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1. Number of pages.
2. Date of repair.
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The entries made in pencil on the margin in the Volume were made with the help of papers in the bundle at the time of the weeding and destruction of records.

PP/19-8-1942.

1650 Fort St. George 14th December 1779.

To the Nabob Nizam Ally

Copy Letter from the Govr. General to the Nizam

In the Month of February last a Letter was received from the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George who had been appointed by the Company to manage and transact the Political affairs of the Presidency under the general Control and direction of this Government, informing us of their Intention to depute a public Minister to your Court, for the purpose of explaining and accomodating some Subjects of Dissatisfaction with your Highness; and of confirming the antient Faith and Alliance between your Highness and the Company and Mr. Holland was soon after deputed on this Service with Instructions conformable to those Intentions namely to give you the strongest Assurances of their desire to cultivate and preserve the good Understanding which had so long subsisted between you to repeat their Intention of supporting the Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1768 and at the same time to express their Concern for the Arrears of the Tribute which had been suffered to accumulate, and to explain the unavoidable Causes which had prevented the punctual discharge of it

He was also to make you acquainted with the Situation of that Presidency in regard to the French which made it expedient for them

1651 Port S.t George 14.th Decem.r 1779

Thom to enter into a Negociation with Bogalet
Lusing on Particular Points to which Mr. Holland
was directed to Solicit your Assent and Concurrence
Objects of the Nature here described,
were so desirable in themselves, and so conformable
to our Wishes that they could not but meet
with our Approbation, and we were pleased to
see them undertaken upon Principles which
had no other Tendency,
than to Strengthen & Confirm the Obligation
of a Treaty already concluded, and of course not
requiring any Special authority from this
Government

Mr. Holland has since informed me
of his Arrival at Hydrabad, of the gracious
reception which he had met with from you,
and of the particular Conferences, in which he had
been admitted to as late as the end of August.
From these I understand the negociation
had been successfully carried beyond the Length
originally prescribed to it, and that some
Propositions had been made by your Highness
which you had received as Demands and
misconstrued them into an Intention to depart
from the Treaty subsisting between you and
the Company

Although this Government has received
no communication of these Subjects from that
of Fort St. George, yet as the Slightest Causes of
suffered

1652 Fort St. George 14th Decem 1679

Suffered to operate of that pernicious
-tant Effects and as it is my Wish, and equally
that of the other Members of this Government, to
remove the first Suspicion of a misunderstand-
-ing with your Highness especially on an
Occasion which might reflect upon the English
Nation if it were attended with other Consequence
we have therefore judged it incumbent upon us
to interpose our authority and Mediation to
recall the Negociation on the part of the
Government of Fort St. George to the Terms of
their Original Instructions and to remove the
Doubts to which the part may have given
birth in your Breast by informing you that
the Government of Fort St. George hath never
entertained an Idea of the Intention which seems
to have been imputed to them, if they had,
they would certainly have conformed to it,
as such a design could not be carried into
Execution nor the Company's Name pledged to
any new Engagements without the knowledge
and Sanction of this Government by the
Controuling Power which it Possess over
the other Establishments, of which you were
early, and formally advised on their first
Constitution and for the same Reasons we have
Written to Mr Holland, and required him to
suspend the Business of his Commission until
he shall have received further Instructions

From

1653 Port St George 14th December 1749.

From his immediate Constituents in consequence of which, a Letter has been written to them from hence

After such Demonstrations of the Sincerity of my Friendship, and attachment to your Highness, and of the jealous Respect which this Government maintains to the Faith of its Treaties, I shall hope to receive as ample and Satisfactory Proofs of your Resolutions to maintain the same inviolable on your part

For the rest I refer you to Mr Pollard.

(A true Copy)

J. P. Auriol

Secretary

President's opinion on the above

The President acquainted the Committee that he means to give his Sentiments fully on the above Letter at their next meeting - In the meantime as it appears to him that no further Benefit can now be expected from Mr Pollard's Longer Continuance at Hydrabad he recommends that he be recalled, and that a Letter be written to the Soubah explaining to him again our Motives for requesting a Remission of the Peishcush that we are concerned at the ill success of our Application but not having the smallest Intention to break the Friendship between him & the Company on this Account we mean to take into consideration the arrears of Peishcush as soon as the Company are on such terms

1654 Port St. George 14th December 1754.

the present we have thought it proper to recall
Mr. Holland and request he would give them the
necessary Passports - and that if he wish to
represent any Matters to this Government either
now or at any other time We shall be glad
to receive any Person he may depute for that
purpose -

Read the following Letters from Lieut.
Col. Baillie

To the Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Baronet
President & Governor &c. &c. &c. of this Gentlemen of
the Select Committee of Port St. George

Letter from Lt. Col. Baillie Detachment marched to Inacunda Camp Sigh remains on the Bank of the Hon'ble Sir and Sirs

The Detachment encamped at
Inacunda this Morning, where it awaits your
pleasure there was no quantity of good water
near the ground about three cos to the northward,
which Colonel Flaxman sallently occupied

I have no immediate intelligence
from the Balaghaut of sufficient authenticity
or consequence to communicate Since Last
remains on the South bank of the Kistna op-
posite Warapilly.

Tabula Khan is still here waited
for going to the Presidency as he told me he
intended. However (if we can trust his
information) that Bazulat Jung has been of
late successfully led to the Step he has taken.

I have

1656 Port St. George 14th December 1779.

that I address you on this Subject, which I should not do, could I in justice to myself avoid it, at a period when the exigency of Affairs necessarily require great demands and more particularly after the Resolution you have so recently come to, ordering the Allowance to be discontinued, but the honor you have done me by conferring on me so large a body of Troops at a place where from the great Number of Foreigners who frequent it. I shall be unavoidably run into great expence in Supporting the Dignity of the Station; an Expence which I flatter myself the Honble the Committee will be sensible my Pay & Batta is not equal to. Therefore request Honble & Gentlemen, that you will be pleased to take the Circumstances into your Consideration after which, I trust you will indulge me with some additional allowance in lieu of Advantages on the Sale of Arrack on all Garrisons and Cantoonments or that you will be pleased to order the Allowance formerly made to Lieut Col Baillie to be continued.

I have the honor to be with the most profound Respect

Your very Obedient and Most humble Servant

George Brown

Pondicherry
19th December 1779

1657 Fort St. George 14th December 1779

on

The Committee having understood that Colonel Flint, tho gone to England in the Pilot of ill health has no intention of returning again to India, and being of Opinion that the Vacancy now occasioned by his departure should be now filled up, it is resolved that the following Promotions be now made

John Braithwaite Esqr aptd Full Colonel

John Braithwaite Esqr Lt Colonel by Brevet to be a full Colonel in the room of Colonel Flint

Geo Browne Esqr aptd Full Lt Colonel

George Brown Esqr Lieut Colby Brevet to be a full Lieut Colonel

The President delivers to the Committee two Packets from England brought via Suez by Lieutenant Hesloje & Foreign Sullivan - one addressed to the Select Committee and the other to the President & Council which being opened, the former is found to contain Transcripts of the Letters on Cypher received by Colonel Kepfier, and Captain Rawlins the latter is found to contain the following Letters

two Packets from England via Suez by D. Hesloje & Ens. Sullivan

Gen.l Letters from England viz.d

General Letters dated the 14th April 1779.

Do - - - - - Do. 2d

Do - - - - - 18 May 1779.

Do - - - - - 19 Do

all which are now read

Ordered Copies of the Letter of the 14th April containing the Thanks of the General Court of Proprietors to Sir Thomas Rumbold - Sir Hector Munro and Sir Edward Vernon be delivered to each respectively

Copies of the Thanks of Court of Proprietors, to gwen to Sir Thomas Rumbold, Sir Hector Munro & Sir Edd Vernon

ordered

1658 Fort St. George 14th December 1779.

Ens: Bisset, a/p Capt.n by Brevet

Ordered that Lieutenant James Bisset and Ensign Henry Boyle Sullivan be given out in General Orders the former as a Brevet Captain, as by his rank on the List of the Army he stands next below Captain Sumner and above Captain Capsage who have both Brevet Commissions and that Ensign Henry Boyle Sullivan be given out his rank from the 3d May 1776 agreeably to the Commission he has brought out from the Court of Directors

Ens: Boyle Sullivan, his rank from the 3d May 1776

The Honble Court having in the 4th Para of their Letter of the 15th April directed that whenever any Military Officer shall be absent from the Settlement on his own Business or at his own Request the Officer next below, or who shall perform the duty of such absent, shall receive his Allowances during his absence it is now Resolved that Captain Besson be appointed to do the duty of Lieutenant Colonel Horne, (absent on leave) as Major of Artillery and that he be permitted to draw the pay of Major during his absence

Capt.n Besson to receive the pay of Major during Lt. Col. Horne's absence

Read the following Letter from Capt.n William Rumbold

To the Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Baronet &c &c &c Council of Fort St. George

From Capt.n Wm. Rumbold, President & Governor &c &c &c at the Island of Pondicherry

Honble Sir and Sirs

Take the Opportunity of &c

1659 Port St. George 14th December 1719

Mr Sullivan going over Land to Madras to inform you of my safe Arrival in England on the 16th of March I immediately delivered the dispatches entrusted to my care according to your orders, & at a private audience had the honor to lay the Colours of Pondicherry at her Majestys Feet. The King was pleased to receive me in the most gracious manner, & expressed the highest Satisfaction at the Concerted measures carried on in India. I shall ever have a due sense of the honor conferd on me in entrusting dispatches of such importance to my care and beg leave to assure you that I shall ever remain with the greatest respect

Your Very Obliged
humble Servant
William R. Pumbell

14th May 1720

The following Appointments are also now made

Ens. Bruce & Wickens Ensign Bruce & Wickens to be Assistant Engineers
a[ppo]. Assistant Engineer Mr. John Monnuck to be Conductor of Stores
to Lieut. B. Baillie Detachment
Lieut. Thomas Stonehouse to be adjutant to the 6 Batt[n]
of Seapoys in the room of Lieut. Queen resigned

Presidents Minute establishing regulations in the Select Committee Office

The President acquaints the Committee that the Secretary having represented to him the Necessity of establishing some new Regulations in his Office for the encouragement of the Young Gentlemen

1660 Fort St. George 14th December 1779

Gentlemen to whom the most laborious part of the Duty was allotted, he had in Consequence made the Necessary Enquirys and is of Opinion that the Allowance of Ten Pagodas a Month which is now given indiscriminately to all cannot be considered by any as an Encouragement to Industry & Attention as it makes no Distinction between those who do much Busines & those who do but little and the Assistant who has laboured diligently for years in the Office reaps no one Advantage from the Length of his Service —

There are at present under the Secretary of the Select Committee fourteen Assistants one has been Eight years in the Office two others have been Six years in the Office & some have scarcely been in it so many Months nevertheless there is no difference whatever in their Allowances each receives Ten Pagodas a Month & no more —

The Proceedings of the Committee and the Current Business are by far the heaviest & most material Part of all the Office Business, and ought therefore to be done by the Senior Assistants, who are in general the most capable but the Allowances to all the Assistants being at present the same — if there be any Difference in the Quantity of Business allotted to — each those who have been longest in the Office have on Account of past Services a just claim to the least —

past

The

1661 Port St George 14th Decembr 1719

The President understands from the Secretary that Ten Assistants with proper Encouragement would be sufficient to do what is now done by Fourteen — he therefore proposes that instead of Fourteen Assistants @ 10 Pags each, there shall be

1 Assistant to examine Correct Records &c @ 20 Pags pr Mo
6 Do — to write Commodities Current Business for Vessels fitted to take Commodities, Current Business every three Months alternately, the three eldest to have 20 fs pr Mo — 60 — "
the three youngest 15 fs pr Mo — 45 — "
3 — Do — For Country Correspondence @ 10 Pags each — 30 — "

10 Assistants — Pags — 155 — "

The President hopes for many Advantages from this little Plan the additional Expence of which is only Fifteen Pagodas — The Business of Importance will be done by the Assistant Records when receiving a Consideration on Proportion to their Length of Service & Extraordinary Trouble will be encouraged to remain in the Office and Current Business will not only be done well but being entrusted to those from whom Attendance is most to be expected, and who may have acquired a Habit of Secrecy the Proceedings of the Committee in Matters of Importance may be easily kept from the Knowledge of the Public —

As the Business is by this Arrangement divided among Ten Assistants the Business of

well

Assistants

1662 Port St. George 14th Decem 1779.

proposes that it shall become the fixed Establishment of the Office & that any one who may hereafter be appointed to it above the Number of Ten must by no Means draw any extra pay until there be a Vacancy to admit him into that Number.

The Commrs are highly sensible of the Justness of the Presidents Remarks on such an Arrangement as that now proposed has been long wanting & they heartily join in the hope in granting some Encouragement to those Young Gentlemen who merit a Reward for their Assiduity & Attention —

Ordered that the Secretary do carry the proposed Arrangment into immediate Execution — It is however agreed that the Supernumerary Assistants at present in the Office shall Continue to receive the Allowance of 10 Rupees pr Month until they can be otherwise provided for —

Thos Rumbold

John Whitehill

Walter Ayres

Chas Lovell

1663 Fort St. George December 8th 10

16 Wrote the following Letter to Masulipatam

To Edward Cotsford Esqr

To Masulipatam Chief & Council

with order respect.g

the Disputes at Gentlemen at Masulipatam

Condapallee

We have received your Letters
of the 23d & 26 Ultimo with the Several Inclosures
referred to in the Letter.

We approve of your so Speedily
the Leaguers from Rajamundry & Ingapa, and of
Compliance with your Recommendation, we could
have the Garrison of Innoolatah remain of one
Company only, but as you think it adviseable
to continue the present Number there for some
time longer, We allow you to do so.

We are much displeased at the
Disputes which have taken place at the Garrison
of Condapallee, and see Reason enough to find
fault with the Conduct of all the Parties - the
Regulation of the Bazar &c. are more Pleasure
dependant on the Commanding Officer, else against
the express & positive Orders of the Company
to levy any sort of Duty Tax or Imposition
whatsoever, and therefore Expect you shall
highly reprehend in doing so, & check your
most severe hand and take care that nothing
of this Kind is repeated - With respect to Lingen
Sinclair & Mr Muir - we think they are also

deserving of Severe Marks of our Displeasure
not only for their Officious Interference out of the
Line of their Duty, but for the disrespect shewn
in Several parts of their Behaviour towards the
Comandant, and we desire they may be censured
Severely & warned against a Similar Conduct in
future — The Port M.r Rhew has acted, is so
contrary to his duty, that we desire in case he
shall afford the least Reason to be dissatisfied with his
future Conduct you will order him imediately to —
Massulipatam —

Captain Oldham's request to have the
regimental Command of the Seapoys on Garrison can
never be admitted — The authority which belongs to his
Station as Comandant is sufficient for all the Purposes
expected from him —

We are

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servants
Thomas Pearce
&c Select Committee

Port S.t George
16.th Decem.br 1779 —

17.th Dispatched the following Letters

To M.r John Holland

To M.r Holland
recalling him from
the Nizams Court

Sir

31.st August

We have received your Letter of the

As we do not perceive any

1665 Fort St. George December 17th 1665

Inclination in the Soubah to comply with the our
desires relative to the Peishcush and circumstances
having rendered your remaining longer at his
Court unnecessary we have written to his Highness
a Letter which we desire you will immediately
deliver and we direct that you return to the
Presidency as soon as possible on your taking
leave of the Soubah you will above know how
agreable to the instructions before sent you that
it never was the intention of this Government
to act in any manner offensively against him
but that we can not view the Encouragement and
encouragement given to Mr Ladler and the
French Troops under him as any other but
than a deviation from the Terms of the Treaty
subsisting between his Highness and the
Company, and that we flatter ourselves after
the frequent representations we have made to
him he will Comply with our wishes in
Obliging them to quit his Territories,

We are

Fort St. George
17th Decem 1665

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant
Thomas Rumbold
& 2 Select Committee

To Mr. Joseph Baker
Paymaster to the Marines Detachment
at Surat

Sir

Mr. Baker directing
him to apply to Mr
Gerard French
Purser of Company
as may be necessary

as to Despatches Generals Gerard

1666 Port St. George December 17th 1709

will have provided Funds for the Payment of our Troops, we desire you will apply to them for such Sums as you may want on this Account and not draw any Bills upon us but in case of absolute Necessity.

We enclose herewith an Extract from a Report of the Auditor of Accounts with our Orders thereon, to which you are to pay the strictest attention.

We are

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servants

Thomas Bumbold

&c. Select Committee

Port St. George
17th December 1709.

To Lieut. Col. Braune

Commandant

at Pondicherry

Lt. Lieut. Col. Braun
receiving 7 or 8 more
Guns at Pondychery
may be lodged
at Cannacoil

Sir

We have received your Letters of the 25th Ult. and for the reasons therein mentioned have consented to the disappointment of Lieutenant Chace to be Brigadier Major & Ensign Pickett French Interpreter in the room of Lieutenant Whyte.

In consequence of what you have represented concerning Mr De Roche in your Letter of the 28th Ultimo we desire that his allowance may be continued for the present & that you will regularly pay the same to the Paymaster

We

1667 Fort St. George December 8th 79

We have received Applications from Mr.
Deathelins & Mr. Dandré to the same Effect
as that from Mr. De Roche but not altogether
so well founded We are induced however in
Compassion to their Wants, to desire you will
enquire into the Reasons alledged by them
for not embarking on the Luconia, and that
you will do the same in regard to such
other Persons as may lie in the same Situation
and have no means of Subsistence acquainting
us also with the Allowances before stood
to them by the Paymaster that we may
consider how far it be Possible for us to relieve
their Distresses

There being Sundry Arms at
Pondicherry belonging to French Individuals
which cannot by the Capitulation be destroyed
if on Shore we desire that they may be lodged
in the Garrison of Pennacool and that the
Proprietors shall have an Opportunity of
sending them out of the Country

We are

Fort St. George
17th December 1779.

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
& Select Committee

To the Honble William Hornby Esqr
President & Governor & Select Committee
at Bombay

Hble Sir and Sirs

We have received your Letter

I. Bombay recon-
cerning Sir
Robt Gordon to
them Sent

1668 Port S.t George December 5.th 79—

of the 31.st October enclosing a Copy of the Manifesto delivered by the Spanish Embassador to our Court and two Packets one for Bengal & one for Sir Edward Hannon

We sent orders to Colonel Braithwaite the 19.th October to imbark his whole force for Surat so soon as Vessels should be despatched for them but it was and still continues out of our Power to send any further part of our army as the Situation we are in with respect to Hyder Ally is critical, and we are yet at no Certainty in regard to the troops coming out in Sir Edward Hughes's Fleet

Mr. John Bristole is daily expected here with Packets from England as late as the Middle of June brought by the way of Suez, should there be any for your Presidency we shall forward them with all Dispatch—In the mean time we think it necessary to observe that the Accounts you sent Us regarding a Rupture with Spain are confirmed by Private Letters from England—

Before the receipt of your Letter of the 31.st October we had directed Colonel Braithwaite to imbark the Make Stores of every Denomination for Bombay & we are the more pleased at having done so since we find you more in want of the heavy Cannon Gunpowder

&c.r

1669 Port St. George December 17th 79.

Sir Eyles Gordon belonging to your Military has represented to us the Disappointments he has met with on his Inclinations of embarking for Europe Requested us to intimate the same to you— This Gentleman at his own Desire served on the Expeditions to Pondicherry & Mahe and acquitted himself to the Satisfaction of our Commander in Chief

Wee

Port St. George
17th Decemr 1779

Sirs

Your Most Obedt humble Servants
Thomas Rumbold
Jno Scheet Benson &c

To Brigadier Genl Goddard
Commanding the Army
at Surat

Sir

Wee enclose herewith a Duplicate of our last Letter

on the Supposition that you will have provided Funds for the Payment of the Detachment of our Army, We have directed the Paymaster to supply to you for whatever Money he may require and we request you will be pleased to direct accordingly

Wee are

Port St. George
17th Decemr 1779

Sir

Your Most Obedt humble Servants
Thomas Rumbold
&c &c

Genl Goddard's requesting he will be furnish the Paymaster with Money

1670 Fort St. George 24th December 1670

At a Select Committee Present

The Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Bart Governr

John Whitehill Sir Hector Munro K.B.

Charles Smith

Friday the 24th

Minutes of last Committee read and approved

Read the following Letter from Bengal

To the Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Bart.

President & Select Committee at Fort St. George

From Bengal complaining of the detention of the Recruits destined for that Presidency

Gentlemen

We have received your Letters dated the 6th, 7th & 30th October.

The Honble Company's Ships Ganges arrived the 13th and the General Barker the 16th Instant and have brought with them the French Recruits mentioned in your Letter of the 6th October

Your Detention of the Recruits consigned to this Presidency by the Honble Court of Directors has been very serious Disappointment to us, the Reasons you have assigned for this act are not satisfactory a Course of three Weeks during which the Recruits were or might have been on Shore at Fort St. George was sufficient with proper Refreshments at least to have put them into such a Train of Recovery as to have settled them to undertake the remainder of their Voyage to this Port, and the additional Armament which you allege namely that you

1695. Port St George 24th December 1695.

you have not received any Last of them was, & ought as we conceive to have been understood as a Proof that they Did not approve as yet Presidency, your Scruples excited by this uncertainty might have been easily removed by the Reflection that you had already a Number of our Accounts of the Last Season more than equal to that of the Severall Consultations, that the Latter might therefore have been Shared without any Diminution of the Portion altogether assigned to you

because it has fallen out at a Season we Should for many Months to come and of this you yourselves should have been aware when you promised to send us our full Proportion of the Accounts arrived and coming on the Next as soon as you were acquainted with their Destination this seemes to afford but too much Ground for the Aspersion that you propose in like manner to detain all the remaining Accounts which have been designed for this Presidency

We were greatly disappointed by the like detention of our Accounts the Last year but Yielded to the Argument Hereby which was then urged as a Plea for it

and

1672 Port St George 24th December 1759

and confided on your promise to restore them
as soon as the Siege of Pondechery was concluded,
notwithstanding this promise, and our Demands
for them in our Letter of the 4th February last
they are still withheld from us —

Our small Complement of European
Soldiers is considerably below the proportion which
it ought to bear to the Native Troops of this
Establishment and with all the Supplies which
it has hitherto been in the power of the
Company to send us, we have rarely exceeded
one half even of that Complement But if you
avail yourselves of the advantage which
your Situation puts into your hands of interrup-
ting our Recruits in their Way hither, you
eventually hazard the Loss of all the Company's
Possessions in this Country and of their Existence
with them —

Such a Diminution of our Troops
Strength is at this time particularly distressing,
and may be attended with instant Danger — It
will either impose upon us the necessity
of supplying the Deficiency by new Levies
of Native Troops, & increasing the Disproportion
-tion between them and our European Soldiery
or of leaving our Means of Defence inadequate
to the Extent of our Territory & Connections, or
to the many Calls to which we are become
liable for the Maintenance of the Company's

general

1673 Port St. George 24th December 1779

general political System and the Assistance of our
Part in the War with France and with the
Maratta State which we now regard as
inevitable —

From these Considerations, & as it is indispensably
incumbent on us to demand in the most
peremptory Manner, that we be accordingly so
required you immediately to send us all the
Recruits both of the last and of the present
Season which were designed by the Court of Directors
for the Service on this Establishment and
whom you have detained and that no Doubt
may remain either of their Quality or
Destination we enclose you an Abstract
of the Lists of the Military who were
Passengers on which Ships as far as ever that
Receipts of them — as the present Season will
not admit of their being transported by Sea
we shall send Officers by the General Barker
to receive charge of them and to conduct their
to Calcutta, either directly by Sea or by marching
them first to Ganjam, as shall be deemed most
advisable, and we desire that you will cause
them to be delivered over to such Officers —
immediately on their Arrival & grant them
every requisite Assistance for conducting the
Men in safety to the Place of their destination
We are sorry that you deemed
it unexpedient to furnish the Detachment under

each.

1674 Port St. George 24th Decem. 1674.

the Commands of General Goddard at Surat with the Reinforcement of Troops which we required but we hope that your Orders to Col. Braithwaite to join him with the forces and his Command will prove effectual

We are

Gentlemen

Your Most Obedient Servants

Warren Hastings

Rich.d Barwell

P. Francis

Geo.e Wheler

Port William
the 29th Nov.r 1774.

The Committee cannot avoid expressing their Surprize at the receipt of such a Letter as the foregoing from Bengal nothing can be more ill grounded then the Charges & insinuations contained in it and the Language is equally exceptionable, ordered that a Letter be prepared in answer to the above and dispatched to Bengal as soon as possible

Memo. thereon

than

The President having some Months ago upon the report of the Chief Engineer concerning the inconvenient Situation of the Houses on Hoghill with respect to the Fortifications ordered a Survey and valuation of those houses to be made which was done accordingly and a Resolution passed in Committee the 27th July, that the Court of Directors should

Proceedings with respect to the Inconvenience of the houses situated on Hoghill

1675 Port St. George 24th December 8th/19.

should be advised of the Circumstances, both the President having since learnt that many houses upon Hoghill now claimed as private Property are built on the Company's Ground and within the Limits of the former Esplanade for those that Mr Maxwell the Company's Surveyor be directed to ascertain with Precision the Property of the several houses and Grounds by calling on the Proprietors to produce their Title deeds and that after this shall have been done, the Company be acquainted what houses are necessary to be taken down in order to form a clear and sufficient Esplanade to the Westward and that they be requested to obtain an act of Parliament or to pursue such other means as may be thought proper for effecting the necessary Work on the most reasonable Terms.

Mr Maxwell ordered to survey them

Approved and it is ordered that a Plan of Hoghill shewing its situation with respect to the Fort be sent to the Company at the same time.

Ordered also that the Court of Directors be informed of the Necessity we have been under of removing a part of the Blacktown Wall which obstructed the View from the Fort to the Westward.

Read the following Remarks from the Commander of Stores 7 December.

A

1676 Port S.t George 24.th December 1759

At a Committee of Stores
7.th December 1759

Minute from the Committee of Stores with orders thereon

Present, Major General S.r Hector Munro K.B.
Colonel Edward James
Major George Maule
W.m Bryan Lattimer

The Minutes of last Committee Read and Approved

1 The General informing the Committee of Stores that the Select Committee yesterday examined on the 12 new Pounders made use of, and reported to have been examined in our last Minutes, and desired to know from the Committee of Stores under what order they were made — The Committee of Stores beg leave to represent to the Select Committee that they were made use of in consequence of an Indent from the Artillery Officer represen-ting the unserviceable State of the former Carriages which are entirely useless —

2 The frequent use of the Carriages on the Saluting Battery shaking them very much — the Committee recommend that 22 twelve Pounders of a strong Construction upon Trucks, or in such a Manner as the Command-ant of Artillery shall think such be made use for that purpose

3 The Committee having occasion to refer to the Statement of Ordnance and Capital Stores for the

1677 Fort St George 24th Decemr 1677.

The Defence of this and the several Garrisons on the
Coast cannot but Seem at Their undesireable
Duty at this Juncture to inform the Select
Committee that there are only two 13 Inch
Mortar Beds on this Garrison and those of an
insufficient Construction the Committee of
Stores in consequence recommend that the
Compliment of Mortar Beds for Fort St George
be made up with all Expedition

4 Colonel James Lays before the Committee a
Proof of Madras and Pondicherry Powder all
of which he approves remarking that the latter
answers Proof as the better

5 The Select Committee having ordered from the
Military Storekeepers Estimate of Charges on the
Garrison for the month of October the Committee
proceed to remark, that after having examined
them, they find that the bulk of the Charges
for the Garrison Carriages and other extraordinary
Articles that have been ordered at different periods
and from the time necessary to make them up,
were not furnished or brought to account until
the month of October, a part of the Charges are
for the Defence and Support of three Companies
for Sunda and part for wooden Barrels for
Pondicherry — These extra articles ordered as hoped
will appear satisfactory to the Select Committee
to account for so large an Expence incurred —

6 Read an Indent from Captn Johnson

1678 Fort St. George 24th December 1779

Commandant at Angola which is referred to the
Commissary of Stores for his report on the expediency
of complying with the
7 Prayer in Letter from Changleput which
is ordered to be complied with as the Articles
demanded are small
8 The Letter from Capt.n Hughes referred
by the Select Committee to the Committee of
Stores, to be complied with, as directed —
9 The Letter from Tuckanapoly to be complied
with according to the remarks thereon
10 The Commissary of Stores lays before the
Committee a List of Military Stores made
up last Month, being in consequence of a
former Order and such as are necessary —
11 The Commissary of Stores lays before the
Committee a List of small Military Stores
remaining to complete the Complement of this
Garrison, according to the order of the last
Committee

Hector Munro
Edw.d James
Geo. Mayle
B. Scottowe

Orders of the Committee

Para 1 Nothing are future to
be made use without a regular
order from the Select Commit-
tee

Para 1 — — —

Para 2

1679 Port S.t George 24.th Decem.r 1679.

Para 2 2 Ordered to be made

3 3 The Committee of Stores to
let us know the Number
and Defaurce of the Masters
Mats recommended to be made
use

4 4 No Order

5 5 Ins[tructions] the Committee of
Stores must keep the victu.ls
Charges exactly Seperate
& Distinct from the rest

Read the following Letter from the
Nabobs new Creditors

To the Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Bar.t

Letter from the Nabob new Creditors

President & Members of the Select Committee

Honble Sir and Sirs

The Creditors of the Nabobs own Bankers
having received a Letter from his Highness containing
a fresh proposal for the payment of his Debt to them
we think it incumbent upon us to enclose a Copy
of said Letter for your information.

In a former Address to your Honble
Board we stated the original agreement concluded
by the Nabob for the payment of their Debt, and
threw ourselves upon the Justice & Protection of your
Government for Redress under the agreement, your
Honor &c were pleased in consequence to forward

your best endeavours to write to the Company
on our favor for which we have already expressed
& continue to feel the most grateful sense.

The Nabob consented on a Letter to
the Governor dated the 27 June / of which we were
furnished with a Copy / to pay one years Interest
upon the Debt between the 1st Aug. 1679 & the end of
July 1680 in certain monthly Visits, but the first of
the said Visits having became due the 30th Ultimo
His Highness was then pleased to offer a fresh
proposal, or more properly to declare his resolution
of adopting a new Plan for the Payment of his
Debt, which would if acquiesced in by the Creditors
place them in a State of great insecurity, and
render them undeserving of the protection which
they have been so happy as to obtain upon
their former agreement.

We are informed that at the
time the Nabob wrote his said Letters to the
Trustees, he addressed another letter to the
Governor, acquainting him with the Resolution
he had taken relative to his new debt, and
transmitting a Copy of his Letter to the Trustees, on
the occasion - we also learn that the Governor
was pleased to write to the Nabob in answer
that the Committee had supported the cause of
the Creditors upon the original agreement and
all the Papers & Letters regarding it having
gone home to the Company they could say

Nothing

1681 Port S.t George 24.th Decembr 8/79.

nothing with respect to his new Plan, but
recommended it to him, to abide by the promise
he had made of paying a Years Interest to
the Creditors —

We cannot sufficiently acknowledge
an Obligation to your Honor &c.a for this
proceeding which is entirely consonant to the
wishes of the creditors, & a Satisfactory Proof of
your disposition to fulfill the promises you
have made to them. —

The Nabob having an intimation
of his new proposal to which no assent of any
kind had been given summoned a Meeting of
the Creditors at Chepauke the 1.st Instant this
Highness then tendered to them the payment
of one p.r Cent on their Several Bonds Intorogated
them to receive it as so much on Account of the
Principal in Conformity with his proposal
the Creditors objected and put the Nabob on
mind of the promises he had made of paying
one years Interest as before mentioned, they said
that they could by no means relinquish their
Claims under the Nabobs first agreement
and as they understood that the Governor Propo-
-posed to write a Letter on their Leaving they Re-
-quested if the Nabob did not choose to pay
them the Dividend on Account of the Interest
that he would allow them to remit the Effect
of the Governors Application Unto the mean-

mind

time permit the Money to remain in Charge
of his Trustees - This was Accordingly agreed
to, and the Creditors Adjourned their Meeting
till the 6th Instant when they again assembled at
the Shanks to know the Nabobs final Determ-
-ination which his Highness positively told
them, that he could not alter his late determ-
-ination and again required them to
receive the Dividend of 1 P Cent on Account
of the Principal, In this Situation the Creditors
seeing their own Efforts and even the Application
of the Governor had proved ineffectual, having no
immediate means of compelling the Nabob to
perform his Engagement and being pressed by
their Necessitys to the last Extremity were of
Opinion that any Money proposed to be paid
by the Nabob must be received, & that therefore
the seventh dividend of one P Ct be received each
under a Strong Declaration & Protest setting
forth the Circumstances of the case, and
Reserving their Claims to all the Benefits
of the Nabobs original agreement - Were the
Creditors even inclined to assent to this new
Proposal of the Nabob, it is out of their
Power to do it under the Circumstances of the
several Transfers, Trusts, and Assignments -
which these Bonds have undergone since the
Creation of the new Consolidated Fund many
of which Bonds and the Interest on them are
now

1683 Port S.t George 24.th Decem.r 1719

now in Trust for the Security of Debts due
by the Creditors or for the Provision of Children in India & Europe, & be where
many of the Creditors originally named in
the Bond must from want only Trustees or
Attorneys

We have been these particulars, in relating what has passed to shew that we have neglected nothing on our part to procure Justice from the Nabob, and that what we have done has been merely in Compliance with our Receptions and not intended to convey the smallest appearance to the Measures taken by his Highness for our still most anxiously wish and do make it our earnest request, that your Honour & Council be released if you think it can be of any effect to Solicit the Nabob again on our Behalf to perform the Engagements he has entered into with his Creditors

Port S.t George
24.th Decem.r 1719

We have the honor to be
Honble Sir and Sirs
Your Most Obedient Humble Servants
Dawsonne Drake

Alex.r Brodie for his Constituents
Alex.r Lethbert for his Constituents
Rob.t Long
Atty & Trustee
James Johnson
Dobbyn Atty & Trustee
N.l Mc Petrie Att.y for Constituents

Geo.e Mowbray for himself & his Constituents
Hall Plowden
Atty & Trustee for Bond Creditors
Hall Plowden
Atty for Lt Col Ross
Chas Brownlow
for Self & Attorney & Trustee
J Balfour
Attorney & Trustee
Geo.e Easton

1684 Port St. George 24th Decemr 1779

Ordered that a Copy of the
above Letter be sent to the Nabob
The Select Committee at Bencoolen
having requested that an Artillery Officer might
be sent from hence to serve on that Establishment
and the Commander in Chief recommending
Lieut Lewis Frederick Mandeville for that
purpose agreed that he be appointed and
directed to proceed thither by the first
Conveyance

Lt Lewis Mandeville directed to proceed to Bencoolen

Jno Bourchier
John Whitehill
Hector Munro
Charles Smith

1685 Port St. George December 8th 1779

24th Despatched the following Letter to Bengal—

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esqr

Governor General &c Council

of Fort William

Honble Sir and Sirs

In consequence of your Letter of the 6th Septr we have made enquiry after Mr. Malcolm M.Gregor, and find that he has received a Commission on this Establishment and that he went to Bengal lately on leave of absence—

We beg leave to remind you that Capt. Sydney Mordaunt belonging to our Military has been several years at Bengal, and we understand is now employed in the Company's Service there, altho he be still on our List and Draws his pay as Captain at this Presidency—We request that he may have orders to repair to his duty here, and inform him that if he continue longer absent we shall be under the necessity of striking him off the List

We also beg leave to transmit to you the names of those Officers belonging to this Establishment who have never joined and to request you will enquire if any of them be at Bengal, and give the same Notice that we have directed in regard to Mr. Mordaunt—

We have the honor to be

Honble Sir and Sirs

Your most Obed. & most

humble Servants

Thomas Lumsdaine

24th Decem. 1779.

1686 Port St. George December 1779—

List of Officers who have not Joind the Establishment

Rank	Names	Corps
Ensign	Wm. Adlam	14 June 1777
"	Chas. Pastor	18 July 1778
"	Duff	22 April 1778
"	Thos. Borrill	20 August 1777
"	Thomas Phipps	10 April 1778
"	John Barlow	7 May 1778
"	George Balfour	24 April 1778
"	John Gardner	12 April 1778

Received the following Letter from Lt Coll. Baillie

To the Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Baronet
President & Governor & the rest of the Gentlemen of the
Select Committee of Fort St. George
Honble Sir and Sirs

I have the honor to enclose you a Return of Stores with the detachment under my Command, marking what additional ones seem to me Necessary, Supposing it to keep the Field

I am with perfect Respect
Honble Sir and Sirs
Your Most Obedient
& most humble Servant
William Baillie

Camp at Anaconda
19th Decem 1779

2B The following Letter was written to Fort Mast-

Lord

Do

1687 Fort S.t George December 17.th

To the Honble William Broff Esq.r
President & Governor &.c & Select Committee
at Fort Marlbro'

Honble Sir and Sirs

We have received your Letter of the
13.th August

We beg you to be assured that We have
neglected no means on our Power to procure a sufficient
Number of Seafoys for the Service of the West Coast,
In consequence of your desire that the Bounty Money
for Volunteers might be increased to 60 Pagodas, we
lately gave out our Order to that effect, and several
have in consequence inlisted themselves, who shall
be sent you by the first conveyance from hence —

We have Appointed Lieut.t Forrenker
Frederick Mandeville (who has been recommended
to us by our Commanding Officer of Artillery,) as a fit
Person to serve as an Artillery Officer on your
Establishment under the encouragement you have
promised, he goes by the way of Tranquebar, and
will be the Bearer of this Letter

We enclose you Copy of a Manifesto
delivered by the Spanish Embassador to our Court
in the Month of June last, in consequence of which
he was ordered to leave the Kingdome & our
Embassador recalled — a War has certainly followed
with Spain, but as yet we have not had the
advice of it from the Company, you will of course
act
be

1688 Port St. George December 1779

act on this Occasion as your judgment shall
direct for the safety of the Company's Possessions &
affairs entrusted to your Charge

We are

Port St. George
28th Decemr 1779

Honble Sir and Sirs

Your Most Obedient humble Servants

Thomas Rumbold

&c &c Select Committee

29 Received the following Letter from Lt Col. Baillie

To the Honble Sir Thomas Rumbold Baronet
President & Governor, & the rest of the Gentlemen of the
Select Committee of Fort St. George

Honble Sir and Sirs

At such a distance from the
Presidency & with a Detachment in the field, the
honourable Committee probably may expect I
should write often; I am willing to comply, but
for many days back, had no occurrence of moment
to transmit

From the Guate of Physeroum to
Chintapilly on the North bank of the Kistna, the
Country has small guards posted, as if afraid of the
detachments passing that way into his Country.
At Jummum, Hyderally between Sour & Sove
thousand horse, with one thousand Carnatic peons
surrounding our Motions on that side
No Intelligence from Adoni or Hyderabad of

Late

1829 Fort St. George December 5th 1829.

Late Date.

Camp at Invaconda
24th Dec 5th 1829.

I have the honor to be
Honble Sir and Sirs
Your Most Respectful most
Obed't humble Servant
William Bentinck

At a Select Committee Present
The Honble Sir Thomas Bumbold Bart Comdr
Thursday John Whitehill Sir Hector Munro KCB
the 30th Charles Smith

Minute of last Committee read and
Confirmed

The President delivers in the following
Minute

Having fully Considered our
present Situation with respect to the Country
Powers, and having too much reason to suspect
from the Declaration of the Governor General
and Council, that a War with the Mahrattas
is inevitable, as also from the Intelligence we
have received that nothing yet has been settled
by General Gillespie, Submit to the Committee's
consideration whether our last Letter to Mr Sullivan
and the Orders are sufficient to guide the
Mind of the Latter with respect to the Pursuit
or of any Designs on our part to disturb the
Tranquility of his Government. For the his
Attachment to the Maratta Monarchy has
been

1690 Port St. George 30th December 8/19

been declared by himself, and it probable in
case of a War with them, with had been to take
an active part against us, especially if
what is so confidently asserted prove true,
that Hyder Ally has entered into the Combina-
tion and concluded a Treaty with the Ministry
at Poonah. It is incumbent on us not to afford
the least pretence, either for the Nizam
or the Governor General and Council to —
impute to this Government any Share
in the Measures that have already involved
the Company's Affairs in difficulties, and
are likely to be attended with a ruinous and
destructive War. I have still from circumstances
some faint hope that peace may take place,
but should the Contrary happen and the
Nizam insist on the immediate Payment
of the Peischush as a Condition of his remaining
Neuter, whether it might not be proper as our
Treasury is unable to supply such a Sum,
either to take Measures for drawing Bills
on Bengal or of giving Some Security for
the Payment of the whole or part of the
Peischush on a limited time — I have also to
recommend to the Committee, that an Account
of the Conduct of Bajaleh Sing, and what
passed in consequence of his several Letters
to the respect to our Troops, be transmitted to
the Governor General and Council —

Colonel

1691 Port St. George 30th December 1779.

Colonel Baillie writes that there is at present not the least appearance of trouble in the Quarter where the Troops under his Command are now stationed; but as the times are so unsettled, and we are not certain what movements may be made either by the Nizam, or Hyder Ally, it may be necessary to caution Colonel Baillie to be on his guard; and in case of any Attempts being made against the Guntoor Circar or any other of the Circars. The Troops assembled at Ellore after leaving a Sufficient Garrison there, may have directions to join them in order to strengthen his Detachment and move as occasion may require for the Security of the Northern Districts; the Troops also under Lieutenant Douglas may be held in readiness—

The orders to Colonel Baillie should be only to protect our present Possessions— and not to act offensively against any Power without our positive Orders.

The Committee approve of the Presidents Sentiments and desire him to consider of the proper mode of having Security ready to tender to the Nizam in Case we should be called on for the Speedy Payment of the Peishcash—

Agreed also that Lieut. Col. Baillie be empowered in case of any movements towards the Guntoor Circar either from the Nizam or Hyder Ally, to call for the Troops under Lieutenant Douglas

1692 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

Douglas and for as many Seapoys as can be
Spared from the Masulipatam District, and that
the necessary Letters be written conformably to
the Presidents Recommendation

Agreed that the Gentlemen at
Bengal be informed of our Proceedings in regard
to the Guntoor Circar

The President then delivers in
the following Minute

The Letter from the Governor General and Council of
Bengal Dated 4th November 1779 gives me no less surprize
than concern, Surprize I say because at a time when
we were using our utmost endeavours to manage
the Affairs of this Presidency and to promote the Honble
Companys Interest, committed to our charge to the best
advantage, I flattered myself that our Conduct had
some Claim to Approbation rather than censure; and
I feel concern that from the necessity of self defence,
I should be forced into an unreasonable controversy
with those whom I do not wish to have the smallest
Appearance of variance with

The Governor General & Council have thought
proper in the most public manner to manifest
a disapprobation of our conduct, they have entertained
an impression towards them, in fact having given them
regular intimation of Mr Holland's Appointment
to the Nizams Court, they censure the Appointment
we directed Mr Holland to make to the Nizam for
an impression of the Peishcush, as a measure which
tended

tended to produce a rupture with the Nizam and
finally they have ignored their orders to this
Presidency this the channel of a Letter to the Nizam
a copy of which they have sent us, and require
our strict conformity to. —

It is my intention to examine accurately and
to answer the charges contained in this Letter, but
I must first premise that I think the manner
and stile in which it is written no less reprehensible
than the matter it contains. The reprehensions it
conveys I cannot but think are indecently offered
to this Presidency — on cases where we were so
unfortunate as to differ in sentiments from the
Governor General and Council we should receive their
Opinion and candid advice with pleasure and due
attention, but such dictatorial reprehension, which
degrading to a Board, vested with so great a share
of the administration of the Company's affairs in
India, and connected with so extensive an
of the States we are connected with and of the —
World in general, the subject they might be written
upon.

In the first Paragraph of this Letter the
Subject of their animadversions is introduced by
the mention of a Letter which the Governor General
has laid before the Council received from Mr. Holland
our Minister at the Court of the Nizam dated the
3d of Sept.r but as the Nizam himself wrote to
the Governor General it appears extraordinary
that the Nizams Letter was not also submitted to

the consideration of the Council. This Letter would have expressed the Nizams Sentiments more Clearly but it did not answer the present purpose, as it would have shown that His Excellency was exceedingly displeased with the Measures pursued by the Bengal Government as shall be pointed out hereafter

As to their complaint of not having received regular information of Mr. Hollands Appointment to the Nizams Court, We do not comprehend how the Governor General and Council can impute to us an Official omission, or indeed an omission at all, when they acknowledge that in our Letter of the 7.th February last we advised them of our having Appointed a Minister to the Court of the Nizam, on a Special purpose and in our Instructions to Mr Holland of the 22.d February he is particularly directed to convey every Necessary intelligence to the Governor General and Council of Bengal as well as to us, and to be as early as possible in all his communications to both Presidencies Mr Holland was not Deficient in complying in the most Ample Manner with this desire tho the Governor Genral had unfortunately omitted our Instructions to him, as from the circumstances it is evident that in our Application to the Nizam we neither meant to neglect the Council General nor to

Later

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take advantage of their want of information of the steps we took Consider the charges of our person as frivolous and unworthy of further notice

But the great object of the Council Generals reprehension is the application for protection of the Persians, which they allege as a principal source of offence to the Nizam, and tending to bring on a rupture with him however he was affected by that application or irritated by other considerations will appear by the Letters received from Mr. Holland and by the following Letter from the Nizam to the Governor General

Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Nizam ul Doula to the Governor General

"At the time Aagreand Row sought for refuge at Bombay and the Government there gave him protection & consideration of the Treaty subsisting between the Company and myself by the means of the Governor and Council of Madras I wrote to you that besides many other things it was mentioned in that Treaty that the Enemies of the Persian should be considered as the Enemies of the English that it was therefore highly improper in the Government of Bombay to grant protection and assistance to Aagreand Row whom considering the friendship which exists between me and the Row Peishwa Ballajee Bajee Row, should not have regard

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"regard as an Enemy

"You Sir wrote me on answer to this, that
"the actions of the Company were uniform that there
"should be no deviation from any quarter, on the
"Treaty between me and the Governor and Council
"of Madras, that on the same Manner as you
"entertained a friendship for me, you considered
"the Pundet Purdhaun as your friend and that
"it was not your intention to break the Union
"between you and him for the sake of Ragonaut
"Row, I considered your declarations free from all
"double dealing and waited to see your such your
"Professions with execution, but every thing that has
"happened since has been in contradiction to them
"To what degree has not the Government of Bombay
"given Assistance to Raganaut Row? what have
"they not done for him what happened afterwards
"is well known, I regarded the faith of Treaties,
"and trusting to your Professions, I declined
"giving Assistance to the Pundet Purdhaun -,
"notwithstanding his solicitations, and the
"friendship which subsisted between us, and
"before the commencement of hostilities I gave my
"advice to the Poona Ministers and prevailed
"on them to dismiss the French Ambassador who
"had come to Poona with a desire of settling
"a Treaty of friendship with the Pundet Purd
"-haun and the Bramins paid no regard to the
"Remonstrances made to me by them here, yet notwithstanding

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" all this, I understand that the Government of Bombay
" have newly taken up the cause of Ragaunath
" Row, whom they mean again to assist, and that he
" is now at Surat with the hopes of being protected
" by them and that Colonel Goddard has been sent
" from Calcutta to join the Bombay people for this
" end —

" Besides this Mr Holland who has been sent
" hereby the Governor of Madras amongst many
" other things tending to bring on a rupture between
" us, has acquainted me of his being desirous that
" I should remit the Peishcush for the Circars, and
" I find also that the Governor has intentions of
" disposing himself of the Circar of Guntoor which
" by Treaty is settled on my brother Shaja ulMulk
" Behauder all these things are considered
" and contrary to the Treaty, and much be construed
" into evil designs, I have therefore told Mr Holland,
" that it was plain that such Enclosure was
" founded on hostile views If you are determined
" said to him to break Treaties it's well, you may
" act about it when you please and we will
" go to War if you think proper I am ready
" on my part thanks to the Almighty you have
" been the first to break the Treaty, Mr Holland
" has informed the Governor of all this We —
" shall see what he writes in answer
" By the Blessing of God you are a Wise and consi-
derate

" considerate Man and you superintend all the
" Settlements of the English on this Country, I have
" therefore thought it necessary above all things to
" inform you of these Particulars I will acquaint
" you what happens next Be kind enough to
" answer this Letter + soon as I am anxious to hear
" from you ~

The Nizam in the foregoing alludes to a Letter from the Governor General to him a Copy of which he forwarded to me, and is as follows. ~

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hastings the Governor General of Bengal to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowla

"I have been honoured with your Excellency's
"Letter and understand the Contents of which have given
" me great Pleasure "You therein acquaint me that the
" Merchant who went with some curiosities from
" this has Arrived at your Court and that you
" had given him a full account of the Affairs
" of the Mahratta State in what Manner ~
" Ragunaut Row had entered into engagements
" with your Excellency, and afterwards treache-
" rously murdered Narrain Row to possess ~
" himself of the Government how he entertained
" hostile intentions against your Excellency but
" received a total Defeat that your Excellency had
" afterwards entered into new engagements with
" the Pundit Perdhaun your Excellency are ~ +

pleased

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"pleased to tell me in the same Letter, that when
"Colonel Upton was at your Court on his return
"from Poonah, after he had made the Treaty with
"the Mahrattas your Excellency related to the
"Colonel the evil designs of Ragonaut Row and
"in what manner you stood engaged with the
"Maratta Ministry and shewed to the Colonel the
"Treaties which you had made with the Governor
"of Madras, you say that it is mentioned in that
"Treaty that the Enemies of the one shall be
"deemed those of the Company, and that those of the
"Company shall be deemed those of the other
"that notwithstanding this we had given assistance
"to Ragonaut Row your Enemy which your
"Excellency was at a loss to account for your
"Excellency says in the same Letter, that if we have
"any disagreement with the Maratta Ministry
"without the participation of Ragonaut Row, it
"matters nothing to your Excellency but if it
"is on his account that we have quarrelled with the
"Mahratta Ministry, your Excellency will be obliged
"to give them Assistance as you have entered into
"engagements with them, which you regard as
"binding and that you must consider us as having
"infringed the Treaty which subsists between us,
"you add that you have thought it necessary to
"acquaint me with all the above particulars, and also
"that after Colonel Upton left Poona, a report was
"spread that Ragonaut Row was

1700 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

"to that place and that the Mahratta Ministry
"thought it advisable to ordain the French Vackeel
"who had come to them, for if the Treaty made
"with Colonel Upton was adhered to, it was well,
"but if there was any infringement on the part
"of the English, an Opportunity might offer on
"which the ordaining the French Vackeel might
"be of Service to their Affairs, your Excellency
"likewise mentions that notwithstanding the
"endeavours of the Mahratta Ministry as soon
"as you heard of their keeping a French Vackeel
"with them your Excellency wrote to them, that
"it was not proper to keep him, and that he
"accordingly he was shortly sent away from Poonah"
"Illustrious Sir, The case is this something more
"than about one Month ago a person was sent in the
"quality of Embassador from the French King
"to the Mahratta Ministry at Poonah, and a
"friendly connexion commenced between them
"and the French about that very time we received
"authentic accounts from Europe that the French
"King was seeking every means to hurt the
"English Nation and for this purpose has demanded
"the assistance of the Mahrattas, this was afterwards
"confirmed by our hearing that a Treaty had
"taken place between them by which it was
"stipulated by the French Embassador that he
"would assist them with a body of Europeans
"and a large quantity of Military Stores

After

1701 Fort St. George 23d December 1779.

"After a publick Treaty had been made
"between the Mahratta Government and the Plenipo-
"tentiary of the English Nation and every thing
"had been settled with the consent of the Principal
"Men of the Ministry of Poonah that the Mahrattas
"made a Treaty with the French Soon give your
"Excellency the most clear and undoubted Proofs.—
"Twas not long after that we received accounts from
"Europe of our Nations being at War with the French,
"then thought it necessary for the Situation of affairs
"to send a force to Bombay but not to assist
"Ragonaud Row with whom this Government has
"entered into no Treaty it was not intended that
"this force, should disturb or molest the Poona
"Ministers, with whom we were friends, but
"it was sent merely for the Assistance and Protection
"of Bombay because we consider it as the duty of
"this Government to protect all the other Settlements
"of the English Nation in Hindostan and there
"was reason to fear that the French who are our
"publick Enemies or the Mahrattas would go
"against that place.

"If it is true as the report prevails
"that it is their intentions to do so, we shall
"no doubt exert our power to take vengeance
"of them, and the Poonah Ministers by declaring
"themselves our Enemies must make themselves
"the Enemies of your Excellency, and it will
"be the duty of your Excellency in consideration of

1702 Port S.t George 30.th December 1759

"If your Treaty with us, instead of journey with
"them be endeavour as much as on your Power
"to Dissuade them from their evil intentions, If on
"the contrary it is found this report is false and that
"the Mahrattas entertain no bad designs, or
"that they have relinquished them, if ever they
"had any, we shall never act in any shape
"which may prove detrimental to their Affairs,
"but ever employ our army to render them friendly
"Services, In a word we are the friends of the Portuguese
"and Ministers of Poona and shall never deviate
"from that friendship as long as they shall
"continue to be our friends

"If they declare themselves our Enemies
"we shall be under the necessity to act as
"Enemies towards them, your Excellency also
"in compliance with the Treaty which you
"quote in your own Letter and the conduct
"you wish to hold will find it necessary to
"be their friends or enemies, as their actions
"deserve

"But it is my most sincere wish to maintain the
"friendship between us and adhere strictly to the
"treaties between your Excellency and the Company
"I thought it necessary to give your Excellency
"a full and circumstantial account of our reasons
"for acting as we have done, and I entertain not
"the least doubt but your Excellency will
"in the same manner act towards us in

however

1703 Port St. George 30th December 1779

"Reasoning the friendship between us which will
"tend to our mutual advantage

"Be pleased to send me Accounts of
"your welfare which at all times gives me great
"Satisfaction. What shall say more."

From the Nizams Letter, I believe it will appear
evident that the principal cause of his displeasure
was the measures pursued by the Bengal Govern-
-ment, and that it was not an Account only of our
Application to him for remission of the Peishcush
that he thought proper to take offence, and to declare
intentions so hostile, Nor the assistance given to
Ragonaut Row and the measures pursued with the
Mahrattas that are the principal object of his
attention for he writes more at large and
explicitely more fully on them but since the
Nizam has also mentioned as a cause of unreasonings
our design of possessing ourselves of the Guntoor
Circar, and our Application for remission of the
Peishcush I shall enter into a full discussion of these
subjects. as to Many other things which he alludes
to as coming from Mr Holland, and tending to bring
on a rupture, since he has not specified them
and this Government has not the most distant
Idea of what he can mean, I shall pass them
over as the Mere suggestions of a mind displeased
and prone to complain

The Guntoor Circar had long been
an Object which both the Government of Bengal

1704 Port St. George 30th December 1779

and Madras thought extremely proper to get possession of, even by force of arms if other methods failed,* but when the present war with France broke out, it became absolutely necessary to secure it, for such is the Situation of that Country that if possessed by an enemy it cuts off all communication by Land with our other Settlements and at the very time our Troops were before Pondicherry a french force under M.r Lallee in the Service of Bayalet Sang continued for some time actually in the Guntoor Circar using every endeavour to form an Interest and to cause a diversion of our troops from before Pondicherry for the protection of our Northern Settlements, the Port of Mostapallee in the Guntoor District gave the french an opening into the very heart of the Deccan and would have enabled them not only to disturb the tranquility of our possessions in the Circars but to renew their old connections and to form such alliances as gave them heretofore great weight in that part of the Country and would not fail to do so again for I believe it has been generally allowed that the withdrawing the french force under Bussy from the Deccan was one of the most impolitic measures of General Lallees Government and that it gave more fatal stab to the Interest of the French in Indostan that even the reduction of Pondicherry at that time.*

* Vide Letter from Bengal under date

1705 Port S. George 30th December 1779

Many representations were made by this Government
to the Nizam for the removal of the French
troops from that part of the Country, but as were
no Satisfaction could be obtained either from the
Nizam or his Brother Bazalet Jung, and thereby
asserting the Territory was by the conduct of
the Brothers forfeited to the Company for it is
expressly stipulated that Shujaut Ulla (Bazalet
Jung) was only to enjoy the Circar as a Jaghier
during his life under certain restrictions specified
in the Treaty with the Nizam, and in case of
failure in any of those restrictions (which has
actually happened) the Company were
authorised to possess themselves of it, But as we
found an opening for a negotiation with
Bazalet Jung we embraced the opportunity
and obtained the Circar at Rent during his life
on Terms advantageous to the Company, and
unfortunately so in point of security not only
from any attempts of the French but from the
ambitious views of from the restless disposition
of the Neighbouring Powers, the Policy and
utility of this measure are so evident that it
does not require any further explanation, and as
it met very early the Approval of the Council
General they will not therefore consider it as
a step that ought in Justice to have given the
Nizam offence seeing the Circar was obtained with
the free will and consent of Bazalet Jung himself who

1706 Fort St. George 30th Decemr. 1706.

were first made the proposal of sending it to the Company.

I come now to explain the affair of the Peacock and our motives for ordering to prosecute its commission and the steps we have taken for that purpose in the several Instructions given to Mr Holland and I trust it will appear that we have not endeavoured by any means to involve the Company in a War, as the Council General would seem to insinuate.

It has on the contrary been the constant object of this Government to preserve peace with all but our National Enemies I have sincerely lamented every step that has been taken to disturb the tranquility of any of the Indian States, when so fair a prospect presented itself to the Company of almost unbounded affluence abroad and of an undisturbed Commerce to realise at home for the National Benefit those Riches which a long series of good fortune and success had put them in Possession of

I hope I shall be pardoned for a momentary digression when I express how much I am grieved on reflecting that the Scene is changed, and that the Company's well founded expectations will be turned to disappointment and I shall take occasion to observe that all the Laws not vested with any share of the Legislature

1704 Port S.t George 30.th December 1779

Inferior Pending and Controuling Power delegated by the act of Parliament yet are Servants of the Company placed by them in a very considerable and responsible Station, I claim the Privilege of offering my Sentiments on the present Posture of their Affairs. It is also my Duty to move them to employ whatever Knowledge or experience, I have acquired either formerly or since my last arrival in India for their Information, I shall at least derive from my endeavours the Satisfaction of shewing my Zeal for their Service even should I be unfortunately mistaken in my Opinions

In returning to my Subject I shall be previously necessary to take a short view of the State of our Finances

The Northern Circars did not yield the sum amount of Revenue expected from them, we had flattered ourselves with an increase from that quarter instead of diminution but the Country had Suffered from two unfavourable Seasons the Zemindars from disputes amongst themselves and mismanagement were impoverished and upon all thorough investigation were found unable to make good their Ballances in which the indulgence of times upwards of a Years Peccush and due to the Soubah when Pondicherry Surrendered and this heavy burthen unaccompanied with a prospect of discharging it

1708 Port S.t George 30th December 1759

Treasury was entirely exhausted with the heavy expences of the Siege of Pondicherry the expedition to Make the maintainance of French Prisoners, and their necessary conveyance from this part of the world,* We knew not where to look for supplies, from Bengal we were told not to expect assistance, the Nabob from the decrease of his Revenues, his distressed situation on account of the Debts and the Maintainance of a large family and other causes, unable to furnish us with more than the Stipulated share of current charges and a Proportion of his Balances, the Rajah of Tanjore pleading Poverty and not keeping up the payments of his Subsidy but with the utmost difficulty, and constantly in arrear either from his own inability to look into his affairs or from the mismanagement of his Dewan this Government in some measure restrained from taking a line which might immediately distress the Tanjore Country or at least if they took such a step they subjected themselves to the uncertainty of having their measures disapproved of at home, add to these considerations that the Revenues of this presidency even on a peace establishment with the present increased force & allowing for the Civil Service and Possession of Investment will do little more than answer our Current Disbursements and leave this Government

*and the great expence of completing the fortifications, which are absolutely necessary to defend us against loss of time, and are now nearly finished

without a fund for the wants of War

Thus circumstanced all this on the reduction of Pondicherry the tranquillity of the Carnatic was secured for the present by the expulsion of our National Enemy yet as there was a prospect of the continuance of a War in Europe the Events and consequences of which were uncertain, it still became necessary to provide for future exigencies the only means we had to effect which as we could expect no increase of income were not only to endeavour the establishing as much as possible a plan of internal Economy but also the preventing our Treasury from being exhausted by any demand or disbursement we could avoid, the heavy Tribute of the Peschwah came immediately under the latter predicament and the obtaining its remission from the Mogul seemed the most practicable relief that could on the present conjuncture be applied to our embarrassed Treasury we were Accordingly induced to make the Trial of effecting it and we instructed Mr. Holland to use his endeavours for that Purpose by argument but supported by the circumstances of the time, which seemed to afford a fair opportunity for success

Indeed it must be apparent that we were unable to pay the Peschwah but on our Instructions to Mr. Holland communicated by him to the Governor General there is another very forcible reason assigned besides our inability for withholding it from the Mogul which I shall here mention

1710 Port St. George 20th December 1779

"The Treaty of 1768 being concluded with the
"Nizam only we have hitherto made all our
"Applications, relative to the Guntoor Circar
"immediately to him, and considered him as
"responsible for the due execution for that part
"which concerns his Brother upon this ground
"viewing the conduct of Bazalet Jung in regard to
"the French Troops as an Infringement of the Treaty
"we judged it proper to delay the payment of
"the yearly Peeschcush to the Nizam until we could
"obtain some Satisfaction on that head

"The Cause of the complaint has never been removed for
"whereby Negotiation we had prevailed with Bazalet
"Jung to dismiss the French Troops under Mons.r
"Lallee they Marched immediately towards Hydrabad
"and have been continued in the Nizams service
"ever since notwithstanding our remonstrances to
"that the Nizam instead of entering into our views
"of dismissing the French Troops has encouraged
"and protected them Mr. Bellecombe furnished
"Mr Lallee and many of his Officers with Commissi-
-ons in the service of his Most Christian Majesty,
"and some Letters have been intercepted which are
"addressed to him as Colonel in the French Service
"and Commander in Chief of their forces in the
"Decan and under the Nizams protection, there is
"no doubt but that they are at this moment
"considered as maintaining the Interest of the
"French in India It will be proper upon an occasion
that

1711 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

that the Nizams conduct has been unfavorable to the English from the commencement of the measures adopted in favour of Ragonaut Row for he has always been connected with the Poona Ministry and has generally acted under their influence but still has so far wavered from that connection brought Jealousy of the English as to encourage our more Open the views of Hyder the most formidable Rival to both. This is the most impolitic measure he could follow for it is plain that Hyder has views of Conquest northwards and would soon possess himself of the Decan, were he not to be checked either by the Mahrattas or English, the Nizam singly being unable to resist him, the following Letters will shew the disposition of the Nizam Copy of a Letter from Hyder ally Cawn to Ffurcher Cawn

"It has reached my ears, that the Nabob
" Shujaut Mulk Bahauder has given up the Circar
" of Guntoor, to the English with an intention of making
" an Alliance with them & having a Body of their
" Troops stationed on the Coast, such a step could never
" be dictated by Prudence or Foresight for every part
" throughout Indostan where the English have
" established their influence and got a footing
" the cover of giving the protection and assistance,
" experience has shown what treatment those
" have met with who have had any connection
" with that nation. It may be seen by them conduct
" towards the Nizams of Bengal & [illegible]

1712 Fort St. George 30th Decem. 1779

"they have stretched every thing and reduced
"under their authority, his Excellency no doubt
"did not allow to all those Considerations when
"he thought of entering into a Treaty with them,
"for if he had it is probable he would not have
"consented to it. It is my opinion, that the English
"should not be allowed to have a footing on this
"part of the Country, time will shew whether
"any benefit accrues from it, or not, his Excellency
"might settle things in such a manner that
"he would keep possession of the Cercar of
"Guntoor, this must be done by allowing the
"Polligars of my Country to rent that
"Cercar from him, which would be paid to him
"in three Visits, by the means of the house of
"Wallaja under the Cercar, nobody would then
"dare to attack that Country, thanks to heaven
"my Troops are not few and his Excellency would
"find it more for his advantage to apply to
"me for succour than another, whenever a
"Treaty takes place between us no one will
"dare to think of disturbing that Cercar this
"in no shape whatever prudent or considerate
"to call the English into that Country, when
"Hurry Pund it Purkeh came some time ago
"and disturbed his excellency's territories, I exhausted
"Lacks for the good of his Excellency and drove
"away Hurry Pundit, if he had done it at that
"time his Excellency would have been obliged to comply

With

1713 Fort St. George 30th December 1713

" with the most distant demands which she made "

" It is not in my power to command to this Gentlemys
" going up the Ocean of Guntoor to my Old and Loyall
" Enemies for it joins to my Country; If the English
" are put in possession, his Excellency and Council
" agree you Sir will explain all this to his Excellency
" to his Excellency and get his leave to
" come to me in order to settle this Affair

" What are the English, whom you make
" much alarm to the people of this Country? how
" did I encounter them when I was at War with
" them how often were they not defeated by my
" Victorious Troops this is well known to every
" body, why should they be so much feared, that
" their protection should be solicited

" If his Excellency and Council
" we shall stand in fear of no one "

Copy of a Letter from the Nizam to Bagalat Lang

" It has reached my ears that the people
" English Company have the renting of the
" Guntoor Circar from you, and to have a Body
" of English horse placed with you, this Council
" as no proof of your precedence or foresight, you
" will know the disposition of those Europeans
" who when once they get any thing in their
" possession never part with it, as many be
" seen from what they have done at Bengal
" and Dacca, I agreed Dowla hoisted some flower

1774 Port S.t George 30.th December 1779.

" while living under the English authority prevails
" throughout this Country the Situation this sons are over
" is known to all the World It is not in their power
" to recover their lost Dominions Hyder ally Caun
" can scarce be considered in any light but a Zemindar
" he is not secure in his possessions, for we shall
" be able to receive whenever power increases any
" Countries which he now takes, but it is highly
" improper to throw so much power into the hands
" of the Europeans, you have done wrong in
" following this step, for if ever you should find
" it necessary to call for my Assistance it will not
" be granted you I now therefore write to you
" to let me know what your intentions are if you
" persist in doing this you will find the bad
" consequences of it give me your answer
" immediately —

The recommendation of Hyder by the Nizam is in express contradiction to the 2. Article of the Treaty of 1768 which stipulates that Bazalut Jung shall neither keep nor receive from Hyder Nargue any Vackeel or correspondence but live in peace and harmony with the English Company, and the Nabob Walaw Jaw and give no protection or assistance whatever to the said Nargue or any of his people nor any other Enemies of the Company or the Nabob Walaw Jaw, but if this Article shall at any time be infringed the Company shall be at liberty by

1715 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

by Virtue of this Treaty to take possession of and keep
the Circars of Mustafanagur in the same manner as
the other four and the Nabob Basalut Jung engages
to assist them therein with his Troops if necessary.

Such is the Manner we had to deal with —
But frustrated by the embarrassment of our finances
and a Salutary Policy to get rid of the burthen
of the Peasuch we thought the nature and Irony
any circumallocutions as I shall now endeavour
to shew of the Peishcush itself afforded us every
just Plea to expostulate and endeavour with the
Nizam for a remission if not of the whole at least
of a part of that burthen.

When the Treaty was settled with
the Nizam in 1766 an army had been formed
to the Northward under General Caillaud to
take possession of these Circars ceded to the
Company by the Phirmaund of Shaw Alum
negotiations took place, in which General Caillaud
was employed on the part of the Company
and a treaty concluded, in which no mention
is made of the Moguls Phirmaund, but the
Circars are received as a grant solely from the
Nizam with a Peisuch annexed to them,
a Quit Rent agreable to the terms of that treaty
might then perhaps be very proper, when
we did not think ourselves sufficiently
powerful, or from other reasons did not deem
it expedient to claim them in consequence of the

the Phirmaund we had received But when the 2.
Treaty of 1768 was entered into after the War with
the Nizam in consequence of his having joined
Hyder and the former was in no situation to
dispute our Title to the Circars as will
appear from the first Article of the Treaty,
were they are claimed in consequence of the
Phirmaund / a Peishcush to the Nizam was
more than ought to have been granted for the
same Phirmaund that gave the Circars to the
Company gave the Carnatic to the Nabob, free
from all Tribute or demands whatever either
for arrears or otherwise / In the Treaty with
the Nizam of 1768 the Nabob receives the
Carnatic exactly Conformable to the Tenor of the
Phirmaund but the Company are burthened
with an increasing Tribute and one of
the Circars is allowed to remain as a Jaghire
with the Nizams Brother Bazalet Jung. It is
very well known that the Nizam at the time
he made them over to the Company by the
first Treaty received no great benefit from
the Circars the Troubles raised by the
Zemendars who all endeavoured to maintain
an independency and the Troops the Nizam
was obliged to have on foot in order to keep
these Zemendars in Subjection did not admit
of any great surplus Revenue coming into
his Treasury. Whilst the Tribute or Peicush

remained

remained at only two Lacks of Rupees p Annum
which by the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1768 it
did for the first six years the Burthen was not greatly
felt by the Company, but when that Article from the
year 1774 came to be raised to five Lacks of Rupees
p Annum and when the Troops which are necessary
to be kept up by the Company the charges of
collections, losses, arising from unfavourable Seasons
and the failure of many Zemindars are taken
into consideration the Peiscush must evidently
appear too great, and its Disproportion to the Revenues
naturally occasioned the arrears due to the Nizam,
The Remission or diminution of those arrears
and of the Sum which caused them was the Object
we wished to arrive at, not from a wanton desire
of bringing on a rupture, but to ease the distresses
we labour under and we endeavoured to attain
that end, not by Violence or Threats but by
representation and candid rational expostulation as-
our several Instructions to Mr. Holland will shew.
Extracts from the Instructions to Mr. Holland under
date the 11th June 1779.

"We shall now enter with you upon
a Subject which we have much at heart, and which
by its importance well merits every attention
we can give to it. The Peiscush settled by the
Treaty of 1768 to be paid annually to this Sirkar
for the Northern Circars has always appeared
to us, not only a very expensive but an ill Measure
a Disproportion

" a disgraceful charge upon the Company, considering
" the free and unconditional grant by which the
" Mogul conveyd those Provinces to them when
" we reflect on the power of the Company at that
" time, and the inability of the Soubah to make
" any effectual opposition against it, we cannot
" but consider the Surrender of their rights to hold
" the Circars free of all demands whatsoever by Vertue
" of the Mogul's Phermaund, the acceptance of a
" Lease for them from the Soubah, on condition
" of paying him a Tribute nearly equal to what
" they yielded him, and the giving up to
" Bazalet Jung during his life one of the most
" valuable of those Circars as very great concessions,
" any one of which should have been esteemed
" sufficient to purchase what the whole only
" obtained. We mean the peaceable possessions
" of the Lands granted by the Phermaund.
" If it were thought absolutely necessary to pay
" any Tribute to the Soubah, the sum of two Lacks
" of Rupees annually for the four Circars that
" we obtained, seems to have been the most
" reasonable valuation and it appears extraordinary
" to us, that this sum which was agreed to be paid
" for the first 6 Years should by the same Treaty
" have been raised after that Period to 5 Lacks of Rupees
" Annually without the Company's receiving any
" additional advantage to warrant or speak an
" increase this last sum is indeed highly exorbitant

and

1719 Port St. George 30th December 1719.

"And were we even to lay no stress upon the Mogals
"Pharmaund but attend merely to the expence and
"risk of maintaining possession of the Corass under
"the Companys authority, we should deem it
"unreasonable.

"Laying them that the Company have
"under all circumstances made but advantageous
"bargain with the Soubah for the Corass, we think
"it incumbent upon us to embrace the first
"occasion of relieving them wholly, or in part
"from the burthen they undergo on the Payment
"of the Peiscush and tho we are sensible it
"must be attended with many difficulties, we do
"not entirely dispair of success and we think the
"present conjuncture the most favorable that
"can be expected for the trial.

"We would have now by degrees break
"the Subject to the Soubah and when you think
"them sufficiently prepared we wish you to
"represent to his Highness, that altho by the Mogals
"Pharmaund, we are entitled to the full and
"undisturbed possession of the five Corass thereon
"granted free of all demands whatsoever yet in
"consideration of the great respect which the
"Company bear for his Highness and their
"earnest desire to preserve his Friendship and
"good will they relinquished in a great degree
"their right under the Pharmaund and consented
"to receive the Corass as a Grant from himself

Fulgeith

1720 Port St. George 30th December 1719.

" Subject to such Stipulations as have almost
" annihilated their value that the very large
" concessions made by the Company on that occasion
" for the sake of her Friendship must have
" doubtless produced in her Highness the most
" favorable disposition towards them, and upon
" that presumption they are led to hope she will
" reconsider the Affair of the Peacock, and act
" therein agreeably to the principles of reason and
" equity. That the sum of 5 Lacks of Rupees for
" the Circars of Ellore, Rajamundry, Musulipatnam
" and Chicacole, is much more than those provinces
" can afford after paying all the charges
" attending the Collections, allowing for the
" unfavorable Seasons the failures of Renters and
" Zemindars the expence of Troops and the general
" Risk of maintaining those extensive Countries
" against foreign and domestic troubles that till
" within these last two years we have by the
" Means of a long uninterrupted peace and
" Tranquility been able to pay his Highness the
" amount of the Peacock regularly but since
" it was encreased from two Lacks of Rupees
" to four, many circumstances have contributed
" to render it too burthensome for the Company
" to bear and have occasioned their falling
" into arrears among these the great expences
" of the War with the French the consequent
" Provision necessary for the Security of the
" Circars

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"Arcars and the great failures that have lately accrued
"in the Revenues may be mentioned as the most
"considerable that the Peasants was originally
"settled on the Idea of our remaining on the full
"and peaceable enjoyment of the Revenues, and we
"trust his Highness is too reasonable to expect from
"us at this time of Sedition and trouble what we
"could but ill afford to pay when the Carnat
"were in profound tranquility and the Company
"in full receipt of every advantage belonging
"to them —

"If by these and such other arguments as shall
"occur to you the Nabab can be brought to a
"favourable disposition in regard to the Peasants
"we wish you to represent to him, how very
"acceptable a thing it would be to the Company
"to be relieved of this great Burthen, how thankful
"they would be for it, and how ready upon all
"occasions to come into the views of his Highness,
"and to give him the strongest Marks of their
"friendship and attachment

"Altho our wishes extend to the entire
"remission of the Tribute which we would have
"first proposed to the Nabab and supported by
"your best endeavours yet we confess that
"without something of Compensation to furnish
"him we can hardly expect he will at once
"be brought to so great a concession, but we hope
"by making the demand at this time, that we
shall

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" shall the more easily obtain what we think
" We have just claim to, which is a considerable
" abatement in the amount of the Peiscush.

" If therefore the Soubah after all your
" endeavours should appear disinclined to remit
" the whole would have you try to bring the
" Peiscush back to the former standard of 2 Lacks of
" Rupees which is as large a sum, as the
" Countries can afford, after the failures, Losses
" & Charges they have lately sustained and are
" still liable to sustain during the present
" War, if it be possible also to obtain a
" proportional remission of the arrears on this
" Account we should be well pleased —

" We have written to the Soubah as you
" will see on the enclosed Copy of our Letter
" on the Subject of the French Party under
" Lally employing our Purpose at his entertainment
" them in his Service and requesting him to send
" them out of his Dominions we desire you will
" use your endeavours also to effect their removal,
" since we cannot but consider them now in the
" same point of view nearly as when they were
" employed in the Service of Bazalet Jung —
" Extract from the Instructions to Mr Holland
" of the 16th July 1779.

" The line you have taken and the Sentiments
" which appears to accompany your Representations
" to the Soubah are very commendable and the
" they

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" they seem for the present to have made a strong
" impression on his mind, and to have raised a great
" degree of resentment against us, we still flatter
" ourselves that in the end they will prove successful
" and obtain for the Company, more than we
" could have procured by a different mode of
" Conduct

" The effect occasioned by our first Letter
" respecting the Peacock is no other than might
" have been expected we would have you however
" represent to his Highness that we cannot forbear
" expressing our concern at his unfavorable
" Interpretation which he has put upon our
" Designs, that the Manner in which we have
" applied to him for a remission of the Peacock
" is full of respect and so far from denouncing
" the smallest Threat against him, We trust
" to owe this great favor entirely to his generosity
" and good will and had not the least intention
" of prosecuting our Claim upon any other
" ground that we Appeal to himself whether
" the Style of his answer to our demand be such
" as the Company ought in reason to have
" expected from a friend and an Ally or whether
" he has not given us too much Cause to
" Charge him with those hostile Intentions
" which he would fix upon us. that our Claim
" on the Effects of the Peacock has such
" foundation in Equity that we cannot relinquish

By

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" it, and we still hope, his Highness upon mature
" reflection will be so well convinced of it, as to
" give the Company a proof of his friendship
" and good will, by complying with their request -
" If it be necessary from the disposition
" of his Highness, or from any new circumstances
" which we cannot foresee to vary this
" representation, you will act accordingly,
" as shall seem to you most likely, to answer
" our views in which we shall now fully and
" finally instruct you
" As we cannot flatter ourselves that the
" Soubah will be brought to remit the Peischush
" entirely including the Arrears, that are due -
" We would have you make Trial of the
" following Propositions in such order, and
" Manner as you may deem expedient to obtain
" for the Company on this occasion, the greatest
" relief that can be procured -
" 1st To offer the whole of the Ballance payable
" in three or four Months, on condition that the
" entire Tribute be remitted in future -
" 2d To offer two thirds of the Ballance by Bills
" either on Masulipatam or the Presidency
" on condition that the other half be remitted
" and the Peischush in future fixed at the sum
" established by the Treaty to be paid for the
" first 6 Years, which is the most that the
" Company can possibly afford to pay by way

of

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" of Tribute were on terms of Peace.

" 3d To offer Some the whole of the Balance now due
" at two Stated Payments allowing a reasonable
" time on condition that the Tribute in future
" shall be only 2 Lacks ~

" 4th To remit the whole of the Balance now due
" in consideration of our late expences and
" failure of Revenue and on condition of our
" paying the Peishcush regularly in future ~

" We empower you to settle on the foregoing
" on any of the foregoing propositions confiding in
" Your Zeal and attention to the Interests of the
" Company from which we expect to derive every advantage
" that can be obtained under the present circumstances,
" but should the Soubah reject all the propositions
" we have laid down, you must inform that Prince
" Peremptorily that the Company will Pay the Bal-
" ance in the Current Tribute as soon as they are
" in Cash, that they have no design to commit Hostilities
" upon him or infringe any of his Rights but that
" they always will be prepared fully and effectually
" to revenge the least Insult that shall be offered to
" them ~

" We wish you to continue your remonstrances
" as you shall see occasion against the conduct
" of the Soubah in entertaining Lally's party
" contrary to his engagements, we enclose you a
" Copy of an intercepted Letter from an Officer
" belonging to that Party which you will Comply
" accordingly to your Discretion ~

Sir

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The above Extracts contain fully the Sentiments and intentions of the Committee and I flatter myself will vindicate them from the Imputation of any design to violate Treaties or to bring on a Rupture with the Nizam. I cannot divest myself of the conviction that our Claims for the remission of the Peischcush is both reasonable and expedient as by the Annals of Bengal show that the entire Mortgage of a Peischcush thô unconditionally to be paid by Treaty * is not a novel circumstance tho' it were indeed had no other Guarantee to secure the regular Payment of this Peischcush in return for all the Grants we made the Company but the national Faith which proved then but a slender Tye.

But the principal Objection to the measure of the Peischcush seems to be that it was undertaken at an improper time, for the Council General do not think it prudent at the present State of our Affairs to expose them to the Hazard of a Rupture with a Power "which at any other time we should have held as much Inferior in estimation than we now do with as many weighty concerns upon our hands which will ill bear this addition to them" But who could conceive that after the credit our arms had gained in a National war both on this and the Malabar Coast we should be brought to so critical a Situation as to dread the Resentment of the Nizam

* Vide agreement between Mohammed Reza Cawn & the Company relative to the Peischcush to be paid them dated 18 August 1765

1727 Fort St. George 30th December 1729

Nizam whose Power but a few Months since was held
in so light estimation for on an Apprehension
expressed by myself to the Governor General that
the Nizam might take advantage of the troubles
to raise Disturbances on the Carnac which
was not improbable when we consider that
M.r Law who commanded the French Party
would be ready and desirous of promoting such
a Plan / the Governor General expressed himself
in answer to my Letter in the following
Terms

"I am not sufficiently apprized of the necessity
"of providing an extraordinary Defence for the
Carnac having no great Opinion of the Power
"of Nizam ally nor Apprehensive of his making
"any formidable attempt to wrest them from
Us. "I take occasion to repeat here that we
had sufficient grounds to withhold the Troops
from the view and Conduct of the Nizam and
that it would have been highly imprudent to have
furnished such a declared Enemy at least a
very doubtfull friend with money to be employed
against ourselves, and that too, when we could so
ill spare it, nothing can paint such more strongly
the Light in which the Nizam stood with the
Governor General and Council than the Instructions
given to M.r Elliot for his Negotiations with
Madajee Bonsla wherein they said "The Nabob
"Nizam ally Carnac has always been connected
with

1778 Fort S.t George 30.th December 1779.

" with the Letters and as soon as I receive them
the Ministers at Poona, and at the time these
Instructions were drawn up so little delicacy
was observed on the point of National Faith as
of surmising Doubts to the World that one of
the conditions on which we were to purchase
the friendship of Mooragee Boosla was the
recovery of the conquests which have been made
from his Country by Nizam Ally. This was guarded
against by directing a reference on the point if
demanded to the Governor General & Council
unless he (Mooragee Boosla) shall require
it as an indispensable Condition of his forwarding
our views on the Western part of India

The powers vested in Mr. Elliot were
discretionary & absolute, and how in point
of National Faith do these Instructions agree
with the first Article of the Treaty with the
Nizam in 1766 and confirmed by the Treaty
of 1768

The two contracting parties do by Virtue
of this Treaty of honor Alliance and friendship
solemnly engage mutual assistance to
each other the enemies of one the enemies of both
and contrariwise the friends of one the friends
of the other. If the former declaration that
the Nizam had always been connected in the
strictest and was at the time on close
Union with the Ministers of Poona gave

Independent

Sufficient authority for the beforementioned Article in the Instructions, in that Case the withholding the Peacock, even forcably, would have been Just as Wise as just and as politic a measure, as the attempt to wrest from the Nayque his former Conquests

It is now time to finish this Subject which I shall do by observing that since however the Governor General & Council thought it expedient to entrench their Authority and to prevent the success we might have reasonably expected from our Endeavours to obtain remission of the Imbrude it would have been proper in case the Souba should peremptorily insist on immediate payment of the Arrears, due to him, to have pointed out to us in what manner or from what Funds we were to satisfy him for they acquaint us the Treasury on Bengal is so exhausted that they cannot afford us the least Assistance and cannot help remarking how miserably unjudicious and unfortunate those Measures must have been which by exhausting our Treasury, alarming every Subordinate Chief on India and giving consequence to the insurgents have reduced us ever after unpotent Success to the necessity of submitting to a Man whom the Council General themselves have thought to be so much our enemy and at the same time for slight Intimation

After

1730 Port St. George 30th December 1779

After what has been said I hope it may not be thought that our conduct can rationally be charged with having the smallest Tendency to involve the Company in War, or that there was occasion for conveying any Instruction to us on that Head. Remarks, or Splended Declamation I will however confess the force of what is contained in a Paragraph of the Council Generals Letter "The World on occasions of a Suspected breach, " of National faith or rupture grounded on plans, " that require a long Sale to commence and vindicate seldom " attend to such Circumstances as may be offered in " Defence," Nor can this observation be more fully verified than it was in the case of the Rohilla War, where neither representations nor the efforts of Party could prevail to wipe off the Odium with which it was attended and perhaps the Maratta War may afford another Instance for Application, But whether it is Applicable to our Measure the World will Judge

I come now to Speak of the last Paragraph of the Governor General & Councils Letter, and to consider whether in the delicate Crisis to which they acknowledge the Company's Affairs are brought they have actually chosen the means that are likely to promote the end they propose which is to retrieve (as they are pleased to express themselves) the Credit of our Government without Occasioning any diminution

of

Sirs influence that the Credit this Government
have obtained has engaged the attention of Head of
Bengal evidently appears, for as they professe they
were anxious to support its influence when the
Governor General laid before the Council the
advices received from Mr. Holland letty instead of
immediately addressing the Nizam without
having acknowledged the receipt of any Letter
from him) did not they advise us where they
thought we were wrong, or on what points the
necessity of the Times made it prudent for us
to alter our Measures, Do not the last Proposals
contained in our Instructions of the 10 July which
Mr. Holland had in effect to the Nizam leave
sufficient opening for such a conduct on the part
of the Governor General & Council as by so
doing would have continued in our hands the
Tenebong the business which we had begun
and rendered unnecessary that Letter to
the Nizam which instead of supporting the
Credit and influence of this Government were
only calculated to destroy both, such mode of
proceeding on the part of the Governor General
& Council must there would have been
repugnant to the orders of the Company in their
General Letter to Bengal under date the 5th
of February 1777 Paragraphs the 25 and 26
Congl. to "But as you must have known
but it was not possible at the time of concluding the

1732 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

the Treaty with Ragobah for the Country Powers
to have been approved of you are thereby to consult
our other Presidencies on concluding Treaties
or on making Peace and War, or that our Governor
and Councils respectively were restrained from
acting independently in those Cases, and as
that Treaty had been formerly entered into by
an agent from Bengal and solemnly ratified
by the Governor Council under the Seal of
the Company we cannot but disapprove of
your mode of interference by sending an
Ambassador directly to Poonah you should first
consulting the Governor and Council of Bombay
and of your determination to disavow and
invalidate the Treaty concluded by them, and
also of your taking such further steps, as must
degrade them in the Eyes of the Natives and
perhaps make it impossible for them hereafter
to conduct our affairs on the Malabar Coast with
honor to themselves or advantage to the Company.
Paragraph 24. This would have been the process
we wish to have drawn and if on any
future occasion you shall think it necessary
to exercise the power vested in you by
Parliament to peace & War we direct
that you pursue the method adopted when you
thought Colonel Upton's negotiations at an
End, and that you contribute all in your
power to preserve to our respective Governor
and

and Councils that Convenience which may enable them on all occasions to promote the Interest of the Company, instead of following the Line thereby pointed out, the Letter to the Nizam vests a Power of the most alarming Nature, beyond what is lodged in the Bengal Government, the act of Parliament plainly points how far that controuling Power ought, and this Government so far from desiring or wishing doubts on it are desirous it should take place in its full force, and they have ever ardently wished to cooperate with the Council General on every point relative to the Company Political Interests but to receive their Opinions upon Subjects that do not immediately come under their controuling Power, a Power they have exercised in every instance of the 8th November 1775.

Their Opinions the Board only offer as Mediators voluntarily chosen by the Parties themselves by the Act of Parliament the President & Council of Fort St. George are enjoined to transmit to the Governor General and Council advice and Intelligence of all transactions and Matters whatsoever that shall come to their knowledge relating to the Government Revenues or Interests of the Company, but no power to controul the Governor General and Council, so much as any Controul or authority over the other Presidencies

1734 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

Presidencies in these matters, their power being solely confined by the act to Hostilities and Treaties yet this Board are of opinion that they have a right to expect an Undistinct deference to be paid to their Judgement on the persons Occasion not sought by them, but Brought before them in a Solemn and deliberate Appeal from the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The remarks on the sudden part of this resolution is certainly just, for after a Solemn and deliberate appeal to their Judgement many Subject, tho not within their constitutionary power, they undoubtedly had a right to expect that a deference should be paid to that Judgement.

The Business entrusted to Mr. Holland was entirely a Matter of Revenue had our endeavours succeeded by this Application he made, the Nizam might have bestowed the favor on the Company by a Grant without a formal Treaty But if it became necessary to form a Treaty, and to pledge the Company Name to any new Engagement we should in due Time have given the Council General notice of every circumstance necessary for their knowledge and yielded up to them the honor of finishing the finishing hand to the Treaty—

In this transaction we looked only

only to the credit arising from a due consideration
of the Company's Interests, and in so large a
field as the Bengal Government have for acqui-
-ring Reputation by a proper Economy, a frugal
Management of the immense Treasures of
Bengal the extensive Line of negotiations
entrusted to their Care and a desire to procure
Peace to the Company, and by their weight
and influence to preserve it amongst the
Country Powers Sorry the small Share of Honor
this Government have written their reach you
that our National Enemies are Subdued Sought
not to have excited either the Jealousy of the
Governor General and Council or their hasty
interference on so peremptory and unpolitic
a Manner as they have done we should not
have hesitated to follow the measures they
recommended to us and had they done it in
a Manner less derogatory to the Rights and
Powers of this Presidency it would have
carried no less weight. But whoever peruses
the Letter to the Nizam whose provided out,
as the guide for our conduct and the
concluding Paragraph of their Letter must
must allow that the Governor General &
Council have chosen an unusual mode
of conveying a Mandate to one of the
Company Presidencies and that the Mandate
itself is a sketch of their Prerogative. Having

1736 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

Having now fully replied on every matter on which the Letter from the Governor General & Council of Bengal called upon us for vindication I shall proceed to consider a Subject that requires little Introduction as it relates to what has been discussed in the former part of this Memoir I mean the War with the Mahrattas which tho' it originated else where, yet as it is connected with and affects this Presidency, as well as every other part of India, falls properly within the province of its consideration, I will venture to say that it is as important and interesting a War as the Company have ever been engaged in, for it seems to Suspend all other Operations and has manifested to the Country Powers our weakness and inability to engage in such extensive Plans of conquest, I will view it under the heads of Justice, of General Policy, and of Temporary Expediency

In regard to its Justice, after the Treaty between Col Upton and the Ministers and Chiefs of Poona in 1776 had been ratified there could be no just Grounds to quarrel with those Ministers unless they had committed some Infraction of that Treaty or had shown decided marks of an inimical disposition towards us by the actual commencement of Hostilities or by avowed Combination with our declared Enemies neither an Infringement of their Treaty nor a

the

1737 Port S.t George 30.th December 1779

the commencement of Hostilities is computed to Morn.
But it is alledged that they gave reception to the
Chevalier D.e L.a Luzerne, who is supposed to be sent
on the part of the King of France to form a
Treaty with the Mahrattas, for the first place
I know of no proof that M.r L.a Luzerne was an
actual Minister from the Court of France, at
least M.r Bellcombe was not acquainted with
his having any such Commission or an
intercepted Letter from, or answer to one
he had received from M.r Chevalier recommending
the sending a Packet to Poonah; which would
have been unnecessary if there had been a
Minister, there; he says that on the Precautions
-tion of the French affairs they were rich in a
condition to consider of any great enterprize
That the best way was to remain quiet that
the Steps the English were following would
sufficiently disguise the different States on
Indostan and that the French might thereby
more convenient pretence stand forth to
advantage. We have nothing to do at present
says he; but to Watch the game for the English
to pursue This Letter is in the possession of Sir
Edward Vernon, by some Mistake a Copy of th
was not left in the Secretary's Office —

It seems to me most probable
that L.a Luzerne who is known to be an adventurer

Might

1738 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

might from this new Speculation wish to take
advantage of the Situation of Affairs and try to
promote the Interest of France by the Project
of an Alliance with the Mahrattas, which would
recommend him to the favor of his Sovereign
if he succeeded. But on whatever footing his
made his Proposals at Poonah it does not appear
that they were accepted, or that any Steps to our
Disadvantage were taken in consequence of
them, as the the Governor General in his Letter to
the Nizam writes, "That the Mahrattas made
"a Treaty with the French, I can give your
Excellency the most clear and undoubted Proofs
yet in the following part of his Letter he
departs from this Certitude, and expresses himself
in less positive Terms, "If any be on the contrary
"it is found that this Report is false and that the
"Mahrattas entertain no bad designs or that
"they have relinquished them, if they ever had
"any we shall never act in any Shape
"which may prove detrimental to their Affairs
"&c and this uncertainty is also expressed in
the Council Generals Instructions to Mr Elliot
"where it is said or if you are Convinced from
"other Circumstances of the same Existence
"of the engagements which were supposed to have
"been formed between the French & Mahrattas
"and the Minister &c on the other hand the
"Nizam tells the Governor General Before the answer

1784 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

"commencement of Hostilities I gave my advice
"to the Poonah Ministers and prevailed on them
"to dismiss the french Embassador who had come
"to Poona with a design of settling a Treaty
"of friendship with the Peishwa Purshaum
"and the Durbar" as it is well known that Moses
St Lubin was alleged to leave Poonah and
retire to a Settlement belonging to the Portuguese
this proves convey no precise notion of the nature of
French Treaty. Indeed it is most probable that the
success of our arms against the french must
have rendered the Poonah Ministry very
cautious of connecting themselves with a Nation
whose influence and power seemed entirely
annihilated in Asia, the first the Poonah Ministry
acted consistent therefor they took no steps after
the retreat of the Bombay army to impede
the March of General Goddard, Had they
entertained Hostile Intentions towards us, or
been disposed to favor the french Interest,
they would have exerted themselves to prevent
the Junction of the Bengal Detachment with
the forces of the Bombay Presidency and in
that Case, I do not believe that the Detachment
had Commanded by so gallant and excellent
Officer could ever have reached Surat; nor
would for instance the March have availed
that the Bengal troops were sent to capture
Ragonaut Row with whom this Government

1740 Port S.t George 30.th December 1779

has entered into no Treaty "not to disturb
or molest the Poonah Ministers with whom we
were friends / as the Governor General writes to
the Nizam) but merely for the assistance and
protection of Bombay "Had the Poonah Ministry
been conscious of deserving the Resentment of the
English seeing such a Military Manauvre,
they would have been on their guard, and
expected it, and have tried to counteract it
on the contrary the Mahrattas shewed an
extraordinary degree of moderation, to be
Accounted for only by their desire of continuing
on peaceable terms with the English, had
they entertained views of supporting the Interests
of the French or of opposing our power and
consequence they would never have suffered
the Bombay army to march back in the
Manner they did; the Treaty of Sulicanoor will
shew how humiliating a situation the
troops were reduced to, the Mahrattas
dictated their own Terms, and tho' they
required the Surrender of Salsett and other
districts before granted to the Company
we do not find by the Accounts from Poonah
that they now vigorously demand the full
execution of the Terms of that Treaty nor
would the Governor General and Council
be justified in surrendering up the Countries
the Company possess but if as the Mahrattas
give

1744 Port St. George 30th December 1779

give any weight in our demand and consist in other advantages and the reimbursement of those expences occasioned by a War which they never sought and seemed inclined to avoid. There is no saying to what further lengths the disputes may extend where we may look for the much to be desired Spirit Peace, for as they may be induced such a demand as unjust, to comply with it will require more than a common degree of resignation and every earnest desire on their part to put an end to the troubles which their family dispute first occasioned, and which strictly speaking the English had no right to interfere. There can be no doubt that the Mahrattas must already have severely suffered themselves from the disturbances we have raised, their Armies have been kept in the field at a considerable expence and they have been obliged to suspend all other operations, and to form Alliances on disadvantageous terms they have deemed themselves entitled & so in order to be guarded against our attempts and it is almost certain that they have entered into a Treaty with Hyder ally their long avowed and inveterate Enemy, nothing could have brought them to such a measure but the despair of being able to effect a perfect reconciliation with the English.

1742 Fort St. George 30th Decemb. 1742

came untenable. The Company themselves however approve of the Measure of Supporting Ragonaut Row's Pretensions to the Peshwaship of the Maharatta States, altho' it is recommended yet it is not positively ordered but left to the Discretion of the Governor General & Council for their Letter to Bengal of the 6th February 1741 they write as follows

You cannot but observe that we have hitherto supposed the affairs of Ragobah are rendered desperate and that the Ministers at Poonah maintain their Ground and Constitute at present the Maratta Government, we are nevertheless of opinion that our Alliance originally with Ragobah would have been more for the Honor and advantage of the Company and more likely to be lasting than that concluded at Poonah His Pretensions to the supreme authority either as his Own right, or as Guardian to the Infant Peshwa, appear to us better founded than those of his Competitors, and therefore if the Conditions of the Treaty of Poonah have not been punctually fulfilled on the part of the Mahrattas and if from any Circumstances you shall deem it expedient we shall have no objection to an Alliance with Ragobah on the Terms agreed upon between him and the Governor and Council of Bombay

Sp

1743 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

If Ragonaut Rows pretensions to the Sufferance
authority are better grounded by Consanguinity
than those of his Competitors it is well known he
gained the way to those pretensions by the murder
of his Nephew Narrain Rao which according
to the Hindoo Ideas of Justice must have greatly
weakened if not altogether cancelled them. If
however they are still admitted upon what Grounds
is the Treaty proposed with Moodajee Boosla
of Berar to be formed, of whom it is said in all
Elliots Instructions that he has strong Pretensions
if not a legal Right to the Raujeé or Sovereign
authority of the Mahratta State.

To consider the Mahratta War in the Light
of Policy it was evident that the Resolution of
supporting Raggobah was formed by the Company
to procure an Interest through him in the
Mahratta State that would prevent the
Establishment and encroachments of the French
But of this has no Interest however there was
be procured at first, the Company must have
believed, that some part of the administration
of the Mahratta State had made Application
for our Interference and of course had to
had a strong Party on his side. But it soon
afterwards appeared that no Application with
such Views made by the Ministry at Poonah,
but on Remonstrances there had been agreeably
decreed that the Boundaries of Bengal and Bombay

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had been originally misinformed, and thro them the Company had been misled in this Matter — For in the March of the Bombay Troops not one of the Ministers stood forth in Support of Ragonaut Row nor the Shadow of a Party Seemed formed in his favor on the contrary contending Interests united to oppose him as a common Enemy, Indeed this appeared plain enough to the Governor General & Council before the fatal rebuke of the Bombay Troops on January last, for in the Instructions to Mr. Wedd Dated the 18th July 1778 it is said. "The Ministers appear to us to have been all united in the Resolution of opposing the Pretensions of Ragonaut Row, He has now no Party left amongst the Mahrattas with whom he could venture to treat them. and even Mudajee Boosla who had espoused an ever-common Enemies for over Alliance although tempted with every offer that could excite either his ambition or Revenge declared that he could not trust Ragonaut Row nor involve himself in any Design to which he was a Party. In this situation the establishing Ragobah at the Head of affairs at Poonah by compulsion would require an exertion and force not less than sufficient to subject the Mahratta Dominions, both this would be a direct Deviation from the Salutary and wise System of Policy adopted by the

Court

1745 Fort St. George 30th December 1775

Court of Directors are desirous by these our repeated orders to confine ourselves to the defence and protection of their present possessions and not to employ their forces on distant expeditions, and never to engage the Company in disputes between the Country Powers, but to leave those Powers to settle such differences among themselves, without our interference. The Court of Directors therefore could never mean to involve themselves in an undertaking of such Magnitude in support of Raghoba

The Mahratta Power when united under one head has long been the dread of every State in India, what could be more desireable than to see that Power divided, and so weakening its strength in internal Quarrels as to become less formidable & dangerous to ourselves when they shou'd no Declaration to break out, and entered into no engagements with our Friends I cannot think it consistent with sound Policy in us to follow Measures that cause them to lay their private disputes aside, to reconcile and to direct their Resentments against us —

If the Measures we have pursued with the Mahrattas were at any other time left unfinished than as any Prince they are, there are Reasons subsisting that render them at this conjuncture unexpected and even unreasonable, when the British Nation was involved in a Bankruptfull War, not only with the American

1746 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

Colonies but with the Powers of Europe the
unremoveable Object of our attention should have
been the Security of our Settlements and Possessions
and the great advantage we had to derive from
the expulsion of our National Enemies was
establishing Peace with the States of Indostan,
We should have used all our endeavours to
convince them that we were satisfied with
our present Dominions and had no Idea of
encreasing them, nor of extending our Influence
over our Neighbours: That so far from harbouring
Designs of invading their Territories we wished
to Support and Protect them: and this Line of
Conduct was the more Eligible as while it
Strengthened our Interest, it not only cost us
nothing, but gave us an Opportunity of
husbanding our Finances and of providing a fund
for any possible Exigence and when if our
National Enemies thought proper to invade
us, we had reason to believe that the
Neighbouring Powers would be more disposed
to Support us, than to give them a favorable
reception, on the contrary by entruding ourselves
in the Quarels of the Powers of Indostan we
might be thought unfriendly, ambitious, and
Turbulent; and instead of making them our
friends we have rendered them our Enemies
But at this period the Eve of the expiration
of the Pondicherry Charter there was no time
for

1747 Fort St. George 30th December 1747

for Plans, the Conclusion and Results of which must be distant and the expence immediate, It was of the utmost Consequence to the Company to have a full Treasury in Bengal as we cannot tell what Warlike occasions for money may be in Ware should have been engaged in except what immediate self defence required in Expeditions set on foot to Damaicotta that failed which had been before hand rejected, and on which it is probable great Expence had been placed, the Inhabitants at home have been restricted from encreasing their Dividends that a fund might accumulate there for particular purposes a fund was known to be accumulated in India perhaps the latter may have been intended for some important use, what are our Constituents there to hear they hear that so many considerable amount of that fund * has been before hand disposed of in unjustifiable Expeditions of the Bengal troops &c. To conclude I think our Measures respecting the Mahrattas have been as prudential and measured, I think we should be first to the War as soon as possible from their Inclination ought to proceed with as Proper a Reconciliation may yet be effected and they are the Nation from whose Alliance we have the most advantageous prospect

* The said sum was applied

and who are the most likely to be at Work on
those who are hostile to us, I shall therefore
be for that System pursued which will be the
most conducive to the Interests of the Company
and Nation.

After having thus fully given my
Sentiments on the several points mentioned
in a former part of my minute whatever
may be the Opinion of the Committee however
we may feel ourselves hurt by the proceedings
of the Council General relative to our Instructions
to Mr. Holland, or whatever prospects of advantage
to the Company we may suppose are frustrated
I strongly recommend that we do not suffer any
Circumstance to interrupt the harmony that ought
to subsist between the two Presidencys it was with
this View that in conformity to the wishes of the
Council General I immediately adopted their
Sentiments and moved in the Committee last
that the recall of Mr. Holland and that a Letter
should be wrote to the Nyaw to assure him of our
pacific intentions to preserve the friendship
subsisting between his Highness and the Company
that we never entertained any other designs &
that his Safety being to the contrary would have
arisen from mistake, for whatever misapprehension
Sentiments may be, it is our Duty recommend
us all, to make the Corporation with the
Council General our first consideration and to
adopt

1749 Fort S.t George 30.th December 1749.

adopts every Idea of theirs that may lead to peace
in order to remove as far as depends on us every
embarrassment, which the late Measures may
have brought on the Affairs of the Company,
but at the same time that I recommend this to
the Committee and mean heartily to join with
them in it, It is nevertheless my wish that the
Sentiments I have expressed in this Minute may
be known to the Council General and to the
Company by being transmitted as soon as possible
to both. To the Company it is no less my Duty
than my inclination to offer my Opinion on their
Affairs in every Department of the Service and to
by the Controuling Power vested in the Governor
General and Council, I am bound to obey their
instructions on certain points, and shall always
readily and with pleasure comply as far
as that Power goes, even to an entire Change of
all I claim a right at the same Juncture and
just their directions with the exception to state my
Sentiments to this Committee and to
themselves if necessary and to protest against
the consequences which I apprehend may
be attended with danger or detriment to the
true Interests of the Company. The dispute
with the Mahrattas is likely so materially
to affect the Presidency as well as other
parts of the Company Possessions, that I should
be wanting in my duty and Faithfulness to the

1750 Fort St. George 30th December 1770.

my Sentiments on that Subject drawing to such Serious Lengths.

Since writing the foregoing part of this Minute I have received a Copy of the Nizams Letter to the Governor General in answer to one the Nizam received from him on the Subject of the Peishcush —

Letter from the Nabob Nizam ud Dowla To the Governor General Mr. Hastings —

"On the 22d of Zecayed I received that of Mr
" Holland your Letter dated the 25th of Shewal
" in which you tell me that the Governor Council
" of Madras deputed Mr Holland to Hydrabad
" with your knowledge Simply for the purpose
" of explaining some things which would tend
" to confirm the Friendship between us, that
" whatever he might have said beyond what
" has been agreed upon in former Treaties has
" been done without the orders of the Council,
" but that you had made to the Governor
" and Council of Madras to abide by the terms
" of the Treaty and at the same time had desired
" Mr. Holland to enquire the business entirely
" he should receive fresh orders from Madras —
" The Contents of the above Letter as I like
" with Sincerity have given me great pleasure
" and Satisfaction, the Company for their
" Sincerity and Attendance to their Treaties —

Leave

1751 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

"I have heard for a long time examples to the world,
"particularly what I experienced after the conclusion
"of the Treaty in 1768 has made a deep impression
"on my heart and as publickly known to all
"the world, when you wrote me at first
"Acquainting me of your accession to the
"Government of Bengal and the superintendancy
"of all the English Settlements, and enquiring into
"the Treaties made with the different Powers
"I gave you a particular account of the terms
"of the Treaty, I had entered into with the
"Company by the means of the Governor and
"Council of Madras, and I also communicated over
"part of it to Colonel Upton, who was here in
"his way from Poonah after having made
"peace with the Peishwa Pudhaven in
"consequence of the troubles raised by Ragonaut
"Row the Enemy to my Government in order that
"Colonel Upton might report to you, however
"some unlookd for circumstances which I have
"happened of late, have scarce left room
"what to imagine when I let the same have
"considered the former Conduct and strict
"regulations of the English Company for Instance
"what has happened with regard to Ragonaut
"Row which I wrote to you about in a former
"Letter of which I now send you a Copy — You
"Sir an answer to that Letter told me that
"the Actions of the Company were very far

" and that there should be no deviation whatever
" from the Treaty that made with the Governor
" and Council of Madras but every thing that has
" happened since has been in contradiction to it
" Setting aside what is now done towards
" Ragonaut Row which is just, what was done
" before Mr. Holland without any reason
" whatever now ensues upon an invasion of the
" Zemindr Peschush from the Circars of Rajahmundry
" Of which Countries formerly yielded Lacks
" to me, and were given up to the Company for
" the reasons specified in the inclosed Letter,
" and from which they reap such advantages
" that what is paid to me does not amount to a
" hundredth part of them. The Governor and
" Council of Madras also by force and some
" pretends have seized upon the Circar of
" Guntoor, which by treaty is settled upon my
" beloved brother Bazalet Jung Bahander,
" consider then whether such proceedings can
" be thought any thing but breaches of the
" treaties between us, I was on this Account
" that I wrote you on the 2d of Rejub and 2d
" of Ramzan Setting forth all this to you in
" General terms, and I afterwards sent duplicates
" to you by Sheriarrar, your answer not arriving
" and the Governor and Council of Madras
" proceedings still going further I had no remedy
left

1753 Port St George 30th December 1753

" left and entertained some Thoughts of revenge, when
" I received your Letter, the Sincerity of the professions
" of which made me delay the execution of my
" intentions. If your Letters produce any effect
" and the Governor and Council of Madras ad-
" -hearing fast by the Terms of the Treaty, give
" us the request they have made for the
" Vessels from the Corsars and relinquish the
" possession of the Guntoon Carnac, it is well -
" otherwise it is not possible for me in justice
" to my Government, to forbear any longer, and
" the fire of War must shortly blaze on to a
" Flame

" The forbearance I have hitherto held after
" the commencement of the breaches of the
" Treaty above mentioned has been purely entirely
" in my regard and Faith to Treaty and not to
" my inability. By the blessing of God I have
" every thing in readiness and have provision
" for the Assistance of any Nation — The Poonah
" Ministers whose prosperity and the continuance
" of their Government are, as it is well known
" entirely owing to my Support devoted to me,
" and ready to join me Moodagee Bonsla is
" also attached to me. Hyder Naigue also
" is an Enemy from his heart to the Company,
" has now made an Alliance with the
" Poonah Ministers and only waits for
" directions from both, Your Letter also are
" prudent

1754 Port St. George 30th December 1779

"Presidents and wise mans will take all this
"into your consideration as well as the unprece-
"dented conduct of the Company which has
"made them Enemies with all the powers in the
"Decan, should any thing happen which
"considering the Situation and Appearance of
"things cannot be far off, do not reproach me
"for not having given you warning but write
"again every thing that is necessary to the
"Governor and Council of Madras, you will
"know the rest from Mr. Holland, who
"agreable to your orders waits quietly till
"he receives fresh orders from Madras, as you
"have wrote me to know what are my
"intentions, you will then know that my
"wishes are to preserve unshaken the Treaty
"between me and the Company and that the
"garden of our mutual friendship may daily
"flourish Be kind enough to return me
"a speedy answer to this Letter and the former
"ones"

I am apprehensive from this Letter, that
as we give up Pennik the Nizam will raise new
pretensions, and at any rate come to an open
rupture with us, in case affairs are not
accommodated with the Marattas on that
account the Circar has to fallow Company on the
Sunday the Persian Language he makes
use of no further to be considered than as an
auxiliary

1755 Port St. George 30th December 1779

auxiliary, whose consequence will encrease
from our contention with much more powerfull
States. And should he comply with his requisition
to give up the Guntoor Circars, which we have
in the most unexceptionable manner obtained
on Bazalet Jungs own offer to us, it may
be attended with very disagreeable consequences.
The Governor General & Council should be fully
acquainted with the Necessity there is for our
retaining it, for from its Situation were that
Circars in possession of an Enemy our
communication by Land would be entirely
cutt off with the other and even a Port be
open to the French, should they make any
attempts in that Quarter. The Nizam has
no Notice of the French Troops on his Service,
but it is to be hoped the Governor General &
and Council will strengthen our removonstrance
relative to them.

The Nizam in his Letter mentions the Treaty
formed between the Mahrattas and Hyder Ally,
which plainly shews the Combination that
has been entered into. And have Apprehensive
unless Peace takes place with the Ministers
at Poonah, that neither the Payment of the
Tribute Nor any other concession on our Part
will prevent him from joining to destroy us
as much as he is able.

We

1756 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

Mr. Whitehill & Sir Hector Munro request leave to enter their Opinions on the foregoing Minute of the President

Mr. Whitehill desires to express his warm Approbation of the Sentiments contained in the President's minute, and to observe that the President has, in his opinion fully justified the Proceedings of this Committee with Regard to the Pursuits for the Northern Circars, and given a most just and satisfactory account of the Present Situation of Affairs throughout India.

However desirous I might have been to have offered any Ideas on existing upon the present Surprising Troubles in the Country Powers in India the President has treated the whole Business so much at large and has handled it so ably that he has only left it necessary for me to say that I most heartily join with him in thinking a War at present must be Detrimental to the Company's Interests and perhaps Endangering to the Nation and to approve entirely of his Ideas on this Important Subject.

(Signed) Hector Munro

Ordered that a Copy of the President's Minute be sent to the Governor General & Council of Bengal & that an answer be prepared to their Letter of the 4th November

Read the following Letters from Mr. Johnson

1757 Fort St. George 30th December 1757

Letter Brathwaite

To the Honble Sir Thomas Saunders Bart.
Governor and President and Select Committee
Fort St. George

Honble Sir and Sirs

Shefs being now arrived from
fashion to Sundry Boats from the Honbles &c
Accounts of the Success Cruiser which was sent
with dispatches from me & on board of which were
Passengers Doctor Buchell & Ensign Lucas, in order
to return to the Coast for their Cloaths who have been
is too much reason to believe that who or both
lost. Therefore now by a Pattamar transmit
Four duplicates of the dispatches Saved by her
that in the meantime their Honours and You
have received Letters which I wrote to them

Our Embarkation of ordnance
went on extremely well till the storm, when
is said to have been the worst known all the
has happened on this Coast in them the men
of War, the Success & Safety Cruizers
given over as entirely lost, the Bombay
was totally dismasted the Drake lost her Main
Mast and was obliged to throw some of her Guns
board but the Eagle altho' half full of water
soon from having cracked in the first Gale
Damage four of the Shybars on board of which
were Shott and Shells as ballast have been lost
as also the large [illegible] Galleriah which I used to

ships and charged there well d vat ?

1758 Fort S. George 30th December 1759.

Sent to Cochin for provisions. Several Country Sheeps were last and among them four Gadderwalls of Rhydons said to be Straggled with ammunition &c for the Nairs and some European Gunners, how true this may be I cannot say, but the bodies of two Europeans were found near one of the wrecks.

As soon as the Vessels were again ready to receive Stores &c which was the 22d we again commenced the Shipping off & completely carried away every thing (except some anchors) and blew up the remaining works and embarked the 29th to have transported the anchors would have taken us up one day more, which in the present Situation of Affairs did not seem expedient. We burned all the house hold furniture timber Cordage and Civil Stores as they could not be carried away. Pellicherry was at this time hard pressed by the Nairs and calling out for assistance the President and Factors had delivered over the keys and charge to Capt.n Speke of the Command and Who by a Council of War called for all the force could bring that was not designed for General Goddard. I wrote to him and the Factory to know if they had good intelligence in regard to Hyder, I was unwilling to embroil the Nairs establishment in a quarrel which had been (According to my idea of things) wantonly brought on, by giving protection

1754 Fort St. George 30th December 1754

protection at Tellicherry to the Deposed King of
Cartenadee, and refuge to all the Cattide people
against whom Hyder was incensed. I found also
that the Factory had called in their Assistance
two thousand Cotiote Nairs to which of course
they had delivered such arms and ammunition
Sums of Pagodas that if they had only
Nairs to deal with they were strong enough
and Resolved to be clear of the Enemy at
if my Despatch returned to the Coast another
Battalion would be sent to reinforce B.r Gor-
Godard, and that provide intelligence that
Sardar Lawn had orders not to enter into the
disputes between Tellicherry and the Nairs
nor let the Madras troops attack both at
or on which case he was to join the
Prince of Cherical, the Commanded and
Factory both wrote me that they did not believe
that Hyder would interfere, but if former
required Assistance, I then proposed to send
that I would send them four Companies of Grenadiers
under Lieut.t M.c Leod with Lieutenant Lucas of
the Artillery, one Corporal, four Gunners, &
thirty Lascars with two field pieces and with
these Captain Wedgeberry was perfectly satisfied
but our Grenadier Company as soon as they knew
any intention were a little discontented
the order had been yet given. These were to
Captain Moore, Commanding the Ships and Bafsle

1760 Fort S. George 30th December 1759

to inform him of my design to send the European Infantry and Artillery with 70 Lascars to Surat, under the Command of Captain Lancelle, of the Force Destined for Tellicherry, and requesting Boats and a Convoy for the 20th Batt.n of Sepoys to Anjengo, & by that means another Battalion might be there embarked for Surat.

I would be Tedious to you, and an almost endless Labour, were I to attempt to transmit to you the Laborious and disagreeable correspondence I have been involved in in the Course of any Duty here it will suffice to say that Captain Moore resisted every application for carrying any of your Troops to Anjengo — and it was a Question to him, how carrying Troops to the Southward would forward the dispatch of any to the Northward, that his orders were to carry Troops to the Northward, and finally that it was the Opinion of the Gentlemen at Tellicherry that our presence was necessary there, and that he would carry none to the Southward, but that as I directed to the then state of Provisions at Tellicherry, he would have the Eagle and eight boats there to carry away the Madras Troops before they could experience the miseries of a famine — Thus strongly Ordered the Detachment for Surat as before described to proceed to Surat and Landed here the 30th with the Sepoys the

here

1761 Port St. George 30th December 1779.

The remaining Lascars and 2 field pieces
the Keys and charge were delivered up to me
by Captain Middlefkeep, and the Residents office
are adarkroom in the corner of this house of the
usual Office of a Portuguese soldier / talking me
all the rest of his houses & cows Sahara up by great
whom he had received in exchange for the Bombay Officers
this place in the extremest confusion and Misery
of People in arms, without any Visible
sign of subsistence scattered every where, and without
Leaders or Governors it is easy to know whether
they were enemies or friends, a needless
needless expenditure of ammunition and that
every man be shot whom he could, who brought
and sold cocks to the Company's stores got a
good one in exchange, or a thousand of rupees
of 1500 stands of arms, some of which Stud
Jammed) not above 200 remained, of Guns
the Fort itself mounted upwards with Gun Carriages &
what they call the Limits or place enclosed
by an outer wall, still more crowded, without
any Street or even a communication to move
a gun or Support any of the Bastions, the
houses crowded within reft to the very walls,
and even touching them without the Gate
of which was a short esplanade almost equal
Musket shot, after which all was thick Bush
to the Hills, or many Pagodas town & Villages
extremely pleasant

1762 Port S.t George 30.th December 1779.

For the inhabitants, rather of the Main land
we must all be supposed to keep our
words towards the Creeks as to prevent
their being defended — Captain Whipsey
had therefore taken the advantages of an
extensive defence without the Fella, formed, to
the left by the river and some small footpath
Path, and an extensive range of Paddy fields
between him and the enemy, on the tolerably
defensive banks on our side, commanded by
hills and on high ground to the right which
was covered by Major Lord Rawdon if it
could be suspended covered the whole & kept
the inhabitants tolerably quiet, but it was
extensive, & thanks at least four miles — the enemy
had fortified themselves on the opposite hills
from whence they fired from small guns
and had lined the hedges on the opposite side
of the paddy fields, whence they had twice
attempted to force over, on which attempts
they had been repulsed, but the Delaware
people had an officer wounded & many
people killed and wounded, the enemy
had also attempted to dodge them down on
the road side to Major Carey's party with
Lincoln, which to prevent them, but the
Officer commanding it (Lieut. Williams)
and against many of his people were killed
(found) that Capt. Whipsey had advanced a
battery

1763 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

Battery of Sand bags intended for two 18 Pdrs for
the protection of his Lodgment the enemy from
a Neighbouring hill whence they had a gun
which was inconvenient to Morgan, the
Battery was reported to me, as ready when I
arrived and the guns were to go on that
night and as Captain Whitmore
much on the flank they would produce,
did not object, but as I found there were only
a Capt. & 30 men of this establishment for the
defence of this advanced Battery, I at
the Morning sent out a Company of
Grenadiers Sepoys under Ensign Dundas
and one of the 2d Battalion under Ensign
Thomson with the Guns, and to support
Battery and was myself going at day
to see it fixed found before I could get there
(as I had foreseen) it was attacked on all
people could, & have with more resolution
the Nairs and Mapleys who attacked, they got on
at the embrasures in our people bayonetted
they were repulsed, and I believe chiefly by
Manoeuvre of Ensign Dundas who sallied
out with about 16 of his Grenadier Sepoys,
took them on flank, and dispersed them,
but 5 of his men were killed
and 6 wounded & Ensign Thomson was killed
in one of the embrasures resisting the enemy
of the Nairs he was Companies on the

1764 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

battery that day had one Officer killed, ten Sepoys, do. and Nine wounded three more Sepoys of ours belonging to another Company which I had sent to sustain the Battery were slightly wounded, and several of our Matross & Tindis who were sent below to skirmish on the jungle were killed and wounded upon the whole we had forty seven killed & Wounded since then the enemy have made no push —

From the shocking state of the Fort and Lines I shall adopted Captain Whitehill's scheme and am briskly employed so as to give this accidental line some flanks, if possible to cover the whole Petta & inhabitants from the Massacre & confusion which must follow if so savage an enemy as the Naiks should enter, I have therefore appointed Captain Whitehill Commd of Pallicherry under my orders, and am myself encamped without to superintend the Lines with my Troops —

There is reason to believe that this business will become more serious I am totally ignorant upon what footing you stand with Hyder but every act of his here has been uninterruptedly hostile, tho some what under hand dealy as yet am I an Enemy, the Nabob Hyders General

Pallicat

two

1765 Port St. George 30th December 1774.

Calliaud has moved to Make, with about Six thousand men and 12 pieces of Cannon he has Seized a Danish Ship in the Road of Calliaud made all the people on shore prisoners amongst whom are 2 English Ladies and Seven gentlemen, most of them arrived from Surat they have been plundered of every thing; and all their papers and dispatches, some of them from the Directors Seized and no remonstrance has produced any effect, on board this Vessel he has embarked Cannon and Stores of all kinds, at also on eight large Manchoos which are landing at Make, part of his force is on this side Make' river and lodging strong Guard at Port St. George hill, and the rivers of Cunachy some of his principal Officers have been with great Military parade and large escorts on all the roads of the enemy from whence cannon have been fired whilst they were there they have reconnoitred us all round

Thus Situated I have thought it necessary to send the European Infantry & Artillery, and have written my reasons for it to Bombay, and to Bengal Council Goddard has Surat alliged to send against Captain Moore and Brereton have to get them on shore, he actually sailed away two leagues with them after I demanded them and

1766 Fort St. George 30th Decemr. 1779.

and wished Captain Lamotte to raise a Mutiny
and to use force to prevent them as that when
I wrote the letter to Bombay / of which I have
now the honor to enclose you a Copy / I
was not sure that I should have them. I hope
the reasons held forth in that letter may prove
Satisfactory to you my Situation has all along
on this Coast been very disagreable, the —
System of the Gentlemen of Tellicherry having
been covertly, a constant Opposition to
that which you ordered me to adopt, and I
believe by my Letters from Bombay, contrary
to their orders from thence I shall never
be able to my own ease to acquit them
of being the Latent cause of all the incon-
veniencies we have suffered at Mahe, and
of their own present troubles, depending on
our Protection they have according to the
Irish information which I can get, done things
to irritate Hyders Government at the same
time without surrendering in any Shape for the
Defence of Tellicherry they know that in
the end necessity must compel me to
come to them and so it has, much against
my will for here I find myself in readiness
to your orders, protecting the old Enemy of
Canteraden and in Alliance with the Fugitive
Estate rebels to Hyders Government who had

long

1765 Port St. George 30th Decem 1765.

long ago offered me money in vain to take them under my protection; to Protect them might have been necessary for the Company's commercial views, if it should have been done on a Settled plan and Fullerton very respectable

I have opposed all this business for months Past a voluminous correspondence but in vain — I could not abandon a Settlement of the Honble Company, calling out for help I wished to embark Madras as little as possible, but Captain Moore cut the matter short by saying he would only carry us to Surat[indian] the Serjeant refused to go for to Fullerton, and that if I did not send his Chests on Board Vessels for that purpose he would sail: He knew them we had only three days provisions on Board, and indeed his conduct all along has been very strange: when he came on Board he embarked the Stores, I sent a receipt every day for every thing shipped & he told me that would be very inconvenient that I would send every thing off to his Ship: he would distribute them among the Serjeants Chests and boats to carry them, as they came: that after all he would give me a Common Survey receipt for the whole, but the business being over he told me, it was true he had said so, but that there had been again found upon his

Fort St. George 30th December 1767

Ships and boats had been lost some things had
been reland[ed] at Tellichery that he could not
on such case take any responsibility or give any
receipt, that on case like this there must be
great Losses and they must be expected
these Horrible Eir & Lors after all your Honrs
expence, after all our care and watchfulness
over them, the Malabar Stores are no farther
ascertainable by me to you than by trans-
-mitting to you the returns I have sent to
Bombay which twenty Witnesses can attest
the Shipping of — Immediately on sending
the Europeans on Shore Captain Moore sailed
with all the Cruizers but one, leaving the Eagle &
eight boats here, I cannot help being of
Opinion that the presence of some of his Majestys
Ships on this coast is very necessary Hyder has
many armed vessels as well as the Mahrattas
and this is their season for cruising, and I
imagine the Bombay Ships will call up
about Surat, I have taken the liberty to en-
-deavour to convey my Sentiments to Sir
Edward Vernon on this head, by a letter Via
Cochin which may be forwarded to him
Deliver at Trincomale where I can be at,
and I will venture to take the liberty to
any Head if ever you and any of your Boats
come to this Coast and Bengal and Record
proceedings of them, it will be necessary for

cases

any to

1769 Fort S.t George 30.th December 1769

Be done by Ships under your command or Ders, for
in the course of this expedition his Majesty's
Ships excepted, We next have paid very little
attention when I have said that your orders
to do so Viz —, as it is possible that Hyder
whose proceedings are so mysterious and in-
=scrutable, may from our being in such Strength
here or other political reasons — I could certainly
could I have any good information to that
effect send on the Europeans by the first
possible Opportunity and if you mean
that a Battalion of Sepoys should go from
the Coast to Surat in lieu of those I have also to
a Man have declined that Service, I would
be will, if you think proper, that they
were sent on motion directly for Anjengo
to have the better prospect of sea convey-
=ance / protection was any inducement
for ordering to Sir Edward Vernon Letter
of which enclosed I have now the honor to
transmit you a Copy — I also transmit
to your Honor a my Letter to Sir Eyre Coote
when which I take the liberty to request you
to forward

I have endeavoured as much
possible during stay, mostly employed on affairs
to strengthen the trust reposed in me with
Zeal and fidelity and if I have acquitted
myself

1779 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

myself to your Satisfaction I shall not repine
or repent of my Labour having nothing more at
heart than to approve myself

With great truth & respect

Honble Sir and Sirs

Your faithfull & obedient

Camp at Tellicherry
6th December 1779.

Lieutt
John Braithwaite

To the Honble William Hornby Esqr
Governor and President, and Select Committee
Bombay

Honble Sir and Sirs

The Motives of Hyders
People, of whom some of the principal officers
Saturday with great Parade and a strong
Military escort appeared upon all the
enemies Posts from whence with about
five or six Europeans they reconnoitred all
our and from whence many Cannon and
musket shot were fired at us. The Native
people were on the Spot, have induced me
to alter the two European Companies of the
Madras establishment proceeding to Surah
to reland for which purpose I have written
to Capt. Moore as also to the Officer Comman-
ding there.

My orders to the Commanding
Officer of the two Companies upon being told

reconnoitred
cannon
Naboby's

Yeah

1771 Fort S.t George 30.th December 1770.

that Captain Moore intended to carry them away,
were to forbid against proceeding any further
and to use every possible means of reclaiming the
men knowing the attachment which Hyder
has ever shewn towards the French, I
consider that any successfull Stroke that he might
Strike on this Coast w.d greatly affect the
National interest in general which has
hitherto received such pleasing news from India
as to give a favourable turn to affairs at a
critical time. — Being given to understand
that Capt.n Moore would not reland the troops
I have written to him in as strong terms as
I could conceive his answer to my first
was, that he did not think himself warranted
after all that had been said before of the
sufficiency of Strength on Pallicherry to
reland the troops, unless the officers who
commanded them positively refused to proceed,
and used means to prevent his coming
on shore, and unhandsomely adds that he con-
siders it as a design to thwart the expedition
under General Goddard, as his Majesty
has now taken a part in the war on India
some of his troops being already landed,
I shall think myself justified, (if Captain
Moore be positive) in complaining of him to
his Majesty's Commanders in chief in
India by Sea, as well as to you what he

1772 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

write do I know not but it is probable he
will not inform me to a certainty until
it is too late to write —

I am induced to desire to recal
the two European Companies intended for
Surat, because I think as matters now
stand they will more effectually serve
the Honble Company here than there
this place appears to me to be of the
utmost importance in a war with
Hyder which I have every reason to
believe will be the event, if it is now
attacked by Hyders Tributaries and Vassals
for he knows it and does not call them off
on the contrary some of his Troops actually
attend the Prince of Chercal and
the King of Cartinadee who carry on the
attack one of his Generals is lately moved
under pretence of taking possession of
the Forts we evacuated at Mahe to encamp
a position as to be able to reinforce in
full force before us in every few hours
and persons detached from them with
large Military escorts, have been present
on the posts of the enemy which they
fired upon us, and have well reconnoitred
our posts — The advices which I get from
Lowngapatam are that more forces are
ready to descend the Ghauts, & that a large
detachment

1773 Port S.t George 30.th Decembr 1779

detachment, had moved to oppose the march
of the Madras Detachment sent to protect
the Guntoor Circar, the frontiers of which
Hyder's Troops are ravaging. D.G. C. from
Madras 11.th November expects that the Detach-
ment is immediately to proceed. Hyder has
long forbid all Provisions from coming
from any of his ports to Tellicherry. or Mahe.
and has used means to intercept them.
It appears to me therefore that Hyder will
at once declare, if he can strike a Stroke
to begin with and that he must consider
the cutting off of the troops here and the taking
this place as a very capital one. That his
force is so near, that this place is in
imminent danger, and that Matters are
now so plainly indicated by their motion of
Jordan Cairn from Cadenelli, whatever the
pretence may be as to authorise me to use
every means to baffle his worst designs,
and I know none so effectual as the
retaining the Europeans because both
their Services and countenance as I wish
a case he wanted to oppose such Troops
as he can bring and to prevent that
desertion which will take place amongst
the Sepoys if the Nabobs troops act and the
Europeans with whose they have been used
to serve leave them. The [illegible]

1774 Port S.t George 30.th December 1779

here if occasion may require, safely to
keep Hyder within bounds, and there
be of more real service to the Honble
Company's affairs even in case of a
Mharratta war than two Companies sent
to join Genl Goddard and that the detention
of them is still more justifiable as my
latest advices from you allho' they speak
of a Mharratta war as almost inevitable
do not mention it as actually determined—
Finally I have demanded the retainding
of the Troops, because circumstanced as it is
at this present moment, I think the safety
of Bellichery, the welfare of the Honble East
India Company and the honour of the British
arms require it, and in case they are not
retained I do formally protest against—
Capt.n John Moore, the Commandant of the
Bombay Detachment, for all consequences that may
happen to either or both

Having said thus much I have
only to add that you may depend on my
exertion of mind and the forces under me
and that I will endeavour if possible
either to get rid of, or reduce to some
order the unfounded confusion which
prevails among the armed rabble whom
Y.r Servants have called in & armed
before my Arrival.— The Manner in which

Disbursements

there

war

on every

some

1775 Fort St. George 30th Decemr. 1775.

Sir

Disbursements of ammunition, provisions money
&c are made here are so underby men
to me and I gained so little by enquiry, that
I thought it necessary to give some very
positive orders in relation to every thing done
&c. Departments these orders I desire may
by Gentlemen at Pellicherry will compliance
if as they have already surpassed these
orders addressed to them and have a
discretion not warranted by the orders
itself Sir are I wish not to quarrel
with them I wish not to combat or
even to defend their Civil authority
but if I have not the authority which
is on such occasions necessary, towards
discharge my duty, or acquit myself
of that important trust which accidents
has placed in my hands — I am a Stranger
here I find by first into a Great confusion,
I will act according to the best
of my judgment and I am to be more —
my Education is unknown, I am to obey
no orders but such as I receive from
Madras, and to comply with the regula-
tions but such as I receive from Govt.
I ordered an urgent accounts by this Conveyance
from Pellicherry which I have received

the

1776 Fort St. George 30th December 1779.

The Morning of Hyders People from Calliaut and I find myself acting in disobedience to my express orders from Madras, namely Jam giving Protection and countenance to the old King of Cartinadu and Members of Coliate Families under the displeasure of Hyder, but who were in the place when Maths charge of it and my orders from Madras are positively against any connexion with the discontented inhabitants of Hyders Government Therefore wish it may be convenient to you to send hither an Officer of your own and what force you can spare to relieve me and the Madras troops in which case the Europeans shall immediately proceed (if landed here) to join Gen.l Goddard and I will make use of the Boats to carry the Sepoys to Angengo and do all in my power to accelerate the Battalion which is in consequence to be and from the Coast and which I suppose is the Battalion at Pallamcotah within four days march of Angengo but what ever may happen I am of opinion Honble Sir & Sirs that with Hyder as close as Mahe an Engagem as must inevitably ensue and much is to be done and that the establishment will turn out very expensive to you but

Barbazo

1777 Port St. George 30th December 1779.

Inclosed is a Copy of a Letter which I have thought
perhaps absolutely necessary as a check upon
from

Camp at Tellicherry
6th Dec.r 1779.

Sam.l A.
(Signed)
John Brathwaite

Above Copy
Thos. Shawles
Secretary

To Sir Edw.d Vernon Knight
Rear Admiral and Commander of his Majestys Ships
in India

Sir

I take the Liberty of endeavouring
to convey a Letter to you by the way of Bocton to
Inform you that the Honble Companys
Settlement of Tellicherry has been long invested
closely by the Nairs I have blown up and demol.d
& Made and have removed with my Force to
the protection of Tellicherry which is at present
under my Military Charge my endeavour was
agreable to my orders to have sent a part of the
Forces under my Command to reinforce Brigadier
General Goddard at Surat but Gerden Cawn
Hyders General having removed directly from
Cattiwar with about six thousand Men and
twelve Pieces of Cannon to Make under the
pretence of Protecting that for Hyder and
as he had crossed the river with part of his
Force to take Possession of Port St. George and

1778 Port St. George 30th December 1779.

as from Hyders late Conduct there is much reason to Suspect his intentions are hostile towards the English, I have thought it expedient to keep all my force together here. This General of Hyders has also seized on a Danish Ship which arrived at Calicut on board of which were Nine English Passengers from Surat he has made Prisoners on shore of all the Passengers and has hoisted his Masters Flag and cruizes on the Ship which carries I believe Fourteen Guns has filled her with Troops and brought her Loaden with Artillery and Warlike Stores as a Convoy to Eight large Boats Loaden in the same manner to Mahé road where they are now landing their Cargoes. his principal men have appeared on all our enimies ports, and have reconnoitred ours

The Bombay Grab and Cruizers are all gone to Bombay with the Mahé Stores, in every Shattered Condition from a late Storm, and the Eagle only mounting Twelve Guns is in Tellicherry Road and is the only Armed Vessel on this Coast that I know of from Bombay to Cape Comorin

I have taken the liberty to send you this information that you may determine whether the appearance of some

1779 Fort St. George 30th Decemr 1779.

of his Majestys Ships on this Coast might not
at this time be of great utility

I have the Honor to be with
Great Respect
Sir
Your very Obedient Servant
Chas

Pallicherry
Dec 8th 1779

The Duplicates of Col. Braithwaite's
Dispatches & Papers by the Success Cruizer
are ordered to be entered in the Miscellany
Book

In Consequence of the Letters received
from Col. Braithwaite the Board entered the
following Minute

It is with much concern observe from the
Letter of Colonel Braithwaite that the Detachment
under his Command has not been able to proceed
to join General Goddard, and under the Tardiness
the Critical Situation we are in here with respect
to Hyder Ally, and the Conduct of the Nizam, &
which depends on the Negotiations of General
Goddard with the Mahrattas, and the Enquiry
about a Peace with them, which probably may
be the sooner obtained by his Army being
strengthened as much as possible; that Secretary
be directed to write to all Parts to send him a
Reinforcement; and would recommend that
one Battalion of Europeans, and one Company

1780 Port St. George 30th December 1779

of Artillery be ordered to hold themselves in
readiness to embark immediately; that Capt.n
Panton of his Majestys Ships Seahorse be applied
to, to receive part of them on board, and that we
endeavour to procure such Country Ships as
are now in the Road, which with y.e Bedford
and Britannia that may be daily expected
will carry the Detachment immediately
to Surat: Should it not possible to find a Batt.n
or two of Seapoys, in order them to Any ships to
be embarked from thence Captain Panton
informs me that at this time of the year
Vessels may reach Surat in Twenty or Twenty
five Days from thence and the Situation of
Affairs appear to me in such a Light as to
require some immediate exertion of our force
We may daily expect the Arrival of Sir
Edw.d Hughes with Lord M.c Bleods Regiment
on board which will add Considerable to our
Strength on the Coast, and enable us to form
a Sufficient Army to cover the different principal
Garrisons in the Carnatic; as for protecting the
open Country against the Ravages of Hyder
Shaw should he declare against us, it is impos-
sible with our Troops that are composed
of Infantry only. Should Gen.l Goddard be so
fortunate to conclude a Peace with the Mahrattas
we shall have nothing to Apprehend from
any Quarter, but on the contrary, should

he

considera

1781 Fort St. George 30th December 1779

be prepared by the Mhorattas, and not be sufficient to force to make head against them, the Consequences may be fatal to that part of India, as well as destructive to the Companys Interest in general — The Troops from Bombay with the Detachment may touch at Mahé, and convey the Troops from thence if they have not proceeded before to join General Goddard

The Committee approve of the Presidents Propositions & Sir Hector Munro is desired to consider how the Detachment can be most expeditiously formed. The President is desired also to consult with Capt.n Taylor upon the means of transporting it to Surat and to obtain sufficient Tonnage for that purpose

Agreed also to answer the Letters received from Col.l Braithwaite and to direct them to join the Europeans with them to Surat as soon as possible

Ensign Louis Grant belonging to this Establishment having been long absent and there being strong reasons to believe that he is dead it is ordered that he be struck off the List of the Army — as also Ensign George Balfour who is now in the Swallow Sloop of War

Mr Walter Wharton a Cadet

The Committee on Cloth reporting that Application has been made to them for a General Court Martial to be held

ult

1782 Port St. George 30th December 1779.

Appearing to the Committee that by the act of Parliament for punishing Mutiny & Desertion &c. in India, the power of granting Warrants for Courts Martial becomes vested in the Commanding Officer of his Majestys Troops since the Arrival of part of his Majestys 73 Regiment on this Coast, Sir Hector Munro is requested to grant the necessary Warrant for holding the Court Martial which has been applied for

Tho. Rumbold

Johan Wedderburg

Hector Munro

Chairman

part

1783 Fort St George December 1779.

30 Sent the following Letter to Col. Brathwaite

Lieut Commandg

To Col. John Brathwaite

or Commanding the Madras Detachment

at

Tellicherry

Sir

We have received your Letters dated the 2d. 9th & 18th November & 9th Decemr.

We are very Sensible of the difficulties you have had to encounter and much Approve of the diligence & discretion you have shown on the occasion. We are sorry at a time when we have so many Calls for our troops, that you should have been drawn by the Apprehensions & Imprudence of the Gentlemen at Tellicherry into Measures we so much wished to Avoid. However the defence of the Settlement of Tellicherry was an Object that could not be neglected under any Circumstances and your activity on that Occasion is very commendable, but we wish nevertheless that the European Infantry and Artillery could have been sent to Surat. You are of Opinion that their Service at that Point with General Goddard would have been more useful than at Tellicherry Particularly as you do not seem to think that the Place was in danger from the Enemy by Sea or Land

Cable

1784 Port S.t George December 1779

People have not by your Account openly Apostacy
than

We are still anxious to reinforce Gen.l
Goddard with your Europeans and if
Circumstances have not materially changed
since the date of your last Letter we would
have you embrace the first Opportunity of
sending them to Surat or Bombay: with
respect to yourself as we have as much confidence
in your care and circumspection we desire
you to continue on the Command at Tellicherry
with the Madras Sepoys until you shall
think the present danger is removed or
until the place be sufficiently reinforced
for Bombay when we give you permission
to return to the Coast and to send the Sepoys
by the way of Anjengo.

We desire you will in our name
strongly recommend it to the Chief & Council
to establish Tranquility by every means in
their power and if any just cause of offence
have been given with to the Nairs or to
Hyder Ally, we wish it were evidently
removed for in the present Situation of affairs
it is highly necessary that we should studi-
ously avoid all occasions of adding to the
Number of our Enemies We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants
Thomas Rumbold
&c.a Select Committee

Port S.t George
30.th Decem.r 1779.

1785 Fort St. George December 1779.

31st Dispatched the following Letters.

Select Committee

To the Honble Warren Hastings Esqr

Governor General &c. Council

of Fort William

Honble Sir and Sirs

We have received the Letters you were pleased to write us dated the 4th & 29th ultimo the former we shall reply to in a few days, but the Letter is of such a Nature that we cannot post pone our answer so long.

We have ever understood Gentlemen, and do still believe notwithstanding the Letter now before us, that in all those points to which your confounding Power does not extend the Presidency of Fort St. George is on a perfect equality with that of Fort William professing the same authority and entitled to the same respect and attention when therefore we see you entering to us upon a common subject upon the high tone of a Superior you will permit us to say, that you misapprehend the just relation in which we stand with respect to your Government but this is not the only objection we have to the Style of your Letter we think and different judges may think likewise that there is an apparent want of temper & politeness throughout the whole and that the insinuations contained in it are in no shape warranted

1786 Port St. George December 7th 9

warranted by the occasion of your writing

Having promised that much

we shall proceed to the Letter itself — you say that

the Reasons we assigned for detaining the Recruits

for your Presidency by the Ganges and General

Barker "are not satisfactory" Allow us here to

repeat the principal reason, and to rest our

justification of the measure upon that only We

informed you that "it was absolutely necessary

"to land and detain the recruits here for some time

"as a great part of them were miserably afflicted

"with the Scurvy, the Ships having been near 5

"Months at Sea without putting into any place for

"refreshment. In reply to this you tell

us that "a Course of three Weeks during which

the recruits were or might have been on shore,

was sufficient with proper "Refreshment at least

to have put them in such a train as to have

fitted them to undertake the remainder of the

Voyage." But on what authority is this opinion

grounded so positive a denial of the fact we

had asserted, ought surely to have been accompanied

by some proof drawn from an actual

examination of the state of the recruits, and more

especially as those Recruits had been longer

at Sea were more visited by the Scurvy and more liable

to Mortality for want of the remedies usually

prescribed in such cases than any other set of men

perhaps ever were, or now Command for Your

Perusal

1787 Fort St. George December 5th 1787

Perusal an exact and authenticated account of the
Bengal accounts received by the Ganges & General
Barker by which you will be enabled to judge
whether the Assertions contained in our letter of the
6th October were well founded or not

Having made this recital and
subjoined it by Proofs that cannot well be contested
permit us to appear to the Candour of our
Employers to judge of our Conduct they surely
will not think that the state of Bengal
was such on the Month of October last that it was
incumbent upon us at all events to have our
Recruits after Miserable come afflicted with the
scurvy and there barely recovered from it upon
a probable Voyage of two or three Months when
by detaining them at Madras until February
or March following we might embark them
all in full health and Strength for our own
part we imagined that what we had done
upon very good reasons would have received
your Ranks and that if you thought it
necessary to shew any displeasure upon this
Account, you would have left it solely
the Captains of the Ganges and General Barker,
for leaving the fleet and making voyages
quicker by the nearest passing on to any port
for refreshment If these Gentlemen have given
you a different relation concerning the Bengal
Troops from what appears in their Letters they

1788 Port St. George December 1779

have certainly done us an injustice with the view of screening their own Conduct, which has been extremely culpable

But you go on to say — "We
" feel this Loss the more sensible because it has
" fallen on us at a Season in which it could
" not be retrieved in the ordinary way for many
" Months to come and this you yourselves
" should have been aware of when you resolved
" to send us our full proportion of the Recruits
" arrived and coming on the fleet as soon as you
" were acquainted with their destination This
" Promise affords but too much ground for the
" Apprehension that you propose in like manner
" to detain all the remaining Recruits which
" have been designed for this Presidency — By
a Parity of reason if we had told you it was
not our intention to send any of the recruits
you would then have rested in our
confidence of receiving your full proportion
So this the proper way of judging the Conduct
of one of the Companys principal Governments
leaves us a point wherein We conceited
reason and humanity we happened to
provoke your displeasure. You will excuse
us if We feel and write with the degree of
warmth which is due to so uncandid and
ungenerous an Insinuation such as one united
as our Employers and we are sure would have
disdained

and.

disdained to use upon any occasion, as such
arms, We declare to you, as we conduct however
unjustifiable could be extort from us against the meanest
person under our authority.

Having dismissed this very exceptionable
passage of your Letter, we shall proceed to our
reply to the remaining part after speaking of the
Recruits by the Ganges and General Barker
you are pleased to take up the subject of the
detention of your Recruits last year, for the
Siege of Pondicherry and to draw thence unfavorable
Argument from our Conduct. But if you
„avail yourselves of the advantage which your
„Situation puts into your hands of intercepting
„our Recruits in their way to us, you
„eventually lay, and the Loss of all the Company's
„Possessions in this Country and if their assistance
„with them"

of

The only Bengal Recruits we have
ever professedly detained for the publick Service were
those of last year We detained them in consequence
of a General Latitude given us by that Presidency
by the Company and when we had so strong
an argument to urge in favor of the Measure
as an early Invasion attack on the principal
Settlement & Fortress of our national Enemy
undertaken by our orders from our Masters,
and for the express purpose of preserving their
existence in Bengal endeavory where they

perhaps it has probably done if we never expected
that an act like this would be charged to us
as if we had voluntarily availed ourselves
of this advantage of our situation, to intercept
your Recruits & thereby to hazard eventually
the loss of the Companys Possessions on this
Coast and of their existence with them
The best answer perhaps we can make
to this insinuation is to observe that every
part of our conduct previous to or
connected with the attack & reduction of
Pondicherry has received the fullest
approbation from the Company at large
from our Sovereign and from the whole Nation
after which it must appear extraordinary
that we should be accused by you upon any
single article that may have contributed
however distantly to so reasonable an Event
As to the promise we made of
sending the Recruits to you after the siege - it
is certain we wrote a Letter to that effect and
should have fulfilled our engagement before this
time had We not been prevented by our unexpec-
ted loss in Europeans at Pondicherry - by the
necessity we were under of detaching a large
force of Europeans & Sepoys against Madu
which considerably weakened our establishment
for a time and by the disappointment we have
since met with in not receiving our annual supplies

from

1795 Fort St. George December 1779

from England. It is a little hard when the whole burthen of the Military operations both at Pondicherry & against Mahé hath rested solely upon the forces of this establishment that those who are acting on the same Cause with ourselves, should expect a rapid and [unintelligible] performance of such an engagement under every circumstance – it would appear, as if we had been borrowing a certain number of men, from Persons who had not the least interest or Concern in the war in which they were employed, but as soon as the Service was over, required exactly the same Number, and even the same men to be returned to them, without considering or caring what effect it might have upon our Affairs – such persons might be justified in writing in the following Strain it is recommended on us "to Demand in the most peremptory manner and we "do Accordingly require you immediately to "send us all the Recruits both of the Last & the "present Season who were designed by the Court "of Directors for the Service on this Establishment, "and that no doubt may remain either of their "identity or Detention we enclose you a Return "of the Corps of the Late [illegible] &c

With regard to this formal Demand & requisition we beg leave to assure you that a compliance with it from you will always more powerfully force us than a demand on the whom you are acting on [illegible] the Lowest of

your controuling Power, and then your Demands,
if your those to signify your pleasure on that a Style
will have the force of a Law, and must be obeyed
but we Assure you even on such Cases that a
request or Desire will have just the same effect
& prove much more palatable —

But after all we never lost sight of
the promise we made you in respect to the
Recruits for Bengal and it is our firm intention
to fulfill it by the first opportunity this we are
afraid if we adhere strictly to the purport
of your Demand you will have them in very
incomplete state — if you had desired the same
number of Men to be sent you that were detained
a part of the identical Persons intended for your
Presidency were still remaining with us
and were in a condition to march we might
have been able to comply with your requisition
but a Peremptory demand so precisely & formally
worded, for all the Recruits We received, with
a particular stress upon their identity would subject
us to some difficulties several of those Recruits
were killed & wounded at Pondicherry some
of them are no doubt sick in our Hospital
and some may be acting with the Battalions
ordered to your Presidency & cannot yet have
Made, yet with the terms of your Demand all those
identical persons are to be immediately found under
the Charge of certain Officers intended to be sent

1793 Fort St. George Decemr 8th 1793.

From Bengal, and remained overland to Calcutta or Ganjam where a Vessel is made us so peremptory a Manner there is no room left to consult the Good of it and the Letter can not in this case possibly be urged what Power are We to do when we must even change its nature and treat it on the Sight of a request, which leaving some Latitude to our judgement we shall easily be able to comply with & it as we hope to your Satisfaction

We feel with great Sensibility the many calls to which you are become liable for the Maintenance of the Company general Political System: and the assistance of your part of the War with France and with the Maratta State which you now regard as inevitable — In this Situation we think it a point of duty in us to offer it as our opinion that the true interests of the Company are confined solely to the Defence of their possessions & persons, and that is a System which in our judgment might require very few Calls distant and offensive War against the Powers of this Country are almost equally hurtful whether they be successful or unsuccessful and perhaps finally more ruinous in the former than the latter case. success in such wars only enables the

ers and removes from us all prospect of peace
Misfortune if it be not general may alter the
scene to our advantage by disposing us to
peace, or forcing us to the care and defence
of our own Possessions, where our strength only
can be felt, or employed to any useful purpose

Enclosed we have the honor to send
you a Copy of an intelligence Paper lately
received from Cornish and transmitted to us by
the Nabob We have undoubted information
that a treaty of peace and alliance has taken
place between the Marattas & Hyder Ally

We have the Honor to be
Honble Sir and Sirs
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Thomas Rumbold
for Select Committee

Port St. George
31st Decemr 1779

To Alexander Panton Esqr
Commander of his Majestys
Ship Sea Horse

Sir

The Situation of affairs on the Mala-
bar coast rendering it expedient that General
Goddard with a reinforcement of the Bengal army at
Surat, should be reinforced by a Body of
troops from hence We mean in consequence

1795 Fort St George December 8/79

to forward by the first Conveyances that may offer for sending them and we are induced earnestly to request you will on this Occasion assist us with his Majesty's Ships in Sea Horse, as the Service is important and requires every Effort that can be employed to support & countenance it

We are

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servants

Thomas Rumbold

Ch. Select Committee

Tho: Rumbold

John Wallace

Hector Munro

Alexander Sinclair

Fort St George
31st December 1779.

List of Officers in the Corps of Cavalry on the Coast of Choromandel 1776

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Col Ponyn	Captain	3d July 1770		
Wm Aug.s Young	Lieutenant	5th April 1773		
Henry Darley	Cornet	9th Sept.r 1773		

5. 1
2. 1
2. 1

1797

List of Officers of Artillery on the Coast of Choromandel

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
Edward James	Major	11th Octr 1768	Captain Lieut.	19th June 1759
Matt.w Horne	Do.	17th Novr 1771	Lt. Fireworker	15 June 1765
Charles Clifton	Captain	18th Octr 1768		
John Kennedy	Do.	13th Do.	Do.	Do. 11th Febry 1762
Donald Mackay	Do.	6th August 1770	Do.	Do. 5th March 1765
John Rigault	Capt.n Lieut.	8th Octr 1770	Do.	Do. 1st March 1768
Arthur Jones	Do.	17th Octr 1771	Do.	Do. 1st April
Isaac Manoury	Do.	8th Decr 1771	Do.	Do. 25th June
Thomas Geils	Do.	17th July 1775	Do.	Do. 26th Octr
George Nodler	Do.	13th Decr Do.	Do.	Do. 2d Jany 1768
Edward Tanner	Captain	26th July 1779	Do.	Do. 4th Jany 1768
James Hislop	Second Lieut.n	26th May 1771	Do.	Do. 11th Octr
John M.c Gregor	Do.	Do. 3d Decemr	Do.	Do. 13 Do.
William Sydenham	Do.	Do. 16th Febry 1772	Do.	Do. 15 Do.
Joseph Moorhouse	Third Lieutenant	16th Febry 1772	Do.	Do. 1st Decr
Will.m Lloyd	Do.	Do. 12th Septr	Do.	Do. 9 Do.
John Judson	Do.	Do. 25 Augt 1773	Do.	Do. 23d Octr 1769
Edward Ferne	Do.	Do. 1st April 1776	Do.	Do. 15th Septr
Joseph Johnston	Do.	Do. 1st May 1777	Do.	Do. 20th Jany 1772
David Smith	Do.	Do. 2d May 1777	Do.	Do. 9th Mar. 1772
Henry Hagan	Do.	Do. 16th July 1778	Do.	Do. 25 May Do.
Rob.t Tull	Do.	Do. 25 Do.	Do.	Do. 17th Augt
John Hopper	Do.	Do. 26 Do.	Do.	Do. 22d Novr
Andrew Thompson	Do.	Do. 16th Decr Do.	Do.	Do. 15th Febry 1774
[illegible] Sullivan	Do.	Do.		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
				1778
James Gibson	Third Lieut.s	4th August 1779	Lieut.s F. Worker	9th Aug 1774
John Baillie	Lieut.s F. Worker	10th June 1775		
Robt. Speedman	Do.	Do.	11th do	
Robert Cox	Do.	Do.	26 Dec.r	
Hugh Mallet	Do.	Do.	5th May 76	
Charles Lucas	Do.	Do.	21st July 1777	
Thomas Bedford	Do.	Do.	22d do.	do
Dunbar	Do.	Do.	24th July 1778	
George Hall	Do.	Do.	25th do.	do.
John Merton	Do.	Do.	26th do.	do
Geo. Saxon	Do.	Do.	27th do.	do
Charles Carlile	Do.	Do.	23d Nov.r 1778	
Willm. Saulwer	Do.	Do.	1st March 1779	
Francis O'Brien	Do.	Do.	2d Aug.t do	
James Sauffe.	Do.	Do.	4th Do.	Do
John Bell	Do.	Do.	15th Sept.r do	
James Jones	Do.	Do.	18th Jan.y 1780	

16

1799

List of Engineers on the Coast of Choromandel

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Patrick Ross	Principal and Lieut Colonel	15 Sept 1770		
George Maule	Director & Major	16th Dec 1778	Practitioner Engr & Lieut	31st August 1770
John Theobald	Sub Director & Capt	16th July 1778	Do	Do 12th June 1773
James Johnston	Do	15 Augt 1778	Do	Do 18th April 1774
George Banks	Do	16th Dec 1778	Do	Do 6th June 1774
William Gent	Sub Engineer and Lieut	14 Dec 1778	Do	Do 20th January 1776
Simeon Stewart	Practitioner Engr & Ensign	4 Jan 1778		
Tho.s Bellasis	Do	8. Feby 1778		
Charles Salmon	Do	4 May 1778	Do	
James Wickens	Do	19th Augt 1778	Do	
Francis Ant.e Martelli	Do	18th Jan 1780	Do	
Richard Baker	Do	21 Feby 1780	Do	

List of Military Officers in the Honble Company's Service on the Coast of Choromandel

1800

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Hector Munro				
James Stuart				
Rob.t Lang	Colonels	12th October 1772	Ensign	6th April 1756
William Flint	Do	12th Febry 73	Do	1st Sept.r 57
Abram Bonjour	Lieut.t Colonels	27th Augt 70	Do	11th Do
John Braithwaite	Colonels	17th Dec.r 1779	Majors	25th June 70
John Bellingham	Lieut.t Colonels	12th Sept.r 73	Ensigns	31st May 58
Hum.y Harper	Do	21st Febry 1774	Do	1st June 1758
William Baillie	Do	29th Do Do	Lieutenant	18th Oct.r 59
Eccles Nixon	Do	30th Do Do	Captains	4th July 1764
George Brown	Do	17th Dec.r 1779	Do	8th July 1765
Henry Marcell	Majors	19th Dec.r 1775	Do	9th July 1765
Samuel Sears	Majors	20th Do do		
Charles Hopkins	Do	8th Febry 1778	Ensigns	11th Sept.r 59
Alex.r Macfallan	Do	9th Do do		
H.y A. M Cosby	Captains	21 Sept.r 1763	Do	28th July 1760
Robert Kelly	Do	27th Nov.r 1765	Do	6th Oct.r 1760
John Short	Do	12th Do 66	Do	7th Do
John Colgrave	Do	1st May 1767	Do	27th Dec.r 1762
William Collins	Do	28th Oct.r 1767	Lieutenants	12th July 1762
Richard Nelson	Do	1st May 1768	Do	17th Do
Alex.r M.c Kenzie	Do	3d Do	Ensigns	2 Sept.r 1763
Hugh Rob.t Clark	Do	4th May		

1861 ~ 084

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
Thomas Bruce	Captain	16 June 1768	Ensign	1 Jan 1764
Geo: Burrington	Do	17 June 1768		
William Keating	Do	20 June 1770	Do	9 Oct Do
Charles Rumley	Do	21 June Do	Do	1 July 1765
James Powell	Do	22 Do	Do	5 Do
Charles Frazer	Do	28 Do		
Arthur Sysaght	Do	30 Do		
Robert Wood	Do	1 July		
William Russell	Do	2 Do		
Robert Cheshyre	Do	6 Do		
Robert Gibbings	Do	7 Do		
Patrick Barclay	Do	9 Do		
Thomas Bridges	Do	11 Do		
Robert Long	Do	14 Do		
James Eidingtoun	Do	15 Do		
James Johnstone	Do	17 July		
George Nixon	Do	12 Aug 1771	Ensign	6 July 1765
Donald Campbell	Do	13 Aug 1771	Do	8 July 1765
John Davis	Do	14 Do	Ensign	9 Do
Robert Watts	Do	17 Aug 1771	Do	11 Do
James Hughes	Do	26 Nov	Do	6 Nov 1765
James Galbraith	Do	15 Feby 1772	Do	27 July
George Smith	Do	17		

1802

Names	Present Rank	Date of Rec.t Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Henry La Motte	Captain	16th May	Ensign	13th Nov.r
Edward Edmonds	Do	17th do	Do	14th do
Thomas Lane	Do	18th August	Ensign	15th do
Francis Swain Ward	Do	6 Sept.r do		
Edward Collins	Do	15th Oct.r	Ensign	30th Dec.r
Joseph Billcliffe	Do	8th Novem.r	Do	27 Jan.y 1766
David Muirhead	Do	12 do	Ensign	8th June
Thomas Bagot	Do	13 do	Do	13 do
William Phillips	Do	22 Febry 1774	Do	20 do
Alex.r Patterson	Do	19 June 1775	Do	31st do
John Sal.l Durand	Do	8th June 1776	Do	15 Apl 1763
Walterhouse Adair	Do	21st Sept.r do	Do	15th Nov.r 1766
George Conyngham	Do	18th Nov.r 1776	Do	2d Dec.r
Charles Lucas	Do	21st Do	Do	26th Aug.t
Thomas Burrows	Do	22 Do	Do	11th Sept.r
John Oldham	Do	23 do	Do	24th Oct.r
Thomas Leche	Do	24th Nov.r 1776	Do	30th Oct.r 1767
Sam.l Baker Evance	Do	25 do	Do	31st do
Dugald Campbell	Do	26 do	Do	3d Nov.r
Robert Ferrier	Do	27th Do	Do	5th Do
David Dewar	Do	3d Febry 1777	Lieutenant	15th June
Thomas Trent	Do	4th Do	Ensign	16 Do
Donald M.c Leod	Do	13th April	Do	16th Nov.r Do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
John Mordaunt	Captain	11th April	Ensigns	2d Decemr.
John Patterson	Do.	17th Do.	Lieutenant	11th June
George Campbell	Do.	26 Do.	Do.	7 Do.
Thomas Prendergast	Do.	27 Do.	Do.	10th Do.
George Clarke	Captns.	29th Decr.	Do.	13 Do.
Robert Temple	Do.	30 Do.	Do.	15 Do.
John Walker	Do.	31st Do.	Do.	17 Do.
James Philips	Captains	4th July 1778	Do.	13th July 1770
John Darell	Do.	5th Augt 1778	Do.	25th Do.
Spencer Cochrane	Do.	4th do.	Do.	25 do.
Basil Monteith	Do.	5th Do.		
Harcourt Woodhouse	Do.	26th Octr Do.	Lieutenant	27 Do.
John DuPont	Do.	6th Decr Do.	Do.	31 Do.
Richard Tolson	Do.	27th Octr 1778	Do.	28th July
James Hard	Do.	7th Decr do.	Do.	Augt 79
Hugh Montgomery	Do.	5th July 1779	Do.	5 Augt 1779
John Cuppage	Do.	21st Do.	Do.	4th Do.
Robert Sale	Do.	22d July 1779	Do.	28 Augt 79
Richard Scott	Do.	23d do.	Do.	11 Do.
Peter Bonneaux	Lieutenant	3d do.	Ensigns	15th Do.
Francis Fragg	Captains	24th Do.	Do.	16th Do.
Cornelius Grant	Do.	25th Do.	Do.	16th Do.
Samuel Hilyard				

1804

Names	Present Rank	Date of present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Campbell	Captain	11th 27 July 79	Ensigns	19 Octr
Alexander Wynch	Do	11th 27 Do Do	Do	20 Do Do
Luke Pocock	Do	11th 28 Do Do		
Robert Scouler	Do	11th 28 Do Do	Ensign	26 Do Do
William Blacker	Do	11th 29 Do Do	Do	31 Do
Daniel Burr	Do	11th 30 Do Do	Do	2d Novr
Francis Lowdie	Lieutenant	11th 26 Do	Do	4th Do
Michael Crottie	Captain	31st Do Do	Do	5 Do
Henry Malcolm	Do	1st Augt Do	Do	7 Do
Bate Rob.t Spearman	Lieutenant	25th Do	Do	9 Do
Archer Arnold Langley	Lieut.	26th Do	Do	10th Do
Will.m Champeneys	Do	1st Octr	Do	19 Do
James Lee	Do	2d Octr 1770	Do	25th May 1769
Donald Campbell	Do	11th 6 Do	Do	9 Octr Do
David Marishall	Do	11th 16 Novr	Do	17 Do
Hugh Delis Harding	Do	11th 19 Do	Do	11th June 1770
George Mackay	Do	11th 23 Jany 1771	Do	6 Do
Benj.n Bowen Bishop	Do	11th 5 May Do	Do	11th Do
George Roberts	Do	1st July	Do	17th Do
Edmund Brown	Do	2d Do	Do	18th Do
Francis Maxwell	Do	12th Do	Do	21st Do
Thomas Stonhouse	Do	25th Do	Do	2nd July 70
Edmund Johnstone	Do	15th Octr Do		

1805

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	Former Rank	Date of Former Rank
James Stewart	Lieutenant	10th Decr	Ensign	26 July 1770
John Baillie	Do	2d July	Do	29 Do
Urban Vigors	Do	17th Do	Do	2 August
Francis Shyrne	Do	18th Do	Do	3 Do
George Muatt	Do	14th March 80	Do	5th Do
Edmund Nelson	Do	22 April	Do	5 Do
John Taylor	Do	13th May	Do	6th Do
Edward Jourdan	Do	18th Do	Do	7 Do
Rich. Anderson	Do	23d Octr	Do	8 Do
Joseph Butler	Do	23 Decr	Do	10 Do
Barth.w Vigors	Do	11th April	Do	15 Do
William Bruce	Do	12th Septr 1775	Do	16th Augt 1770
Arch.d Brown	10th	14th Decr	Do	23d Do
Philip Mayne	Do	21st Do	Do	25 Do
Wm Aug.s Le Grand	Do	2d Septr	Do	27 Do
Tobie L.e Wright Abbot	Do	13th Do	Do	1 Septr
John Watkins	Do	4th Do	Do	3 Do
John North	Do	4th Novr	Do	6 Do
Thomas Colton	Do	13th Do	Do	8th Do
Henry Sowle	Do	8th Decr	Do	10th Do
Thomas Mack	Do	12th Do	Do	14th Do
Walter Douglas	Do	12th Do	Do	16th Do

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
Henry Quin	Lieutenant	29 Dec.r	Captain	22 Sept.r
Alex.r Montgomery	Do	22 Febry 1774	Do	24th Do
Arthur Dunkin	Do	1st March Do	Do	26th Do
Arthur Crawford	Do	1st Apl. Do	Do	28 Do
William Flint	Do	5th May Do	Do	30 Do
William Goddard	Do	9th Sept.r	Do	7 Do
Thomas Townsend	Do	12th Do	Do	8 Do
Thomas Dunwoody	Do	1st Nov.r 74	Do	13th Oct.r 76
Robert Craker	Do	16th Janry 75	Do	16 Do
Lauchlin M.Kennon	Do	1st Febry Do	Do	17 Do
Thomas Douglass	Do	2d Do	Do	22 Do
George Fotheringham	Do	27th March	Do	31st Do
Thomas Knox	Do	27th Do	Do	3 Do
Stephen Towns	Do	5th June Do	Do	4th Do
John Cox	Do	27th Do	Do	7 Do
George Wahab	Do	28th July	Do	9 Do
Archibd Eagle	Do	7th Augt.	Do	15th Do
Robert Hope	Do	5th Sept.r	Do	11 Do
George Waight	Do	21st Do	Do	12 Do
Arthur Stewart	Do	21st Oct.r	Do	13 Do
Nathaniel Dawes	Do	26th Dec.r 76		
Thomas Leighton	Do	29th Janry 76	Do	21 Do

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Names	Rank	Date of Last Rank	Rank	Date of Last Rank
James Oliver	Lieutenant	5 Febry 76	Lieutenant	22 Octr
Richd Eastland	Do	6 Do	Do	24 Do
James Russell	Do	7 Do	Do	27 Do
George Stewart	Do	6th March	Do	28 Do
James Burn	Do	18 Do	Do	29th Do
John Pringle	Do	1st June 76	Do	7 Do 1776
Hugh Thaler	Do	9th July	Do	9th Do
Caleb Pearson	Do	26th August	Do	10 Do
Francis Torrens	Do	10th Do	Do	14th Do
Edward Thick	Do	15th Do	Do	15th Do
Robert Brounker	Do	12th Do	Do	16th Do
Mary Salande	Do	21st Sept 76	Do	19th Do
Morris Alexr Lind	Do	22d Do	Do	26th Do
James Foster	Do	17th Do	Do	23d Do
Grant Cookson	Do	18th Do	Do	26th Do
Thomas Smith	Do	18th Do	Do	25th Do
Cromwell Mascy	Do	19th Do	Do	26th Do
Savage Bowden	Do	20th Do	Do	27th Do
Charles Seal Ashby	Do	21st Do	Do	29th Do
Richard Chase	Do	24th Do	Do	15th Do
Nat Chr. Pindel	Do	25th Do	Do	16th Do
Jonathan Bowden	Do	3d [illegible]	Do	4th Do

1805

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	Forth Rank	Date of Forth Rank
13				
Thomas Underwood	Lieut.t	4th Febry 1777	Augt	19th June 1781
Thomas Young	Do	14th Do	Do	22d Do
James Walker	Do	15th Do	Do	23d Do
Alex.r Watson	Do	16th Do	Do	25th Do
Aneas Mackay	Do	17th April 1777	Do	26th June 78
Atwood John Pechley	Do	25th April 77	Do	28th June 78
Walter Anderson	Do	26th Do	Do	29th Do
Andrew Read	Do	19th Do	Do	3d Do
David Campbell	Do	25th Decr.	Do	4th Do
Peter Wright	Do	26th Do	Do	7th Do
John Forbes	Do	27th Do	Do	10th Do
Robert Lowe	Do	28th Do	Do	11th Do
Alex.r M.c Pherson	Do	29th Do	Do	21st Janry 72
Will.m Heath	Do	30th Do	Do	3 Febry
George Hodson	Do	15th March 78		
James Jenkins	Do	16th Do	Do	5th Do
Stephen Swain	Do	18th May 1778	Do	17th Febry
James Dalrymple	Do	4th July 1778	Do	22d Do
John Richardson	Do	29th July 1778	Do	4th March
John Wade	Do	Do Do		
Alex.r Frazer	Do	30th Do Do	Do	3d May 72
Alex.r Read	Do	31st Do Do	Do	12th Do

Names	Present Rank	Date of present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
John Scudamore	Lieutenant	2d July 1778	Ensign	31st August
Daniel M.c Neal	Do	4 8o 8o	Do	23 Oct.r
Thomas Cumb.d Ross	Do	22d Aug.t 78	Do	10 Nov.r 72
Thomas Hallcott	Do	19 4 Sept.r 78	Do	25 Do
James Blaw	Do	6 8o 8o	Do	4 8o
Thomas Parr	Do	7 8o 8o	Do	5 8o
Peter Campbell	Do	8 8o 8o	Do	9 March
James Campbell	Do	9 8o 8o	Do	6 Sept.r 8o
James Turing	Do	10 8o 8o	Do	1st May 8o
Mitchell.ne Innox	Do	25 8o 8o	Do	16 8o
Lionel Westrophe	Do	26 8o 8o	Do	17 8o
Joseph Sattle	Do	27 8o 8o	Do	18 8o
Henry Rice	Do	3 July 79	Do	6 June
Jas Porter Tyton	Do	4 8o 8o	Do	7 8o
Willm Kenzie	Do	13 8o 8o	Do	8 8o
Mich.l Fleming	Do	14 8o 8o	Do	25 July
James Mitchell	Do	20 July 8o	Do	26 8o
John Spencer	Do	21 8o 79	Do	1 8o
Thomas Bowser	Do	25 Oct.r	Do	21 8o
Barry Close	Do	26 8o 8o	Do	3 Sept.r 75
William Terry	Do	27 8o 8o	Do	5 8o
Henry Darley	Ensign	1 Sept.r 80		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	Last Rank	Date of Last Rank
Samuel Jacobs	Lieutenant	29th Oct.r 1779	Ensigns	10th Sept.r 73
James Cram	Do	29th Do	Do	5 Nov.r
Charles Grant	Ensign	8th Do		
George Aubery		9th Do		
John Sabbiner	Lieut.	28th July 1779	Do	12th Do
John Halliburton	Do	29th Do	Do	13 Do
Charles Smart	Ensigns	16th Do		
William Andrews	Lieutenant	30th Do Do	Do	8th Dec.r
John Crisp	Do	31st Do Do	Do	12th Do
George Ure	Ensigns	13th Do		
William Jones	Do	26th Do		
Wm Brocket Stevens	Do	28th Do		
Sal.l Bagshaw Butler	Do	29th Do		
Samuel Pictet	Do	30th Do		
William Godfrey	Do	31st Do		
Eccles Smith	Do	2d January 1774		
Patk Alex.r Agnew	Do	20th April Do		
Johnson Kennedy	Do	5th May Do		
Edward Gibbings	Do	6th Do		
Robert Ogilvy	Do	7th Do		
John Greenwell	Do	1st June 74		
Arch.d Gillon	Do	13th Do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres.t Rank	Last Rank	Date of Last Rank
Jos.h Aug.s Rogers	Ensign	8 August 1774		
James Mackay	Do.	22 d.o		
Fran.s Baillie	Do.	2 June 75		
Robert Mackay	Do.	4th d.o		
Thomas Sampson	Do.	5. d.o		
Edw.d Bridges	Do.	17th July		
John Lindal Evans	Do.	18th d.o		
Thomas Moore	Do.	24th d.o		
Fra.s Cumine	Do.	31st d.o		
Ranjot Jackson	Do.	1 August d.o		
Thomas Fisher	Do.	5th d.o		
Walter Thompson	Do.	11th d.o		
Thomas Brisbane	Do.	15th d.o		
Jha.s De Castros	Do.	19th Sept.r 1775		
Andrew Boswell	Do.	20th d.o		
Simon Baillie	Do.	10th Dec.r 75		
Will.m Forbes	Do.	11th d.o		
Hector M.c Lean	Do.	13th d.o		
Sol.r Stuart Hall	Do.	14th d.o		
Robert Cameron	Do.	15th d.o		
Hector Cuninecuty	Do.	11th d.o		
Alex.r Radford	Do.	17th Janry 76		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Pres. Rank	Lieut Rank	Date of Lieut Rank
Sal. Minion Maconochy	Ensigns	18th Jan.y 76		
Thomas Coke	Do	19th do		
Lescombe Stretch	Do	28th April		
Chris.r Cathcart	Do	29th do		
Henry Boyle Sullivan	Do	3d May		
Thomas Gordon	Do	6th May		
Gab.l Doveton	Do	7th do		
John Green	Do	23d August		
Alex.r Cuthbert	Do	25 do		
Aldwell Taylor	Do	26 do		
Thomas Livingston	Do	27 Aug.t 76		
Walter Herbert Lloyd	Do	28th do		
William Dick	Do	30th do		
Edw.d Tolfrey	Do	31st do		
James Pennicuik	Do	31st do		
Sam.l Geanret	Do	1st Sept.r		
John Chalmers	Do	2d do		
Jn.o Elphinston Dundas	Do	3d do		
Thomas Price	Do	23d do		
Edw.d Ferguson	Do	24th do		
Anthony Beale	Do	25th do		
Thomas Nash	Do	26th do		

1813

No.	Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
	George Clarke	Ensigns	23d Sept 1776		
	Alex. Dyce	Do	18th Nov.		
	Richard Pearce Orton	Do	19th Do.		
	John Hood	Do	20th Do.		
	Alex. Beaton	Do	21st Nov. 76		
	Donald M.c Donald	Do	22d Do.		
	Henry Keating	Do	24th Do.		
	Charles Conner	Do	25 Do.		
	William Kennedy	Do	28th Do.		
	John Croley	Do	29th Do.		
	William Langhorn	Do	1st Dec.r Do.		
	Rob.t Macklin	Do	2d Do.		
	George Innis	Do	5th Jan.y 1777		
	James Innis	Do	6th Do.		
	Rob.t M.c Perrand	Do	9th Do.		
	James Forbes	Do	11th Do.		
	John Lee	Do	11th Do.		
	Robert Studdan	Do	1st May 1777		
	William Adlam	Do	14th June 77		
	John Orr	Do	13th August		
	John Willson	Do	19th Do.		
	Thomas Birrill	Do	20th Do.		
	Rob.t Montague Mauge	Do	2d Do.		
	Philip Sullivan	Do	3 Do.		

1814

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First 1814 Rank	Date of First Rank
George Bruce	Ensign	5th Jany 1778		
George Brudnell	Do	13th March 78		
James Goodwin	Do	14th Do		
Thos. Huggenbotham	Do	15th Do		
Florence M.Carty	Do	16th Do		
Simon Dalrymple	Do	30th Do Do		
William Stevens	Do	31st Do Do		
John Dorsett	Do	1st April Do		
John Sal. Durand	Do	2d Do Do		
James Lambert	Do	3d Do Do		
George Smith	Do	4th Do Do		
Thomas Meighan	Do	5th Do Do		
James Brunton	Do	6th Do Do		
Thomas Poole	Do	7th Do Do		
John Bannerman	Do	9th Do Do		
Thomas Phipps	Do	10th Do Do		
Rob.t Strahan	Do	11th Do Do		
John Garstin	Do	12th Do Do		
John Clayton	Do	13th Do Do		
Tho.s Will.m Shepsey	Do	14th Do Do		
Roger Blackstone Herbert	Do	16th Do Do		
Francis Capsper	Do	17th Do Do		
John Cuppage	Do	18th Do Do		
Alex.r Boswell	Do	19th Do Do		

1815-

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	Last Rank	Date of last Rank
Geo. Burrows Clarke	Ensign	25th Sept. 78		
Abraham Hughes	do	21st do do		
Duff	do	22d do do		
James Fraser	do	23 do do		
Thomas Dallas	do	25 do do		
Lachlan Lundie	do	26th do do		
James Marishall	do	27 do do		
Ross Lang	do	28th do do		
Lodowick Lundie	do	29th do do		
John Lorin	do	30th do do		
Charles Griffiths	do	1st May do		
Coughlang	do	2d do do		
John Allen	do	3d do do		
Adam Lindsay	do	5th do do		
John Jones	do	6th do do		
John Barton	do	7th do do		
Thos. Weatherhead	do	8th do do		
Alex. Fowles	do	9th do do		
Peter Desse	do	10th do do		
William Collins	do	11th do do		
Dl. Mc Alister	do	12th do do		
Keith Mc Alister	do	13th do do		
Arthur Gibbings	do	15th do do		
John Long	do	16th do do		
George Latmore	do	17th do do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Thomas Hart	Ensigns	18th May 1778		
John Meath	Do	19th do do		
Colin Campbell	Do	20th do do		
Henry Atkinson	Do	21st do do		
Arch.d M.c Leod	Do	22d do do		
Walter Curtis	Do	24th do do		
Benj.n Flemming	Do	25th do do		
George Stringer	Do	26th do do		
Will.m Bird	Do	28th do do		
George Gordon	Do	29th do do		
Alexand.r Gordon	Do	30th do do		
James Graham	Do	31st do do		
William Crook	Do	1st June 1778		
William Willson	Do	2d do do		
David Hemish	Do	3d do do		
William Tomkins	Do	6th do do		
Edward Boisdaune	Do	7 do do		
Robert Munro	Do	8 do do		
Thomas Allwright	Do	9 do do		
John Tomlinson	Do	10 do do		
Charles Dolby	Do	11th do do		
Ferdinand Bergier	Do	12 do do		
Dan.l Fitzgerald Griffin	Do	13 do do		
James Houston	Do	14th do do		
James Frank	Do	15th do do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	Forth Rank	Date of Forth Rank
William Ormston	Ensigns	16th June 1778		
Richard Lamond	Do	17th do do		
James Hay	Do	18th do do		
Daniel Macleod	Do	19th do do		
James Molloy	Do	20th do do		
Geo. James Mackay	Do	21st do do		
Henry Leighton	Do	22d do do		
Benjamin Ross				
Richard Adderton	Do	24th do do		
Gaven Hamilton	Do	25th do do		
Samuel Hanson Stower	Do	26th do do		
James Hutchinson				
Charles Steuart	Do	28th do do		
Philip Moncrief	Do	29th do do		
John Lamson	Do	30th do do		
Thomas James				
John Munro	Do	2d July do		
Robert Marshall				
James Innes	Do	4th do do		
Henry Gordon	Do	6th do do		
Henry Marson	Do	7th do do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of First Rank
Robert Hall	Ensigns	8th July 1778		
James Dawes	Do	9th do do		
Charles Paxton	Do	10th do do		
Henry Adderton				
Colin Macauley	Do	12th do do		
Lewis Imale	Do	13th do do		
Robert Halliday	Do	14th do do		
John Wheler	Do	15th do do		
John Hennot	Do	16th do do		
John Merton Poe	Do	17th do do		
Gawen Braithwait	Do	18th do do		
Robert Delap				
John Cochrane	Do	20th do do		
Joseph Gulstone Hill	Do	21st do do		
James Reid	Do	23d do do		
Thomas Clerk	Do	24th do do		
Blakeney Miller	Do	25th do do		
Alexander Grant	Do	26th do do		
Edward Bulman	Do	27th do do		
James M.c Heros	Do	28th do do		
Thomas Gray	Do	29th do do		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Past. Rank	Forth Rank	Date of Fort Rank
Walter Wilson	Ens. Ensigns	30th July 1778		
John Home	Do.	31st Do. Do.		
John Campbell	Do.	1st Augt Do.		
Robert Parkison	Do.	2d Do. Do.		
Thomas Parkison	Do.	3d Do. Do.		
William Powell	Do.	4th Do. Do.		
Hungally Adams	Do.	5th Do. Do.		
John Goodsman	Do.	6th Do. Do.		
John Mullock	Do.	7th Do. Do.		
Henry Smith Cosby	Do.	8th Do. Do.		
Donald M.c Rae	Do.	9th Do. Do.		
George Barclay	Do.	10th Do. Do.		
William Hemyss	Do.	11th Do. Do.		
Malcolm M.c Gregor	Do.	12th Do. Do.		
Albert Innis	Do.	13th Do. Do.		
Robert Gahagan	Do.	14th Do. Do.		
Thomas Clarke	Do.	15th Do. Do.		
James Lovart	Do.	16th Do. Do.		
James Bunsted	Do.	17th Do. Do.		
Charles Inman	Do.	18th Do. Do.		
Alexander White	Do.	21st Do. Do.		

Names	Present Rank	Date of Prest. Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
Charles M.c Sean	Ensigns	22 Aug.t 78		
James Conner	Do	23d do do		
Samuel Godfrey	Do	25th do do		
Charles Stockwell	Do	26th do do		
William Tennuck	Do	27th do do		
William Tulloch	Do	28th do do		
Stephen Galloway	Do	29th do do		
Mathew M.c Alister	Do	30th do do		
John Taylor	Do	1st Sept.r do		
David Reid	Do	2d do do		
Richard Powis	Do	3d do do		
Stephen Bagshaw	Do	4th do do		
James Hay				
John Clarke Lawrence	Do	20th July 79		
John Sinclair	Do	21st do do		
Sich.s Bucce	Do	22d do do		
John Reid	Do	23d do do		
James Burn	Do	24th do do		
Benoit De Bergne	Do	25th do do		
John Mac Intosh	Do	26th do do		
John Pearce	Do	27th do do		

1821

Names	Present Rank	Date of Present Rank	First Rank	Date of first Rank
John Hunt	Corporal	28th July 1799		
Joseph Hinchley	Do.	29th Do.		
Nich.s Nash	Do.	30th Do.		
James Turner	Do.	31st Do.		
Dunbar	Do.	1st August Do.		
Stillson	Do.	2d Do.		
Peter Moore	Do.	3d Do.		
Will.m Young	Do.	4th Do.		
Chr.r Fre.k Klauman	Do.	5th Do.		
John Rollis	Do.	6th Do.		
John Wallis	Do.	7th Do.		
Geo. Matt.w Baillie	Do.	8th Do.		
John Mollison	Do.	9th Do.		
Robert Johnson	Do.	10th Do.		
John Grant	Do.	11th Do.		
Sam.l Davis	Do.	12th Do.		
Thomas Broughton	Do.	13th Do.		
Joshua Perkins	Do.	14th Do.		
William Watson	Do.	15th Do.		
Francis Askit	Do.	16th Do.		

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Agent Deputy

at Pondicherry & Make to draw Batta 1204

Amboor

Capt.n Bagot to proceed Capt.n Heading 1576

Anjengo

To M.r Forbes 150.

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Make 102. To Co.l Braithwaite regarding double Batta
106 Instructions to Co.l Braithwaite 129 To M.r Baber
Paymaster to the Expedition against Make 153 To Co.l
Braithwaite regarding his March on the Travancore Bound
243. Letter from Co.l Braithwaite at Tinchenopoly —
255. From D.o at Madura 258. To Co.l Braithwaite 278
Letter to Co.l Braithwaite to remain at Anjengo 305.
To D.o to prosecute the Expedition with Vigor 353. From
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from Co.l Braithwaite the Expedition in great Forwardness
377 - To Co.l Braithwaite on Major Clefton's Appeal
406. Letter from Make to him 531. Letter from Palgaut
encouraging on the Travancore Pagoda 561 From D.o 565
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571 - Col.l Harper to Command 598 Mr Brightwen from
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1823

with the Capitulation of Mobile 602. From Do with the Account of Mobile & Dependencies 619. Co. Brathwaite Conduct approved 629. 3000 Rupees given the Country Navy 629. to destroy the Fortifications & Stores which remained 630. Letter to the Commissioners of Disputes 630. Letter to the Commissioners of Stores Vernon on the Capitulation 638. Instructions to Col. Hawker 667. The Troops for Bagalet Lunay embark for Montapallee 669. Mr. Cadogan appointed Surgeon 670. Letter from Co. Brathwaite the Troops leave Stores behind 673. Major Kelly's Accounts settled at Fallacherry 683. From Mr. Baker Boyles Bills not paid 687. Letter from Major Clephane 768. Letter from D.A.G. Harper 774. From Do 775. From Lt. Col. Wallace and Dr. Campbell Surgeon Monkey Quarter Master 776. the Artillery Men at Ellore to join Co. Harper 777. From Major Kelly in regard to his Accounts settled at Fallacherry 786. not Satisfactory 788. From Mr. Baker Rupees 5 Comandia 801. From D.A.G. Brathwaite on Account of the Mares 802. Letter to Col. Harper 868. Mr. Baker Receipt for 3500 Rupees 872. Mr. Boyle to draw a Draught on England 873. From Co. Harper Indent for ordnance 873. The Expences of the Detachment to be returned to Bagalet Lunay Account 874. From Colonel Harper the Mares offended 921 From Do Capt. Capt Nairne Brigade Major 924. From Do Rambo to release Pondicherry 925. Capt. Nairne ordered back to Masulipatam 928 his Corps Approved 929. From Col. Harper to enquire why the Corps Vernon were not 929 Do Col. Harper to join

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1003 Letter from Rodier of Hyders Troops at various places 1003
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Major 1004 disapproved 1006. Capt. Lt. Phillips appoint-
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Morgan from Innaconda 1191. Letter to March 1202.
Marches from Innaconda 1214. expects to be attacked
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1244. Letter from Col. Harper arrives at the Pass
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Decamp 1517 Letter from P.C Harper Capt.n Lad
Dies 1519. Dr attacks to march with Rucherboon
Attacks to march from Dayo 1520 from D
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1838

1838

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1205. Mr Rolles appd Cadet 1315. Lymond
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