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Volume were made with the
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bundle at the time of the
wooding and destruction of
records.

Op/31-8-1942.

800. Fort St George 3^d July 1780.

Letter from W George Smith at the
Cape of Good Hope

To Sir Tho. Rumbold

Pres^t & Gov^r & Members
of the Select Committee

at

Fort St George
Honble Sir & Sirs,

From W George
Smith with Im-
petuence —

I leave it to Captains Lennox
and Gore to inform you of their reasons for
putting into False Bay, suffice it for me
to say, that the *Napau* would in all
probability have been very little better than
a wreck at sea, before she could have
reached St Helena, so great was the havoc
committed by the scurvy on her crew Capt
Lennox has great merit in staying by the
Napau in her distressed condition & in
conducting her into the Bay.

On our arrival at this
Place, we found the following French
ships at anchor here viz^t the *Brillante*
Wronjollie carrying a Rear Admiral's
Flag, but without commission from the
King or Admiralty of France (for so they
of 64, *The Orient* of 74, *The Severe* of 64
The

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The Flammant of 50, The Consolante of 40, The Subtile of 20, The Miracle, Store-ship of 8 Guns, The Solomon, Tryton, The Snows Anne, & Grand Bourbon private ships -

The ships of War are completely manned, having on board them 3500 men. Their Marines are composed chiefly of the Kings Compagnies Les Gens Heroces of la Bourdonnais, dressed in a uniform similar to our Marines, in order to make them look the fiercer.

When we arrived here a report prevailed, that M. Tronjolle intended to seize on the ships in False Bay, which caused the Commanders of them to claim formally in writing the protection of the States, which was readily granted by the Governor, who immediately dispatched one of the Company's ships to False Bay with some Guns & ordered a Battery to be erected there to cover the ships in case of an attack, which was done, but from the size of the Guns being only four pounders, this Battery

can

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can only serve to assertain the Jurisdiction
of the States in that Bay, which is sufficient.

The Governor taxed M^r

Tronjollie with the intention of cutting out
our Ships, he replied that the report
was injurious to the Kings honor & to
his own, but said that had Sir Edward
Hughes permitted the French Vessel to
which the Nymph gave chase, to be
taken in this harbour, that would
have retaliated on our Ships. The mat-
ter however was deliberated on, but M^r
Tronjollie was against the measure, as
were M^r Bellefombe (whom we found here)
and the french Agent, and it was drop-
ped, The french making a merit of
their regard to the Laws of Nations,
The true cause of our safety however
I believe to be, the very great utility
of this place to the French Islands and
Squadron, neither of which can subsist
without it, for here they find money &
credit for their Bills upon Government
how long this may be the case I will
not pretend to say as that will depend
on the Minister at Home by honoring
the

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the Bills which may be drawn on the Treasury.

The French have an Agent here M^r. De Montgane, whom I knew when chief of the French Factory at Canton & from him I learn that the neutrality of this Port will be no protection to any of our Kings Ships if in it, as the French think themselves at liberty to seize on our ships of War wheresoever they are found, pretending to make a distinction between Royal & private property (which last they term *la potetic Guerre*) but forgetting at the same time the rights of other Nations for they must infringe the rights of the Dutch by seizing even on Royal property in their harbours. - I know not the refinements which now days may be made on the Laws of Nations, or on the rights of others by Kings and States, but this I know, that according to the principles of reason & justice, the French have no right to involve a third Person in their quarrel with us, however if such be their intention it is proper that Sir Edward Hughes be made acquainted with it for his guidance.

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guidance, I think it my duty to inform you of it. That the designs of this Country may be frustrated, & if in my power to throw them into the pit, which they have dug for us, & here I would submit to your consideration & to that of Sir Edward Hughes, whether he might not promote the Public Service better by coming here with his Squadron instead of going with them to Bombay for he will probably find the French Fleet here by the end of December or early in January, & by a parity of reasoning he may with as much justice attack the French in this Port as they could the English if superior to them. On these new French principles, & Distinctions Sir Edward's Squadron being superior to theirs he might at once destroy the whole of French Maritime Force in India. I need not inform Sir Edward Hughes that should not his Ships want docking that he can victual better here than at Bombay, nor that by leaving Madras in October, that he may come here & be back again with you

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you in April & that he will nearly take the same time to return from Bombay, without the smallest prospect of rendering any essential service to his Country, whereas by coming here, he may accomplish that End / which must have been the End of his Mission to India, and do honor to himself. If from what I have said Sir Edward should determine to come here, & that he should find the French Fleet here, his wisdom will readily suggest to him, that nothing is to be attempted against them till his fleet is victualled & ready for sea. The superiority being on his side the French will attempt nothing against him, & should they put to sea, he can follow them, the blow if struck at all must be on his departure for should he infringe the Privilege of this Port, he can expect no further supplies in it, should Sir Edward & Hughes resolve to come here, his invitation must be kept a profound secret & he ought to bring as much money.

with him as he may want to victual his

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his Ships, for the french party here not only endeavour to discredit his Bills on the Navy, but make use of the Credit given him here as an Argument in favor of the French, alledging the Bills on the french Treasury are as good, as Sir Edward Hughes on the Navy Board & the refusal of the one, is a partiality in favor of the other, were Sir Edward to intimate by advertisement, that he wanted a certain sum in Rupees for which he would engage to grant Bills on the Admiralty within six months after the receipt of the money that such of the money to be on account of the Proprietors till the Bills are granted I imagine he would find as much as he wanted, another advantage, which would attend his bringing Money with him here is that the Off. Gent discount he is obliged to give here on his Bills would be saved to Government & the sum drawn for would be remitted to England, not taking from it as is the case with the Bills given here in favor of foreigners & which tho' paid in London are not drawn in a foreign currency. Sir Ed-
ward

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Edward ought to fix the Exchange of the Rupee at $2\frac{1}{4}$ Sterling each. at the Ex^{ch} of 360 for the 100 Bag^s these last will give at $2\frac{1}{4}$ the Rupee £38.5. which is nearly $7\frac{1}{8}$ pagoda which must be deemed an excellent remittance in Navy Bills, as the risk attending the money here, that can be little, or none if the whole fleet should come here.

The Squadron under Mr. Tronjollie sailed from hence the 3^d March and have cruised to the Eastward & Southward of Cape Falso or Ang Lip distant from the land four to five leagues, & out of the nine ships which have entered here they have brought too four, the last they spoke with was a Dane from Canton in January who informed them of the time our ships were to leave China, & as four Dutch & one Spanish ships have come here since the aforesaid Dane spoke them, without seeing them, I apprehend they have left their station to get if possible into the Track of our China Ships, the french Squadron is victualled

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for ten months, and are laden with
Wine, flower, wheat, biscuits, & salt pro-
visions, from which I infer they will
cruise no longer than to the end of this
month in these Seas, but proceed to
the Islands with their provisions which
are much wanted there. The Triton &
Anore Snow sailed from hence the
17th Feby the Solomon the 26th March
for Maurice, & the Arcule will follow
about the end of this month also laden
with provisions, the Grand Bourbon
is condemned here & broke up.

Situated as affairs are
at present in India, two National
Objects must necessarily employ
your Attention, & these I presume
to be, the reduction of the French
Islands and Manilla, both which
I humbly conceive to be in the power
of your Naval & military Force to
accomplish, probably your greatest
difficulty will be, which to attempt
the first, & here you will give me
leave to suggest to your consideration
an attack against the French Islands
prior to that of Manilla & for the
follow.

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following reasons. If you succeed against the French Islands you will have nothing to apprehend for your extended Possessions in India you can with great safety to them & to yourselves, after their reduction send your Forces at a distance & augment that force & thereby insure the reduction of Manilla when possessed of the French Islands & you will prevent the French from sending any of the Troops now at Maurice, and idle & burdensome fit, to Manilla.

The Conquest of the French Islands I conceive to be easy, if our operations against them are properly conducted, & here I take the liberty of enclosing for your consideration, some hints which have occurred to me arising from such information as I have been able to collect concerning the French Islands & Manilla. I will make no apology for offering them to your deliberation knowing your zeal for the public Service, not to say that it is my Duty to inform you every thing which may

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may come to my knowledge, & which
may be of use to my Country, what I
have said of Manilla is partly from
a local knowledge & partly from infor-
-mation as late as the 12th Jan^y last.
I what I have said of the French
Islands, I speak from Information
only, but from such information
as I think I may rely upon. I have
in this letter mentioned the name of
a M^r De Montignie this however
is to you Gentlemen^s secret, this Gentle-
-man is Agent here for the French
Nation, but not recognised as
such by the Government here, he is
however of use to his Country in that
state, & as an Agent from you might
be of great utility here, in conveying
to you & to England the motions of
our Enemies, I would recommend it
to you to appoint one here in
quality of Agent for the Company
during the continuance of the War
his appointments ought to be granted
he should have an Allowance for
secret Services; a sensible active
person in so critical a situation

only, you know
the importance
of keeping names

may

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however of use to his Country in that
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may be of great service to the Company's Affairs. The Dutch are a selfish interested people. & I know none here that you can safely confide in for certain Intelligence. M. Revel appears to me to be a fit person for this trust, he is sensible & honest & his comic turn will be of great use to him in such a Station with the phlegmatic Nynheers, and as joined to these qualities he possess abilities, I beg leave to recommend him to this Station, he will not be recognised in a public character here without without orders from Holland but this being matter of form, is of no consequence, your views may be equally answered, it will however be proper that you announce the person you send to the Government here. In proof of the utility an Agent may be to you here, you will allow me to mention to you a circumstance which happened here on the 5th Inst. On the 4th in the evening a French snow appeared off this bay which could not work into it that night

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night. early on the 5th the English Packet Boat the Betsey sailed, the Spanish Frigate dispatched here Boat with forty Marines to the French Vessel coming in, & the little Vessel in the Road called la Mouche / the same which the Nymph attacked here last year) got under way, taking on board seventy Men from the Arcule with the declared intention of taking the Betsey, but with the ostensible reason of defending the Vessel coming into port. Upon seeing these manœuvres I waited on the Governor & told him, that tho' not clothed with a public Character, I considered it a Duty which I owed to my Country to represent to him that he connived at the breach of the neutrality of his Port by suffering the Spanish and French Vessels which were in his Harbour to arm & to weigh with the design of attacking the English Vessel, which tho' not within the reach of his Guns, yet was in the Bay & in sight of his Flag, he replied that they only intended to defend the Vessel coming in. I told him

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him, the Vessel going out was as much under his protection as the one coming in, & that by the usage of Nations, which was the law of Nations & which did not vary with Circumstances, he ought not to have suffered the Mouche or any other Vessel inimical to the English, to Arm & to weigh, in less than twenty four hours after the English Vessel had sailed out of Port, he said he knew of no such Law or usage, & that he had no orders to keep any Vessel in Port, I replied that he must not plead ignorance of the Laws of Nations, that his Orders for the preservation of the neutrality of his Port must be general, but the means of doing so were left to his discretion & judgement, that none appeared to me so effectual for the purpose as the keeping one Ship in Port a certain time after the other. In the course of our argument the Governor lost himself and avowed his partiality for the French, by saying he would answer for their keeping the neutrality, but he apprehended a breach of it from the English & he taxed

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told Sir Edward Hughes with that, by
permitting the Nymph to attack the
Mouche under the Cannon of this Fort.
I made the best defence. I was able for
Sir Edward, & said that if on that occa-
sion the neutrality of the Port was
indringed, it was chiefly owing to
his negligence as Governor, for as he
had not fired on the Nymph when
she attacked the Mouche, Sir Edward
must be allowed as good a Judge of
Distance from appearances as he was
& that if he had fired that the Capt
of the Nymph could with certainty
ascertain if within the reach of his
guns, & if so would doubtless have
ceased firing & that the moment Sir
Edward Hughes judged the Mouche
to be under the Cannon of the Fort
he made the signal to give over the
Chase, which was obeyed & moreover
as Sir Edward & he had communed
on the subject & sufficiently discussed
it, that it not to be again men-
tioned. He accused Sir Edward of a
breach of promise & said he would
protest against him to Europe &
India. Our conversation terminated
by

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by his saying that he would go to the Battery and sink the aggressor. I assured him of the pacific disposition of the English Commander & we parted, the Governor to his Battery & I to hills to observe what passed. A breeze sprung up in favor of the Betsey, she put to sea & the Mouche returned into Port not daring to follow her. I am informed that the Capt of the Spanish Frigate then here applied to the Governor and asked him what he ought to do respecting the French Ship coming in if attacked by the English Vessel. The Governor answered what you please which surely was giving the Spaniard the latitude of acting against the English Vessel, which was as much within the Jurisdiction of the Port, as was the French Vessel & thereby he voluntarily exposed the neutrality of his Port to infringement.

The Betsey left Ireland the 18th November St. Helena the 26th Febry. & arrived here the 28th March. On the 5th April she sailed from hence to cruise for our homeward bound

Ships

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ships & has been spoken with by the Resolution & Discovery which arrived in False Bay the 11th Inst. These ships saw five sail to the Eastward of the Cape Agulhas about two Degrees & standing to the Eastward, which I think must have been the French fleet in their way to Maurice, for the French as I have learned from themselves, run down their Coast between 33 & 35 degrees of South Latitude this I mention because it is their usual tract to the Islands & therefore to be avoided by our Company's ships as much as possible & to be sought for by our ships of War if bound here, as the most likely route to meet with Vessels from hence to Maurice.

Captain Duncan has informed the Governor of St. Helena of our being here, also of the French Squadron which was at this place

The Sartine Cartell ship sailed from hence the 7th Feby. The Juno frigate from Manila arrived here the 26th March, & sailed the 12th Instant. —

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I hope you will excuse my having taken up so much of your time, if I have suggested any thing which on your hands may be of use to my Country. I shall be happy. and I am certain you will be well pleased -

I hope this will come safe to your hands, I am obliged to be more explicit than I otherwise would be if possible possessed of a Cypher. To the National & Company's Affairs, I wish prosperity, & success, & to you Gentlemen, health & happiness.

Yesterday arrived here a Dutch Ship which left Deal the beginning of December. I have the pleasure of informing you of the safe arrival of our second ^{English} fleet under convoy of the Warwick at Deal. The first fleet sailed without Convoy, and are also safely arrived in England -

I have the honor to be with respect

Sir & Mrs.

Your most Obed^t Hum^{ble} Servant
George Smith

Cape of Good Hope,
April 16th 1700.

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Some hints relative to the Reduction of the French Islands, which are offered to the consideration of the Gentlemen of the Select Committee at Madras & that of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes.

The Squadron with the land forces deemed necessary for the Expedition, to leave Madras about the Middle of February for the Island of Bourbon to land the Troops at St Dennis the road of which is of easy access, and the anchorage good, & to take possession thereof. The ships can come near enough to cover the landing of the Troops. The Fort of St Dennis is considerable, & is defended by 5 to 600 Men (Regulars) & which will soon be reduced. When the Fort is taken the Commander in Chief of our Forces to publish a Manifesto offering to the Planters, the free exercise of their religion, & the security of their Possessions & Property, on their taking the oath of Allegiance to the King terms which it is apprehended they would readily accept of, as they would be gainers by the change of Masters

By

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By the capture of this Island
Refreshments, fresh Provisions, & Wheat
will be secured for the fleet & army, &
Morice will consequently be deprived of
the supplies which it receives from this
Island, & here our Hospital should be
established.

When possessed of Bourbon
the Squadron ought to proceed early in
May to Morice & summon Fort Lewis
to surrender, the summons at first
will be disregarded & if so, the Fleet
to cruise off the Port, if the French
ships be in the Harbour, they will
be kept in it, & add to the distress
of the Island, & if gone to the Cape
or elsewhere for provisions. they will
be intercepted in their on their return
& fall an easy prey to our ships, which
will also cut off every supply coming
from Madagascar or Batavia, By
pursuing this plan, Maurice must
fall by the end of Sept^r for want of
Provisions.

It judged necessary to
land any troops on Maurice, the
landing may be effected in the
Coats of the Squadron, for among the

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The breakers which lay off the Island there, are several openings which admit of Boats to pass the shore, which is of easy access & of which experiment may be made before the landing is attempted. The troops when landed may either fortify themselves or march on to Fort Lewis. as the General may think expedient, but if the latter, he must expect to find the roads broken up, Cannon placed in several defiles & a stout resistance, for the French have at Maurice 5500 Regulars, also the Inhabitants & slaves will be armed, to dispute his passage to the Capital. The troops now there have at present only scarcely daily subsistence of provisions, their principal supply is bread from the Bourbon Wheat which if deprived of, they will be reduced to eat Manioc the common food of the Slaves which soon spoils in flower and cannot be baked. fresh meat they have but little of, & that only for a very short time & any salt beef which they may have in store from Madagascar or the Cape cannot last long.

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long it being of a bad quality & the daily consumption is very great, there being Rations or Allowances of Beef, Bread & Wine, served daily for the King for 9000 Men. which must necessarily in a short time consume more than they have in store, in that Island which has had no supply from that Island for the last fourteen Months. The Population of Maurice according to the best information I can gather is computed at 50 to 60,000 Souls. Whites & Blacks of which about 5500 are Regulars & from 3 to 4000 Artificers, Carpenters and Coopers, always employed for the King & supplied from his Stores which make up the aforesaid number of 9000.

From the number of men at Maurice & the very great difficulty if not impossibility of our Fleet sailing into Port and the very great danger of warping into it, I have reason to apprehend a repulse if the Troops were to land & to attack the place, as they could not be certain of any assistance from the Fleet in the attack nor of a secure retreat to their Ships in the hurry & confusion naturally

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attendant on a Defeat, but from what I have said, & by pursuing the Plan herein proposed, I am well convinced they would in a few months be reduced to a surrender without striking a blow or perish by famine —

Should the Expedition be undertaken and crowned with success, the Fort of St Lewis ought to be destroyed immediately and the Guns & Military Stores to be transported without delay to India, but private property ought not to be destroyed as that will be attended with so much inhumanity and selfishness, as would sully the British Glory, & name, but every Fortification which covers the Entrance into the Port, should be raised and demolished, also the Arsenal, Magazines & Barracks. The Garrison if made prisoners of War. to be sent with all possible despatch to England and if better terms are given them to be sent without delay on Cartel Ships to France

Care is to be taken that the Fleet & Army be well supplied with Rice, Ghee & Arrack, on their leaving the Coast & that a due proportion of these articles do follow them from time to time and in

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in order to make their supplies more regular & certain. matters should be so regulated as that Vessels do sail in a month from each other, from Bombay with Bread, Flour, Wheat, Rice, Pease & Ghee for the Fleet during the Expedition this can be easily effected, as the passage from Bombay to these Islands is short only 3 to 4 Weeks by which the troops can be supplied monthly, & can rely on their supplies from that quarter, with much greater certainty than from Madras or the Cape of Good Hope. at the season of the year that the Fleet are off Maurice.

As hurricanes some time visit Bourbon, where there is no harbour, the ships which at such times happen to be laying in that Road ought to slip their cables, & run to leeward of the Islands, where they will be sheltered, & work back when the weather is abated, these hurricanes never last long but are extremely violent & if not guarded against by getting under a surge sail prove often fatal, & dismast ships. The hurricanes off Maurice are also frequent & violent, but irregular their

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they generally happen at least once a year from November to the beginning of May, but from May to Nov^r the weather is generally fair, & without storm or tempest.

What I have here said of the French Islands, I say not from local knowledge, as I have never been at any of them, but I speak from information, which I have been at the pains to collect during my residence in India & my stay at this place & I believe my Information to be good.

George Smith —

Some Hints relative to the reduction of Manilla, which are offered to the consideration of the Gentlemen of the Select Committee at Madras and to that of ^{the} Admiral Sir Edward Hughes

The Squadron with the Troops necessary for the expedition, to sail from Madras, about the beginning of June, to depart earlier, would probably prolong the passage & endanger the health of the Troops, as the South West Monsoon would not be set in the Straights of Malacca, before the middle of that month.

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month, and to water at Malacca thence to proceed to the Bay of Manila, when arrived there, to go to Caviteh & there to land as many troops as may be necessary to take possession of that place. The Troops may be landed with great safety on the point of land south of the Fort & march by the back of the town into it, it being still open, & defenceless. The Fort is in a very bad condition and will surrender almost as soon as it is summoned, The Ships of War can come very near to it, but they must be careful to direct their fire so as not to annoy the Troops sent into the town.

When Cavetah is taken possession of, a safe harbour for the ships & a place of Arms for the troops are secured, two very great advantages. This service performed let the Troops be reembarked, and proceed to Manila they can disembark to the S.W. of Fort St. Joseph, where our troops landed in 1762 and after having reconnoitred their Ground & Fort, they may besiege it in form, or blockade it as the General may judge most prudent —

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Manilla is at present well fortified having cost the Catholic King since the last Peace a million of Dollars, it is at this time Garrisoned by two Regiments / one of which is called the Kings, Three Companies of Horse & two Companies of Artillery, there is also in and about the Town a Regiment of trained Militia & some Independent Companies. The troops in Garrison are composed of Europeans Americans, & Indians, or Natives of Manilla, all indifferently disciplined. The Americans are the worst troops & are mutinous. The Governor Don Joseph Basco y Vargas is a Sea Officer & lately made a Captain in the Royal Navy. The Officer commanding the troops is of the Rank of a Lieut. Col. and the Officers under him are young Men, who have seen no Service.

There are many Guns mounted on the Walls, but the Warlike Stores & ammunition are scanty and from the inexperience of the Garrison probably will be soon expended and as they have no great quantity of Salt provisions in store. The Climate

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Climate will not admit of their curing meat, & the quantity sent them last year from Spain by the Juno Frigate cannot be great, we know that they have not taken the precaution to bring this article from China, it is not however to be forgot, that the Spaniards cure meat, & dry it in the Sun, which they make use of instead of salt meat & which tho' a very dry food, the Spaniards can subsist on.

The Place thus circum-
stanced, cannot be supposed to hold out long, but garrisoned as above it may resist an assault or storm if breached - should it be judged most expedient to turn the Siege into a Blockade, the Place must also soon fall, in this case the Troops can shelter themselves in the Suburbs & neighbouring Villas but they must be very alert in their Posts, for the Native troops of Manilla are very brave, daring & cruel, as we have already experienced - Should a Blockade be adopted some trans-
ports ought to be immediately dis-
patched to Canton by River & down

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Flour, Bisket, Peas &c. which they can procure there in great abundance & be back again with the Army by the end of August or early in September & by the end of that Month, or early in Oct^r. let these Ships be sent back to Canton for Salt Provisions which they can cure in November & Dec^r. & they will be able to leave China by Christmas or early in January observing to give the Commanders of the said Ships Directions not to quit the Coast of China, if possible before they make Pedro Branco to the Northward of the Lima Islands and then to haul their wind in order to make the coast of Leuconia as far to windward of the Bay, as they can, for should they fall to leeward of the Embocadura, at that season of the year, they will find great Difficulties in working back. It is to be strictly attended to that the Ships which may be sent to China are not Kings Ships but Company or Freight Ships, because the Chinese Government will insist on measuring Duties

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Duties as they take in Ladings and will not suffer them to load without paying this Impost, which being unavoidable, must be paid, this expense will amount to 10. or 12000 Rupees p Ship more or less according as she measures -

As Manilla is subject to hurricanes in the Months of Nov^r & Dec^r. I would recommend it to shuck Ships as may be stationed off that Place to put into Cavitan on the appearance of bad weather for there nothing can hurt them, & they will be ready to take their Stations as soon as the weather has moderated. This I mention having been dismasted when laying off Fort St Joseph in 7 fathom water on the 8th Dec^r 1766. we had four Anchors ahead, yet we drove towards the shore & the sea ran so high, that the Ship pitched away her bowsprit & with it the foremast & Main top Mast, fortunately the foremast went above the Mainstay or we should have lost ^{all} our Masts
The

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The hurricane continued for four hours.

I flatter myself that I have suggested a Plan to render the Blockade of Manilla effectual & should that be preferred to a regular Siege

Our Fleet & Army ought to be provided with six Months Store of Rice Yhee, Arrack, & as much salt meat as can be spared, on their leaving Madras & if the service they are going upon cannot be performed before the end of Oct.^r they can be abundantly supplied from China in the manner I have described. If Money be wanted for the purchase of provisions in China, let the ships sent there be consigned to the Supracargoes who will always find Money for their Bills on the Company or on default of money they will always find credit for any sums from the Chinese. If an Expedition is set on foot against Manilla an express should be sent to the Supracargoes at Canton with orders to contract & to have in readiness by a certain time, a certain quantity of provisions, that the Trans-

831 Fort St George 3 July 1780.

Transports that may be sent, may not be detained, moreover, the French who have a Consul at Canton will not have it so much in his power to obstruct the delivery of the provisions contracted for, as he might have to prevent the Contract from being made for you may readily suppose, this — Gentlemen will obstruct your designs on Manila, as much as he can by exciting the Jealousy of the Chinese, and representing to them, the danger of your vicinity to their Country if possessed of Manila, but the abilities of M. Fitzhugh will be able to overcome this difficulty, if timely notice is given to him. His Coffers are full (I mean the Company's) Monsieurs are empty & money has its value in China as well as elsewhere

I am of opinion that an Expedition against Manila, if properly conducted would be attended with certain success, and the greatest obstacle to it appears to me, to be that you cannot well spare an able Engineer, but to ob-

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-viate this difficulty, I would propose
that Mr. Edward Cotsford should be in-
-vited to go there as Engineer in Chief
This Gentleman's abilities as such are
well known, his public Spirit, and zeal
for public service, are such as I persuade
myself would induce him readily to
accept of this station & if so you ought
to confer upon him the rank of a Col.
which he would at this time have
enjoyed had he continued in the line
of the Engineers, his Emoluments as
Chief of Masulipatam ought to be
continued to him, during his absence
on this service. & the Government
of Madras, if taken ought to be
conferred upon him, until the
pleasure of the Court of Directors
be known.

Having mentioned my
sentiments of Mr. Cotsford's zeal & Pub-
lic Spirit, I must in justice to you
Gentlemen, say that I believe yours
to be so great that you will give
every encouragement you are able
to him to undertake this service &
on the conditions which I have proposed

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proposed. I am convinced he will not refuse to act, when called upon by his Country. Among the other qualities of M^r Botsford, his local knowledge of Manila and its Environs is most necessary & essential, especially when you reflect that you have ^{not} an Officer above the rank of a Capt in your Troops who was ever at Manila, Captains Russell & Durand are the only two who occur to me, both good Officers & how being well known to you do not want my recommendation, I would further beg leave to propose in case an expedition is set on foot against Manila, that M^r Antonio De Souza be sent on it as Interpreter & aid, or Deputy Commissary, & for these reasons, he speaks the Spanish, Portuguese Malayan, & Moorish languages he is well known to many Spaniards at Manila, he is intelligent active & industrious and his fidelity and attachment to the English may be confided in. —

Should Manila fall, which I flatter myself will be
the

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the case. The Natives ought to be secured in their Religion & Property & encouraged in Industry and cultivation should a Ransom be proposed for the money & effects of the Inhabitants of the Town & Country of Manila, The General will be careful to have the terms & Conditions ascertained, before the Surrender of the Fort & Country but the Court of Madrid should again evade their fulfilment, by saying that their Governor was no free agent, but a Prisoner when he entered into the conditions of Ransom

George Smith

John Whitehill

Charles Smith

Walter Mearns

Sam^l Johnson

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Fort St. George July 1780

3^d. Dispatched the following Letter

To Major Alexander Macdellan,
 commanding at
 Tanjore,
 Sir,

Having appointed M^r.

To Maj^r Macdellan
 Salute, to be fired
 when the Company's
 Letter is delivered to
 Rajah

Sewin, to proceed to Tanjore to deliver the
 Company's Letter to the Rajah, we desire
 you will order the same number of Troops
 to attend when the last Letter was pre-
 sented and the same Salutes to be
 fired.

We are

Sir

Fort St. George

3^d. July. —

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t

John Whitehill Esq^r

4th. Received the following Letter from
 Lt. Col. Nixon

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r

Governor &c^a Select Committee

Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Mrs,

I have received Intelligence

From Lt. Nixon
 with Intelligence

from an Mircar whom I purposely sent
 of the March of Hyderally's Army,

Fort St. George July 1780

from Siringapatam to Bangalore
where he arrived on the 10th Inst. and
that a Detachment was sent off with
Tippus'sah towards Calastoy, the Man
who brings the Intelligence marched
with the Army five days, & assures me
his report is true. A Merchant of this
Place whose relations live near Carore &
who used to trade thither, informs
me that orders have been received three
days ago in all the frontier Towns, to
stop every species of trade and com-
munication with this Country.

I remain with respect
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Trichinopoly,
June 28th 1780.

Your most faithful
& Obedt. Servant
Eccles Nixon

5th Sent the following letter to the
Supralargoes at Canton

To Tho^s Fitzhugh Esq.
President H^c Select Committee
at Canton

Gentlemen.

Lieut: John Macgregor
of

837 Fort St. George July 1780

*Supercargo
Mr. Gough
to China*

of this Establishment having produced
a certificate of his ill state of health &
by the advice of the Surgeon, requested our
permission to proceed to China, for his
Recovery. We have given him leave
accordingly to embark on the Berm-
-stiff.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Fort St. George
5th July 1780.

your most Obed^t. Serv^t
John Whitehill

4th Received the following from Capt
Heating.

To the Honble the President & Select Committee

Honble Sirs,

*From Capt Heating
with Intelligence.*

I have just received
intelligence of 12 Battalions of Seapoys &
each Battalion 2 Guns are arrived and
encamped about two miles the other
side Riacotha They came there the 1st
of this month, & the Seapoys says they
came from the encampment at Apoor.
I have the honor to remain with the
utmost Respect, Honble Sir & Serv^t. W^m

Heating.

Amboor

5th July 1780.

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12th Received the following letter from
Col. Ross Lang -

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r

President &c Select Com-

-mittee of -

Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Col. Lang
with Intelligence

By the intelligence I
have rec^d. from the Mysore Country the
greatest part of Hyder's Army was at
Afsoor on Friday last and he was to
leave Bangalore on Saturday to join
them, he has sent ten thousand
Horse to the Northward to join Mier
Saib.

The public report in Hyder
Ally's Army is that ^{he} is coming into the
Carnatic with his Troops only - his
Bazaar & Baggage is all to be left
within the Passes

I have the honor to
be with all due respect

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your very Obed^t. and most
Devoted Servant

Ross Lang

Vellore

10th July 1780

13th

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13th Received the following letter from
Capt Keating.

To the Honble the President &
Select Committee

Honble Sirs & Sirs.

From Capt Keating
of Intelligence
Just now I have intelligence
of Hyder's two sons with all the troops
that was at Bangalore, being arrived
& encamped at Assoor. They arrived
there the 6th Inst. Hyder himself is at
Bangalore, but his Tents are pitched
in the Incampment at Assoor -

I have the honor to remain
with the utmost respect

Honble Sirs & Sirs,

Your most Obed^t & very
Humble Servant

W. Keating

Amboor
11th July 1780.

16th Received the following letters -
To the Honble the President
and Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs
This moment my Sepoys are

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From Dr.
with Intelligence

arrived with intelligence of the whole of Hyder's Army being marched from Aboor, the 10th Inst. and encamping at a place called Sadamanar-pilly, and that Hyder himself arrived there the same day from Bangalore.

The troops that were at Riaccotta are also marched to join the Army but a number of Matchlock people are ordered to the passes at Riaccotta and Patnagur-gain. The arrival of a number at the latter place I have had intelligence of last night.

I have the honor to remain with the utmost respect
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most Obedt. &
most hum^l. Servant

W^m. Keating

Amboor
14 July 1780.

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r
President & Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs,

By the intelligence
which I have this day received from
the

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From Col. B. dang
H. Intelligence
the Mysore Country. Hyder Ally is
at Assoor with his foot & Guns -
Tiepoosait is arrived
at Kistnahgurry with the whole of
the Cavalry which Hyder had with
him.

Hyder Ally is shortly
to follow to Kistnahgurry, the public
report is that Tiepoosait with
Cavalry only is to be sent into the
Carnatic to destroy the Country &
Newsait is to be sent in at the
Dandelcherry Pass with Cavalry
only for the same purpose. -

Hyder Ally is to re-
maine at Kistnahgurry till he
finds where our army assembles
& then he is to come into the Car-
natic with his foot & Guns -

I have the honor to be
with all due respect
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your very obedient &
Devoted servant

Ross Rany

Vellor

July 1780.

Read the following letters

from the Chief of Pansam

242. Fort St. George July 1780.

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r
President & Governor
of the Members of the Select
Committee of Fort St. George
Honble sirs & M^{rs}.

From Ganjam with
Intelligence.

Some time ago Iannagee Baubo second son of the Rajah Madagee Boopsolo, left Nagpore with a considerable force, avowedly to reduce some refractory Rajahs, & collect arrears of tribute due to that Government, in which service they have been lately employed - I have received intelligence that Iannagee Baubo is arrived at Cattaek, with three thousand Horse, & the rest of his Army said to consist of twenty seven thousand Horse & foot are expected to be at Cattaek in a few days, where I here they are to be cantoned during the rains which are now setting in.

It is reported & I think with probability of truth that the Government of Poona want the Nagpore Rajah to commence hostilities

243 Fort St George July 5/80.

hostilities in Bengal, & have even instigated him to send this force, which however appears to have been employed for his own purposes, at the same time that he may be amusing the Chiefs at Poona, unless General Goddard should prove unsuccessful, in which event, Madogee Booslo may be induced to venture to make some hostile attempt.

I shall endeavour to get the best intelligence & inform you from time to time what I learn of the proceedings & designs of this party of Mahorattas, but when so considerable a Force is stationed in the neighbourhood, within three or four March of this Place, it seems to be prudent to be prepared for whatever may happen, therefore I think it incumbent upon me to represent to you that the Fort of Gangan is not at present in a proper state of Defence there being no Parapet, the Ditch unfinished & several places filled up.

It will not require much time or a great expence to form

344 Fort St George July 1/80

I excavate the Bunkers, the interior side whereof is already faced - and as these works really appear to be immediately necessary for the security of the place, I take the liberty to submit to you the expediency of ordering at least so much to be done.

Situated at such a distance, circumstances may occur to oblige me to take measures before I can possibly receive your orders at present I do not apprehend danger from this Body of Maharatoes, but should they make any hostile attempt, as there is but one Battalion of Seapoys in this District we must act upon the Defensive in the best manner possible. I mention these particulars in hopes of being favored with your Instructions - at the same time I beg leave to request you will order the Indent of Military stores to be sent here by the first opportunity, particularly Muskets as Capt. Bruce has repeatedly represented to me that the Arms of his Battalion are

are

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are not fit for field service,

I am with Respect
Honble Sir & Sirs.

Your very Obedient
humble Servant

Ganjam
16th June 1780.

John Turing

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.

President and Governor &c
Members of the Select Com.^y

of Fort St. George
Honble Sir & Sirs

From D^r & M^r Whitehill
Ganjam.

I had the honor to
address you under date 16 inst. &
the intelligence I have since rec^d
confirms what I then communicated
concerning Samagee Baubo who is
it now at Cuttack with most of
his principal Sardars, & the chief
part of his Army are encamped on
the North side of the River near
to Cuttack. There is a Vakeel
from Poonah in Camp who it
is said urges Samagee Baubo
to proceed towards Bengal, but

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^{pleads} the lateness of the Season, the sickly
State of his Troops, & want of orders
from his father — There is great
scarcity of provisions in Jamages's
Camp, which is already felt at Pettah
in so much, that it is positively
said so numerous a body cannot
remain long in the same situation
— Altho' there may not be
great reason to apprehend any
thing at present, yet as I took
the liberty to observe in my last,
prudence seems to dictate we should
be guarded against any surprise,
& thinking it proper to obtain a
particular knowledge of the differ-
ent Passes leading into this Country
I have directed Capt. Bruce, with as
much privacy as possible to recon-
noitre them, & report to me his
opinion in what manner they may
be defended to the most advantage,
by a small body of Troops Captain
Bruce has readily undertaken this
piece of service, & when he returns
I shall transmit his report to your
honors.

I am aware of the in-

convenience

jam

245 Fort St. George July 1780

inconvenience of giving the Zemindars
and Inhabitants any unnecessary
alarm, as one of the first conse-
quences would be felt in putting
a total stop to the Collections, which
at all times are made with diffi-
culty, but I would humbly suggest
to your Honors, the expediency of
strengthening the force in this
District, at least until such time
as we are at a certainty respect-
ing the designs of the Mahara-
ta Army now in this neighbour-
hood.

I am with Respect
Honble Sirs,

Your very Obedient
humble Servant

John Turing

Ganyam
18th June 1780.

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
President & Governor &c
Members of the select Committee
at Fort St. George
Honble Sirs,

848 Fort St George July 1780

From D^o enclosing
Copy of a letter from
Capt^r Bruce

10th Ultimo I informed your Honor
th^t I had directed Capt^r Bruce to ex-
amine the different Passes leading
into this District, to enable him to
give an opinion in what manner
they may be defended to the most
advantage by a small body of Troops
and I have now the honor to trans-
mit a Copy of Captain Bruce's
report to me on this subject -

I have intelligence
that Tamagoe Baccho's Horses are
stationed in different places from
Lagermont, to Cuttack, where it is
reported they will remain during
the Rains

I am very respectfully
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your very Obedient
humble Servant

John Turing

Ganjam
1st July 1780

To John Turing Esq^r

Resident at

Sir

Ganjam

Immediately on the

Receipt

249 Fort St George July 1780

receipt of your letter of the 28th Inst^l which favored me the day following I proceeded to make the Enquiries you wished respecting the Papes leading to this District. each of which I shall particularly describe from the western extremity of the Goomsur Zemindary to the Sea.

The Paps of Badam-tulla commences at the Village of Gogoda, in the Bowd Country and leads into the Duspilly, from whence there is a pretty open communication with the North east part of the Goomsur Zemindary, by the way. by the way of Cookerrybath this paps is about four Cops thro'

* called Sool Giffy Giddah
There is also a paps be-
tween Nagapoor & that
back of the hills around
the other side of the Lake

the road tolerable for carriages the Jungle pretty thick, it is easy to be depended at ^{the} Lake*, & stretch to the Northward to a great distance thro' which I am informed there are no paps.

What is now the boundary
near the village of

The paps of Bowanapoor leads from Nagapoor Country by the Village of Boagura in the Goomsur Zemindary. this paps is very poor

830. Fort St George July 1780.

and but little Jungle except at one place above half a mile on the Goornsur side of the Village of Bowanapour where it is considerably thicker the road that leads thro' this pass is tolerable for carriages there is another for foot passengers by the Hills on the North side, there is also another road from Bowanapour that leads into the Mantgur Zemindary passable for carriages but the Jungle excessive thick both these Passes are about three Coss through -

2. The Passes of Fregoché Pouchepttah, Comsarah and Boornapodah are passes leading thro' Hills into the Goornsur Country for foot Passengers only, but very seldom frequented

The Pass of Pondrospoodah leads along the hills to the Pass of Cham-pnegur, the road is excessive bad and the Jungle so very thick in some places that it can with difficulty be got thro'. The inhabitants who are of the Peon Cast have fortified it in several places with Walls & Gornahs -

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The pass of Champnegur leads from the Bowapour Country into the upper part of the Callicote Zemindary, it is about one Coft thro' the road pretty good for carriages the Jungle not excessive close it is fortified with a Tatt & Goomah at the Village of Champnegur. The Bowapour Country being quite open up to this pass as is the Callicote on this side of it & the Mahrattas in possession of it, makes this Pass the most favorable for them should they attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the District.

The pass of Chatteragur is situated between a small hill that stands on the edge of the Rumbak Lake & the great range of Hills, it is between two & three Cofts thro' the road is but indifferent and the Jungle in some places very close it is fortified at Chatteragur with a Tatt & Goomah the road from this place to the Callicote Country is scarce 25 Yards broad between the Lake & a thick Jungle for a bout

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be with little difficulty fortified & the
Pass rendered of no effect

The road from Manickapata-
-patam between the Sea & the Lake is
too well known to make a particular
description, necessary that an Army
in attempting this Route must be
put to several Inconveniences as the
River at Manickapataw is not
fordable, at Maloude the beach is very
narrow where a post might be
made that would prevent their
proceeding any further & a Vessel
might be moored without the surf
or attend them on their march and
command them with great success
A post at Maloude I should prefer
to one at the Dolphin's Nose near
to Ganjam as it is a more eligible
Situation, farther from home and
there is but one road to defend -

Having now Sir been
particular in describing every pass
by which an Enemy might enter to
disturb the peace of this Country
which if they determine upon will
probably be either by the way of
Chumpraguer or Manickapataw
or

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or very likely by both, a small force not able to face them in the Field has no other hopes of protecting the Country from their Ravages, than by seizing the pass of Champnegur & establishing a strong post at Maloude, I have already mentioned the important Pass of Bedantilla where a strong post might might be established if Troops could be spared that would stop the communication between Nagapour and Cattaik, a Detachment of Seapoy assisted by the Goomsar & Hautgur Peons if the Rajahs think proper to exert themselves, are very sufficient to defend all other passes by which Troops might enter their Countries, could a force be spared either to seize the Post at Chatteragur or establish one in the neighbourhood of it, it would be of infinite service tho' this is probably a pass that they will make but little use of unless finding the others secured might induce them to it, but to occupy Champnegur & Maloude

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a proper manner & keeping a
reserve for small Detachments will
take more troops than there is in
the District to spare, as each of
those places will take at least 5
Companies & two field pieces —

I am with respect

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant

I signed

Thos Bruce

Attd 29th
June 1780.

There is a small road
that might answer for conveying
intelligence or a small body of Infantry
without Baggage, from the upper
part of the Goonur Zeminary to
Bowampour from thence thro'
the Hills to Angergoah, Dangleter
Sornella and Kumbak —

Ganjam 1st
July 1780

A true Copy John Surving

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.

Pres. & Govr. &c. Members of the Select Comm.

at Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I have the honor
to

355 Fort St George July 1780.

From D. with letter
from Mr Hastings.

to enclose the copy of a letter just rec^d
from Mr Hastings, and am at the
same time to inform you I received
a letter from the Naib at Cuttack,
telling me of the arrival of his
Master's Son Chemnager Brosla
with a considerable force, that friend-
ship has subsisted ^{many years} between the
English, & the Nagpore Government
and being desirous to communicate
something particular to me, he
had sent a proper Person for this
purpose who would wait at
Moloudi till I permitted him to
proceed to Ganjam.

I accordingly
immediately sent a passport, and
expect the Man will arrive here
tomorrow or next day, when I
shall hear what he has to say, &
let you know what passes.

I have the honor to be
Humble serv^t & Sirs,

Your very Obedient
humble Servant.

John Turing

Ganjam A.
July 1780.

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Sir, Calcutta 21st June 1780

I have received your letter of the 16th inst. I cannot yet form any certain judgement of the destination of the Army under the Command of Chennagee Boosla, I have little apprehensions from them at present, but will inform you when I am better ascertained of their intentions. - In the mean time I shall meet them as friends and wish you to pay every proper attention to their Chief, as it may assist to conciliate his mind to our Government.

I am

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt.

Warren Hastings.

A true copy John Suring

Ganjam 4th
July 1780.

At

237 Fort St. George 17th. 1780

A Select Committee Present
The Honble John Whitehill Esq^r.

Monday the 17th

President

Chas. Smith. Sir Hector Munro

Samuel Johnson

Minutes of last Committee
read and approved

Read the following
Letter from Major Maclellan.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I have received your commands of the 29th ult^o, and have ordered a Court of Inquiry to sit in obedience thereto, to examine into the complaint against the Subadar of the 13th Battalion who is under arrest.

Unwilling to give you unnecessary trouble, I had inquired a little ^{into the matter} before I reported the Prisoner to your Honor.

From Major Maclellan's commands of the 29th ult^o, and have ordered a Court of Inquiry to sit in obedience thereto, to examine into the complaint against the Subadar of the 13th Battalion who is under arrest.

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by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion that besides using very improper language, he had attempted to strike the Commandant also - that he has been three times under arrest for the same offence before.

I shall follow your directions respecting the Washerman who is confined for Murder. The Rajah on my first application, declined taking cognizance of it but I dare say he will immediately when he knows that it is your pleasure he should.

I am very sorry to have to enclose to your Honor &c a certificate respecting Captain Watts's health - He has had a relapse of so alarming a kind that I have been obliged to take the command of his Battalion from him. ^{He kept a good eye on him.} If it is your pleasure that he should be sent to the Presidency Mr Watson the Assistant Surgeon who attended the Seaports on Country duty could be spared to go down with him, as it will require some person to have charge of him.

237 Fort St. George 17th. 1780

At a Select Committee Present
The Honble John Whitehill Esq^r.

Monday the
17th

President

Chas. Smith. Sir Hector Munro

Samuel Johnson

Minutes of last Committee
read and approved

Read the following
Letter from Major Maclellan.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I have received Your
Orders a Court of Inquiry
to sit on a Subadar.
I have received Your
commands of the 24th. Att^r. and have
ordered a Court of Inquiry to sit in
obedience thereto, to examine into
the complaint against the Subadar
of the 13th Battalion who is under
arrest.

Unwilling to give you
unnecessary trouble, I had inquired
a little ^{into the matter} before I reported the Prisoner
to your Hon^r.

858 Fort St. George 17th July 1780.

by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion that besides using very improper language, he had attempted to strike the Commandant also & that he has been three times under arrest for the same offence before.

I shall follow your directions respecting the Washerman who is confined for Murder. The Rajah on my first application, declined taking cognizance of it but I dare say he will immediately when he knows that it is your pleasure he should.

I am very sorry to have to enclose to your Honor &c a certificate respecting Captain Watts's health - He has had a relapse of so alarming a kind that I have been obliged to take the command of his Battalion from him. ^{He had a fever over him.} If it is your pleasure that he should be sent to the Presidency Mr Watson the Assistant Surgeon who attended the Seapoy on Country duty could be spared to go down with him, as it will require some person to have charge of him.

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him. I should be glad to know what should be done with his Household Effects &c. which are not worth sending to Madras but which would sell tolerably well here.

I have the honor to be with perfect respect
Your most Obedient
humble Servant

A. Maclellan

Tanjore 3rd
July 1780.

This is to certify that Captain Watts having lately relapsed for several days, into his former disturbed State of mind, it is thought necessary he should go to Madras.

By D Buchanan
Surgeon

Tanjore 30th
June 1780.

Ordered that the Subadar of the 13th Battⁿ mentioned in the foregoing Letter be tried by a General Court Martial -

Agreed that Major Maclellan be directed to send Captain Watts to Madras and that the com-

Subadar of the 13th
Battⁿ to be tried

Captⁿ Watts ordered to be
sent to Madras by
the next command

260 Fort St George 17th July 1780.

command of his Battalion be given
to Captain Trent.

Read the following

Letter from Vizagapatam

To the John Whitehill Esq^r.

President & Governor &c. Members of
the Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs

From Vizagapatam
Shannon takes possession
of the Fort of Polcondah.

We have the pleasure
to inform your Honor &c. that Lieut
Brown with his Detachment took
possession of the Fort of Polcondah the
5th instant. With regard to the Disposal
of which we wait your Commands.

As we conceive from the
spirit of your late orders relative to
Polcondah, you do not mean that
those People should have any
strong hold in that Country. We
think it our duty to inform you
that there is another Fort in that
District named Vera-gotah which
is reputed to be considerably stronger
than that of Polcondah itself. This
Fort has been for some time past
mortgaged to the King the Possession
of a Soucar, but the debt for which

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which it was given as a security being lately discharged, the Fort has again reverted to the Polcondah Family, to which, we are informed they repaired when they delivered up that of Polcondah to Lieut Col. Brown. We shall not however take any step towards getting possession of this Fort until we receive your commands for that purpose -

We omitted before to advise your Honor Sir that the female part of Shiveram Range's Family, consisting of three of his Wives and about twenty Slaves, were some time since brought hither by the Officer who was ordered to Rimedy for that purpose - Since their residence here we have allowed them daily six Rupees for their Maintenance, which we hope will meet with your approbation -

Shiveram Range, who has delivered himself up to the Rajah & who is now at Vizemagrum, desires to have his family sent back to him but we do not think ourselves empowered to comply with his request without your Orders -

We are Respect-

862 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

Respectfully
Honble Sir & Sirs

Vizagapatam
12th July 1780.

Your most Obedt
humble Servants

H^c Crawford
Nath^l Barlow
Cha^l. Maxton

The Fort of Polcondah
is to be destroyed.

Resolved that the Fort of
Polcondah be destroyed agreeably to a
former Resolution - With respect to
Vizagotah the committee can give no
orders concerning it at present.

Resolved that the Chief
and Council be directed to bring She-
veram Razu to his family at Vizaga-
patam instead of sending his fami-
ly to him.

Read the following letter

✕ from Bengal

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r
President & Select Committee
at Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your letter of the
6th Ult^o. through a mistake in the Post
Office

863 Fort St George 17th July 1780

Officer, was sent up to Lucknow, and did not come to our hands till today

Before the receipt of this Letter we were informed, by a remonstrance from Lieut Col: Parker, the Officer on this Establishment next in command to Brigadier General Goddard, of the Brevet rank which you had assigned to Lieut Col: Browne, & of the Injury which he sustained by this promotion of an Officer many Years his Superior in the general line of the Service, as Lieut Col: Parker's complaint was founded in strict truth and as the only redress in our power to afford him was in giving him a similar rank by Brevet to that which you had granted to Lieut Col: Browne we accordingly sent him a Commission to this Effect, fixing his rank of full Colonel to the 14th June 1779, the day on which Colonel Goddard was appointed a Brigadier General.

We are equally sensible with you of the Impropriety of granting Brevet Commissions and of the inconveniences which must attend the practice, & we should have

From Bingham.
Rank of full Colonel
given to Lieut Col: Parker.

864 Fort St. George 17th July 1780.

have confined this indulgence solely to the Officer whom we had placed at the head of our Forces, which for many obvious reasons, was indispensably necessary, if the injury sustained by Col. Parker from the rank given to Colonel Browne had not made it incumbent on us to extend our Indulgence to him in reparation of it. In all other cases we are of opinion, that it will be most conducive to ^{the} good understanding of the Officers appertaining to different Establishments, when occasionally joined on service, as it is certainly most consonant to Equity, that they should take rank according to the respective dates of their regular Commissions. & we hope that you will agree with us in the observance of this rule, of which indeed the sentiments expressed in your letter leave us no room to doubt.

We have with the pleasure to transmit, agreeably to your desire, the Copy of our Resolution determining the rank of Captain
Lieut

265 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

Lieutenants of Artillery?

We are

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient
Humble Servants

Warren Hastings

P. Francis

Edw. Wheler

Fort William
the 19th June 1780

Proceedings of the Governor General and
Council in their General Department 17th April 1775 -

Agreed that the present
Captain Lieutenants of Artillery do take
Rank as Captains in the Army from
this day, and that any Officers who may
hereafter be appointed Captain Lieut.
shall take rank as Captains upon this
Establishment from the dates of their
Captain Lieutenants' Commission -

A true copy

Fort William
21st June 1780

W. J. Lee

Resolution House

Resolved in consequence
of the foregoing letter that the Officers
who lately held Commissions as Capt.

866 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

Captain Lieutenants of Artillery on this Establishment be put on the same footing as the Capt. Lieut^s of Artillery at Bengal. That is to say. such Officers as held Commissions as Capt. Lieut^s of Artillery on the 17th April 1775 are to take rank as Captains in the Army from that day and such Officers as have been appointed Captain Lieut^s of Artillery since that time are to take rank in the Army as Capt^s agreeably to the date of their Capt. Lieutants Commission

Read the following
Letter from Masulipatam

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r

President and Governor

H^c Select Committee of

Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

We have the honor
your letter under date the 15th Inst^{ce} re-
lative to the Sibbendy Corps which
you have been pleased to order to be
raised, We have considered this subject

From Masulipatam
Regarding the Sibbendy
Corps.

267 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

subject with all due attention and
beg leave to submit to your Honor &c
what appears to us expedient therein
The regulating of the pay of this new
Corps was the chief point that
engaged us. we have been determined
in the opinion we shall now offer
thereon by what appeared to us
necessary for the subsistence of each
private Man. and expedient for the
support of those distinctions which
are inseparable from the Military
Establishment. We beg leave to
propose then that each of the five
Companies do consist & be paid
in the following proportions.

1 Subadar	Pay 8 Months	Star Pay
1 Jemadar	— — — — —	3 — — —
4 Havildars	— — — — —	1 1/2 — — —
6 Naiks	— — — — —	1 1/4 — — —
98 Sepoys	— — — — —	1 — — —

Two Sergeants at least will be
necessary, one of whom to act as a
Sergeant Major

Your Honor &c will
probably notice that in the pro-
portion of Officers, the Havildars
and

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and Naicks are more numerous than the higher ones. We beg leave to give our reasons for it. The Revenue Service requires small parties much oftener than large ones, and we apprehend there is an utility in having upon all occasions when a party is sent upon Service, one man, who may, may officially, be responsible for his Orders & who for that purpose ought to have an established right to command, as the chief object in view in raising this Corps is to prevent any relaxation of discipline, and as quartering of them in a Garrison, might by mixing them with the Scapors counteract this purpose, we have judged it proper not only upon this account but for the convenience of business & many other reasons unnecessary to mention to chuse a place of cantonment for them in the neighbourhood of the Pettah near to the Company's Gardens. Their Maintenance here will be some what less expensive to them than in the Fort, & will not load the Company with any additional charges.

Fort St. George 17th July 1780

charges, as we do not conceive your Honord^e will disapprove in any respect of this our intention we have ordered a temporary Barrack large enough to contain 200 Men & to be built of Mud, to be constructed for this purpose, with respect to the pay of the Gentlemen you have appointed to the charge of this Corps, if your Honord^e should be of opinion that any additional allowance besides what their Rank entitles them to, should be made to them, as a gratification for their labours and attention in a new line of Service, we shall conform to your pleasure therein.

We have directed St. Towns to proceed in recruiting according to the Terms of pay above specified, he was informed at the same time that these terms would be submitted to your determination that the People might be apprised upon what footing they enlisted & no disappointment arise if you should judge proper to make any alteration.

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We have addressed the Honble Governor General & Council on the subject of the French man agree-ably to your orders. & Lieut Meek is entrusted to send him to Bengal by the first sea Conveyance.

We are with great Respect
Honble Sir & Miss.

Your most Obedient
Humble Servants

Edward Cotsford

Tho. Barnard

Alex. Bringle

Masulipatam.
29th June 1780.

Approved.)

The Committee approve of the Establishment proposed for the Lib-berdy at Masulipatam as likewise of the pay which appears reasonable with respect to any additional Pay to the European Officers who are appointed to this Corps, as the Com-mittee see no necessity for it, none must be allowed.

Read the following
Letter from Lieutenant Walter Douglas
of

271 Fort St George 17th July 1780.

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq^r

President and Governor

&c Select Committee of

Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs

A short time before Sir
Tho^s Humbold quitted the Government I ap-
plied to him respecting my very disagreeable
situation at Guntoor on account of the ex-
treme heat of the weather, & requesting
to be informed if I would be repaid in
case I should build a House there, His ans-
wer was that I ought to apply to the
Select Committee on the Subject this I did
not wish to do, until I could also give in
a Plan & Estimate of Quarters for the
other Officers. however I began to build
a house which is now nearly finished
the accompanying is a Plan of it,
with an estimate agreeable to the
prices of materials at Masulipatam
I am sensible that Sir Tho^s Humbold's
answer to me does not entitle me
to make any demand, ^{for my own}
to claim the indulgence of the Hon^{ble}
Committee on this occasion, in order-
ing that I may be reimbursed the
Money

From W Douglas.
Requests to be reimbursed
for building a House.

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Money which I have laid out.

I beg leave also to mention the situation of the other Officers with me, living in Tents in a part of the Country where a strong Land wind blows at least eight months in the year. I hope that some allowance will be made to them to enable them to erect temporary Buildings until such time as it shall be deemed expedient to build proper Quarters.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect
Honble Sirs,

Your most Obedient &
most humble Servant

Walter Douglas

Fort St. George.
17th July 1780.

The Committee having never before been applied to on the subject of the Quarters built by Lieut Douglas.

500 Pagodas allowed
to Douglas
45 Pagodas a Month
for each Officer

They cannot admit the Charge he has made for them, but as it is necessary that the Commanding Officer of the Sepoys in the Guntoor Circar should be provided with a house it is resolved that 500 Pag^s be allowed for one to be purchased or built on the Company's

out.

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account and with respect to the other Officers they are to be allowed 5 pag^s p^r month each & to provide themselves with quarters.

Read the following Let^r from M^r John Deshayes who went as Commissary on the Sartine Cartel Ship.

To the Honble Sir Tho^s Rumbold Bart.
President & Members of the
Select Committee
at Fort St George
Honble Sir & Sirs.

The Sartine arrived here the 25th Dec^r having left the Island of Bourbon the 25th Nov^r

I
from M^r Deshayes
wth intelligence of the
French Ships at the
Cape. & copy of
the proceedings of
the Ship Sartine

You will observe from the copy of a paper, which I have the honor to enclose, that the particular situation of the Sartine rendered it absolutely necessary for the safety of the ship and passengers to proceed to Bourbon & as the necessity was apparent and the case urgent I thought it my duty to consent to the measure, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

During my stay

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at Bourbon I had an opportunity of informing myself of the Sea & Land Forces at the Islands. at my departure the following Ships were at the Mauritius under the command of M^r Frongy Chief D'Escadre.

L' Orient	74 Guns	Mons ^r Dorve Comm ^o
Le Brillant	64	Mons ^r Frongy ch. D'Escadre
		Mons ^r Souville
Le Severe	64	Mons ^r Galiere
Le Flamand	50	Mons ^r A. Orens
La Bourgeoise	40	Mons ^r Lalandell
La Consolante	40	Mons ^r Trommelup
Le Bien Aime	32	_____
L' Hercule	8	Mons ^r Salminiac
La Subtile	20	D ^r Mourville

as also the Elizabeth, Lauriston, Union and Osterley - The Ships of War are in general ill manned, & so deficient in Naval Stores, that the Governor of the Mauritius has been obliged to lay up the four last mentioned Vessels, in order to equip the Ships of War -

There are upwards of 5000 regular Troops at the Mauritius in which number is included the Regiment of the Isle of France consisting of four Batta-

Fort St. George 17th July 1760.

Battalions of a thousand men each & commanded by General Le Conte de St. Maurice, Commandant of Bourbon. There is also a numerous & well disciplined Militia, a Detachment of about 700 men with the Militia of the Island defend Bourbon, which is not Fortified, there are small Batteries & Redoubts at the places, where the Landing is practicable.

Capt. Rogers with some of his Officers, & part of the Ship's company of the *Osterly*, sailed from the Islands the 7th Dec^r for France on the *Brisson*.

Monsieur Tronjoly arrived the 12th January with all his Ships at this place, excepting the *Pourvoyeuse*, *Le Bien Aime* & *Meracle* he left the Islands the 6th Dec^r. *L'Hercule* anchored here the 3^o Feb^r: having left the *Mauritius* the 1st January.

I think it necessary to observe that General Billefombe & the rest of the Officers on board the *Sartine* have in every part of their conduct since their Departure from Fort St. George, strictly attended to their

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their particular situation -

I have the honor to be
Honble Sir & Sirs.

Your most Obedt &

Devoted Servant

John Deschamps

Cape of Good Hope
the 5th February 1780

Q. S. The Com-
panys Ship, Raf-
-fau & Southampton
had the good fortune
to anchor in False
Bay the 2nd Inst. in the
night, & by those
means have avoided
a French Man of
War of 64 Guns, & 2
Frigates who had
been cruising off Cape
Agulhas for up-
wards of 10 Days
The Cruiser returned
to Table Bay the
3rd Inst.

Copy of the verbal Proceedings relative to
the Ship Sartine, commanded by M^r John
Dallies, when she put into the roads of
the Island of Bourbon.

This day Aug^t 20th 1779
on board the Cartel Ship the Sartine in 13
degrees 59 minutes South Latitude, ^{87° 30' East Longitude} The
Sieur John Dallies, the Capt^t of the said
Ship entering the Round-house where
were present M^{rs} de Bellecombe
Marshall of the camps and armies of
the King, Brigadier Law of Lawriston,
Lieut^t Col. de Contanceau, Major Leonard of
the Infantry, Capt. Carryon, command-
ing the Detachment of the Pondicherry
Regiment Lieut^t La Ferriere command^g
the company of De Barry's Artillery, &c
Board the said Ship, John Deschamps,
Commissary nominated by the Committee
of Madras to proceed on the Voyage to

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see their orders to the Capt. put in execution.
Moracin a Passenger & Le. Norman Surgeon
Major of the Regiment of Pondichery, de-
clares that the Committee having obliged
him to unload his Ship to the Reel and
to depart so precipitately that he was
unable to ballast his Ship in a proper
manner, and having done it with
large pieces of demolished Brick Work,
which he took on board in haste, the
inconveniences of which ballast were
evident from the very moment of his
departure daily increase, & evidently
expose the safety of the Vessel. That
having already lost four Men and
having near forty in their Hammocks
and the situation of the Soldiers on
board the Ship, who were embarked
from a Prison, where they had
been confined nine months after a
long & toilsome Siege whose Numbers
are also disproportioned to the size of his
Ship, renders the air unwholesome and
makes him fear that the Number of
sick will daily increase, for whom
he confesses with grief he could not
procure the necessary assistance, the
contrary weather and rains he has

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experienced since his departure having killed his live stock, so that he has absolutely has nothing to make Broth with (which has already been represented to him) on these considerations and regarding his Ship as unable to cross the Mozambique Channel, & double the Cape of Good Hope as he can carry but little sail in the finest weather he thinks it his Duty to represent that it is necessary to put into some place to refit the Ship, and procure Necessaries for the comfort of the sick, that in these Latitudes there is but Madagascar or the Islands of France and Bourbon, that he is not acquainted with the Coast of Madagascar, and he believes he could not procure there the articles he is in want of. that he of course sees but the Island of France or Bourbon; but that the committee of Matras having expressly forbid his putting into those Places, he cannot take upon himself to come to that Resolution and for that reason now he has represented the melancholy state of the Ship. he desires to be authorized to perform what circumstances require of him, and

the

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The English Commissary's consent to his bearing away, which is become indispensable necessary for the safety of the ship and the preservation of the men

On which, the truth of what theieur John Dallis had related unhappily appearing but too evident it was unanimously resolved to bear away for the Island of Bourbon to remove the Ballast of the ship, & lay in a stock of Provisions as well for the sick as for the crew. In faith of which we sign our names to this Verbal Proceeding, as also the Officers & Surgeons of the said ship, who were present, to serve at occasion may require

On board the said ship the Sartine, the Year & Day above mentioned / signed, Dalles Bombard, Peyre, Espinasse, & Cairnerguers. & lower / signed, Bellefombe, Law of Lawriston, Contanceau, La Ferriere, Le Normand, and Moracin, underneath the said signatures is written

As I consider the ship bearing away for the Island of Bourbon, as absolutely necessary, I give my consent for the Committee

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of Fort St George (signed) J Deschamps
Commissary for the English East India
Company

Registered in the Marine
Office, at the Island of Bourbon. the
30th of Aug^r 1779

/ signed, Bailly

Read the following Letter
from the Committee appointed to examine
into the Deficiencies of Sepoy Half mount-
ing -

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
President & Governor &c of the Select Com-
mittee of Fort St. George
Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Committee
to examine into the
deficiency of Sepoy
half mounting.

In obedience to your
Commands of the 15th May last we have
examined the returns signed by the command-
ing Officers of Sepoy Battalions as well as
the receipts in the possession of the Agents
signed by the Captains of the respective
Corps and have now the honor to enclose
you our report of the same.

Upon the whole we
find the Sepoy half mounting has been
supplied up for the year 1777 the 25th
Battalion has received it for the year

1778

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1778 and the second in part for that year
excepting some trifling deficiencies parti-
cularized in our Report/ but we must
remark that some of the Receipts accepted
by the Agent for half mounting specify
that it was due the preceding year.

We have the honor to be
Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt
humble Servants

Hector Munro
Edw^d Saunders

Kerelm Digby

Fort St. George
19th June 1780.

1st Batt. A return signed by Capt: Lucas
Capt: Lucas claiming Seapoy half mounting
for the years 1777, 1778, & 1779.

W. James Call agent
produces a receipt from Capt. Chas. Hopkins
for the year 1777, none supplied for 1778
& 1779

2^d Batt. A return signed by Lieut:
Capt. Colgrave White claiming for 1776 part for
1778 and the whole for 1779.

M^r. Macpherson Agent, his
Attorney produces a receipt dated 13th Dec.

Fort St. George 17th July 1780

1776 from Capt Gotgrave specifying that the Slops were for 1775 and he likewise mentions a deficiency of some part of the Slops which he imagines must have been stolen upon the road -

3 Battth Capt^y } A return signed by Lieut Walker
Macpherson claiming for 1776
1778 & 1779.

Wth Macpherson's att^y produces a receipt dated the 17th March 1776 signed by Capt Povey. N.B. 84 Pieces deficient 1778 & 1779 due.

4th Battth Capt^y } A return signed by Capt Fraser
Fraser claiming for 1777 & 1779 &
430 Turbans for 1776 deficient.

Wth Call produces a receipt dated the 26th June 1777 specifying for the year 1776 & Wth Macpherson an Order from Capt^y Ovington dated the 18th May 1776 which is endorsed a Receipt - 1779 due.

5th Battth Capt^y } A return signed by Capt Keating
Keating claiming slops for the years 1776 & 1779.

Acknowledged to be due.

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6th Batt^y } A return signed by Lieut.
Capt. McRorie } Stonehouse claiming for 1776
1778 & 1779.

M^r Maiphersons atty pro-
duces a receipt dated 9th March 1776.
1778 & 1779 acknowledged.

7th Batt^y Capt^y } A return signed by Capt.
Barclay } Barclay claiming 1778 and
1779 -

Acknowledged to be due -

8th Batt^y Capt^y }
Gibbons - } No return -

9th Batt^y Capt^y } A return signed by Lieut
Kelly } Vigors claiming for 1777
1778 & 1779.

By a letter from M^r Maipherson to Major Sears and the
latters receipt it appears money was
sent to Bombay and M^r Call produces
a receipt for 1777-1778 & 1779 due.

10th Batt^y Capt^y } A return signed by Capt^y
Burrington } Burrington claiming for
1778, 1779. Acknowledged to be due -

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th
12th Battⁿ Capt. th th
Walter purporting that
he has been rec^d up
to 1777. — McCall
had been a receipt for
1777. — 1778 & 1779
acknowledged to be
due.

12th Battⁿ Capt. & Nixon
Extrach of a Letter claiming
for 1778 & 1779.

Acknowledged to be due — *

13th Battⁿ Capt. & Alcock
A return signed by Capt
Alcock claiming half mount
ing for 1777, 1778 & 1779. —

McCall informs the Committee
that he had frequently applied to Capt.
Alcock for a receipt first by messages
& afterwards (when he had left Madras)
by Letter in answer to which he refers
him to Sergeant Ripley, who being
called upon declares, he rec^d. the half
mounting in 1777 from McCall's
people 1778 & 1779 acknowledged to be
due —

14th Battⁿ Capt. & Campbell
A return signed by Capt
Campbell claiming for the
1776, 1778 & 1779.

This Battⁿ was drafted
from others by G.O. dated 10th Dec^r 1776
consequently if the original Battⁿs were
supplied for 1776 this can have no
further demand upon the Agent for
that year. 1778 & 1779 Due. —

15th

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15 Battalion } A letter from Capt Davis
Capt. Davis } claiming for 1777, 1778 & 1779.

McCall produces a receipt for Stops
delivered by him in 1777, but Capt Davis
says they were for 1776, however this Batt.
is in the same predicament as the above.

16th Battalion } A return signed by
Major Nelson } Richard Nelson claiming for 1778 &
1779.

Acknowledged to be due -

17th Battalion } A letter from George
Capt Edmonds } Stewart claiming for the
year 1776, 1778 & 79.

The Battⁿ was raised since the year
1776: 1778. 1779 Due -

18th Battⁿ } A return signed by Captain
Capt Watts } Watts claiming for 1778 &
1779 - Acknowledged to be due -

19th Battalion } A return signed by Capt.
Capt Bulchiff } Bulchiff claiming for
1776

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1776, 1778 and 79.

The Battⁿ was raised since
1776: 1778 & 1779 Due -

20th Battalion
Capt: Murchead, No Return -

21st Battalion
Capt Bagot } A return signed by Capt
Bagot claiming for 1779.

Acknowledged to be due -

Ordered that a copy of
the report be sent to the Agent for
Siapoy half mounting that he may be
regulated by it in his future supplies.

Read the following letter
from Mr John Holland.

Honorable Sir and Sirs

I have been duly honored
with your letter of the 19th May & in pur-
suance of your Orders have sent away
my Guard

I am equally sorry and
surprised to observe that you have thought
fit in the above letter to charge me with
casty

From Mr J. Holland
Requesting copies of the
first relative to his
Suspensions.

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"casting pointed slight on your Government"
and with "throwing injurious reflections
on your conduct." Offences, of which I
am sure I never once had a thought,
if opinions militating with yours,
were necessarily & inseparably blended,
with the line of public conduct, which
I thought it my duty to take, with res-
pect to the orders from Bengal of the
14th Feby, the free declaration of those
opinions which was unavoidable can-
not reasonably be imputed to me as a
crime, but if it appears that I went
out of my way to cast either injurious
or any groundless reflections whatever
upon your conduct, I shall be ready
to acknowledge myself deserving of
censure, & which for this reason to
be favored with information of the
grounds on which you have proceed-
ed in charging me with the above
offences, that I may have an op-
portunity by a full explanation either
of clearing myself of the guilt which
you have imputed to me, or by
suitable acknowledgments of depre-
cating the reprehension to which

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I may otherwise be justly liable -
In the mean time I thereby utterly dis-
claim and disavow the charge both
in act and principle.

I request you will do
me the favor to grant me copies of all
such papers if any there be relative
to my suspension as tend in any res-
pect to cast reproach on my Charac-
ter, being conscious of the rectitude of
my conduct and believing that the
only Offences you had to impute
to me were contained in your letter of
the 19th May. I did not imagine that
any hidden attack could be intended
I had not entertained an Idea of any
necessity there might be of applying
for the papers in question, but as my
Brother Mr Edward Stollond, from the
affectionate part which he takes in
my interest, was induced on hearing
of my suspension to apply for copies of
papers of the above description I had
received for answer from the President
that the Committee to whom he had
mentioned the request had refused
giving them, as being inconsistent
with

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with their oaths of secrecy. I have
singly from this piece of information
been led to suppose a necessity for my
making this second application. I ac-
knowledge however, that I shall feel
very little uneasiness from your with-
holding them being assured that a
generous spirit of candid enquiry
will prevent such a conduct from
finding any supporters or such secret
papers from making any impression.

Pursuant to your Orders
I shall as soon as possible forward
to you the accounts of my disburse-
ments

I am with respect
Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedient &
most humble servant

John Holland

The Question being put. whether
Mr Holland should have copies of all
minutes that have been entered rela-
tive to his suspension -

Mr Johnson is of opinion
that

Hydrabad
June 9th 1780

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that Mr. Holland should have copies of all Minutes that have been entered relative to his suspension.

Sir Hector Munro - as Mr. Holland has been already acquainted fully with the Cause of his Suspension Sir Hector does not see the necessity or propriety of granting him Copies of any Minutes that have passed on the subject.

Mr. Smith is of opinion that copies of all minutes concerning his suspension should be given to him.

The President thinks that Mr. Holland should only know the resolution of the Committee in which are entered the Reasons for his Suspension and this has been already communicated to him. The separate Minutes entered by the Members of the Committee on this subject are proper only for the information of the Court of Directors.

Resolved, according to the Opinions of the President and Sir Hector Munro. —

Not granted —

Read

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Read the following letter from
Bengal.

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r
Pres^t & Select Committee

Fort St. George

Gentlemen,

From Bengal.
Regarding deserters.

Having received advice
that four Deserters from our Establish-
ment, has been entered into your
Service, we enclose you a description Roll
of their Persons &c. Their names are J:
Barrow, Peter Cummings, Samuel
Fletcher and James Reynolds. Fletcher and
Reynolds are informed are in the Artillery
at the Mount and Cummings & Barrow
in the 2^d Batt. 2^d Regiment at Fort St.
George, we request that you will cause
the strictest Enquiry to be made for
them not only in the above mentioned
Corps, but in every part of your
Army.

The frequent Desertions
from hence calls upon us to exert
every means in our power to put a
stop to them, we therefore desire that

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Fort St George 17th July 1780.

You will be pleased to send these Men
to Bengal in close confinement and
secured in such a manner as to preclude
every possibility of their escaping before
they are delivered over to the Town
Major of Fort William.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obed^t.
humble Servants

Warren Hastings

P. Francis

Edward Muler.

Fort William.
12th June 1780.

Ordered that Inquiry be made
after the Deserters mentioned in the
above Letter

Inquiry to be
made

I Read the following Letter from
Masulipatam

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq^r
President & Governor & ⁱⁿ Chief Commis^r
of Fort St George
Honble Sir & Mrs.

We have received

Yours

Fort St. George 17th July 1780

Your commands under date the 19th May.

From Masulpa
tains, Enclaving
Acct of Money advanced
to Mr. Hollond.

Mr. Hollond during his stay at this place represented to our chief that he was directed by the Governor to apply to us for such Sums of money as his future occasions might require. This being reported by the Chief we considered it as sufficient authority to supply. Mr. Hollond's Demands nevertheless we took the precaution to advise you particularly as your Honors^{ca} will perceive by reference to our letter under date the 26th April 1779. of the first sum advanced him. Our monthly accounts brought you early advise of what further was paid upon Mr. Hollond's application. We judged that by acting in this manner altho' we had never expressly received your authority for what we did we might be said in effect to have obtained it, since you were apprised of the several advances that were made and never countermanded them. We have the honor to enclose the account of monies Mr. Hollond has received, and shall observe your Orders respecting the future

89th Fort St George 17th July 1780.

supplies sent to Hyderabad

The Commandant of Sa-
muleotah has represented to us, that his
own house, the Officers quarters & other
public buildings in that Fort stands
much in need of repairs, as the amount
of these may be considerable we judge
it necessary to take your order concern-
ing them, as also relative to an ap-
plication from M. Graham the
Paymaster lately appointed to that
Garrison, to have a house built for
him, there being none there for the
Paymaster or any vacant Quarter.

We are with respect
Honble. Sir & Sirs

Your most Obedt
humble Servants

Edward Cotford

Thos. Barnard

Alex. Pringle

Masulipatam.
13th June 1780.

Cash paid to W. Holland in ready
Money and as p^a Bill of Exchange to
the

Fort St. George 17th July 1780.

The Undermentioned Soucars on account
of the Charges of his appointment to Hy-
derabad. to 10th June 1780.

1779.			
April	26 th	Ready Money out of the M ^{ts} of the Treasury upon his Departure from hence to Hyderabad.	4000
Sept ^r	6 th	Paid to Majetty Vincata- nam Chetty	12000
Dec ^r	8 th	D ^o to Vardaps Petombara- dops.	10000
1780	Jan ^y	6 th D ^o to Noor Mahomed	400
	15 th	D ^o to Vardaps Petombara- dops.	10000
Feb ^r	8 th	D ^o to Mr Henry Taylor	500
	29 th	D ^o to Virgudops & Cotar Setchamy dops Soucars.	2000
March	23 rd	D ^o to Cotar Setchamy dops.	4000
May	28 th	D ^o to Vardaps Petombara- dops.	5000
		D ^o to Cotar Setchamy dops.	3000

Madras Pagodas 4500. R^{ls} 4600.

Read the following Letter
From the Committee of Stores

C. S.

Fort St. George 17th July 1780.

To the Honorable John Whitcomb Esq.
President & Governor & a Select Committee
of Fort St. George
Honorable Sir & Sirs,

From Committee
of Stores & Reports
of Proof of Powder.

Herewith we have
the honor to lay before you our Minutes
of the 28th Inst. with Report of the Proof
of Bondusherry Powder at Mount

We are
Honble Sir & Sirs

Your Most Obedt
humble Servants

Aector. Munro
Geo Maule
B: Scottney

Fort St. George
30th June 1780.

Fort St. George 28th June 1780

At a Committee of Stores Present
Major Gen.^d Sir A. Munro K.B.
Major George Maule
M^r Bryan Scottney Agreed

897 Fort St George 17th July 1780

1st Agreed that four 6 Pounder and
3 3rd Conn^{ty} field pieces be sent to Vellore, as
soon as possible, agreeably to the orders of
the Select Committee -

2^d The storekeeper at
Balameetah lays before the Committee an
Indent of Stores wanted at that Place.

Agreed that this same be complied with

3^d The Military Storekeeper
lays before the Committee an Indent of
Stores wanted at Pondichery and an In-
dent for 3000 copper hooped sixty lb barrels
to hold the powder manufactured there.
Agreed that the same be complied with
except the Muskets, the Committee
thinking it improper to keep a larger
Quantity in Store at that Place -

4th Colonel James having applied
to have the Turnbills repaired, according
to a Muster proposed by him to the Com-
mittee, The Committee taking the
matter into consideration, Resolved,
that it will be more eligible in all
respects, to repair them on the Plan
on which they were originally con-
structed -

898² Fort St. George 17th July 1780

There being 40 Pieces of heavy
Cannon, at Pondicherry which have been
allotted for Tanjore agreed to recommend
to the Honble Select Committee that the same be
removed to Tanjore, with their apper-
tenances, without delay.

The Clerk lays before the
Committee, Report of the Proof powder
of Pondicherry, at the Mount. Agreed
to lay the same before the Select Com-
mittee.

Hector Munro
Geo: Maule
B: Scottney

On the 5th paragraph it is ordered
that the Guns therein mentioned be sent
to Tanjore -

Read the following
Report from the Committee of Stores

Fort St. George 3rd July 1780

At a Committee of Stores Present
Major Gen: L^d Hector Munro R^t B^t
Col: Edward James, Major Geo: Maule
M^r Bryan Scottney

per Bara

Fort St George 17th July 1780

1st Para. The Honble the Select Orders of the Committee having ordered the Select Committee Incent for Villore to be supplied Para 1st except the Gun Carriages, Agree The Guns & to apply for their directions. Mortars to be sent whether the Guns & Mortars which staid until far. traver have ordered for that Place. mages are made are to be sent without carriages for them. & beds, or whether they are to wait till Carriages & Beds are ready for them, if the Select Committee shall be pleased to order them to be made up. Agreed also to represent, that it would be useless to send them without carriages and beds, which cannot be so well shav'd, if the Guns & Mortars are sent away, and the Guns cannot conveniently be removed without carriages, there being no other proper mode of conveyance.

2^d

Colonel James re.

Para 2^d

presents to the Committee, that To be exchanged the Gun Carriages, Tumbrils as recommended by the Mount except six to be by the Carriages, lately sent from Committee of Stores.

900 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

Madras are by being long exposed to the weather, rendered unfit for field service, he therefore desires to be supplied with new or serviceable Gun Carriages in lieu of those which are damaged as there is now a shed erected which will preserve them in future. Agreed to recommend to the Honble the Select Committee, that the Gun Carriages which require repairing, be exchanged

3^d It is six of the new 6th Para 3^d Carriages which were ordered to be made up and kept in Store, for Field Service, have been sent to Surat, Agreed to accordingly recommend to the Honble Select Committee, that six new Carriages be made up in their Room -

4th The Military Storekeeper lays before the Committee Indents for Trunks for the use of the 16th, 9th & 18th Battalions of Sepoys. The

4th Approved.

For the

901 Fort St George 17th July 1780

Committee are of opinion
that they should not be com-
pelled with, at present, there
appearing to be no immedi-
ate necessity for them -

Hector Munro
Ed James
G. Maule
B. Scottney

Read the following

Letter from Bombay

To the Honble Sir Tho. Pumbold Bart
President of Select Committee

at
Fort St George

Gentlemen,

We have been favored
with your letters of the 4th & 18th February
and 16th March.

Your wishes can not be
more ardent than ours for a safe and hon-
-orable Peace with the Marattahs; nor
will any endeavours be wanting on our
part to promote so desirable an Event,
but as matters now stand we have

L
From Bombay.
The Marattahs will
not make peace unless
submitted to the British
Kingdom in India
up.

902 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

we have no direct Agency or Power in the Measures now pursuing, the Governor General & Council having reserved the Conduct of this War entirely in their own Hands.

General Goddard received his Powers for the late Negotiation with the Poonah Government, from the Gov. Gen. & Council, who acquainted us they had commissioned him to treat for the renewal, or confirmation of the Treaty of Poornunder concluded by Col. Upton, provided they would recede from the pretensions they had acquired by the Convention of Morgaun & agree not to admit any French forces into their Dominions, nor allow that Nation to form any Establishment on the Marattah Coast, and that the acceptance or Refusal of these Conditions was to determine the alternative of Peace or War.

The answer to these Overtures Gen. Goddard acquainted us that the Durbar declared in plain terms they would not make Peace with the English, unless Salset was restored & the person of Ragoba given up, and that on those conditions, and those

903 Fort St George 17th July 1780

only, they would agree to the other
Terms proposed to them by General &
Goddard

We have called upon the
Commander of the Atlas respecting the
two Deserters but have not yet rec^d
his answer

We are
Gentlemen,

Your most Obed^t

Humble Servants

Bombay Castle
29th May 1780

Will^m Hornby
J. Carnac
D. Draper

M^r Smith enters the fol-
lowing Minute

M^r Smith's Minute
On Hyder's entering
the Carnatic.

The conduct observed
for a length of time by Hyder Ally has
given us but too much cause to believe
his intentions are hostile towards the
English and from the late reports which
are well authenticated it appears not
to admit a Doubt but his object is to
disturb the Peace of the Carnatic, an Event
which would not less affect the Interests
of the Nabob than of the Company - it

904 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

is confidently asserted he is already on this side the Taps, within a few days March of Madras, with a very considerable army of Infantry, Cavalry & a large train of Artillery. In this alarming situation I think it incumbent on us to make some vigorous Effort without loss of time to oblige him if possible to retire from the Carnaticks. by remaining totally supine & inactive we only encourage him to attempt against us which he would scarcely venture upon were we any way prepared to repel his attacks. the exhausted state of the Treasury was a sufficient argument against incurring any additional Expence whilst the extremity of war could possibly be avoided. but in the present juncture of Affairs our wishes in this respect must give place to considerations of a more pressing & urgent nature. if the Nabob be unable to furnish the necessary Supplies of Cash a Sum of Money should be raised on Loan to answer the present exigency, and every preparation towards forming a strong Cantonment ought I think to be forwarded with

905 Fort St George 17th July 1780

The utmost Despatch in order that
the Troops may be ready to take the
field on the shortest notice, for unless
some decisive measures be adopted with-
out delay, I see nothing to prevent
Hyder Ally from advancing even to the
Gates of Madras - I am of opinion
therefore that we ought immediately
to take steps for collecting a Body of
Troops wherever they may be most
wanted, to be in readiness to act as
necessity may dictate. This I conceive
may be easily & speedily effected by
withdrawing the greatest part of the
Troops at Pondichery and Ponnana-
le which together with the Artillery
at the Mount added to such forces as
can be spared from this Garrison,
will place us in a situation to act
defensively and frustrate any hostile
Designs he may have against us
until a larger Army can, if necessary
be assembled.

Chas Smith

17th July 1780

Read the following
Letter from Gov. Gen. & Co of Bengal

906 Fort St George 17th July 1760

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.

President & Select Committee

Gentlemen,

Fort St. George

We are to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 19th May, in which you inform us that you had resolved to suspend Mr John Holland from the Company's Service. As this act cannot be reversed nor the consequences of it averted by any Power but that of the Company, we shall only say, that it has given us the deepest concern, and that we hope that Mr. Holland's Conduct will not appear to our Superiors to have merited the severity, with which you have proceeded against him.

The actual State of the Negotiation, in which he is employed, makes it necessary for us to communicate to you the enclosed Copy of the last letter we have received from him, & to express to you our Expectation, that you will readily concur with us in settling to such a final arrangement of the only point now in dispute with the Nizam, as may

From Bengall,
Regarding the Suspension
of Mr Holland
& the Gunpowder
Enclosing Copy
of letter from Mr
Holland.

Yours
Obedt^{serv}

907 Fort St George 17th July 1780

find indispensably necessary for securing
his neutrality, if not his friendship, at
a period full of difficulty and hazard to
the General Interests of the Company &
the Nation in India. We do not mean,
however, that any Sacrifice should be
made to the Nizam, inconsistent with
the Company's honor, or with that of
your Presidency. The concession he ex-
pects, & which we propose should be
granted to him; is in our Opinion,
founded in strict Justice, and effect
will only replace all parties, concerned
in the possession or Reversion of the Gun-
toor Circar, precisely on the ground, on
which they stood a Year ago, on which
the most solemn Treaties between the
Company and the Nizam had placed
them. You will be pleased to recollect,
that the Measures authorized and
recommended in our Letter to you of
the 5th July 1775, had for their first &
direct object to dispossess the French
of the Port of Mootapillet, to secure
to the Company the reversion of the
Circar, and to accomplish the Dismiss-
ion of the French from Bayalet

902 Fort St George 17th July 1780.

Jung's service, but that on his failing to comply with these Terms the immediate Cession of the Circar to the Company was to be obtained by a negotiation with the Nizam. We did ^{not} mean to depart from this fundamental Principle in the general approbation, which we gave to your intended Treaty with Bazalot Jung in our Letter of the 26th January 1779. nor do we suppose that you yourselves had it in contemplation to infringe the Treaties already subsisting with the Nizam by a new agreement with his Brother, who, as it appears to us, could not enter into any Engagement whatsoever for the immediate Cession of the Circar without the consent of the Nizam, to whom he stands in the Relation of Tributary or Jaghirebar, whether this opinion be well founded or not, or whether our general approbation of the terms, in which you proposed to treat with Bazalot Jung, be liable to a different construction, are Questions on which we deem it useless and inexpedient to enlarge at present since our conduct must finally be determined by Considerations of infinitely greater

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greater weight and Importance.

Independent of the justice of the Nizam's Pretensions, the difference between the Reversion of the Quintero Circar on the Death or Forfeiture of Bazajet Jung, and the immediate possession of it on the Terms of Your Treaty with him, is not an Object of any essential moment to the Company's Interests, provided a sufficient security can be obtained against the introduction of the French, which the Nizam has agreed to give us. — much left is it to be compared to the advantage of recovering his friendship in the present situation of our Affairs, or at least of not being obliged to act against him.

On these Principles we have determined to reinstate Bazajet Jung in the Possession of the Circar. & to replace every thing in the State: in which it stood before you entered into a negotiation with him. We have formally notified to the Nizam our Resolution respecting this arrangement. & We require & expect your immediate compliance with it, by withdrawing your
forces

910 Fort St George 17th July 1780

Forces, Collectors, & other Agents, of whatever Character, from the Circar of Quinter, and restoring it to the possession of Bazeter Jung. There will be no Breach of Faith to him, since he, on his part, has been unable to perform the Conditions, to which he stood engaged & wished to be relieved from them, nor derive force any difficulty whatsoever in the execution of the accommodation we now have in view, and of course in preventing a rupture with the Nizam at this unfavorable juncture, except such as may unfortunately arise from the present temper and disposition of your Presidency towards this Government. We are sorry that such a disposition should at any time prevail between us, but especially in circumstances, in which the most perfect harmony and Cooperation are essentially necessary to the common Good & ^{General} Service of the Company thro' all their Possessions. We wish on our part to put an End to every Subject of Disagreement, & we flatter ourselves that, if in the present Instance, our Acquisition will not want any further Motives or argument to support it, and to

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assure your willing, and ready
compliance.

Wth
Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient
humble Servants

Fort William
the 29th June 1780.

Warren Hastings
P. Francis
E^d Wheler

To the Honble W. Hastings Esq^r
Governor Gen^l & Council
of Bengal

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I had on the 18th ultimo the
honor of your Commands of the 20th
March -

Having in consequence
of your Orders waited upon his Highness,
and having informed him that I had
rec^d a Letter from you regarding the
Mortagagur Carcar, I told him that
I had your Orders to give him the
fullest assurances of your great incli-
nation to do every thing in your
Power that might be necessary.

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the mutual good will, now subsisting
between his Highness and the Company,
that with respect to the Circar in
Question; as it had come into our posses-
sion upon grounds that appeared perfect-
ly consistent with the Terms of the
treaty; the giving it up, how well
so ever from motives of Friendship you
might be disposed to it, was an Affair
of delicacy, not however that any lin-
iment of this kind would ^{ever} be allowed
to obstruct the doing an act of justice,
that, upon a clear conviction of our
being under an error, we should think
it the truest honor to rectify it, thereby
to convince the Powers of this Country,
that we hold a strict regard to National
faith, as a sacred and inviolable prin-
-ciple, - I then proceeded to state to him
the Arguments used in your Letter, as
well as others I had before urged, men-
-tioned in former Letters (June 26th 1779)
in favor of our right of keeping posses-
sion of the Circar in dispute. In
reply to the argument of an independent
right residing in Bazal Jung to give
up, at his option, the posses-
sion of those Districts, his Highness said that

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that this could only be in the case of a clear & evident infraction of the Treaty, on his Brother's part: & that even supposing such infraction to exist, which he denied, our taking possession of the Caricar was even in such case all we could claim a right to, our entering into a negotiation & forming an Alliance with Barabul Jung was clearly in any event a violation, & was subversive of the Interests and derogatory to the honor of his Government in the highest degree. That Barabul Jung was his Jaghirdar and Servant, & that there was no necessity for his saying more to exhibit in the fullest light the dangerous & destructive tendency of the Alliance we had thought proper to form with him. I then took the ground I had formerly assumed of the necessity we were under, on principles of self defence, of adopting the measures he complained of, that we had been driven to it from his Highness inattention to the Representations we had formerly made

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to him on the subject of removing the French Party under M^r Lally, that all the ensuing Irregularities or ill consequences of Infringement of Treaty were justly & on established principles of Government, to be imputed to the aggressor. His Highness in reply, denied that he had been inattentive to our Representations & went into a series of declarations relative thereto, which he said the Letters that had passed upon the subject between him & the Governor of Madras, and which he would send to me, & would clearly prove. - His Highness said, that the first application relative to the European Party was on occasion of a dispute between the Nizam's Farmers and those of Mortazunagar about the waters of a Tank, that the Letter he received from Madras upon that occasion required only the removal of the Party from the Mortazunagar Circar, that the Party were by his Orders accordingly removed from that Circar, & that he heard no more on this subject, until after the reduction of Pondicherry, that from

this

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this Circumstance, of our not having
required the submission of the Party -
until after this Event, & from our having
before permitted the French to reestablish
themselves in Pondicherry, he had rea-
son to conclude, on our own ground
of argument, that the French were
not considered as our Enemies, until
the late commencement of our National
Hostilities - consequently that he keep-
ing up a Party, in which some of
that Nation were included could
not by the most strained Interpre-
tation, be deemed an infringement
of the Treaty. In any Event a construc-
tion of this kind could not be put
upon a mere neutral act of Bazalot
Jung, which was perfectly void of
any hostile meaning towards us.
His Highness went afterwards into
a detail of the rise of the Party with
Bazalot Jung, he said that he was
so far from being inclined to form
any connection with the French,
that he was himself the Person
who expelled Mr. Bassez from his
Country, that a set of Vagabond
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Europeans, some from Mr Bussy's Army, & others the outcasts of the European Settlements, had a great many years ago collected themselves into a small Party, and entered into Muzum Allylaw's Service, from thence they had gone to Bazarat Jung, and were actually with him at the very time of making the Treaty of 1768, that no mention was made in that Treaty of the Party, nor any article stipulated for their dismission, that consequently he had no reason to suppose, & really did not know, that there was any objection either on the ground of the Treaty or on any other ground, to that Party being kept up in his Brother's Service, that as Servants of his Brother, he had not attended to them, and never had once considered them in the light in which they were now mentioned, that his Brother's sole view in entertaining them was his own ease in the management of his Jaghuer and an attention to his Credit by keeping up a Party, whether

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of that or of any other kind, that might enable him to appear in a manner suitable to his Condition, that Hostility towards the Company neither did nor ever could in the nature of things, have entered into his Brother's mind, as his limited & subordinate situation did not admit of his concerning himself, as a Principal, with any other power, far less with the Company, a Power so very much his Superior, that we had not thought proper to take any notice of that Party till lately on the occasion of the dispute about the Nizam's Tank, which the letters upon the occasion of which he would send me Copies, would shew, that upon our application to have them removed from the Muzunguwar Circular, he had caused them to be removed accordingly, & upon our further application had caused them to be wholly dismissed from his Brother's Service, that the critical situation of Affairs, with respect to the Marattas and Mysor, had induced him to have them entertained, not for any fixed period but

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but in a loose irregular manner, and for an uncertain term, by one of his Foujdars. That on Mr. Lally's application to him for a written Engagement, binding himself to retain them in his Service for a certain Term of years, he had refused complying with his request, and that this refusal, together with the circumstance of my residing at his Court, having created mistrust in Mr. Lally's mind, that Officer had taken a sudden alarm, upon an accidental movement of the Government Troops, and fled to Mydour, who had before been tampering with him, that he had never supposed this rabble Party amounting only at the out side to about 250 Europeans, could be an object of our serious attention, that he did not conceive we should have thought it necessary to apply to him about them, if it had not happened that they were ~~in~~ commanded by a French Man, but that this seemingly important circumstance was a mere accident, & in itself perfectly immaterial, as a commandant of any other nation would have been equally

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equally satisfactory to his Brother, or to the Men that were collected, who were not french but of various Nations, that as to the opinion of some of the Party holding Commissions under any of the Powers of Europe, it was a thing unknown to his Brother, & whether known or not, wholly indifferent to him, that they were his Brother's Servants, & as such being under his controul, & liable to dismissal at pleasure, could not but with his consent have acted against the Company that we might well suppose his Brother did not mean to put himself into the hands of a foreign Party, and that, as long as his coercive Power over them remained, he could never have admitted of their taking any Steps, or of their putting themselves into a situation, to give disturbance to the Company, who as the friends of his own Government, were equally the friends of his Brother. He concluded with saying, that, if the Circars were not restored, there could be no good will subsisting between the Company &

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him), and that he should thereby be forced into measures which he wished to avoid. but that, after our repeated cordial and pointed declarations of Friendship, he could not allow himself for a moment to suppose that we were capable of acting so much like the Enemies of his Government, as to withhold from him so clear a right.

I did not think it advisable at the meeting here mentioned, to give his Highness the least Intimation of your being disposed, tho' regard for him, in case of his pressing the matter, to restore the Circular to him, & we parted mutually dissatisfied. His Highness had grounds for believing that it was not our intention to restore those districts, and I on my part, was fully persuaded that not having been able to carry the point in the way in which I had proceeded, there was little hope of success by adopting the other milder mode of request, for altho' the endeavours I have used since my arrival here to engage the confidence

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if the Nizam may have been in some measure successful, & in cases where influence of this kind could be admitted to operate, might perhaps, with a person of a guiding Character, be employed with effect, yet with the Nizam, who has natural good understanding, improved and strengthened by years and experience and the habits of business much cannot, except in doubtful cases, or where there is a shadow of reciprocal advantage held out, be reasonably expected from this principle. His Highness considers himself as very seriously interested in the decision regarding the Mortagagur Circular, & as I well remembered what he said to me upon my application regarding the Pishkur, I had no reason to believe, how much soever his Highness appears inclined to cultivate the friendship of the Company, that he would be disposed thro' mere good will, & without any view of compensation, to yield up the Circular to them, with so little hope of success. I suffered a few days of suspense after the visits here mentioned, to elapse and

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and having in this interval received the Letter to the Nizam from the Governor General, enclosed to me by M^r. Markham, I immediately went to the Durbar to deliver it. The Nizam after reading it, informed me, that the Gov^r Gen^l had referred him to me, for further particulars. This declaration laid me under the necessity of saying, that no letter to me had accompanied the one I had delivered to him: but that I should probably in a few days hear from the Governor Gen^l upon the subject. As the letter I had delivered to him gave him great satisfaction, which he expressed to the Moorish Gentlemen who attended him, he seemed scarcely willing to believe, that the necessary Orders to me should have been omitted. The next day, agreeably to my request he sent me a Copy of the Letter, & as I perceived that it contained an implied declaration of your intention, under certain conditions to restore the Circar, I could no longer maintain the line I had taken of speaking on that point in the tone I had assumed, having thro' ignorance of the contents of your letter, / no copy of it having been sent me.

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to me / been under the necessity of denying
to the Nizam, that I had received any
orders regarding it. & being apprehensive
that if I had afterwards acknowledged
my having antecedently received such
Orders, I might by appearing to conceal
from his Highness the very equitable
^{liberal} and declaration with which you have
thought fit to meet his desires, have
forfeited on the justest grounds his
Highness's confidence, I thought it ad-
-visable not to renew my visit at the
Durbar until after some days had
elapsed. I then again waited on his High-
ness, & told him that, as it must be
evident to him. from the tenor of the
Letter, he had received, how much the
Governor General and the Council of Ben-
-gal were his friends, such an assurance
would, I was persuaded, be attended
with the effect, of exciting in his High-
-ness's mind reciprocal sentiments of
good will towards them & towards the
Company, that both from an Idea of
right and from the spur of necessity
we had been compelled to negotiate with
Bazajetjung, and with his permission

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to take possession of the Mortaganagar
Circar, and the Affairs having been thus
carried so far, the Gov^r Gen^l Council were
desirous of continuing to hold the Rent of
as it now stood, but that it was by no
means their intention to suffer this cir-
cumstance to interrupt the good understand-
ing which they wished to establish, that
setting aside the discussion of the ar-
guments on which our right appeared
to be so clearly established, & waving
our claim on that ground, we wished ra-
ther to have the Circar continued in our
hands, as matter of favor from his High-
ness, that I could assure him that such
an act of kindness would not be un-
profitably conferred on the Company,
nor the merit of it forgotten, that the
Circar would ultimately devolve to the
Company by Treaty, that the Revenue
of it would still continue, according
to the original intention, to be ap-
propriated to his Brother's benefit,
that consequently his Brother would
suffer no loss by the proposed arrange-
ment, nor would it be the occasion
of any diminution of his Highness's
Revenue. For that these reasons were the

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the friendship he had for the Company I hoped his Highness would not hastily refuse his assent to the proposal I had made him. His Highness after having given an attentive hearing to what I had said, premised what he was proceeding to urge in reply, by assuring me that, as he had always hitherto entertained and still continued to hold the highest opinion of the steadiness and good faith of the English Company, he was most cordially disposed to do every thing in his Power, that might conduce to cement and strengthen their mutual friendship, he was very sorry that, upon the present occasion, there were insuperable bars to his complying to our request, that the Circar contrary both to the letter and spirit of the Treaty, had without his intervention and thro' the means of a negotiation with one of his servants come into our possession, that our treaty with his Brother, by one of the articles of which the Circar had been rented to us, extended much further than merely the taking possession of those Districts.

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with fatal mischiefs to the honor & independ-
ant rights of his Government, that on this
ground alone he could never be brought
to consent to give the sanction of his concur-
-rence to that transaction, that admitting
his revenue would suffer no loss by such
an act, his reputation, which was of more
consequence to a Prince than even a large
amount of Treasure, it ought to be attended
to prior to all other considerations, would
by his acceding to such a measure, sustain
irreparable injury, that he considered the
Conduct which the Governor General & Council
had adopted, relative to the affairs lately
in dispute with this Government, as a
mark of that equitable spirit, which
had always distinguished the English
Princes and rendered the Company &
justly celebrated for the strict observance
of their Engagements throughout Hindoo-
-stan, that he hoped that so beneficial
a principle, would not cease to operate,
until it had produced a final salutary
adjustment of all differences upon the
ground of the Treaty of 1763, that he
Desired only to have his claims exa-
-mined by the test of Truth, and asked

for

927 Fort St. George 17th July 1780

for no more than what he was strictly entitled by Treaty, but concluded with hoping, that his Majesty of those valuable Territories, the Northern Circars, would at all times support his pretensions to be ranked among the foremost of the Company's Friends. I told his Highness, that a party of French having once been collated in the neighbourhood of our Possessions, it behoved us to make some provision against the same thing happening a second time, and that the Port of Mootapilly belonging to the Mortaganagar Circar having been the inlet they had resorted to, it became necessary that an effectual stop should be put to their finding entrance in future that way, to which his Highness replied, that he should be very ready to bind himself, by any declaration we might require, not to suffer any debarkation of Men or Stores belonging to that nation at Port.

I do not know whether it was your intention, in your letter of the 20th March, that I should immediately have made known to the Vizam your inclination to meet his wishes

928 Fort St George 17th July 1780

wishes as to the affair of the Mortagun-
-gur Circar, but as it is when necessary
always easy to descend, I was induced
from that consideration to take the
upper course first. I acknowledge
however that for the reasons urged by
his Highness, which had either before
suggested themselves, or had been mentioned
on former occasions I had no hopes of
success from either mode of negotiation,
and I must do his Highness the justice
to declare, that he appeared to me to
have the best of the argument through-
out.

I have waited some days for the letters
his Highness promised to send me relative
to the applications made to him from
Madras, concerning the European Party.
He informs me that his servants are
looking for them, but that the confusion
among the late Cawn Dourains Papers
in whose custody they were, has pre-
vented their coming to hand. They
shall when received be transmitted

One of his
principal servants
late deceased

I am with great Respect
Y^r Honorable

929 Fort St. George 17th July 1780.

Honorable Sir & Mrs,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant

(signed)

Hydrabad,
May 12th 1780.

John Holland?

A true Copy

E. Hay
Secy

John Whitehill

Charles Smith

Wilot Munn

930 Fort St. George July 1780.

17th Received the following Letter from
the Resident at Ganjam. -

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
President & Governor &c. Members of the Select
Committee.

of Fort St. George
Honble Sir & Miss,

From Ganjam
to Intelligence

Agreeably to what I
wrote your Honor &c. 4th instant, Camul
Mahomed, a Jemidar & Commander at Cha-
nichpatam, arrived here & waited upon me,
yesterday, when he told me he was ordered
by Rajah Ram Sundit, Naib at Cuttack
to inform me of the arrival of Chemnager
Boosla / or Jemagee Paubo / with a consider-
able army, but desired I would not be
alarmed, as it was not the intention of
Rajah Madagee Boosla to break the friend-
ship that has subsisted so many years,
between the English & the Nagpore Govern-
ment - that it was their interest to keep
upon friendly terms with the English,
but being in a certain degree subject to
the Peshwah at Poonah, they had been
in some measure obliged to send out this
Army from Nagpore, but that we might
judge of their disposition by their being

931 Fort St. George July 1780

being seven months on a march they might have performed in six weeks - that it is not their design to quarrel with the English and that Chimmagee Boosla will return to Nagpore after the rains -

I asked Chamul Mahomed whether he had seen Chimmagee Boosla or had brought any letters from him? he reply'd that he went lately purposely to Cuttack to see the new appointed Nizam, & also to pay his respects to his master's Son, & that the reason of his being pitched upon, was owing to his having been several times sent to Ganjam since the time of Mr. Gotsford -

I desired Chamul Mahomed to return & let his master know, that however well disposed the English were to consider the Rajah of Nagpore as a friend, yet when he sent so considerable an Army into the neighbourhood of the English territories, it was proper & necessary he should take means to give substantial proofs of his pacific intentions - That in the present instance I thought Chimmagee Boosla

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had been deficient, in not writing to me
himself, or sending a proper person to
intimate his arrival, that at the same
time I took notice of these circumstances
I gave the strongest assurances I was ready
to receive & treat them as friends, but that
they must expect the conduct of the English
would be regulated by their own Proceed-
ings - I have also wrote a letter to
Rajah Ram to this effect -

Samul. Mahomed / who
appears to be a well informed discreet
man / told me candidly their situation
was critical - that they were sensible
of the English Power and that we might
depend upon their abiding by the Conduct
it was clearly their interest to pursue
which was to preserve the friendship of
the English, and that on his return to
Cuttack, he would faithfully relate
what had passed. & I might shortly
expect to hear from Chinnagee Boole.

Upon the whole, I am led
to conclude the Nagpore Government are
naturally influenced by the Poonah Mi-
nistry - that unable to cope with the
English, they are apprehensive of losing
their

939 Fort George July 1780

their country and will temporise as long
as possible - but for their own security
would be ready to enter into closer engage-
ments with our Government - how far
such measures are political, & whether
in such case they are to be adopted by
Your Honor &c. or the Bengal Govern-
ment, are points not for me to determine
- all I wish to know is in what manner
I can best discharge my Duty -

I am very respectfully
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your very Obedt
Humble Servant.

John Turing

Dispatched the following letters -

To Sir Edward Hughes R.P.

Head Admiral of the Fleet & Commander in
Chief of His Majesty's Ships in

India
Sir

We have had the honor to
receive your letter of the 22nd ult^o and in
consequence of your request we have

Ganyam
7th July 1780.

934 Fort & George July 1780

given Orders to Major Maule to mark out a proper spot of ground for the reception of the Naval Stores which came here by the York

We have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt
humble Servants.

Fort St George,
17th July 1780.

John Whitehall &c

To Colonel John Brathwaite
Commanding at

Pondicherry

Sir

To Col Brathwaite
in reply to letters which
contain several complaints
made by Mr Peveron

We shall now reply to your letters of the 12th & 18 June, which contain your answers to the several complaints made by Mr Peveron in his address to us of the 16th March —

From the manner & style of Mr Peveron's address we did imagine that his representations were made at the particular desire of the inhabitants or at least by the authority of those who are said to have been aggrieved, but from your letter, we perceive that the Inhabitants in general disavow the

935 Fort St George July 1780

aim & tenor of his address - we mean there-
fore in future to receive no representations
in behalf of the whole or any part of the
French inhabitants of Pondicherry: un-
less they are immediately from them -
selves or through your channel, as
Commanding Officer, & this you will
accordingly signify to them -

Your answers to Mr Pe-
veron's complaints are very satisfactory
& tend to shew the disposition by which
Mr Peveron has been actuated on this
occasion, we think however with you
that some more fixt & more permanent
plan of Justice should be established
for the benefit of the inhabitants in
matters of Property, & we approve en-
tirely of the Idea of administering it in
the mode of Arbitration, which we sup-
pose will likewise be most agreeable
to the Inhabitants themselves - The
most equitable way of forming a court
of this kind will be to permit the
French Inhabitants to choose from
among their Number five or seven
Gentlemen who may appear to them
best qualified for the purpose, and

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agree to submit all Differences that have arisen since the Capture of the place or which may arise in future to their Decision and to abide by their Judgment in all Cases whatever, authorizing you as Commandant whenever it may be necessary, to enforce any award that may be given. This Court should try all causes of Property which respects the French Inhabitants only, & may likewise hear Causes where any of the Natives are parties provided such Natives agree voluntarily to submit to its Decisions. But in cases where they do not agree it will be proper to have an arbitration particularly chosen by the two Parties in dispute for the determination of their Differences & the same mode may be observed where natives only are concerned.

We give this as the outline of the plan we wish to have established. If the Inhabitants approve of it, they may probably suggest other means for amending or making it more unfavorable to the practice of their late Courts of Justice. Our object is to establish to such a system as may

937 Fort St George July 1780

may best answer the purpose of preserving peace & good government among them until we can be at some certainty with respect to the future Disposition of the Conquest. I now think that mode which is most agreeable to the Inhabitants themselves bids fairest to answer our wishes —

We place great confidence in your endeavours to second & promote these Intentions and we desire you will communicate the plan we propose to the Inhabitants and if they approve of it, the necessary steps may be taken for putting it in execution without delay

Fort St George,
17th July 1780.

We are Sir
Your most Obedt Servts
John Whitehall & Co

19th Received the following Letter
from Colonel Lang

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq^r
President & Select Committee

Honble Sir & Mrs. By the intelligence

933. Fort St. George July 4th 1780

From Col. Lang
with Intelligence

I have received from the Mysore Country
Hyderally is arrived at Roycottah, his army
laying at Ristnahgurry, Coverypatam &
Roycottah.

The public report continues
in his army that he positively will enter
the Carnatic in three Divisions and that
he expects a great Body of Marattahs from
Badam on the banks of the Ristnah

I have the honor to be
with due respect

Humble Sir & Sirs
Yours Obedt. and Devoted Servt.
Ross Lang.

Vellore 17th
July 1780

I sent the following letter to the Agent
for Seapoy Half Mounting.

To Mr. George Proctor

Agent for Seapoy Halfmounting

Sir

I am directed to transmit you
a copy of a Report from the Committee
appointed to examine into the complaints
made by several Captains of Battalions
respecting Deficiencies in the supplies
of Halfmounting, & to desire you will

To Mr. Proctor,
with Copy of report
from Committee
examining the Complaints
respecting deficiencies
in half Mounting

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be regulated by ^{the} in your future supplies
& that you will take care that the receipts
given to you by the Captains express
the particular year for which the Half-
mounting is supplied.

I am

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt

Chas. Oakeley Esq

Fort St. George
19th July 1780

20th Received the following letter from
Bombay -

To the Honble Sir Tho. Pumbold & Bart
President and Governor & Council
at

Fort St. George
Gentlemen,

We have received your
letters of the 17th Feb & 11th March.

We shall send round
by the first opportunity the fifty Barrels
of Gunpowder laying there for your Pre-
sidency

The several papers res-
pecting the Sandwich were sent round
by the Prime as advised in our letter

From Bombay
50 Barrels of Gun
powder to be sent
here

940 Fort St George July 17 80

By that ship dated the 21st ultimo of which
a duplicate is enclosed —

We are
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedt
Humble Servants

W^m Hornby
J. Carnac
D. Draper
N. Hockhouse
W^m Ashburner
A. Ramsay
J. Day

Bombay Castle,
29th May 1780.

Dispatched the following Letters —

To M^r James Henry Casamajor
Chief M^r Council of

Vizagapatam
Gentlemen

We have received your
letter of the 12th June.

We would have the Fort
of Pauleonda destroyed and the Seaports
afterwards withdrawn. With respect to
Vizagotah, we can take no steps for
acquiring the Possession of it unless some
Instance of misconduct should make it

To Vizagapatam
the Fort of Pauleonda
to be destroyed.

941. Fort St George July 1780 -

necessary, in which case we mean to pursue the plan we have adopted in regard to the other Forts that have fallen into our hands -

Instead of sending the family of Theveramrauge to Vizianagram ~~the would be king Theveramrauge~~ himself from that place to reside with his family at Vizagapatam -

We are

Gentlemen,

Fort St George,
20th July 1780

Your most Obedt Servt

John Whitehill,

To Major Alex^r. Maclellan
Commanding at
Tanjore

Sir,

We have received your & several letters,

To Major Maclellan
Subsidiary to be tried
by Genl Court Martial

We desire that the Subsidiary of the 13th Battⁿ may be tried by a General Court Martial -

We have no objection to Captain Watts being sent up to the Presidency but with regard to his

942 Fort St George July 1780

Effects we can give no orders about them
We are

Fort St George
20th July 1780.

Sir. Your most Obedt Servt
John Whitehill &c

25th Received the following Letters.

To the Honble the President & Select
Committee.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Capt Keating
with Intelligence
Two of my people brings me
intelligence of Hyder his two Sons & best
part of his Army having come thro' the Pass
and are now encamped at a place called
Covvypatam, that all their Artillery are
drawn up on the road to Shamgama -

Since the arrival of the Camp
there, the whole people of the Valley are
run away.

I have the honor to remain
with respect

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most Obedt
Humble Servant
W Keating

Amboor
18th July 1780.

W Keating

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To the Honble John Whitehill Esq
President & Gov^r of
Fort St George

Honble Sir,

From Capt Comd^r
wth Sublt^d g^{en}l^y

I did myself the honor to write you sometime concerning the ravages committing daily in the Vancatagerry Rajahs Country by the Troops of Myder Ally, stationed at Commene. They were pretty quiet for sometime, but lately began afresh, some peons of the Vancatagerry Rajahs surprised a party consisting of forty hoofs the other day near Chircurparpettah, and either killed or made prisoners the greatest part of them. This has obliged Meer Saib, & Myder commanded at Buddapah to augment the force at Commene very considerable - the exact number I have not yet learned but soon hope to be able to inform you. I have the honor to be with much Respect

Honble Sir & Miss

Your most Obedient
humble Servant

Edward Edmonds

Engole
19th July 1780,

944 Fort St George July 1780

22nd The following Letters were this day received.

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
Governor & President &c Select Committee
of Fort St George
Honble Sir & Mrs,

From Col Baillie his
Detachment reaching Inna-
cunda.

The Detachment reached
Innacunda this morning. - It would have
performed the march in three or four days
less time but for heavy & constant rains
which retarded our progress since crossing
the Ristnah.

I have the honor to be most
respectfully

Honble Sir & Mrs,

Camp near Innacunda
15th July 1780,
Your most humble &
Obedient Servant
W^m Baillie

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
President & Governor &c Select Committee
of Fort St George
Honble Sir & Mrs,

As the Detachment
is now arrived at Innacunda

945 Fort St George July 1780

From Mr Cadogan,
Wishes to be informed
whether the Bullocks
are kept up.

seems ordered to canton, I suppose it is
meant to be in every respect on the
same footing it was at Illore - with
regard to Bullocks, I humbly beg leave
to represent to your Honor &c. that in
case we should be ordered to move, the
number wanted cannot be procured in
short space of time. During the last
campaign almost every Bullock with
the Detachment, came either from the
Illore Circar or Madras, I have frequently
tried to get Bullocks in this Part of the
Country, but in vain, Colonel Baillie
seems to think that a sufficient number
for drawing the Guns & Limbriks should
at any rate be kept up, and the ex-
perience of our march has plainly
shewn, that if they are not kept up,
fed & practiced for that use, they will
never answer. I have mentioned to Col.
Baillie that while the Detachment is
in cantonments, I will keep up the
number of draught Bullocks necessary
and always have them ready for the
Service on the same terms. Mr. West-
cott does at Illore, he thinks it a
very eligible Scheme, & I only wait

946 Fort St George July 1780

for the approbation of your Honor &c. to
set about it - Should the Detachment
be required to move at a short notice, I
cannot think of a more requisite Pre-
paration than this - I do not mention
Carriage Bullocks, as they are in general
easier to be had, and do not require
to be so choice as the Draught. Tho'
I am confident, that in this Part of the
Country great difficulties will arise even
in getting them -

I have the pleasure to
inform your Honor &c. that the Company's
Rice which was left at Ongole & Inacunda
is all sold, & according to your Orders I
shall send you the particulars of the
sale of it as soon as I get them from
Capt. Edmonds & Ensign Boisdaville -

I am with Respect
Honble Sir & Mrs.
Your Most Obedt &
very humble Servt.

Geo Cadogan

Bay's

23^d Came the following Letter

21st July 1780

947 Fort St. George July 1780

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r

President and Governor &c Members of the
Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Vizagapatam
regarding the
Libbudy Corps

Conformably to your commands of
the 15th ult^o. We have given the necessary
orders to Lieut. Russell for completing the
two independent Companies of Seapys
belonging to this Garrison, to the following
Establishment, to be incorporated as Libbudy
for the Service of the Revenue. That is
to say - each Company to consist of one
Subadar, 1 Pemedar 4 Havildars 6 Naigues
88 Seapys & one European Serjeant for
the whole, we purpose they shall be
paid in the same manner as the Gar-
rison Seapys were before; which
is the lowest rate for which men can
be got to enlist. With regard to the
allowances to be made to the Officer
commanding the Corps, we request
your commands

We are respectfully
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most Obed^t

Humble Servants

Vizagapatam
13th July 1780,

948 Fort & George July 1780

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
President and Governor &c. Select Committee
of Fort & George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Mr. Cadogan
Regarding Bullocks,

I have received from
the Secretary an Extract from the Auditor of
accounts to your Honor &c. relative to charges
made for Bullock hire for carrying rice
with the Detachment during part of
the late Campaign. These Bullocks were
entertained in the Service by order of Col.
Harper, who I believe had Sir Thos.
Rumbold's directions so to do. - They were
originally intended to carry a supply with
the Detachment, in case it had proceeded
to Adonis and afterwards kept up to
bring daily supplies into Camp, real
necessity being found for so doing - soon
after Colonel Baillies joining us, he
ordered all to be discharged except a
certain number which he found absolutely
necessary for the Service -

Camp at Inaunda
16th July 1780,

I am with respect
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Geo. Cadogan

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To the Honble John Whitehill Esq
Governor & President &c Select Committee

of Fort St George
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Thos Col Baillie
respecting Bullocks

I have received an Extract
from the Auditor of accounts's Letter relative
to Bullocks employ'd in carrying Rice for
this Detachment when formerly in the
field - Colonel Harper by desire of Sir
Thos. Bumbold took them into the Service
partly to carry a stock of Rice for the
Troops in case they had marched to
Adoni and partly to bring daily supplies
from Vellore -ootapilly or the Ellore
Circular. On or soon after my taking
the command they were mostly discharged
- sufficient retained only for the latter
purpose.

I am most respectfully
Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most humble &
most Obedt Servant

Wm Baillie

Camp at Inacunda
16th July 1780

950 Fort St George July 1780

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq
Governor and President &c Select Committee
of Fort St George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Col. Baillie
Innacunda too
small for cantoning
the Troops

Having with pains
examined the Village of Innacunda, I take
the liberty to assure you once more that it
is greatly too small for the Cantoning so
large a body of Troops as compose the Detach-
ment. The common Europeans alone I am
able to cover with some huts taken from
the Inhabitants - Officers and Sepoy
Battalions remains in Tents and so must
till your further pleasure be known -
In the meantime all Camp allowances are
struck off, and the Bullocks Coolies &c &c
discharged

Aircarrars are come in
this morning from Comman and Hyderabad
but bring no intelligence of moment.

I have the honor to be most respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most humble
& most Obedt. Servant

W^m Baillie

Innacunda,
17th July 1780,

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To the Honble the President & Select Committee

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I now have the honor to
enclose a Crit, detected on a Bramin who
came here last night from Varrambady.
An enquiry he says that Vancaty Rama
head man of the Concunda People at Vanam-
bady ordered him to deliver it to a man
here who is fishcar to the Rentor, whose
name is Ramiah; I have taken him
Prisoner but he denies knowing any-
thing of the matter, the man who brought
the Crit says that there is 500 of the
Concunda people there.

I have detained both of
them Prisoners, till the pleasure of the
Honble the President and Select Com-
mittee are known.

I have the honor to remain
with the utmost respect

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most Obedient &
very humble Servant
Wm Keating

Imboor

1st July 1780

To Rajostree

How many Leapays

to Ambrose Potta

From Captain
Keating with
intelligence

la.

ee

932 Fort St George July 1780

Mount / & Fort. I want the particular
List of it, and also let me know whether
they are taking care near the Serata at
the Westward of the Shoemakers houses.
and for this account Causee Saustree was
sent and by whose information you
shall know. I sent Causee Saustree
to Santogada to perceive the state of
that Place and when I come to know
the true news I will come in two days
there. Thus Venkataram gives thanks.

Honble Sir & Mrs.

I have been honored with
your letter of the 17th instant, I feel a great
degree of pleasure in having been able to
satisfy you so clearly in regard to the Com-
plaints preferred by Mr. Peveron in his
letter of the 16th March. a Government
which in its conduct towards the un-
fortunate Inhabitants of Pondicherry has
uniformly proceeded upon the most liberal
principles of humanity, notwithstanding
the Candour with which it is used to
judge of its own Servants, must have
felt much uneasiness so long as a charge

From Colonel
Brathwaite con-
cerning Mr.
Peveron

453 Fort St George July 1780

of so serious a nature as "Tyrannous Oppression" lay upon their table unrefuted, I lost no time in setting about so agreeable a task, which at the first view promised me all that success which has since attended it, and the Indignation which arose at the accusation yielded to the joy I felt in the immediate & clear proof of its falsehood. Mr. Peveron notwithstanding his assurance to me that he would go to Madras in two or three days and withdraw his Letter, is still here.

To judge of this Gentleman with the utmost Candour, I must suppose that the same vanity which first induced him to appear before you as the father of the injured Inhabitants of Pondicherry, now prevents his appearing before you in the humiliating situation to which he is reduced, I shall take an early opportunity to collect the principal French Inhabitants and lay before them such parts of your Letter only as relates to them, they are already highly sensible of your constant attention to them, more so

934 Fort St George July 1780

than they dare yet publicly to own, but in proportion as they become freed from that shadow of authority which Mr Peveron has endeavoured to hold over them. the more publicly will they evince their sense of that warmth with which you protect and cherish these unfortunate people whom the chance of war has placed in your hands

A thousand little quibbles and quirks have been put into their heads in regard to the Capitulation & it has been insinuated to them, that the Attorney Gen^l for the French King, while ^{he} had property here, continued here, now that he has none, for their sakes, not only to explain doubts of his own creating, and which without him would not exist but to give them support and security in their persons and properties, notwithstanding which generosity of his, I have reason to know that they almost universally think that the best expounders of all dubious points, the best protectors they now can possibly have, are those liberal sentiments which characterise the British Nation — I have the honor to enclose to you a letter delivered to

955 Fort St George July 1/80.

me for that purpose by father Sebastian Curate of this Parish, I understand it is to solicit a salary. if it is I shall not do any injustice to this Divine, when I say that if he studied more to lead than to drive his flock, this application would I believe be unnecessary from the liberality of Parochial donations, but he is for the 'high Church militant here upon Earth' and have given the French Gentlemen here lately much offence in regard to a funeral, in so much so, that on the application of about forty of them I was obliged to interfere, and all matters were peaceably adjusted then, but it is not improbable but the general disgust then shown by his most opulent parishioners may now induce him to wish to be secured by an allowance from you, as such an appointment he thinks may confirm his power and render him independent.

I have received from Mr Secretary Oakeley your leave of absence for Ensigns Innes, Brouncker and Connor for one month, and have

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have communicated the same to the
Parties

I have the honor to be with
the greatest respect

Honble Sir & Sirs.
Your faithful and
Obedt. Servant

John Brathwaite

Pondichery
21st July 1780.

At a Select Committee Present

Monday The Honble John Whitehill Esq. Gov. Pres.^t

the 24th - Chas. Smith. Sir Hector Munro

Samuel Johnson.

Minutes of last Committee
read and approved.

Read the following Letters
from the Nabob.

From the Nabob to the Governor

Dated the 23 July 80,

Received D^o —

From the Nabob
enclosing letter from
Rajah Burrur

I herewith send for your information
a letter I have just received from
Rajah Burrur dated yesterday —

931 Fort St George 24th July 1780

What greater conviction can we have than this? No veil remains now to conceal the enmity of Hyder towards us -

What shall I say more?

Arzdasht from Mah Rajah Barbar Bahader - dated 19th Rejab 1191 in the evening -

Your Servant herewith transmits to your Highness, a letter he has received from the Amildar of Bolis-pauk yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon giving an account of the arrival of 2000 of the enemy's horse at that place, who had plundered, and laid waste all the villages in that neighbourhood, and that 5000 horse more were assembled to the westward. The people who brought this letter from Bolis-pauk told your Servant that Hyder's Horse were scattered about the Country near Carnacour. & Arnee and laying waste all the villages they said also, that some of Hyder's people had carried away the family of Mahomud Aslum Caun who were going

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going to Mulshabad.

Translation of a letter
from the Amildar of Calispauk dated
18th Rejab or 21st July 1780.

Hyder's horse are come
through the Pass, & about 2000 Horse
were this day seen here at 10 o'clock in
the morning. The people in the Fort
of Calispauk fired upon them. The Horse
plundered all the Villages around, except-
ing the Busba of Calispauk. It is
said that 5000 horse are coming this
way and the grand Army is not far
off. The Enemy's troops crossed the Pass
before intelligence could be received
of it. I am just now in the Fort &
where there is little Powder or Shot.
You will be pleased to send us more —
From the Nabob to the Governor

Dated 23rd July 1780 at Night
Received D^r. D^r

I send you with this a paper of news
from Hyder Ally's Camp dated the 18th
Rejab or 21st July which is this instant
come to my hands, with the transla-
tion of Intelligence from Choubulley

From the Nabob
with intelligence

939 Fort St George 24th July 1780

sent by the Tappay Man at Mollendour
petta.

What shall I say more?

Paper of news from Myder Ally's Camp
dated 18th Regib or 24th July 1780

This day Myder Ally came
arrived at Coveripalam where his son
with the horse under his command had
come yesterday - While Myder was
on his march from ~~Murugud~~ the In-
telligence at Tungriotta complained
to him of Tim Naig the head Peon.
upon this Myder went himself to
Tungriotta and inquired into the
complaint when it appeared that
the head Peon Tim Naig had sent
some of his family to a marriage at Tri-
chinopoly, and since wrote to them
to take care of themselves and return
soon, for that there would be shortly
troubles in that Country - the Peon
was accordingly found guilty and
hanged on the spot. The troops from
Kupoor and Baracour, have joined
Myder, whose whole Army is now
at Coveripalam, all the Artillery &
Foot, are put under the command

960 Fort St George 24th July 1780

of Monsieur Lally. Hyder means to join him in the attack against the English and send his son Tippoo, with a large body of horse to lay waste the Country - He intended writing to the Governor but M. Lally has told him that he will not have a proper answer to his Letter. They are always consulting together - M. Lally was sent today with the Cannon and Artillery to Cross the pass of Changanama. It appears that there are Letters from the Mauritius which mention that the French had the superiority over the English in Europe that 800 Europeans have been sent from the Mauritius to join Hyder and that the French King has sent him some presents - This intelligence has given Hyder great pleasure, the Sloop who brought it, sailed a few hours before the French ships from Mauritius -

May it please your Highness! Hyder has sent secret orders to the troops, who were at Lingapetty at the Gant of Tami-
m

961. Fort St. George 24th July 1780

mutty, to march to Callispauk.

Intelligence sent by Tappay
man from Ottendour petty -

The Trichinopoly Tappies
have not come in these two days -
Four thousand of Myder's horse and
4500 foot are arrived at the Village
of Yerour, not far from Tiagar and
all the Inhabitants have taken the
alarm, & fled to the woods & Mount-
ains. The Tappay men is afraid to
remain longer at Ottendour petty, &
is removed secretly to a place, distant
one coss from it, from whence he
has wrote this -

The foregoing Letters
from the Nabob putting it beyond
all doubt, that Myder Ally Cawn hath
actually committed hostilities in the
Carnatic, the Committee resolve that
the most expeditious means be taken
for assembling an Army in the Field
and for this purpose the following
Troops are by the Commander in
Chief's Recommendation to be now
immediately ordered to hold themselves
in readiness to march at a moment's
warning.

Resolution taken

962 Fort St George 24th July 1780

His Majesty's 73rd Reg^t at Poornamallee
1st Battⁿ. 1st Reg^t at Villore

The troops cantoned at Pondicherry consisting
of 1 Battⁿ. of Europeans & 1 Battⁿ. of Sepoys

The 15th Battⁿ. of Sepoys at Trichinopoly

The 25th Lt Col at Madras

Grenadiers of the European Battⁿ at Lt Col

The Artillery at Mount

Resolved that all Officers
absent with leave be directed to join
their Corps forthwith

Ordered that the
Agent for providing Draught & Carriage
Bullocks be directed to get in readiness
with all Expedition a sufficient number
of the Troops ordered to hold themselves
in readiness to march from hence,
Poornamallee and the Mount.

The Commander in
Chief is directed to hold a Committee of
Stores as soon as possible to determine
the Field Train Stores &c. that will
be requisite for the Army and to
prepare them accordingly —

Resolved that a letter
be immediately written to Bengal
advising the Governor General of the
the

Draught and
Carriage Bullocks
to be got in readi-
ness

a Committee of
Stores ordered to
be held

963 Fort St. George 24th July 1780.

a letter to Bengal
informing them
of Hyder Ali's
aiding the Carnatic

there of the M. P. letters commenced by
Hyder Ally, and requesting on the
assistance and support in their Power,
particularly in the Article of Money -
and that another letter be written to
the Nabob requesting him to give
orders for providing Draught and
Carriage Bullocks Provisions and
every other article necessary for the
Troops when they take the field - &
pressing him to furnish us with
money to the utmost of his abilities -

John Whitehill

Charles Smith

Andot Amos

964 Fort St George July 1780.

24th

Agreeably to the resolution
of the last Committee, the following Letters
were this day written -

To The Right Honble Lord Macleod

My Lord,

To Lord Macleod
to hold the 73rd Regt.
in readiness, &
requesting his
presence at the
Committee

As in the present situation
of affairs it is become expedient to assemble
an Army in the Field, We request your
Lordship will favor us with your presence
at Committee on Wednesday Morning, that
we may have an opportunity of conferring
with you in respect to the employment
of His Majesty's 73rd Regt on this occasion
In the mean time we request you will
issue the necessary Orders to the Regiment
to hold itself in readiness to march at
the shortest warning.

We are,

My Lord

Your Lordships
most Obed^{le} hum^{le} Serv^{ts}
John Whitehill

Fort St George
24th July 1780.

To Lieut Col. Ross Lang
Commanding at Vellore.

Sir, We desire You will hold

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To Col: Laugel
hold the 1st Regt
in readiness

the 1st Batt. 1st Regt in readiness to
march at the shortest notice -

We desire you will send a
return of the Tents, that will be wanting
for the 1st Batt. 1st Regiment

We are

Sir

Fort St. George,
24th July 1780.

Your most Obed^t Serv^{ts}
John Whitehill Sec^y

To Colonel Cates. Nixon

Commanding at Trichinopoly

Sir

To Col: Nixon to hold
the 15th Batt. in
readiness

We desire you will hold
the 15th Batt. of Seapoy, in readiness to
march at the shortest notice, with the
two 3rd field pieces at Trichinopoly -

We are

Sir

Fort St. George
24th July 1780.

Your most Obed^t Serv^{ts}
John Whitehill Sec^y

To Col: John Brathwaite

Commanding at Pondicherry

Sir,

We desire you will,

966. Fort St George July 1780.

To Col: Ponathurimutt
to hold all the
Troops at Pon-
dicherry in
readiness

hold all the Troops at Pondicherry in
readiness to march at the shortest
notice - all the Military Stores now
there / except such as the troops may
want for their march / We would have
sent up to Madras by his Majesty's
Ship Tartine which will be ordered to
Pondicherry to receive them. Likewise
the Guns intended for the Nabob, but
which he has not yet removed, you
will be pleased to send a return of
the Tents that will be wanted for the
Troops ordered to be held in readiness

We are

Sir

Your most Obedt Servts
John Whitehill Esq

Fort St George,
24th July 1780.

To Colonel Edw. James

Commanding the Artillery at the
Mount.

Sir

We desire you will hold the
Corps of Artillery at the Mount in read-
iness to march at the shortest notice
and send to Madras such Artillery

To Col: James to
hold the Artillery
in readiness

967 Fort St. George July 1780

and Stores as do not come within the
Description of field Train

You will be pleased to
send a Return of the Tints that will
be wanting for the Corps of Artillery.

We are

Sir

Fort St. George
24th July 1780.

Your most Obed^t Servant
John Whitehill

To M^r W^m Augustus Dobyn

Sir

I am directed by the President

To the Agent to pro-
cure as many

Draught & Furring
Bullocks as possible

and Select Committee, to order you immediately
to set about preparing as many Draught
& Carriage Bullocks, as you can possibly
procure -

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obed^t Servant

Chas. Oakley
Secy

Fort St. George.

24th July 1780.

25th.

Received the following Letters -

To

968 Fort St George July 1780

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq^r
Governor and President &c Select Committee

Fort St George
Honble Sir & Mrs

The first or second day
after my arrival here, I received a letter
from Papanaig, the Killekar of Conchire to
Course on the road to Combman and belonging
to Bangarnaig, acquainting Me that now
was the time for revenge on Myder Ally's
people for their late depredations, that he
had on hearing the Detachment was at
Inacunda begun & only waited for me to
proceed to Combman; My answer was
that I thought his Conduct was unaccount-
-able, and wrong unless he ^{had} particular
orders from his Master, in such case
he ought to have made me acquainted
with the orders and received my answer
previous to hostilities, further that it
was impertinent in him even to men-
-tion any thing about the Company's
Troops. I find by intelligence he
continued the Game and yesterday Ardingy

969 Fort St. George July 1780

was plundered and our Toppall Men
robbed, but the Letters returned. The
number of Horse supposed at Com-
mam and in near in these District
are one thousand. I am rather at a
loss & wish for the Honble Committees
Orders. I have the honor to be
most respectfully

Honble Sir & Sirs

Your most humble and
Obedient Servant

W^m Baillie

Maidena,
24th July 1780.

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq^r
Governor and President &c Select Committee

Fort St. George

Honble Sir & Sirs,

From Capt. Edmunds
Hyder Ali's attack
the Venkatagaray
Rajah, & set fire
to Ardingu

I have the honor to
write you in consequence of a Cannonade
I heard all yesterday forenoon to the West-
ward for this place, and on enquiring
find it was from the forts of Chuskerd
and Pollacamou / belonging to the Vak-
-atagary Rajah / at some parties of
Arding

970 Fort St. George July 1780

My dear horse, and last night about 12
o'clock I received certain intelligence that
a party consisting of 150 had set fire to
Arindjee one of the first villages in his
Country. & carried off many of the prin-
-cipal inhabitants prisoners. This
Village is only 10 Bops N. W. of this place
I must beg leave to refer you to my letters
of the 8th and 11th of Nov^r wherein I did
myself the honor to represent to you
the ruinous state of this Fort, and the
weakness of its Garrison. which appears
at present very conspicuous - The In-
-habitants instead of coming under its
walls for protection fly from it to the
Southward, I cannot help being a little
alarmed when I reflect on the quantity
of Stores &c committed to my charge in
so defenceless a state - The Guns that are
mounted on the ^{Works} have not a carriage
that will bear the shock of twice firing
I have the honor to be with much
respect

Hon^{ble} Sir & Sirs
Your most Obed^t
Humble Servant

E. Edmonds

Ongele,
24th July 1780

9th Fort St. George July 1780

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.

Governor and President &c Select Committee
Honble Sirs.

From L. Mackay
several People cut
by Hydrys Horse

Having addressed you
upon the subject of Provisions for this Gar-
rison, I shall only now take the liberty
to acquaint you, that several of the
Inhabitants between this place and
Conjeveram have been cut to pieces,
by the Forces said to be Hyder's - in
particular a Bramny was brought
into this Fort / said to be a man of
family / this afternoon cut down his
shoulder & through his arm to his
left breast by one of those horse men.
He reports that the main Body has
passed and will pursue their march
by Tripassore & Trivalour towards
Madras.

My own intelligence is
much more favorable regarding their
intentions of proceeding to Madras but
the terrible gash this Bramny has
received shows plainly they are in
the Country.

Chingleput

21st July 1780

I am
Honble Sirs

Your very respectful & Obedt Servant
P. ...

972 Fort St. George July 1780

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq.
Governor & President &c. Select Committee
Honble Sir & Sirs

From D. several
thousand People
flock under the
Walls of Chingle-
put. No Pro-
visions in the
Fort

I take the liberty to
inform you that in consequence of reports
circulated by the Black People of the advances
of Hyder's horse towards Madras the In-
habitants of Conjevaram and all the way
from Wandewash to upwards of above
twenty thousand are assembled near this
Fort - permit me at the same time to
acquaint you that there is not one days
provision (I mean rice Gee & Curry stuff)
in the Fort.

I am
Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your very respectful &
Obedt. Servant,

George Mackay

Wrote following Letter to Lieut
Colonel Baillie -

To Lt. Col. Baillie

Commanding at
Machundia

Sir,

Told Baillie to
march against
Suddapa.

As Hyder has openly com-
menced Hostilities against the Carnatic,

473 Fort St. George 26th July 1780

we are desirous of employing the Troops
under your Command to annoy him in
his Territories to the Northward, if from
the information you may have acquired
of the situation of the Fort at Buddapa,
you think it can be taken by your
Detachment, we would have you
use your Endeavours for that purpose
with the utmost Expedition and in
any manner you may think most
likely to answer the end. Should you
be of opinion that it cannot be done without
heavy Cannon, you must wait until some
can be sent, and in the mean time employ
the Detachment so as to answer our views
of distressing the Enemy as much as possible,
having an Eye at the same time to the
Protection of our own Territories -

We are

Sir your most Obed^t Serv^t
John Whitehill &

Read Select Committee Present

The Hon^{ble} John Whitehill Esq Gov^r Pres^t

Chas^s Smith, Sir Hector Munro

Samuel Johnson

Fort St. George
25th July 1780

Wednesday
26th

Fort St George 26th July 1780

Minutes of last Committee
read and approved

Lord Macleod attends
the Committee

The Committee having determined that Lord Macleod's Regiment shall take the field with the Company's Troops, his Lordship was desired by letter to hold them in readiness to march, and the Committee wish to pay every attention in their power at the same time requested he would favor them with his attendance this day. That they might explain to him the service for which the Regiment was required. His Lordship being accordingly now introduced the President informs him, of the unprovoked Hostilities commenced by Hyder Ally, and the necessity there is for the most powerful Exertions, to be made in the in the Defence of the Carnatic, his Lordship in reply observes to the Committee, that as he was sent out with his Regiment for the service of the Company, so he will be happy now and at all times to employ it in such manner as may be deemed most useful to their affairs. He then withdraws —

Resolved

975 Fort St George 26th July 1780

A letter to be
written to the
Admiral request-
ing he will spare
the Sarcine

Resolved that a letter be written to
the Admiral, requesting him to spare
the Sarcine for the purpose of conveying
Camp Equipage &c to Pondicherry -

Resolutions with
regard to Colonel
Brathwaite's De-
tachment

Resolved that a letter be
written to Colonel Brathwaite the Com-
mandant of Pondicherry, acquainting
him that the Sarcine will be sent
there and directing him to embark
on her & such other Vessels as he can
procure all the Cannon: Stores Gun-
powder &c. now lying at Pondicherry
desiring him also as soon as this
necessary service is effected, to march
with the troops under his Command
to Wandiwash provided his Intelli-
gence be such that he has reason
to believe there will be no danger
of his meeting a force much superior
to his own. But if he apprehends
any danger of that sort, he is in
that case to march the Troops direct-
ly to Madras by such route as he
shall judge most secure -

Mr Smith and Mr
Johnson on this occasion deliver in
the following Minutes -

Off.

976 Fort St George 26th July 1780

The more I reflect on the situation of the troops cantoned at Pondichery, the more am I persuaded of the expediency of applying to Sir Edward Hughes for the Squadron to proceed thither that in case Colonel Brathwaite should think it would be attended with the smallest risk to march to Wandersworth or Madras, the Troops may be embarked for this Place with the utmost expedition. Such fatal Consequences would ensue were the Detachment either cut off or prevented from joining the Troops from hence, that I conceive it highly proper to afford some alternative to Colonel Brathwaite should he think it dangerous to attempt a junction by Land.

26th July 1780.

Chas. Smith

The safety of the European Batt^{ns} and of the three Batt^{ns} of Seapoys at Pondichery is an object of the utmost importance, and therefore I am of Opinion application ought to be made to Sir Edward Hughes for the Squadron to proceed thither, and that orders be dispatched to Colonel Brathwaite for

Mr. Smith's
Minute proposes
saying that Colonel
Brathwaite should
be directed to proceed
thither by sea

Mr. Johnson's
Minute on the
same Subject

977 Fort St George 26th July 1780

^{embarkation of the}
the Troops, in case he apprehends any
risk in their march from thence to Man-
diwash or Madras but if he thinks
otherwise, that then they be ordered to
proceed over land directly —

I am aware it may be
urged that, more time will be lost by
the Troops coming by sea. than if they
were ordered to march directly from
Pondicherry to Wandiwash or Madras.
but I am of opinion that little incon-
venience can arise from the sailing
of the fleet for Pondicherry and that it
may prove a fortunate circumstance to
have it ready there for the reception of
the Troops, should Colonel Brothwaite
judge it expedient to embark them —

26th July 1780

Samuel Johnson

some Artillery to
be sent by the
Sloop to Pon-
dicherry

Ordered that a Detachment from
the Artillery with 8 field pieces be
embarked on the Sloop for Pondicherry
to reinforce the Troops ordered from
thence —

Lt Col. Johnson to send
the 1st Battalion to join

Resolved that orders
be dispatched to Trichinopoly direct —

972 Fort St George 26th July 1780

Battalion immediately from thence to join
Colonel Brothwaite's Detachment.

The following appointments
are now made.

Appointments
Mr Thomas Cakes. to be Commissary
Mr Thomas Welch. to be Paymaster

And Mr Geo: Gray to be Deputy agent to
the Army in the field

Read the following
Letters from Cuddalore -

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq
President & Governor &c Select Committee
at Fort St George
Honble Sir & Mrs.

From Cuddalore
with intelligence
of Porto Novo being
abandoned.
It is with much concern
that I have to acquaint you that last
night Porto Novo was plundered by a large
body of Hyder's horse, from every intelligence
I have been able to collect in such a
time of confusion as this is, that their
Numbers are not less than one thousand
and some accounts add that they are accom-
panied by an equal ^{number} of Seapigs, and at one
o'clock this Day they were encamped
between Porto Nova & Arriavelly, all the
Inhabitants of these Places have taken
refuge in this Fort, and the whole

979 Fort St George 26th July 1780

Country is in the greatest state of confusion & alarm. Whether they mean to come here I have not been able to learn, but I may venture to assure your Honors that no means will be wanting to protect this Fort and the Amble Companies Property therein as far as the state of our Garrison and Fortifications will admit, but sorry I am to say we are in a very defenceless situation, in consequence of which I have been induced to apply to Col. Brathwaite for assistance, and take the liberty of enclosing you a copy of my Letter to him. Tomorrow I hope to be able to send you more favorable accounts, but at present all the Inhabitants here, are so much alarmed that the Intelligence we can possibly get is not to be entirely depended upon. — I remain with greatest Respect

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

W^m Comins

Cuddalore

23rd July 1780

at 9 P.M.

P.S.

To add to all we are very badly provided with Guns & Ammunition.

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To Col. Brathwaite

Commanding at Pondichery

Sir

This morning early we had intelligence that a Body of Hyder's horse came down & plundered Porto Nova last night and this day at noon they were encamped not above two miles from that place, between that and arriwetty, the number I have not been able to learn exactly, but by all accounts they can not be less than one thousand, and some accounts add that they are accompanied by as many Sepoys & all the Country here is in an uproar & many thousand of the Inhabitants have come into the Fort to Day, and which I have thought proper to do so likewise This Fort is in a most defenceless state the East face entirely open, the River fordable in most parts of it and only a very incomplete 5 Companies of Sepoys & of them many so far detached that they cannot be called in till tomorrow This being the case I have to request you will be so good as to order for our assistance as soon as possible

Yours

931. Fort St George 26 July 1780

six or four Companies of Sepoys to remain here till such time as we hear from the Select Committee to whom I have this day wrote and have enclosed a copy of this my address to you -

I am Sir

Your most Obedt Servt

W. L.

To add to all we are very badly provided with Guns & Ammunition -

To the Honble John Whitehill Esq
President & Governor &c Select Comm^{an}
at Fort St George
Honble Sir & Mrs.

From Juss alone
with Intelligence

I had the honor to address you last night, which we passed without any alarm, or noise whatsoever - This morning I received the within intelligence, which appears to be more authentick than any I have got before - Captain Woodhouse having represented to me the absolute necessity of having a Palmyra Pal.

922 Fort St. George 26th July 1780.

Pallisade run out into the River at the
end of the two Breast Works, we are making
at the Angle Bastions on the Sea face. I
have thought proper for the good of the
Service to direct the Wagonmaster to get it
completed, ^{as soon as possible} as time is now wanting to
wait your Honor's approbation every
possible means shall be used to prevent
a surprise, and the natural consequences
attending it. As yet I have not rec'd
any answer to my Letter to Colonel
Brathwaite of yesterday.

I have the honor to be
Honble Sir & Mrs

Your very Obed^t Servant
W^m Cuming

Cuddalore
24th July 1780

Intelligence brought by two of our
hircars of Porto Novo.

About 3000 of Hyder's horse
are encamped between Porto Novo and
Arriavetty with 4 field pieces and
2 Cohorns and 2 Tumbrels, all the
said horse men have each a Barbine
broad Sword & Pike. They have
taken whatever valuables and other
Merchandise they found in the
houses

983 Fort St. George 26th July 1780

houses of the Merchants & Inhabitants
of Porto Novo, with 45 Elephants some
of them belonged to the Dutch and the
rest belonging to Mahomed Mercaram
Merchant of the said place with some
Attchen Horses -

The above valuable
Elephants and Horses are sent to their
army at the Westward from Porto Novo
under the Guard of some Troops

They were at Ariavetty
till eight o'clock at night the 23rd Inst.
when the Mercaras left their Camp.
but it does not appear at present
that they mean to go either South-
ward or Northward.

Resolved that two Com-
panies of Seapays be ordered from Nagore
to reinforce the Garrison at Cuddalore
& that Colonel Krathwaile be desired
to supply guns & ammunition, as
far as he can spare -

Read the following Mi-
nutes from the Committee of Affairs -

A Reinforcement
to be sent to Cud.
dalore

Fort

984 Fort St George 26 July 1780

Fort St George 24th July 1780

At a Committee of Stores Present

Major Gen^l. Sir Hector Munro R/B

Colonel Edward James

Major George Maule

M^r Bryan Scottney

The Committee

Minutes of the
Committee of
Stores

at the recommendation of the Commander
in Chief, direct the Commissary of Stores
to make out an Indent of Ammunition
calculated for the undermentioned Ordnance
and the following Force Viz^t.

Brass Ordnance

12 Pounder 4

6 Pounder 8

3 Pounder 8

5 1/2 Inch Howitzers 4

4 1/2 Do Do 4

His Majesty's 73rd Regiment

The Battⁿ of Europeans from Madras

Four Companies Grenadiers

Artillery

Five Battalions of Sepoys

2nd

The Military Storekeeper

lays before the Committee Indents

of Stores wanted for the Garrison

of Tanjore, Chingleput - &c.

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Agreed that they be complied with
agreeably to the Commissary's Remarks
B^d

The Commissary of Stores
lays before the Committee a list of
Stores received from the Military &
Storekeeper in the Month of June,
Musters of which being examined are
approved.

Hector Munro
Edward James
George Maule
B^d Scottney

Read the following Letters —

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I have nothing to
inform you of but what you will
have heard from Mr. Cumming namely
that the Enemy has plundered Porto
Novo of every thing valuable and
sent their plunder off on Camels &
the Elephants they took to the westward
their main army is said to be advancing
between Varcatigherry and Corrysat-
nam. This body near us is said to
consist of three thousand and to
be commanded by a German of the
name

From Col. Math.
waite with In-
telligence

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Name of Embott, they have four field
pieces and two Cohorns which move as
briskly as the Cavalry - the Party
said to be gone towards Madras is
larger - I have offered to receive the
1st Reg^t of Cavalry and to assist them
with money, but Lieut Downey
wishes to wait a little longer on the
red hills in hopes of Orders. he has
advanced some parties agreeable to my
Desire has sent me some Orders and
is very ready upon every Occasion,
which I could wish were mentioned to
His Highness, I have made such dis-
positions as I think will prevent
every idea of a surprise, and if they
mean to carry us by main force they
will find it cost them dear and I
think they will fail, I have not as
I had the honor to inform you before
thought it prudent to comply with
Mr. Cumings's request, as I think
it would be giving them the Opportu-
nity of attacking us too much in
Detail - I am told they have more
field pieces at Buddalore than they
can man, if so a few sent here by

water

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water would be better bestowed, the same might be done I believe from Nagore. There are some very heavy Guns here, I am told they belong to the Raja of Tanjore, I am getting some of them upon the highest Mounds of Sand, which were principal Bastions, for which purpose I am obliged to entertain some Cooks as our Lascars are not sufficient for all these present purposes, as I am doubtful of the Security of our Topals, I should be obliged to you for a Cutter when a Sea Conveyance offers, at which time by the assistance of the Sailors we could get away most of the heavy guns if you wish it.

I have the honor to be
with the greatest Respect

Honble Sir & Mrs.

Your most Obedt. and
faithful Servant.

John Brathwaite

Honble Sir & Mrs.

One of Myder's Horse

From Colonel
Brathwaite with
Intelligence

taken at Villenore gives the following
Intelligence, that Myder & his Son are
encamped near Trinomale with 6000

horse

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Horse, and as many Infantry, that Sally has
joined them with 300 Europeans, that they
have 200 Pieces of Cannon, that they have
come through the Paps five days and
that whenever they move their first
object is Pondichery. I shall send you
the Letter I had from Suit Pownet of
His Highness the Nabob's service com-
municating this information and the
Prisoner himself for your examination.
I have no doubt but ^{that} much of this is
exaggerated but from the great indifference
of the French, & some marks of disobedience
& evasive putting off of your Order to M^r
Guy. I am convinced they expect Pondi-
chery will be immediately their own. I
will write more fully by Sea, till when
I have the honor to be with great respect

Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your Obedt & faithful Servant,
John Brathwaite

Pondichery
July 25th 10 AM

By Express Royal

To the Honble John Whitehall Esq^r
President &c Select Committee
Honble Sir & Sirs,

By the Intelligence
I have this moment received. I am
Sir

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From Colonel
Lang with intelli-
gence

Sail with four Thousand Horse has
entered the Carnatic by way of Chan-
-gamah and Calishapauk and is gone
towards Madras - a Village was destroy'd
last night by his people near to Arnee
I have the honor to be
with all due respect

Honble Sir & Mrs

Your very Obed^t &
Devoted Servant
Rops Lang

Vellore
23rd July 1780

I affect night

To John Whitehill Esq^r

President & Governor &c Select Comm^{rs}

Fort St George

Honble Sir & Mrs,

From Fuddalone
enclosing intelli-
gence from
Porto Novo

Since my address
to you of this Morning I have received
the enclosed intelligence which is a li-
teral intelligence of a letter from a
Portuguese Priest at Porto Novo, to a
Portuguese Priest at this Place, and
I have no reason as yet to doubt the
authenticity of it - about an hour
ago I rec^d from Colonel Brothwaite
an answer to a letter I wrote to
him

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him last night / a copy of which I enclosed to your Honor & by informing me that from the present situation of affairs it was not in his Power to supply me with any reinforcement should it be necessary and I remain with the greatest Respect

Honble Sir & Mrs
Your most Obed^t Hum^l Serv^t
Wm Cuming

Cuddalore
24th July 1780,
8 P. M.

Intelligence received from Porto Novo
24th July in the Morning —
There came 4000 Horse

of Mydars & some Scapays on Saturday morn.
out of the House of Mess^{rs} Starrope, Topander
& Mucarium they took every thing, Toys
and Cloths in short all, without leaving
any behind them, & broke all Mr Starrope's
looking glasses. No one knew any thing
of their coming therefore they got every
thing, with the effects of Mr Starrope
alone 150 Camels were loaded. Yesterday
about noon they encamped to the westward
of this place. They say that the Son
of Myder is coming with some French
men towards Madras. Saturday
night

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night they robbed this whole Town and set two or three streets on fire. I must say they hurt no one, that is they neither killed or wounded any person, but some who in their anxiety attempted to cross the river - of them about 25 persons were drowned -

They took Mess^{rs} Nassop Topader, de Clot & Mr Hurst's Brother, Antique with his wife and Milk with his Girl each of them bound and each of them placed upon a Camel, & one Camel upon whom they tied Milk, fell backwards, and broke his face, but tied him a second time upon the same Camel, they took also Antique with them bound - All the people of this place are gone to the other side of the river - as for me I did not go out of my house excepting on Saturday to Mr. Nassop's to hear the news there came one of them in the interim and took my horse & horsekeeper (had I been in the house this would not have happened upon this I went to speak with their Commandant, who promised to return my horse, but I was told by all

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that if I came again I should be made
Prisoner with the others, except this by
God's favor I have lost nothing, neither
took they any thing out of my house
All the Elephants & Horses of this place
are carried off - Yesterday morning, Mr.
Marsop with the other Ladies went to
Petchavaram, as also Sandapella with
his People, whether the Enemy will go from
hence to Madras or Pondichery I know not
Mucurum with his People left every
thing and crossed the River, the whole
Place seems to be distressed, Yesterday
afternoon I went to see the Town, there
appeared no one - This news I also gave
to my Godfather & so remain Yours

P.S. Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock
came 20 Troopers and surrounded my
house and knocked several times, but
I would not open to them, they knocked
again but luckily went soon away

Resolved ^{that} the Officers
who were appointed acting Majors at
the Siege of Pondichery be directed in
future to do duty in their proper
rank

the Officers appointed
to do duty as
Captains

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Rank of Captains only and that the
Resolution of the Committee which passed
on the 30th of July 1778 relative to these
Officers whenever they might come to the
rank of full Majors be rescinded -

John Whitehill

Charles Smith

Adol. Munn