	"	"	15 1070 1132

C. James
Colonel Command.

The

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Bill on the Ra-
bol by his Sac
keel at Poonee

The President lays before
the Committee a Bill drawn on the Subet
by his Wackul at Poonee for 5000
Rupees, which were advanced by the Gentle-
man at Bombay for his Expenses—ordered
that the Bill be sent to the Subet and
his Account debited for the Amount—

The President submits to
the Consideration of the Committee and recommends
that a Band of Music be established and kept
up for the use of this Garrison— the Expense
of which he finds will not amount to more
than 47 Pag^{as} p^{er} Month viz.

To the Pers ^{ons} appointed to teach and form	
The Band	15 P ^{ag} as
To the Master or Chief of the Band	40
To each of the others 6 Pag ^{as} in	
all of	42
	67

Band of Music
established for
this Garrison

The Committee approving
of the President's Proposal of Recommendation
Resolved that a Band of Music be for-
med on the above Establishment.

Bills for Medi-
cines ordered to
be Paid

The Secretary lays before
the Committee two Bills for Medicines
purchased by the Surgeons agreeably to a
former Permission granted for that purpose—
one Bill for Pag^{as} 995½ the other for
Pag^{as} 940—ordered that they be paid—

The

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The following Letter
received from General Munro just after his
Departure for Puzos is now read.

Honble Sir & Mrs

From Genl Munro
so in favor of
Capt Giles.

I took the liberty after the Siege
of Pondicherry of acquainting you with the
Services of Captain Giles of the Artillery
during that very important Service, and also
expressing a wish of having that deserving
Officer appointed Field Engineer on the
Coast. Major Stevens, had he lived, would
have been ready in giving his Opinion with
mine of Captain Giles's abilities & knowledge
as an Engineer, and would have also confirmed
my having requested of him (the Major) to
employ Captain Giles in carrying on the Approaches
of the Matheron Attack, against Pondicherry.
I do not mean by my Recommendation of
Captain Giles, to reflect on the Corps of Engineers,
they only want Practice and a little more experience,
I neither would expect to be understood, should
the Board be so obliging as to make Captain
Giles, Field Engineer with the rank of Major,
that it should be looked upon as a Precedent
in the Service. I only recommend the Measure
at this actual juncture, and as a reward of
Merit, which may not only be productive of
Emulation

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Emulation among the Corps, but this Officers
Talents as a Field Engineer may be soon wanted,
which if they are I make no doubt but he will
acquit himself much to the satisfaction of
you Gentlemen and much to his own Credit
and Reputation -

I have the Honor to be
Respectfully Sir & Sirs,

Fort St George
15th Jan'y 1779

Your most Obedient and
most humble servant
Hector Munro

Appointed Field
Engineer.

The Committee wish to pay
every attention in their Power to a Recommendation
from General Munro - worded in such
strong Terms as that which he has made
in favor of Captain Giles - The Services
of that Officer were by all Accounts very
conspicuous in the Branch of Engineering
during the Siege of Pondicherry, and as he
has often before turned out as a Volunteer
in that Line, the an Artillery
Officer, the Committee think him justly
entitled to such Marks of Distinction and
Reward as they can with Propriety confer
on him - Resolved therefore that Captain
Giles be appointed Field Engineer on the
Coast with the Allowance of Major, but
with

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but with respect to the Rank which
General Minro has further recommended
for him, the Committee are of Opinion that
they cannot with Propriety confer it here
but they will recommend it to the considera-
tion of the Court of Directors -

Thos. Aumbold

John Wetherley

Charles Smith

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2^d Write the following Letter of
Instructions

To Mr. George Procter
Sir,

Instructions to
Mr Procter ap-
pointed Audi-
tor of Accounts

Having appointed you to be Auditor
of Accounts, We think proper to furnish you with
the following Instructions for your Guidance in
the Execution of that Office:

You are to examine and
audit all the Accounts Civil and Military of the
Presidency and Subordinate Offices together with those
of the Out Garrison in the Carnatic where the
Company have Troops, and for this Purpose
the Honble the President and Select Committee
empower you to send for Accounts and Vouchers
as often as you shall think necessary from the
different Offices, and to call on the Persons hold-
ing such Offices, to give you every Informa-
tion you may require concerning their respective
Accounts.

In all accounts whatsoever
that fall under your Examination, you are to
reject any Charge that may appear directly
contrary to the Orders or Regulations of the
Board or any Charge not properly supported
and in consequence to require the Person in whose
Accounts

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Accounts such charge shall be made, to
refund or give immediate credit for the
same, but in all doubtful cases you are to
report the Matter to the President and
Council or Select Committee and take their
Opinion thereon. They particularly direct
also that whenever you discover any Instances
of Irregularity, neglect or Inattention to the
Orders of the Board, you immediately report
them to the President and Council or Select
Committee.

All Orders that may be made
in future relative to any new Charge either
in the Civil or Military Department shall
be communicated to you officially, and you
will be permitted on Application to the Sec-
retary to have access to the Consultations in
order that you may collect such Orders and
Regulations as may have hereafter been
made relative to Accounts —

The great Object of your
Appointment being the Reduction of the
present heavy Expenses of the Company,
you will of course keep that always in your
Mind and if in the Progress of your Examinations
as Auditor of Accounts, you perceive any Expenses
that can in your Opinion with Propriety be
reduced or curtailed, you will immediately
report them with your Sentiments for the
Information

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Information of the President and Council
or Select Committee

We shall direct a copy of
the Regulation Book for Military Accounts
and Disbursements to be delivered to you, and
We desire you will render it as perfect and
complete as possible from the Orders that
have from time to time issued in the Military
Department. Such Corrections and Alterations
as you may make, must be submitted to our
Approbation, after which We shall direct the
necessary Amendments to be inserted in the
several Copies that are now in use.

You will be allowed such
a Number of Assistants as you may hereafter
point out to be necessary, who will be permitted
to draw the same Advantages that are drawn
by the Assistants in the Secretary's and Accoun-
tants Offices. With respect to your own
Salary, We have not yet determined what
to allow you as a Compensation for the
extraordinary Trouble that will attend the
proper Examination of such a variety of
Accounts, but you may rest assured We shall
not fail to reward you in proportion to
the Service We expect from your Care and
Assiduity.

Besides the Current Accounts
that will fall monthly under your Examination

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We desire you will inter on the Examination of the Civil and Military Accounts from the 1st July last.

You will report monthly or as often as you shall see necessary, to the President and Council and select Committee, addressing your Remarks on the Civil Accounts to the former, and on the Military Accounts to the latter.

While you act in the faithful and diligent discharge of your duty according to the Instructions We have given, you may depend on every Support that is requisite to enable you fully to answer the Purposes of your Appointment.

We are

Fort St. George Sir
2^d March 1779

Your most Obedt^t Servants
Thomas Rumbold
J^{ts} select Committee

J^{ts} Write the following Letter to Gen^l
Des Courvergne

To Brigadier General Des Courvergne
Sir,

As the Ship on which We mean to accommodate you with a Passage to Europe is expected daily from Bengal, We request
you

to give Des Courvergne notice on the Subject of his Embarkation

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you will be prepared to embark on her,
and that you will let us know what gentle-
men you wish to take in your Suite.

We have the honor to be

Sir

Fort St George
3^d March 1779

Your most Obedient servants
Thomas Rumbold
J^r Select Committee

Wrote also the following

To Colonel John Brathwaite
Sir,

To Col Brath-
waite with Genl.
Boote's Opinion
on Major Clifton's
appeal.

Major Clifton having addressed
a Letter to the Commander in Chief respecting
some Orders issued by you which appeared to
him injurious to the Rights of the Corps of
Artillery - We think it proper to communicate
to you the Remarks of the Commander in Chief
on those Orders which are to be paid particular
Attention to, and at the same time to observe
that it is disagreeable to us to see any Reproaches
made on Subjects which tend to affect that Har-
mony so necessary to the Service in which you are
now employed.

We are,

Fort St George Sir,
3^d March 1779

Your most Obedient servants
Thomas Rumbold J^r Select Committee
So