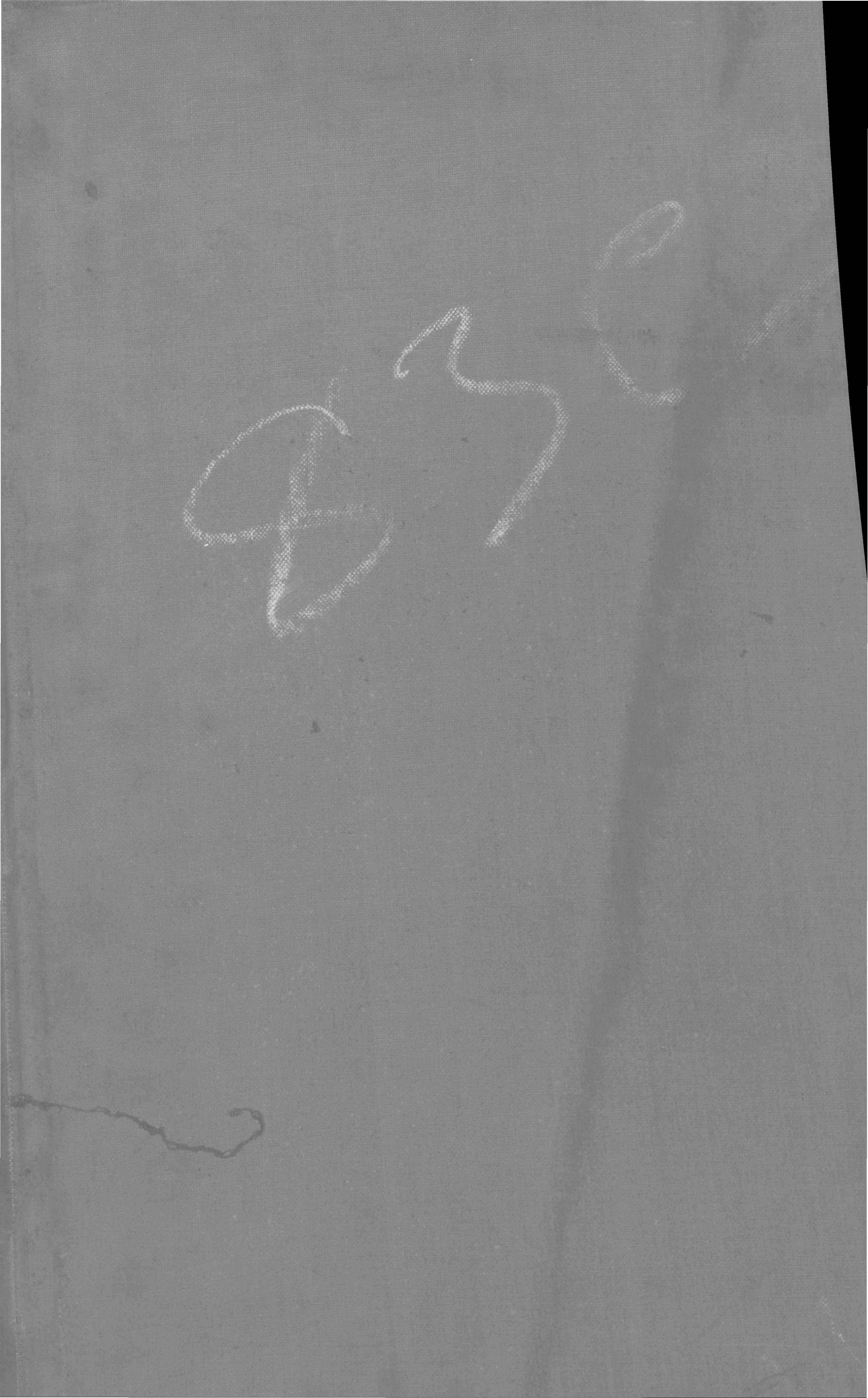

1. Numbe
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The entries made in pencil on the margin in the Volume were made with the help of the papers in the bundle at the time of the weeding and destruction of records.

Of/27-1-1943.

3499 Fort St. George November 1782

Gentlemen.

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to furnish you with the enclosed list of Invalid Lascars ordered to proceed to Masulipatam, and which you are to pay agreeably to the list.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most obed.t
humble Servant
J. Hudleston
Secy

Fort St. George
9th Nov.r 1782.

To Colonel Pearse
&c.a

I am directed by the Right Honble the President to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter to this Lordship of the 1st Instant and to inform you that we know not at this time that there is any danger of your being molested on the road between Madras and Pellone, but as the case may be otherwise when you arrive at Pellone Letters are herewith enclosed to the Commanding Officer there and at Pullicat to furnish and put under your Orders such Escorts as you may judge necessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed.t
humble Servant
J. Hudleston
Secy

Fort St. George
9th Nov.r 1782.

To

3500 Fort St George 1st November 1782.

9th

To Captain Campbell
Commanding at Pollour

Sir

I am directed by the Right honble the
Lt Capts Campbell, President and Select Committee to inform you
and Smith, to furnish that Colonel Pearse will shortly beat Pollour
Escorts. on his way to Madras by land and to desire
that you will furnish and post under his
orders whatever Escort he may judge necessary
for himself and his Baggage from Pollour to
Pulliecat.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Fort St George
9th Novr 1782.

Your most obedt Hble Servt
J. Huddleston Secy

The same to Pulliecat for an Escort from that
place to Madras

10th Received the following Copy of a Letter from
Colonel Humberstone to Tanjore.

Dated 11th November 1782 Camp Manjorie Fort

/Copy/

I was exceedingly happy on the
Receipt of Yours 4 Days ago, the Idea of our
forming a Junction, was indeed a very pleasing
one to me, but upon weighing Circumstances find
the Execution in our present situation is
impracticable. — We have the Field in Arms not
very well equipped, having only 500 Bullocks
instead

10th instead of 3000, Coolys in nearly the same proportions a Commissary that in this Country is the Main Spring of an Army, paid much more attention to his Belly than his Duty, Labouring under those of many other Difficulties. We with great Labour about the end of September reached Ramgie a Strong Fort, near which In the end of last Campaign came up with the Enemy who drew up in great order to receive us, We beat them off the Field, & took their Guns, I mention this affair, as the Supposition, You have not heard it before; The Colonel not thinking he had sufficient force to invest it, the Enemy evacuated it, and got clear off. All Water Carriage being now at an end, the impossibility of proceeding with the heavy Artillery (18 Prs & Mortars, was Prudent, Colonel H. therefore resolved to take a look at the Fort of Palicatcherry with field Pieces only. From various delays we did not Arrive there till the middle of October after having taken a view of three sides, and were returning to our first Ground, when about day break an attack was unexpectedly made upon our baggage, owing to the bad Conduct of Captain Dobbin of the 9th who Commanded the Rear Guard, but instead of Covering it, Marched on leaving the whole Baggage naked and Unprotected. The Commissarys Coolys immediately threw down their Loads & ran off

The

3502 Fort St. George November 1782.

10th the Enemy at same time threw a Body of Men into a Village thro which we were obliged to pass, We had several Men Wounded by them but how shall I mention without affecting you deeply the great loss we sustained in Major Hutchinson, he there received a Wound of which he died, Since we came here his dying Request to us all was to endeavour thro' you to procure for his Succesor £500 for the Benefit of his Son.

The loss of the Rice, arrack &c. obliged us to fall back to this place 9 Miles, here we have been Collecting Supplys of Provisions ing the troops; want of Arrack, hard Duty Wet Weather, induced a few Spiritless Rascalls to desert, should you be fortunate enough to lay hold of any of them tuck them up without Mercy, borrowing the handle that will be made of this little advantage I have here perhaps too particular —. Dispatches from Bombay arrived yesterday, disapproving of Col. M. taking the Field without their Orders, & desiring him to return to the Coast with the troops: This late Movement of Tippoo Army, wants of Provisions have made it necessary. Private Letters mention, that Lieut Colonel Mathews is coming to take the Command

10th Command, the Governor & Council, of which he is a Member, having Promoted him to Brigadier Generals Rank, & of the Bombay Battalions were ready for Embarkation, their Destination Unknown, nothing can possibly go on from this, without a large Supply of Money & a Considerable Reinforcement of Troops, with which you might Secure this immense tract of Country, but beyond this Gotto I conceive great difficulty from the Quantity of Stores, such an Army wants, without the Mode of Conveyance, would it not be a more direct road to the heart of his Country, by Mangalore, the loss of which would be a Severe Stroke to him. This Country when once taken Compleatly possession of, might be kept at very little Expence & Ought to furnish a Revenue from 7 to 11 Lacks P annum — His Majestys Officers in this Country will be on a dreadful footing, if the Governor & Council when they wish to take the Command from them, has the power of Promoting from Ensign to Major-General at one Step —

Dispatched the following Letter to Mr Turing —

To Mr William Turing

Sir

Mr Turing, Boat Rica

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 6th Instant to the Right Honble the President and to inform you in answer that the Troops and followers in the Companys

careful
exact

3502 Fort St George 1st November 1782

10th Company's pay lately sent to Bellour are to receive for each Off. Day [illegible] at the rate of 90 Pagodas per Cypress and you are for the present to give the Sepoys Credit for the Rice you receive of him at the rate of 9 Fanams for the Rupee. You are to be careful in keeping extract and clear Accounts of the [illegible] you deliver to the Sepoys in order that if you do not receive from them ready Money on payment you may find no difficulty in [illegible] liquidating the same hereafter by their Arrears. You are are also to be careful that none but Effectives are paid.

You are to pay the Corps [illegible] sent to Bellour a months pay and Batta of their Arrears at the beginning of every month until further Orders keeping a separate Account for those Troops. — Mr Welch will write to you on the Subject.

I am &c

Your most Obt Hble

J. Huddleston

Fort St George
10th Septr 1782

Bland ford

12th Dispatched the following Letter to the Governor General and Council by the Blandford Indiaman with the French Prisoners Therein mentioned.

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

Honble Sir and Sirs,

We have the honor to advise

3505 Fort St. George 12th November 1782

12th upon a Return of French Prisoners embarked on board the Blandford Captain Pigou and List of Stores which We request you will be pleased to send us by the first good Opportunity.

We have the honor to be

Honble Sir and Sirs

Your most Obed.t
humble Servants

Fort St. George
12th Nov.r 1782

At a Select Committee Summoned to meet on Revenue & Civil affairs present

The Right Honble George Lord Macartney President

Anthony Sadlier Esqr. Alexander Davidson Esqr.

John Holland Esqr. absent

Assign
Revenue

Tuesday 12th November 1782.

Read Extracts from the Minutes of the Committee of Assigned Revenue of the 21st and 28th October and of the 4th and 7th Instant with various Letters and papers annexed, as lodged in the Office — representing that from the Wakeel of Amoor and Peishcar or Minister of Bomraon they understand the Company's Sepoys are still with Aurungzeb — that they wish means should be fallen upon for withdrawing them, that the Company's name and Authority may not suffer by their being so employed — that with respect to procuring Cattle for the Army they

Com.n of Assigned Revenue's proceedings 21st Oct.r —

The Com.tee of Assigned Revenue recommend that the Company's Sepoys be withdrawn from Aurungzeb

Fort St. George 12th. November 1782.

12th they hope that Service might be more readily,
and effectually answered by an Order to the Aumils
or Polygars to supply the quantity wanted from
them allowing them the just value out of their
Rents or Peishcush — enclosing Copy of a Letter
from Captain Scoular to the Aumil of Pulliwas
demanding 2000 Bullocks and 2000 Sheep for
the Army, and directing him to seize half
the number which each Man in the District
possessed of — that the Aumil also represents
a further seizure of Bullocks by Sepoys for
Sirpassore and that by such repeated seizures
without Equivalent the Coyotts are impoverished
and if an effectual stop be not put to them
it would be intirely out of the Aumils
power to fulfil his engagements and the
Commissrs of Assigned Revenue express their
opinion that the Aumils of Polygars might be
informed of the Wants of Government and
required to report how far they can comply
with the requisition of the Company that
force may be used till other methods fail — that
such should not be left to the Commanding
Officers but sent immediately from Govern-
ment, for otherwise the Officers in the
Garrisons think themselves warranted not
only in making demands, but in proceeding
to Threats, and the exercise of Military
force —

Plan for supplying the army with Cattle

Capt. Scoular has ordered the Aumil at Pulicat to surrender 2 Sheep for the army

The Revenues Consequences of such a Conduct

Another mode of Supply of Provns.

Com. of a Revenue proceeding to Extremity

stating / on these Principles

1

methods

3507 Fort St. George 12th November 1782.

Extract of the 29th October / the Substance of several Letters from Mr Proctor in which he States his receipts and the outstanding Ballances due, and Sums received by the Renter of which he has not paid him / the Renter / any part — Complains of the Conduct of Captain Beliteiff, and the Renter — & recommends the attempting the Pearl fishery at Tutucorin and the employing a principal Merchant / Judy Sullivan / in the management of it for this Year, and that the Sepoys at Tutucorin be put under his / Mr Proctor's / orders for the protection of the people employed in the fishery —

Com.s of Revenue proceedings 29th Oct.

Mr Proctor recommends the attempting the Pearl fishery employing a Principal Black Merch.t in the manag.t of it. & that the Sepoys at Tutucorin be put under Mr Proctor's orders

The Committee of Assigned Revenue accordingly recommend the leaving the Management of the fishery for this year to Mr. Proctor — In another Letter from Mr. Proctor dated in this minute he advises of the death of Lewis Moodely the late Renter of Tinnivelly and of his Estate & effects being in the charge of his Nephew Petropah Moodely, who avows he responsible for the performance of his Uncles engagements if it should be thought proper to appoint him Renter in his Room — the Committee for various reasons which they enumerate, and which are in substance, his being in possession of the estate of Lewis Moodely, and therefore of the means of recovering the Ballances for which also he is willing to be responsible — his capacity

Recommend that the Manag.t of the Pearl fishery be entrusted for this year to Mr Proctor: —

The Renter of Tinnivelly dead —

The nephew offers to be responsible for the Uncles engagem.ts if he shd. be appointed Renter —

and

Fort St George 12th November 1792.

12th and knowledge of the affairs of the Country, and
the weight and influence which his family are
supposed to possess with the Polygars — for these
reasons they recommend that Sebrapah Mooddy
be appointed Renter in the room of his Uncle
making himself responsible for the outstanding
Ballances — they recommend also that Mr Lysht
Mr Procter, Captain Biloliff & Ensign Row the
Companys Sheristadar be directed to take charge of
and secure under their seals and that of Sebrapah
Mooddy, all the effects of Tremulipa Mooddy
to be kept in deposit for the purpose of making
good his debt to the Company in case of failure
on the part of Sebrapah Mooddy —

reasons,

Com: of Revenue
recommend
Tremulipa Mooddy

The Com:rs of Rev.
recommend that
Sebrapah Mooddy
be appd Renter

They state Complaints have
been lodged by Ameer ul Omrah to
the Servants before employed by the Circar
forbidding them to insert in the Wasilat or
accounts the sums collected by the Dispatchy from
their Mocurfy — that the Wreck, the Vessel and
Cargo of the Venkatagerry Rajahs people —
on these subjects the Committee recommend
that the Rajah of Venkatagerry and the
Amildar of Nellore be directed to give up
to the Owners such part of Cargoes and
wrecks of Vessels as have been or may be
recovered —

Complt from
Nellore of Ameer
ul Omrahs Interference.

The Venkatagerry
Rajahs people have
lodged two Wrecks
& several Vessels

That

Fort St. George 12th. November 1782.

That the Veldore Renters be informed that Kayalat Accounts are not to be delayed by reason of any objections Letters may have to sign them — that orders be given for granting the Passes into the Districts of Veldore with Company's Sepoys —

Sitters

Complaints against Lieutenant Boisdauner.

The Committee further state to complaints from the Renter of Palmaud of Interference on the part of Lieutenant Boisdauner with regard to the price of Rice and to recommend that he be warned to give no cause for such interference —

and from the Pulicat Renter of the seizure of the Kyotts Cattle.

Also fresh Complaints from the Pulicat Renter of the hardships the Kyots sustain by the seizure of their Cattle without equivalent of Chayas &c Karrucha having stopt the Customs at Outcottah & Naylapoure and told the Polligars dependant on those Districts that they had no concern with and were no longer under the authority of the Renter of Pulicat upon these subjects the Committee of Assigned Revenue observe that the Representations of the Renters & of the Kyots themselves respecting the seizure

Seizure of their Cattle have been regularly
submitted to the Select Committee and their
request of Compensation recommended &
they therefore hope that restrictions will
soon be adopted in favor of the Inhabitants,
and they recommend that Rogas Attaranee
be directed not to interfere in the affairs
of the District under Chokonnee Mudjaar
Lawen nor to excite the Polygars to a
commission of Disorders or suggest to them
Ideas of Independence on the Renters.

Complaints from Bommaze, and the Calastry Rajah.

They further represent Complaints
from Bommaze and from the Calastry
Rajah of disorders in their Countries from
the Conduct of Narsimmaze acting in
Conjunction with Cheppy Pant Pramo &
Prepossessing in seizing Cattle & plundering
the Houses of the Inhabitants, and a
Letter from Narsimmaze excusing his
Conduct and professing it to have arisen
from his Desire to have assisted the
Company's Troops with Provisions - on
which they refer and adhere to their former
Sentiments

Fort St. George 12th Nov.r 1782.

Sentiments and Opinion on the Subject given to the Select Committee and further submit to them the Representations from Bomraugee and the Calentry Rajah—

The Committee of Assigned Revenue further represent a Complaint from the Renter of Palnaud of the conduct of Lieutenant Boyden in having beaten and insulted his Peshcar on which the Committee recommend that such notice be taken of the intemperate Conduct of Lieutenant Boyden as may prevent the like in future — They likewise lay before a Letter from Major Acharee representing that Forts Chindragerry & Tripatty are so weakly garrisoned that with their assistance of a few of the Company's Sepoys it might be easily taken & the Committee as something might yet be collected at Tripatty submit to

Committee of Assigned Revenues Proceedings 12th Nov.r

Complaint from the Renter of Palnaud against Lt. Boisdaune.

this

Fort St George 12th Novr 1782.

the consideration of the Select Committee the detaching some Troops to take it.

And Lastly they state a representation from the Renter of Vellore the scarcity of Rice is such that the merchants cannot afford to sell it cheaper than 7 or 8 Pcrs the Rupee that the Sepoys insist on having it at 10 or 11 Pcrs the Rupee and that desputes and disorders are continually arising from this cause and the Committee recommend that 8 Pcrs the Rupee be the price paid for Rice brought to Vellore and that the Select Committee determine at what rate the Sepoys are to be furnished with it.

Committee recommend that 8 Pcrs the Rupee be the established price

The Committee having attentively examined the Subjects laid before them on the minutes of the Committee of Assigned Revenue approve in general of the measures therein recommended & come to the following Resolutions.

The Committee approve of the proceedings of the Comee of A.R.

That it be considered at a Military & Committee, whether Captain Scanlon should not be desired to come to the Presidency to explain his Conduct in the Instances complained of, particularly in Writing to the Amildar at Tulicat & directing him to seize half the Revenues of Pulbochi which each Man in the District is possessed of and in supporting this measure and leaving Company's Sepoys with him after the Letter which he received informing him that the Committee had resolved not to interfere in the appointment of a Peshcar &

Resolutions thereon.

to

Fort St. George 12th November 1782

to Bommauze but to consider as such Mackenzie whom the Rajah had appointed to that station & on the same Letter Captain Lowder was desired immediately to withdraw the Sepoys, & not to interfere in any respect unless by orders from the Committee – Also the repeating the Order to Captain Lowder to withdraw immediately the Sepoys he has stationed with Narsimrauze and to entire no more in future to take no more Bullocks by Military Force nor to make demands for any except by orders from Government but to receive such as may be rendered to him by the Polygars and Annuls and grant receipts for them. –

Capt. Lowder to withdraw the Companys Sepoys stationed with Narsimrauze

to seize no more Bullocks except by orders from Govt.

That Captain Lowder be directed to bring down Narsimrauze with him. –

That Requisitions, and orders be sent from time to time by Government to the Polygar Chiefs and Annuldars respectivy to furnish certain Quotas of Bullocks &c. for the use of the Army and cause them to be delivered at Tripassore or elsewhere as the Service may require and that regular receipts be granted for the Bullocks and full compensation made for them to the owners as soon as the accounts can be settled. That Letters be immediately written to Bommauze, the Tributory Rajahs and the different Annuls acquainting them that such will be the practice in future, and that Sepoys will be no more employed to take the Bullocks, unless they should render it necessary by

Clause of the Const.n of Assigned Revenue for the supplying of Bullocks adopted

interfer

respec-tively

as

withholding

Fort St George 12th November 1792

withholding or delaying to furnish, those that were be required of them by Government

That the determination respecting the Pearl fishery be deferred to a future meeting and in the mean while the President is requested to make enquiry on the subject, and endeavor to ascertain the most effectual plan for carrying it on, and securing the produce to the Company

Tetrapak Moodely appd Renter of Tinnevelly

That Tetrapak Moodely be appointed Renter of the Tinnevelly Country in the room of his Uncle making himself responsible for the outstanding Ballances.

The late Renters Effects to be deposited for the security of the Company.

That Mr Light Mr Proctor Captain Baillif and Anandrow the Shroffadar be directed to take charge of the late Renters effects as recommended by the Assigned Committee

Orders to be sent to the Vencatagerry Rajah respecting the Wrecks of Vessels

That the Orders recommended to be sent to the Rajah of Vencatagerry and the Renter relative to the Wrecks of Vessels, and the Wynaad Accounts be sent accordingly

Capt Campbell to protect the Passes into the Nellore Country

That Orders be sent to Captain Campbell to protect the passes into the Nellore Country as far as his force will admit.

Magos Attchaven not to interfere in the affairs of the Pulliat District

That Magos Attchaven be directed not to interfere in the affairs of the Pulliat District nor to excite the Poligars to commit disorders on pain of dismission from his office

That Captain Edmonds be furnished with a Copy of the Complaint against

Saint

3515 Fort St. George 12th November 82

Capt. Edmonds to make Enquiry into Lieut. Boyden's Conduct.

Lieutenant Boyden and directed to make the strictest inquiry into it, and if it shall appear to be well founded, or that Lieutenant Boyden has on any pretence whatever taken the Renters Pistcar, to relieve him immediately from his command and use his utmost endeavors to prevent such intemperate conduct in future.

With Respect to detaching Sepoys to retake Tripatty, the Committee will consult with the General upon it.

Orders have been already sent to Mr. Swing, and the Commissr of Pollour to issue the Rice to the Sepoys at the rate of 90 Pagodas ₰ Garce and charge the Company for the difference between that price and 80 for the Garce.

Agreed that Copy of the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the Committee of Assigned Revenue.

Copy of the foregoing Resolutions to be sent to the Comtee of Assigned Revenue.

Read the following Letter from the Surgeon General

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B.
President and Governor &c. &c. &c. Select Committee at Fort St. George

My Lord & Gentlemen

Finding the Commissary General declined to sign the Hospital Accounts because the Vouchers were not conformable to his Ideas of the Printed Regulations, although exactly analogous

from the Surgeon Genl. on the subject of his Refg. of Vouchers.

what soever

detachin

the

ideas

3516

Fort St George 12th November 1782.

Analogous to the practice of this Garrison,
and every other Garrison on the Coast as far back
as my recollection extends, I thought it my Duty
to Submit the circumstance to you as Said by
Letter the 15th of August last, to which however
I have not yet had the Honor to receive any
answer, arising possibly from the Multiplici-
city of your Affairs, being sensible you
would plainly perceive it was impracticable
for Men in the capacity of Surgeons to deny their
Assistance to the Sick although their Offices were
unable from their own Situations or Service,
or else from Ignorance of your Regulations
to lodge in the Hospital the Kind of Vouchers
in Question.

In the mean time it is my Duty to acquaint
you the Business of the Contract is Verging to a
Conclusion, many of the Sick laid on the Floor, this
Wet Season, without Beds or Linen to Shift them
the Step in the first Instance to Sign the
Accounts because unprovided with that Form of
which fills the Fancy of the Commissary General
rendering it totally Superfluous in me to Order
these Necessary Stores till such time as I am
favored with the Opinion of You, my Lord &
Gentlemen in this Matter.

I have the honor to be with due
Respect. My Lord & Gentlemen.

Your most Obt
Signed and most humble Servt
Jamt Anderson
Surgn Genl

28th

Fort St George
27th Octr 1782

3517 Fort St. George 12th November 1782.

It is a regulation established by the Select
Committee that Vouchers shall be produced for all
Charges, and that in default of Vouchers the truth of
the Accounts shall be declared upon Oath — particular
circumstances may sometimes render a deviation
from this Rule unavoidable, and in such case a
proper representation of those circumstances
will be attended to — but the exception taken
to the Rule in the foregoing Letter from the Surgeon
General is as ill founded as the manner of urging
it is improper, and disrespectful — Agreed that the
General Order be republished relative to Commanding
Officers furnishing Certificates with the men they
send to the Hospital, and that in future no
charge be allowed without such Certificates
unless it shall be made appear that the
deviation from the Rule was unavoidable — the
Committee recommend to the Commissary General
the settling those Accounts of the Surgeon
General for which he can produce Certificates
and the rest must be attested upon Oath from
the day that regulation took place.

Parente Thevin

Agreed that the following be
published in General Orders and that a Copy
be sent in Circulation to the heads of the
different Civil Employs — "The Officer
"accountable, whether Civil or Military, is
"in default of Vouchers to swear before the
"Commissary General or some other Magistrate
upon

Fort St. George 12th. November 1792.

"upon the Holy Evangelists, that his accounts
"are just and true to the best of his Knowledge
"& Belief, - that all Monies charged therein have
"been expended or advanced, and that all articles charged
"have been bona fide purchased for the Service of
"the Company, without fraud or collusion".

The Genl. Hospital to be visited every Week by two Members of the Council.

Agreed that the General Hospital be visited every Week by two Members of the Council and that they report the State of it regularly to the Select Committee

Read several proposals for supplying Brick and Chunam, as lodged in the Office -

The Committee think neither of the proposals eligible in the present Juncture, & it is agreed to refer the subject to the Committee of Works -

Bills on Bengal ordered to Major Brown for his arrears of Off. Reckonings

Ordered that bills on Bengal be granted in favor of Major Thomas Brown to the amount of 2463.-37.-20.- being his arrears of Off. reckonings -

3519 Fort St George November 1782

13th The President sends the following Minute to the other Secretary for the information of the Members of the Select Committee

Since the Meeting of the Committee on the 12th Instant, The President has made many Enquiries from the persons most conversant in the Nature of the Fishery on the Coast of Tuticorin & the bay of Bengal, & now all that he can learn, upon the Subject, he is induced to think that very little, if any advantage could be derived to the Company from undertaking it this year, on Account of the first expence, to be incurred by the Company, & the danger to which their Boats would be exposed from the Enemy, until a proper force could be established for the particular purpose of protecting them — Numberless precautions are necessary to be previously taken, in order to prevent frauds & Embezzlements, which the Distance of the place, & the shortness of the notice will not at present permit, The President is therefore of opinion, that for this year it will be most for the Company's Interest, not only to refrain from fishing this Year but to send orders to Tuticorin that no Boat, whatever shall be allowed to do so, on any pretence.

(Signed) Macartney

Minute thereon

Messrs Sadleir and Davidson concur with the Right Honble the President, and it is Agreed that the necessary orders be accordingly sent to

Minute on the Fishery on the Coast of Tuticorin & the bay of Bengal

if

3520 Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

13th to Mr. Proctor.

Thursday 14th Nov.r

A n Select Committee summoned to meet on Military affairs — present

The Right Noble George Lord Macartney Gov.r
Anthony Sadlier Esq.r Major General Stuart
Alexander Davidson Esq.r
John Hollond Esq.r absent

The President agreeably to the 8th Instant now delivers in the following Minute in Answer to General Stuarts Minute of that date —

Minute 14th November 1782

The President has the honour to observe to the Committee, that in consequence of their former Representations, the Presidency of Bengal has declared its intention of sending Stores and Reinforcements to the Circars, and of assembling a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Balasore — The Object therefore of the first part of General Stuarts minute of the 7th Instant requiring six Battalions to be marched to Ganjam, may perhaps be answered by the execution of that design, as the force in the neighbourhood of Balasore, may if necessary be recalled to Ganjam —

Of the propriety of requesting the Sepoys to be of the same Cast as the Lascars

President's minute in answer to Gen.l Stuart's Minute of the 7th Inst.t regarding reinforcements to be sent from Bengal, the sending horses from thence for Sir Johns Burgoyne's Corps the Quantity provided for them, the arrears due to the army & the instructions delivered to Rice, & the money sent from Bengal —

Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

Lascars, now with the Army, or that there should be no field Artillery, and no other Staff than the ordinary Regimental Staff, the President cannot judge, until the General shall be pleased to explain the destination he has in View for those Sepoys, and the motive for preferring the Cast he mentions, but observes that he understands the Battalions are composed promiscuously of all Casts that will enlist, & that therefore to have a Corps of any particular cast it must be composed of Draughts from many Battalions, and to procure many Native Volunteers for Bengal willing to Embark, is thought unlikely, or at least difficult and tedious.

The President observes that in the expectation of the arrival of Sir John Burgoyne's Dragoons application was made, some months ago, to the Government of Bengal to provide, and send Horses here to mount them — But it was found impracticable to comply with this demand, and after a trial of other modes for procuring proper Horses, and a consideration of the Expence and risk of fetching them, from distant places on the Company's account, it is upon the whole judged advisable to allow as far as 600 Rupees for each Horse, and to leave the choice of them to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment as in England.

A representation of any Grievance made to the Committee, on the part of the Commander

in

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in Chief, seems to convey his Idea that the Grievance subsists, and that it can be redr[illegible]ssed more quickly than the Committee is incline[illegible] to do, or that such at least is the opinion of the [illegible] General — If in order to form that opinion, in rel[illegible]tion to the lodging of the 23rd Regiment of Dra[illegible]oons, the General had been pleased to take the [illegible] pains of making proper enquiries, he would have found, that upon the Arrival of the Fleet, the disembarcation of the Troops was urged, tho' accommodation for so large a number could not be found, immediately in the Fort, that part of it generally called the Thing's Barracks having been appropriated, by the former Government, to the purpose of keeping provisions for the Garrison — It was however ordered to be cleared as quickly as the Provisions could be removed and stored; and in the mean time, the Dragoons, were put in the Lunettes, which had been previously visited by an Officer of Rank in the Corps of that accommodation had not been found suitable, the Dragoons might have been encamped on the Glacis as was at first proposed.

The President understood indeed, from Sir John Burgoyne very soon after the arrival of His Regiment, that the Nabob said he would accommodate the Corps at Chepauck and Triplicane — As soon as the Disappointment in this respect was known, the Garrison Storekeeper was ordered to prepare the Barracks for their reception, in which no other delay has intervened than

than what has according to the Garrison Storekeepers Report, necessarily arisen, from the difficulty of procuring, what He thought, a proper place for lodging the Company's Stores, but the mere act of cleaning them out, might have easily been done by any one, and therefore Sir John Burgoyne was perfectly right in saying he could engage for having it done — The President enters into this detail, lest his Employers, should, from the delivery of a minute on the Subject by General Stuart, be induced to suppose what no Man upon the Spot can possibly suppose, that there was the smallest want of attention to the accomodation or Health of His Majesty's Troops.—

× as to the Tents, every Order that could be given or measure taken for procuring them had already taken place before the General's recommendation and they shall be repeated.—

The General assures the Committee of applications made to him, as if something he says of a Mutinous disposition was to be apprehended from separate Corps. an Apprehension too serious, not if possible to remove the cause, which have given rise to it.—

The General supposes one to be the Arrears of the Pay, tho within a Month before the General's minute no less a Sum than 135000 Pagodas had been issued to the Comp- Pay-Master, and that the Arrears are now

nearly

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nearly the same as when Sir Eyre Coote, quitted the Command. —

There must be therefore some other Cause which has arisen since, & the General says it is that of the restrained delivery of Rice which he considers the Chief cause of murmur, for the quantity of 250 Bags per day, nearly 20000 Seers has been regularly delivered for the use of the Army, since the General was solemnly required by this Government, to retain here, only so much of the Army, as could be properly maintained by that Quantity, and to send the remainder directly to the Northward; and it was at the same time declared, to the General that on no pretence whatever, would a greater quantity of Rice be issued for the use of the Army here, until the Return of the Squadron by which the Receipt of more Supplies by Sea might be assured. — The General alone is therefore answerable for any thing of a Mutinous Disposition, or any other Consequence arising from his detaining here a greater proportion of the Army than would be satisfied with the Quantity of Rice stipulated by Government. Whether this or any Restraint was necessary, or whether it was an Act of prudence, or of folly in the Government to allot only a certain proportion of Grain for the daily consumption of the Garrison and Army, or whether that Proportion was properly ascertained or not, was not for the General to inquire, after the determination of the Government was taken.

If

Fort St. George 14th. November 1782

It was his Duty to comply with it: nor is any Officer to be employed who will not do so.

With regard to the Official Information which General Stuart mentions to have received from the Secretary of Sir Eyre Coote, that the Money sent from Bengal was for the use of the Army, the President observes that it is to be disposed of at the discretion of this Presidency. It is disposed of therefore where the Public calls are most urgent, and those have constantly been from the Army, to which not only the Remittances from Bengal have been sent, but in the present Administration of this Presidency, which took place in June 1781. but every other possible Supply within its reach. This Government having been as zealous in procuring Resources for the public Exigencies, as carefull in the expenditure of them.

The President will always be ready to give to the General any information that may serve to guide his Judgement on any matter in which his Opinion is required, pursuant to the Company's Instructions.

Tho' the present busy, and difficult Scene may not always permit the President to observe fully on the General's Minutes, he hopes that his Employers and Colleagues will do him sufficient Justice not to think it necessary that he should.

Mr. Davidson delivers in the following

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The following Minute

Fort St George 13th Novr 1782

Mr Davidsons Minute on Genl Stuarts regarding the sickness of Sir Jno Burgoynes Regt

Mr Davidson begs leave to observe on that part of General Stuarts Minute of the 7th Instant wherein he mentions that the Cause of the Generals own words to be quoted from his Minute the encreased Sickness among Sir John Burgoynes Regiment now quartered in the Fort — that the Soldiery cantoned at Vipery Choultry Plain and St Thomé are subject to the very same disorder / Cramp in the Stomach &c generally fatal in eight and forty Hours / as General Burgoynes Dragoons —

That the Cantonments Vipery Choultry Plain and St Thomé are as healthy as any Situation on the Coast the Accommodations being well calculated for the Cantonment of the Army. Mr Davidson from the foregoing is of Opinion the ill health of the Dragoons is not owing to the Barracks of the Fort. The Troops of Barracks are now in readiness for their Reception —

The President requests the attention of the Committee to the situation of the Army & respecting the great Arrears due to them, and delivers in the following Minute on the subject

Presidents minute on the arrears due to the Army —

The President being desirous of falling upon some method of paying off the Arrears due to the Army or a considerable part of them

proposes

proposes to the Consideration of the Committee the following arrangement for that purpose, if it shall be found practicable.

By an account which the President has obtained of Mr. Welsh the Paymaster of the Army, and now lays before the Committee, it appears that to discharge the Arrears due to the Sepoys, and Native Officers of the Coast Establishment to the 31st. October deducting the Amount of the Price issued to them would will requires only ₹42,765 Pagodas which or a considerable part of it the President proposes shall be paid in ready Money — Mr. Anderson the acting Bengal Paymaster was informed by Mr. Welsh that a similar Account was wanted of the arrears due to the Sepoys and Black Officers of that Establishment, but he has nevertheless only delivered an Estimate thereof, the President therefore proposes that an Order be sent to Mr. Anderson, from the Select Committee directing him to furnish Mr. Welsh with an exact account of the Pay & Batta due to the Sepoys and Native Officers of each of the Bengal Battalions, and with the Muster Rolls signed by the several Commanding Officers, also with an exact account of the number of Lascars, and the arrears due to them —

By the Estimate, the Arrears of the Native Bengal Troops to the 31st October, many

may be reckoned at ..... Sq868.29.

The Lascars &c. may be

The Arrears of the native Madras Troops, to the same period amount to } Pags. 142,765,42

the Lascars & Servants to

This Sum is a Considerable part of it the President proposes shall be discharged in money from the Treasury

From the Conduct already observed by the Bengal Paymaster, and as they Paymaster it seems probable, that the proper Accounts would be refused, or withheld on some pretext or another, and in either case the President proposes that the Commissary, Mr. Jackson, shall be ordered to Muster the Bengal Troops and Lascars and the Paymaster, Mr. Welch to pay them, from that Muster exactly in the same manner as our own Troops are paid deducting the amount due from them for Rice, of which they Mr. Jackson & Mr. Welch [illegible] must ascertain and adjust the account

The arrears due to the European Officers of both Establishments the President proposes shall be paid off, part in Money if practicable, and the rest by Bills on Bengal, at the Current rate of Exchange by which the President, means in Order to obviate any just cause of complaint, that rate of Exchange at which Money can be obtained

for

Fort St George 14th November 1782.

for Bills on Bengal, or at such fixed rate as shall be judged equitable according to the present medium value of Rupees, which the President upon enquiry of some of the principle and most respectable Merchants in the Settlement, finds his last Rupees ₹ 100 Pagodas.

Should the Committee approve of this, it will be necessary to order the acting Bengal Paymaster to deliver also to the Madras Paymaster an exact statement of the Pay, and Batta and other allowances due to the Officers of the Bengal Detachment, specifying particularly what is due to each and on what account, and in whatsoever such accounts shall be found to exceed the Pay, Batta and allowances given to our own Officers of the same rank, and in the same Posts, the President proposes shall be represented to the Governor General, and Council, & referred to them for Payment.

The President understands that a considerable part of the Arrears due to the Officers for Pay and Batta is due from them for Rice issued to them by the Grain keeper, and on the other hand that he has received a considerable Sum for Rice so issued without rendering any Account of it — The President therefore proposes that the Grain keeper with the Army, be Ordered to deliver in immediately

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immediately, to the Select Committee an account of the Money he has received for Rice issued to the Army, and of the disposal of that Money — another account should also be made out, as soon as possible of what is due from each Officer for Rice issued to them — This Account the President proposes, shall be furnished to Mr Welsh the Paymaster, to enable him to make out an exact account of the Arrears due to all the Officers of the Army; but it is apprehended that in consequence of the great irregularity that has prevailed in the Grain department of the Army, this arrangement may be impeded and delayed by the difficulty of settling the accounts of the quantity of Rice delivered to the Officers, and the same to be debited each Officer respectively, and liquidated by his pay and Batta Notes — the President therefore further proposes that two or more persons be appointed to superintend and expedite the Grain Accounts that then the accounts of Mr Maunsell, Mr Kennerley, Mr Forster and Mr Erskine who were successively Grain keepers with the Army, be delivered to the Person to be appointed to superintend and that the present Grain keeper Captain Hearsey be desired to attend them with his accounts for examination and adjustment. Mr Jackson

and

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and Mr Welch should also be desired to attend them, and give their assistance, the persons appointed to this trust should be extremely diligent, and well versed in Accounts and they might be instructed to consider of, and suggest to the Select Committee a Plan for conducting in future the Business of the Grain & Department with the Army, and the method of keeping and adjusting the accounts with every expedient they can desire for lessening the deficiencies & preventing embezzlements.

Account of Arrears of Pay and Batta due the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Black Officers and Sepoys also the Black Cavalry belonging to the Army from 1st June to the 31st October with the deductions made for Rice Served to each Corps during that period.

June 2nd	Batt'n	1	Comm't	9	Subadr	10	Jemadr	6	9	10	Sepoys 3rd 2211 12 34
4th	Do.	1	Com't	9	Do.	10	Do.	5	7/32	10	Sepoys 1909 8 10
8	Do.	1	Do.	9	Do.	10	Do.	5	34	Do.	Do. 1803 35 60
14	Do.	1	Do.	8	Do.	9	Do.	5	16	Do.	Do. Do. 1726 — 40
15	Do.	1	Do.	9	Do.	11	Do.	5	06	Do.	Do. Do. 1725 27 —
16	Do.	1	Do.	7	Do.	10	Do.	5	81	Do.	Do. Do. 1877 3 40
17	Do.	1	Do.	9	Do.	10	Do.	6	72	Do.	Do. Do. 2161 5 —
18	Do.	1	Do.	9	Do.	11	Do.	5	17	Do.	Do. Do. 1736 36 10
20	Do.	1	Do.	9	Do.	11	Do.	5	41	Do.	Do. Do. 1702 13 10
21	Do.	1	Do.	10	Do.	12	Do.	6	15	Do.	Do. Do. 2046 23 30
Detach't	Do.	1	Do.	13	Do.	21	Do.	12	93	Do.	Do. Do. 4154 2 10
1 Regim't	—	1	Do.	6	Do.	13	Do.	3	93	Do.	Do. Do. 2341 2 30
2	Do.	—	1	Do.	6	Do.	17	Do.	3	76	Do. Do. Do. 2123 17 56
3	Do.	—	1	Do.	5	Do.	20	Do.	3	57	Do. Do. Do. 1960 11 16
4	Do.	—	1	Subadr	—	—	17	Do.	4	15	Do. Do. Do. 2115 9 24
Body Guard			1	Subadr	—	—	9	Do.	1	52	Do. Do. Do. 1119 8 32
											32510 32 48
Deduct for Rice											5519 — 20
											26991 32 28

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July

2nd Batt.	1	Commandant	9	Subedar	10	Jemedar	701	Havr. &c.	1	Sepoys		2261	16 20.
4th Do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	10	Ditto	585	do.	do.	do.	1961	11 10.
9th Do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	10	do.	550	do.	do.	do.	1873	23 40
14th Do.	1	do.	—	8	do.	9	do.	532	do.	do.	do.	1799	5 20
15 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	11	do.	519	do.	do.	do.	1799	12 56.
16 Do.	1	do.	—	7	do.	10	do.	595	do.	do.	do.	1982	31 68
17 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	10	do.	690	do.	do.	do.	2251	2 32.
18 Do.	1	do.	—	8	do.	11	do.	521	do.	do.	do.	1808	34 78
20 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	10	do.	519	do.	do.	do.	1792	13 10
21 do.	1	do.	—	10	Do.	12	do.	630	do.	do.	do.	2132	8 50
Deserted	Battn	do.	13	do.	—	21	do.	1318	do.	do.	do.	4264	31 40
1 Regiment	do.	—	6	do.	—	18	do.	399	do.	do.	do.	2372	6 60
2 Ditto	1	do.	—	6	do.	—	18	do.	398	do.	do.	2094	13 42
3 do.	1	do.	—	5	do.	—	20	do.	362	do.	do.	2112	8 32.
4 do.	—	1	do.	—	6	do.	—	17	do.	420	do.	do.	2192
Body Guard	—	3	do.	—	—	9	do.	155	do.	do.	do.	1026	14 16
						Deducted for Rice						33632	22 10
												5841	21 25
													27792. 65

August

2d Battn	1	Commandant	9	Subedars	10	Jemedars	715	Havr. &c.	1	Sepoys		2301	16 36
4 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	—	11	do.	595	do.	do.	1991	14 32
8 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	—	10	do.	562	do.	do.	1923	22 66
14 do.	1	do.	—	8	do.	—	9	do.	553	do.	do.	1869	36 60
15 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	—	11	do.	536	do.	do.	1859	13 66
16 do.	1	do.	—	7	do.	—	10	do.	613	do.	do.	2052	36 48
17 do.	1	do.	—	9	do.	—	10	do.	702	do.	do.	2292	2 30
18 do.	1	do.	—	8	do.	—	10	do.	542	do.	do.	1848	32 50
20 do.	1	Comt.	—	9	do.	—	11	do.	530	do.	do.	1846	30 60
21 do.	1	do.	—	10	do.	—	12	Jem.	645	do.	do.	2172	7 16.
Deserted	1	Comt.	—	18	do.	—	22	do.	1353	do.	do.	4368	36 50
1 Regt.	1	do.	—	6	do.	—	18	do.	485	do.	do.	2396	10 20
2 do.	1	do.	—	6	do.	—	18	do.	406	do.	do.	2125	9 60
3 do.	1	do.	—	5	do.	—	20	do.	372	do.	do.	2192	18 10
4 do.	6	do.	—	17	do.	—	—		432	do.	do.	2228	10 5
Body Guard	—	3	do.	—	9	do.	160	do.	do.	do.		1152	1036
						Deduct for Rice						34491	20 3.
												5977	27 15
													28513 36 60
										Carried Down			83297 26 1

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Sept.	2 Batt.s	1 Commandt	9	Subs.	10	Jemadars	20	Duffadars	Brought over	—	83297. 26. 1
	4	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	11	D.o	607	2021	3850
	8	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	10	D.o	572	1953	3416
	14	D.o	1	D.o	8	D.o	9	D.o	570	1881	3810
	15	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	11	D.o	586	1999	12.30
	16	D.o	1	D.o	7	D.o	10	D.o	624	2092	3816
	17	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	10	D.o	710	2342	1030
	18	D.o	1	D.o	8	D.o	11	D.o	570	1988	3616
	20	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	10	D.o	560	1946	12.60
	21	D.o	1	D.o	10	D.o	12	D.o	670	2272	1016
	Diffr.t	B.tn	1	D.o	18	D.o	21	D.o	1617	4568	1020
	1	Regim.t	1	D.o	6	D.o	18	D.o	415	2436	1060
	2	D.o	1	Commd.t	6	D.o	18	D.o	442	2150	1470
	3	D.o	1	D.o	5	D.o	20	D.o	392	2250	1862
	4	D.o	1	D.o	6	D.o	17	D.o	439	2256	1456
	Body	Guard	1		3	D.o	9	D.o	160	1082	912
										35544	660
						Deduct for Rice				5979	36
											29564. 14 40

October	2	Batt.s	1	Comm.t	9	Subs.	10	Jemadars	20	Duffadars	2360 1856
	4	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	10	D.o	644	2081	616
	8	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	10	D.o	579	1933	3616
	14	D.o	1	D.o	8	D.o	9	D.o	576	1920	1260
	15	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	11	D.o	615	2059	12.60
	16	D.o	1	D.o	7	D.o	10	D.o	630	2152	616
	17	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	10	D.o	711	2350	1020
	18	D.o	1	D.o	8	D.o	10	D.o	577	2026	1060
	20	D.o	1	D.o	9	D.o	11	D.o	566	2029	1860
	21	D.o	1	D.o	10	D.o	12	D.o	636	2336	1460
	Diffr.t	B.tn	1	D.o	18	D.o	21	D.o	1650	4620	1420
	1	Regt.	1	D.o	6	D.o	18	D.o	420	2406	2150
	2	D.o	1	D.o	6	D.o	18	D.o	446	2182	630
	3	D.o	1	D.o	5	D.o	20	D.o	412	2230	1840
	4	D.o			6	D.o	17	D.o	462	2276	1940
	Body	Guard	3		9	D.o	16	D.o	162	1089	1060
										36164	3124
						Deduct for Rice				6261	2765
											29903	0 34

Pay.s 142765 7. 4

Cantonments
11th Nov.r 1782

Signed
J. Welch Pay.r

3534 — Fort St. George 4 November 1782.

Estimate of Cash required for Pay & Batta to Bengal Sepoys for the Months of June, July, August September & October 1782.

June 12th Regiment Sepoys — 4 months						P. F. L.
Subedars — 11 at 82. 0 0 — Sonnat Rupees @						221 16 —
Jemautdars 20 at 28 — — do. — do. — do						151 8 —
Havildars — 50 — at 19. — do. — do. — do. —						256 21 —
Naicks — 50 — at 17. — do. — Do. — Do.						224 21 —
Drummers 13 at 16. — Do. — Do Do						77 31 —
Sepoys — 366 at 9. — 9.3 do. — Do. Do						946 23 — — 1890 — —
13th Regiment						
Subedars — 10 at 82 — — Soonut R. @ —						221 16 —
Jemedars 19. at 28 — — — Do. Do. Do.						143. 26 —
Havildars — 50 at 19 — do. — do. do.						256 21 —
Naicks — 50 at 17. — do. — do. — do. —						224. 21 —
Drummers 16 at 16 — do. — do. — do.						64. 5 —
Sepoys — 362. at 9 — 9.3 do. — do. — do.						884 19 — — 1811 — —
24th Regmt						
Subedars — 11 at 82. Soonut R.s @ Do.						— 243. 21 —
Jemedars — 20 at 28 do. — do. do. — do.						151. 8 —
Havildars — 50 at 19. do. — do. — do. — do.						256 21 —
Naicks — 50 at 17. — do. — do. — do. —						224. 21 —
Drummers 19. at 16. do. do. — do. Do.						82. 8. —
Sepoys — 381 at 9. — 9.3 do. do. — do.						982 26 — — 1952 2 —
25th Regiment						
Subedars 11 at 82 Soonat R.s @ —						243 21 —
Jemedars 20 at 28 do. — do. — do. —						151. 8 —
Havildars 27. at 19. — do. — do. — do. —						241. 4 —
Naicks 49. at 17. — do. do. — do. —						224 39 —
Drummers 20 at 16. do. — do. — do. —						86 13. —
Sepoys — 393. at 9. 9.3 do. — do. —						1116 17. — — 1969 6 —

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26th Regiment

Subidars	11 at 32	Star Pagodas 2½	p Mth		263. 21	
Jemidars	20 at 28	do	do	do	151. 8	
Hawildars	50 at 19	do	do	do	256 21	
Naicks	50 at 15	do	do	do	229. 21	
Drummers	13 at 16	do	do	do	77. 31	
Sepoys	462 at 9	9. 30	do	do	1194 35	2161. 7

Deduct for 2682 Men of the 12th 13th 24th 25th and 26th Regiments Sepoys for Rice at 2. 8 p Man 1811 16 9773. 31

Ditto Ditto July 9773. 31

Ditto Ditto August 9773. 31

Ditto Ditto September 9773. 31.

Ditto Ditto October 9773. 31. 3184 46

Star Pagodas 34868 29

Amounting to Thirty Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred & Sixty Eight, twenty nine fan. } Star Pags. 34868 29

Signed John Anderson
Acting Paymr

Fort St. George 12th November 1782.

Cavalry Establishment —

June	32510	32	48		Bengal	
	5519	"	20	Rice	7973	31.
	26991.	22	28			
July	38632	28	10		7973	31.
	5841.	27.	25	Rice		
August	34491	21.	3.		7973	31.
	5977.	27.	15	Rice		
	28513	34	67			
September	35564	6.	41		7973	31.
	5979.	34	"	Rice		
	29564	14	41			
October	36164	34	24		7973	31
	6261	27.	65	Rice		
	29913.	11	39			

3536 Fort St. George 14th. November 1782.

Minute thereon

The Committee entirely concur with the President in his solicitude to discharge the Army Arrears and are happy in Observing that after all the difficulties and distress under which the Government has so long Struggled, we still possess resources for effecting it respecting the Orders recommended in the Presidents minute to be issued relative to the furnishing of accounts by the acting Bengal Paymaster, General Stuart Lays before the Committee Copy of a Correspondence which he has lately held with him by which it appearing that the General has already taken very proper measures on that subject, the Committee wishes to leave entirely to General Stuart the effecting the end proposed in that part of his Minute, which is, the obtaining such accounts and adopting such Method of paying the Bengal Troops, as shall put a stop to the Irregularities which now exist, and prevent the misapplication of the public Money, The Committee agree entirely with the President and request of General Stuart to continue his attention and endeavors to this important Object.

The determination on the Remainder of the Presidents Minute, the appointment of persons to superintend and expedite the adjustment of the Grain Accounts &c. deferred to the next meeting; in the mean while the Committee approving entirely of the proposed mode of paying a great part of the Arrear

due

the whole
not a.

Fort St George 14th November 1782.

due to the Army — Agreed that two Months Pay and Batta be immediately issued to the Paymaster of the Army for the Sepoys and native Officers and Native Artillery, deducting the Money due from them for Rice, which will bring their Arrears up to the 1st August, then two Months Pay & Batta to be issued to the Sepoys at such Periods as the General shall chuse to appoint but the Money to be kept entirely for that purpose —

Officers arrears to be paid by Bills on Bengal —

Agreed also it be immediately published in a General Orders that as soon as the Officers shall have settled with the Grain keeper and Paymaster, the Account of Rice issued to them in such manner as the Sums due from each Officer shall be exactly ascertained, and liquidated by the pay and Batta, Notes, the Government will then discharge the whole of the arrears of Pay and Batta, by Bills on Bengal at the Current rate of Exchange, which in order to obviate any just Cause of Complaint has been ascertained by enquiry of some of the principal, and most Respectable Merchants of the Settlement to be 400 Rupees ₹ 100 Pagodas —

The President delivers in the following Minute —

The President has the Honor to Observe to the Committee that in the last Letter from the Presidency of Bengal

Ltr from Bengal 19th 1782

arrears are assigned for the delay of the Ratification

Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

Presidents remarks on the delay of the ratification of the Marratta Peace the advantages to have been expected from it — Operations of the Bombay Government — the negociation with the Rana of Seyoure — opinion that a Body should be granted, and a favorable answer returned. that Colonel Langs army should be reinforced with Europeans and that the Commander in Chief be desired to send 6 Companys of the Kings Troops; that a Force be sent to Ingole and Palmaud in order to make a diversion in the Cudapah Country — On the Death of Bazalet Jung and the steps the Nizam may probably take to obtain his Country — opinion that a Detachment should be ordered to march to Palmaud the movement of the main Army might have a very good effect. —

Ratification by the Marattas of the Treaty concluded on their behalf by Mr. Sciendia with the Agent of that Presidency. That Ratification was to take place in two Months from the signature of the Articles. It is now about Six Months since they were Signed. The Intrigues of those who are interested in the continuance of Disputes joined perhaps to a jealousy of Scindia's consequence as the Guarantee of the Treaty, which are among the causes assigned by the Bengal Presidency, for this delay, do not in their own nature imply any immediate or even speedy period to their existence. Those Intrigues and that Jealousy are liable to encrease as wide as the Empire

The Advantage suggested by Scindia and adopted by the Presidency of Bengal that the Company continues in peaceable possession of Territories yielding 50 Lacks of Rupees is not the advantage were it existed, which was wanted when it was thought expedient to give it up; & it probably existed less since the signature of the Articles than at any previous period, especially since the cessation of Hostilities some Months before, for Regulars in India that are expected daily to be transferred, are not likely to be the most productive Natives Renters who are agreed to be passed over to the Dominion of new Masters, are seldom prevented to shew

Fort St. George 14th. November 1782.

Letter from Bombay
× has been attended with the suspense of that part in favor of which these Hostilities were found expedient & expedited. without that Ratification

In the mean time the suspense of the Ratification × the Presidency of Bombay were not inclined to expose either their Old Possessions, or their New, or the Troops they had for their defence, in an Expedition against the Territories of Hyder Alley on the Coast of Malabar, however pointedly directed by the Presidency of Bengal, and strongly

Ltr from Bengal to Bombay Dec. 26th 1781.

recommended by this Presidency as the surest method

Letter from Fort St. George to Bombay March 15th may 6th 1782.

of forcing that Chief to relinquish the invasion of the Carnatic. His retreat from the Carnatic within a limited time, was stipulated in those

articles of Treaty concluded 17th May 1782.

Articles on the behalf of the Marattas; it implied an obligation upon them to assist at least in enforcing it if necessary; and the persuasion of that assistance might have rendered it unnecessary. but such persuasion of that assistance might have rendered it unnecessary, but such persuasion cannot take place while the Treaty remains unratified. Either the period of six months allowed to Hyder, to withdraw from the Coast of Choromandel and to give back the Prisoners he had made, was not to commence till after the Ratification took place, or that period is now almost expired. In either case the assistance of the Marattas cannot be demanded in pursuance of a Treaty which they have not ratified, and the Company is therefore frustrated of the benefit expected from it.

The Presidency of Bengal seems

October 14th 1782.

in their last Letter to be convinced that Hyders

object

Fort St. George 16th November 1782.

an Attachment likely to be exercised by the severity necessary to the maintainance of a new and usurped authority.

Without such assistance a Country may be over-run and ravaged, but the possession of it is precarious, and maintained with difficulty and Expence. Sir Eyre Coote has frequently declared that the success of Hyder in the Carnatic was much owing to the sense which the Inhabitants entertained of the oppressive Government of the Nabob Wallajaw. It may therefore be considered as a favorable circumstance, that the Widow and some of the Family & near connexions of the late Rajah of Mysore, who was murdered by Hyder, whom he had too much trusted, are still in being, and have numerous adherents, ready upon any reasonable prospect of success to risk their Persons and Properties in the attempt of restoring the ancient family

The Company's Resident at Tanjore whose prudence and ability are well known to the Committee, having after a most Enquiry expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the reality of the Resources of the adherents of the deposed family, and that they could supply Money, Provisions and Cattle to our Army, as well as reinforcements of Men on entering into the Mysore Dominions listened to proposals made on the part of

Mr Sullivan's Letter

&c

the Rana or Lewen. Damages for the protection of the Company in recovering the amount of Mysore, on conditions of considerable assistance of Men, Money and Provisions towards effecting the invasion of that Country by the Company's Troops, and the reimbursement of the future annual Military Charges for the protection of it, as well as of other Grants which might prove advantageous to the Commerce of the Company. The Resident very properly rejected such conditions as would be unsafe or unjust in the Company to undertake; and it was particularly mentioned that no Engagement should preclude the Company from making peace with Mysore, a protection only being reserved within the Company's Territories for the Adherents of the deposed family, which Humanity without any Treaty would ensure them.

Letter from Bengal July 4th 1792.

The Presidency of Bengal to whom the proposed Negociation with the Rana of Mysore was communicated, sums by a Letter from them received in August last, to leave the determination to this Government; but any absolute engagement might have interfered, as Sir Eyre Coote proposed, with other more important Arrangements in the contemplation of the Bengal Presidency, who, by the Company's Directions are to take the lead in all Political

at

as well as Military Operations of all the Presidencies, and whose views at least until they are brought to issue, are not communicated to this Presidency, the Engagement I was therefore directed to be taken with the Agents of the Rana, subject to the confirmation or disallowance of the Superintending Power of Bengal. In addition to this conditional Engagement, the Agents require a production or Couple from the President and a favorable answer to the Letter addressed to him by the Rana — The President is of opinion that both should be granted, because neither need or can go beyond the conditional Engagement already made, because since the arrival of the last Letter from Bengal it appears, that no negociation is on foot or likely to be on foot with Holyder, to interfere with such engagement, of the approbation of which therefore there can remain but little doubt, because, without such Couple and Answer, the Rana and her Agents are not likely to step forward with confidence, and expose themselves, their Friends, and their Resources, because this is represented to be a favorable Season for Action to the Westward, and because it cannot be long delayed without putting, Colonel Humberstone's Army in some danger of being cut off by Tippoo Saib who is gone to meet him and who,

&c

Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

in his turn, may be between two fires if Colonel Lang can be enabled in consequence of the Reserves to march after him from Trichinopoly. It is not impossible but that Troops from Bombay may be preparing to march from Arrangalore to the Eastward towards Bangalore, or to the South East towards Seringapatam, while our joined Forces under Colonel Lang and Colonel Humberstone should be marching northerly to the latter place.

In Our Southern there is however an acknowledged deficiency of European Forces. The Sepoys in those Provinces are not much inured to action, and all Sepoys require the example and the confidence, which a due proportion of Europeans always gives them. The number of Europeans now under Colonel Lang being less than three Hundred & Men, does not amount to that due proportion. And after he shall have marched with them and most of the Sepoys from Trichinopoly to the westward or South as he may find expedient, the Country of Tanjore, without Europeans, will be liable to new incursions from the Enemy, and consequently to all the Calamities of War, which it has already so often experienced from the want of that protection which was stipulated to be given to it.

Since

3546 Fort St. George 18th November 1782.

Since the change of the Monsoon the passage from hence by sea to the Port of Negapatam is of a very few days only, the danger of being intercepted by the Enemy is therefore so far much lessened, and Vessels bound to that port might be instructed to pass in the night by Cuddalore, where it may be supposed, that there are Vessels belonging to the Enemy. By this precaution, and the present shortness of the Passage, there is a probability that small vessels, not easily descried at a distance, might convey Troops to Negapatam in safety, the risk is not perhaps much greater than that of sending Troops round to Bombay, or against the Monsoon to Masulipatam; but in both cases, whatever may be the Event, the risk was fully warranted by the necessity which impelled it, and by the chance of the benefit that may result from it. The Necessity and the Chance of Benefit are equally great in the present Instance.

The President therefore proposes that the best sailing Vessels which can be found may immediately be chartered for conveying Troops to Negapatam, and that Major General Stuart be required to order six Companies of the Kings Troops to put themselves in readiness to embark for that place without delay.

delay. The President likewise proposes to the Committee to send at the same time a Detachment of 20 or 30 European Artillery. This new Reinforcement with the native Troops in Tanjore would probably preserve the tranquillity of that fertile Country, and be a check upon any Detachments which might be sent by Hyder, against Colonel Lang or Colonel Humberston. The whole of the Northern Provinces however would be in danger as well as both the little Armies already mentioned, either before or after their junction, if Hyder were to march against them with his whole force.

It is not impossible but he might determine upon such a measure, unless his attention shall be called elsewhere. That attention may indeed be excited on every side; for as his Authority is founded on mere force, without the aid of opinion or attachment, and as in every part of his extensive Dominions there are people ready to revolt, and assist in any invasion of them; Efforts which, in other cases could not promise success, might be productive, in the present, of important consequences; at least, of the consequence of distracting and dividing

his

Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

his attention and his force. —

This the Province of Cuddapah lately subdued by him is claimed as to the immediate Government of it, but tributary to greater Powers by persons who are confident of some support from the Inhabitants of that Province, on the appearance of any support from the Company, and a certainty of an asylum in its Territories in case of failure of success. It is very likely that those Claimants are more sanguine in their expectations of assistance from the people than the event would authorize: but they alone would feel the disappointment. —

The purpose of the Company would effectually be answered by creating a diversion for which a very few Troops, it is thought by many, who are supposed to know the Country, would be sufficient by marching into it, to the assistance of the disaffected, who are said to be so ripe for revolting and endeavouring to free themselves from the Yoke of Hyder, that the Countenance of some of our Troops in the frontier Province of Palnaud would alone induce them to attempt driving out his Officers and Troops.

In such an undertaking, the

Representatives

 Fort St George 16th November 1782.

Representatives of the Company shall take care to declare that their object is merely to dispossess and distress their own Enemy, without the least view either of maintaining the possession of that or province, except against the Enemy, for themselves, or for any Prince or Person dependent upon them a declaration the more necessary that Cudapah is said to be claimed by the Sumbahdar of the Decan under whom no doubt the immediate Claimants would be happy to be received as a tributary Chief. For the purpose of this diversion a small force would be necessary to be sent to Arcot and Polnaud, as well as to Nellore, which might likewise serve to protect those Provinces against the threatened Ravages of Hyder on one side, and suppress the disturbances actually created on the other side from the Territories that were in the possession of Bazalet Jung, lately deceased. The disputes relative to his succession will probably affect the neighbouring Provinces, belonging to, or under the protection of, the Company; and require immediately for their defence that some Troops should be ordered to the Northward.

The President has also to observe to the Committee that by the decease

of

 Fort St. George 14th November 1787.

of Bazalet Jung the possession of the Guntoor Circar formerly possessed by him, reverts to the Company under the Treaty, made, in 1768. with his Brother the present Soubahdar of the Decan. Of this right, no doubt, it will be proper to remind the Soubadar, but it must depend upon the Determination of the Presidency of Bengal whether in case of resistance, the Right shall be enforced. That resistance however will be less likely, if there should be Troops in the neighbourhood of sufficient strength to overcome it, and this Motive comes in aid of those already mentioned for marching Troops to the Northward.

The last Opinion given by the Company's late Resident at Hyderabad leans towards supposing Nizam Ali inimical to the Company's Interest. That opinion seems to be corroborated by his late reception of a Vackeel or Agent from Hyder Ali. Tho' the Opinions of the best Observers seem to differ somewhat as to the power and resources of the Nizam, all seem to agree that a wary and temporizing Policy marks his Conduct; that the power of enforcing, more than the obligation of observing a Treaty will have weight upon his mind, and consequently his determination to adhere to his Engagements

by

by yielding to the Company the possession of the Gundoor Circar, or, by a forfeiture of them, to withhold it, will probably depend on the Vicinity of the Troops to, or either distance from that Province, and the same circumstance will be apt to determine the conduct of other persons disposed to assume authority there as successors to Bazalet Jung.

The presence of a respectable Body of Troops to the Northward is likely likewise to contribute to the prevention of the Nizam from joining against us or disputing with us the possession of the Gundoor Circar. He has of late manifested a design of reducing Ekhtesham Jung, Nabob of Decanat, Son of Sagut Beg, who was supposed to be attached to, and to have received services from, the Company. Ekhtesham Jung has, it is assured, a respectable body of Horse, some Foot, and several strong Fortresses, provided and prepared for a long defence. This man has asked the protection and assistance of the Company, and has offered to supply Horses to mount our Cavalry. Were the Company to grant that protection and assistance, the difficulty which the Nizam would find in reducing him would be much increased if not rendered insurmountable, the opportunity

of

of assisting him therefore by having Troops
to the Northward, would, in all probability
operate powerfully on the Nizam's mind
against declaring against the Company, or
resisting its claim on the Guntoor Circar,
which, in comparison to the Territories
possessed by the Nabob of Arcot, is
a very inconsiderable Object.

The Troops already in the other
Circars of the Company, independently
of the few Companys of Europeans lately
sent there, are under the Peace Establishment,
and scarcely equal to the support of a
Government there, and therefore alone
would not produce the desirable effect
on the Nizam's Resolves. It is not improv-
bable also that the possession of Adoni &
other Territories, of which Bazalet Jung was
in possession at the time of his decease,
may become an Object of of Contention
between the Londholders of the Decan, Hyder
Ali & the Mahrattas. The power of assisting,
with Troops in the Neighbourhood, their
pretensions of either party, may be productive
of Advantage in case of the unavoidable
continuance of the War, or what is much
more desirable, may accelerate an accomo-
dation with the Enemy. Every event
should if possible be turned to account

Towards

Fort St George 14th November 1782.

towards attaining that salutary End.

For these several Reasons,
the President has the honor to propose, that
as soon as it may be practicable, two Battalions
of Sepoys, with a few horse and a small
Detachment of European Artillery, may be
ordered to march to Vellore, Ongole and
from thence to Palnaud, to proceed and act
according to such Instructions as circum-
stances may require to be sent to the Officer
commanding the same, having in View the Objects
already herein mentioned.

The President has likewise the
Honor to observe that any movement of the
Main Army might have the effect of alarming
Hyder, it is therefore requested of Major General
Stuart, to suggest what movement it might
be most expedient, or practicable for the
for the Army to make without delay, and
whether, beside the good effect of keeping Hyder
in alarm, and preventing him from any
effectual Obstruction to the plans already
proposed by marching with his whole force,
any real Object could be undertaken by the
Main Army.

The President as an Apology
for the proposals contained in this Paper,
assures the Committee, that he has taken
much pains to ascertain the facts on which

they

they are founded, that he is supported by the Opinions of men of much knowledge of the Country and of War; and finally that from the great Reinforcement lately sent from Europe high Expectations are formed of the Exertions to be made by this Government.

The several subjects treated on, and the measures recommended in the foregoing Minute being of the most important nature Agreed that it remain at present for consideration and the opinion & determination of the Committee deferred to a future Meeting.

Minute thereon

unusual

the

General Stuart observes to the Committee that there are annual Arrears due to this Offreckoning Fund referring to his late minute on the subject and requests of the Committee to Order part at least of these Arrears to be discharged so that the Europeans of the Army may be Cloathed in proper time there being nothing at present doing towards it owing to the Stoppages not having been regularly paid.

General Stuart requests that part of the Arrears of the Offreckonings be discharged.

The General lays before the Committee a distinct Account of the Offreckonings for the year 1780 delivered to him by Mr. Brodie and the last a

Navy

Fort St. George 16th. November 1782.

very small part of what is due he requests it may be discharged as a Beginning towards paying off the Arrears — as soon as the Abstract can be added the Account for the year 1781 will be presented and the General hopes the Committee will be pleased to order the Ballance to be paid.

The General also acquaints the Committee that Mr. Chambray agent for Sepoy Cloathing has represented that he wants Money upon Account for the Cloathing of the Coast establishment and the General hopes an advance will be made to him accordingly.

The General requests an advance be made to the Sepoy Agent

The Commander in Chief having acquainted the Committee that the Officers of the principal Commands at Trincomalle are now in Arrest, and that a General Court Martial will be in Orders to sit tomorrow for their Trial — the Committee are of opinion with the General that a prosecution should be carried on by the Judge Advocate and all the Information required be given to him from the Records, and what has appeared from the minutes of the Court of Enquiry with such other directions as may be agreable to Military form to be given him by the Commander in Chief — an Account of the different Sums supplied Captain

A Court Martial to be held on the Officers at Trincomalee

3558 Fort St. George 14th November 1788.

contrary to the Intentions of Sir Eyre Coote who mentions not a Syllable of any such thing in a Letter I had the honor of receiving from him of 21st Sept.r however I am happy they have fixed on an Officer of so much Experience to conduct the Military Operations in this Country, as there is a very great force to oppose and many opposite Interests to conciliate. As I find my good Intentions for the common Cause have not proved acceptable & that I cannot longer be of that Service here which I could wish, take this Opportunity of requesting your Permission to resign the command of this Place and proceeding to the Presidency.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your most

Obedient Servt

Signed Eyre Coote

Extract from Col. Stuarts Letter of 10th Inst.t at Mangaracolloh 10 Miles from Palicatherry.

I am arrived at this place after having experienced many Difficulties for want of Conveyance. I have hitherto met with no Opposition from the Enemy

3559 Fort St George 16th November 1782

Enemy except at the Fort of Ramgery and this, the first was a very inaccessible situation & might have cost some trouble but on our compleating a Battery on a Neighbouring Hill, they evacuated it, Have left a considerable Supply of Provisions at that place for fear of the worst This Garrison capitulated as soon as we had surrounded the Fort. In consequence of the Intelligence I received from upon of Tippoos intententions, I thought it best to leave my 18 Pr. and Mortars at Ramgery till such time as I received certain Information of his Intentions, as if he moves this Way I must of Course move down to the Sea Coast, where I am certain of Supplies of Provision, as from the Nature of this Country & the insufficiency of my Draft Bullocks, I should in that case be obliged to abandon my heavy Artillery & Stores. I have now 8 Field Piece with me well supplied, if he makes no Movement this Way, I can soon move up my heavy artillery & Stores & reduce Palicatherry. I shall be before Palicatherry Tomorrow, when I hope to receive more certain Intelligence, and shall be better able to judge of the strength of the Place

I have &c.

Hector

3560. Fort St. George 14th November 1782

Major General Stuart

From Col. Lang the want of money prevents him from carrying on some Works at Negr. — appoint Capt. Cochrane to the Command cultivates the good Will of the Poligars has every assistance given by Mr. Sullivan Sippoy watching the motions of Col. Humberstone the Fort of Dadecotah given up —

Your letter of the 15th Ult. I received on the 1st Duplicate on the 3d five Pagodas have been paid the 4th & Hircarah. I am concerned to find that my Letters of the 3d & 8th have not reached you. I wrote to you again on the 10th what you advise about Negapatam is very just & should be carried into immediate execution had I the means — Money is so very Scarce that the most trifling works cannot be carried on the Levelling the Houses & removing all Weights even had I money, would take up a long time to procure Tumanicity upon Captain Johnson desiring to be relieved I appointed Captain Cochrane to the Command, which I hope will meet with your approbation, large Stocks of Grain shall be laid up there, & as much as possible in all the Garrison the Crop, which is very promising I hope will be got in — I shall have a respectable force in the Field. the Reinforcement you promise with an addition of some Artillery and some Subalterns both of Artillery & Infantry would make me equal to any force that could be brought against me I shall constantly keep in view the Object

garrisons

Subalterns

your

3561 Fort St. George 14th November 82.

upon paintant to me I shall Cultivate the Good will and friendship of the Poligars &c. as much as possible and have already, &c. the strongest assurances of assistance and support from the Tondiman Brothers, I shall always be within seven days March of Negapatam ready to cover it from any attempts of the Enemy, every exertions on my part shall be used for the Public good — Mr. Sullivans Conduct and the assistance he has afforded me have exceeded my most earnest wishes. From what I have already experienced, I am certain that a pleasing and favorable change of affairs here will soon take place — I march for Trichinopoly on the 5th Instt. Dindigul lies on the N.W. of the River near Caroor seemingly watching the motions of Hyder Ally: his last to Colonel Nixon of the 10th October mentions his having taken Ramagery & Bangalore — adds that he would be before Dalwachery on the 13th I have as yet received no letter from him on the 29th Ultimo — Bednore adds a small Fort 18 of Feiah's fell into the Enemys hands Captain Lochie's 2 Companys of Sepoys were made Prisoners altho' by Capitulation they were to be escorted safe to Trichy — I had Ordered to be withdrawn on the 1st Inst on the representation of Colonel Nixon that it was

a place

Moango

Trichy

3562 Fort St George 15th November 1782.

a place of some importance and capable of holding out some time — Recommended to his keeping the Party in it with Orders to retire upon an Attack, which it appears they could not effect — in my next I shall give you a State of the Force I have in the Field with an Account of some Arrangements I have made —

I have the honor to be with respect.

Sir

Your most Obedt Servant

Signed Ro.t Lang.

Tanjore 2nd Novemr 1782.

Col. W. arrived before Palicatherry on the 8th. I shall pay the Sta. Bills regularly every Month —

Major General James Stuart

Sir

I have the honor to receive your Letter of the 15th & am happy to hear that I may expect a supply of Money — I will endeavor to go on with the repairs of the Hill Fort to the N. 15th after which it will be impossible for want of money both Breaches are finished. That you may not be deceived with respect to the Garrison now in Garrison & what I may expect

From Cast.e Cuppage regarding the Hill Fort, the quantity of Grain there in Store & what he expects to get. cannot find the horse to Tanjore Rice 3/4 measure the Rupee —

to

Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

to get in the course of that time, I will set every thing in as clear a light as possible can. There is from this day 6 Months grain in the Garrison & there is on the Ground 35 or 36 days which will be reaping &c in the course of two months. We are busy in cultivating every spot of ground that is possible under the Guns & am confident that I will be able to fulfill what I told you, if not molested but as to find grain for the Garrison for 1 year it is not in my power or the power of Man to do, & can only assure you that no exertions shall be wanting on my part & the greatest Economy used in the distribution — You will please to consider that a small part of Hyder's Army may destroy the greatest part of it at any time & that there can be no certain dependence put on it. — In the present situation of Hyder's Army it is impossible for me to send the Horse to Trepassore, but if you think proper they could make Wanderwash without any risque — A few days ago they brought 36 Bullocks & 33 Buffaloes if there was a little more Water in the River I doubt not but they would bring me a number of Cattle, no more of them has come over since I last wrote you which I believe is owing to rice being a little cheaper in this Camp. For these two years past Rice has not been so reasonable or Vellore as at

present

3566 Fort St. George 13th November 1782.

tomorrow the Fidelity & attachment of the
man merits the greatest encouragement &
attention which he shall always receive from
me. when Captain Johnston applied to be
received I appointed Captain Cochrane to the
Command of Negapatam in his room and
Lieutenant Knox, Town Major of Tanjore
a Sincere desire to promote harmony &
prevent all possibility of suspecting has been
my only guide in these appointments which
I request may be confirmed. Trichinopoly
a small Fort of Trichinopoly fell into
the Enemys hands on the 29th Captain
Lucas's Companys of Sepoys were made
Prisoners of the by Capitulation they were
to be escorted safe to Trichinopoly. I had ordered
to be withdrawn over the 11th & the Place
destroyed Cant on the representation of
Colonel Nixon that it could hold out some
time and was a Place of some importance
I consented to his keeping the Party in
it with orders to retire whenever it
attacked, which it appears they could
not effect; this Step will be the last
disgrace will befal the British arms in these
Provinces — Stores of every kind
are Wanting much in the different
Garrisons with your Approbation I will
send an Agent to Bombay from
they can be sent to Anjengo this mode
of getting Supplies would be much
speedier than

be relieved.

harmony prevent

W

from whence

3567 Fort St. George 14th. November 1783.

than any other by attended with less Trouble, & Colonel Humberstone was before Palicacherry on the 18th. October. Tippoo lies near Caroor seemingly watching his motions. —

I have the honor to be with respect.

My Lord & Gentlemen

Your devoted Servt.

(Signed) Rob.t Lang

Tanjore
2nd. Novr. 1783

My Lord,

From Col.o Pearse advising of the Capture of Palacatcherry & of Col. Humberstone advancing to Palamcotta & of his desire to resign the Command

It is some time since I had the Honor of receiving a Letter from your Lordship by the Hands of Govindswamy informing me of Sutapulley Pedmalingum Pilly being being confirmed in the Zemindary of Ramnad, his letter to me on the Subject of Govindswamy's Gurdamyship will best explain to You the State of that Matter. It is with great concern I tell you Palacatcherry was taken Yesterday Morning, the Enemy broke Ground eleven Days ago, & having acquainted Col: Lang of the importance of that place, I was in hopes he could have moved in time to save it, he is expected to march in a few days from Tanjore. Tippoo has passed his whole force at Caroor, & I think Colonel Lang will not be in a Condition to face him for some time. Colonel Humberston has advanced to Palacatcherry & in his march took two Forts but expecting Tippoo that way left his

heavy

Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

heavy Cannon at Ramgurry. I there will be no further use for my Services on this part of the Country, and as I wish to be employed where I can be most useful, I beg Permission to resign the Command of this Place and proceed to the Presidency

I have the Honor to be with great Respect.

My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient Servant

Signed / Eyles Nixon

Trichinopoly
31st Octr 1782

The Committee have the greatest satisfaction in observing the favorable Change that has taken place in the Aspect of Affairs to the Southward in consequence of the Arrival of Colonel Lang and the Reinforcement sent with him, and the perfectly good Understanding which subsists between him and the Resident at Tanjore.

Agreed that the Appointment of Captain Cockrane to the Command of Negapatam and of Lieut. Knox to be Town Major at Tanjore be confirmed.

The consideration of Colo Nixons request of leave to resign the Command of Trichinopoly be deferred for the present.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Grant

To

3569 Fort St. George 14th November 1792.

To the Right Honble Geo. Lord Macartney
President & Governor &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George

From Mr. Grant suppose
that an Embassy from
Mons. Bussy has arrived
at Hyderabad; & the
advantages the Nizam
will take in oppo-
sition. his sentiments
on the Nizam's Govern.
wishes to be furnish'd
with Mr Holland's
Correspondence.

My Lord

I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 8th Instant, & have a most perfect sense of acknowledgement for the power & politeness it manifests towards my-self: the instance it affords of that Zealous care & superior intelligence, which in the present alarming crisis directs the wile, as I hope it may always continue to do the conduct public measures, in the minutest as well the greater operations of government, however invisible I feel myself, as a member of the same society, of obligation to your Lordship, the proper expression of it belongs not to any one individual: happy shall I think myself, in performing the subor-dinate duties of my own station, if on any occasion by timely information or cooperating endeavours, I can in any respect alleviate the ardnous task & which at present falls so heavily on the executive superintending power of this establishment.

Before the precautions taken in regard to the post of Moota-Pillie could have been effectual, I understand

two

3570 Fort St George 14th November 1792

had sliped

two small Vessels had slipped in there, one of them being immediately sunk, affords only a suspicion of what had been apprehended, but from the other, four Europeans actually landed & proceeded through the Guntoor Circar towards Hyderabad, & tho their dress & exterior deportment were not infallible proofs of the nearness of their condition, yet as that number of foreign vagrants, answering in time & other circumstances, did arrive at the Nizams capital offering their services as soldiers, so I believe them to be the same persons & either English or French Deserters. they are certainly an Army deserment from one or more Gentlemen of the latter nation, for some time past expected, & probably one this arrived at Hydrabad, in a real or a fictitious Embassy from the Duchy & the French Government; these proceeded from Cuddalore by the way of Gorumkonda & Gooty near three Months ago, first to Poonah & now on their return from thence through the Nizam's capital. The immediate object of their mission was probably to impede the ratification of the Marhattah treaty; but the Nizam, without having the smallest intention of involving himself in their schemes, will surely take advantage of their presence at his Court to enhance

the

French extremely gentlemen

Poonah

the consequence of the Nizamut, & presuming on our distress or ignorance, endeavour to alarm our fears by an outward show of acting offensively against us, on playing the farce of transferring our formal territorial & rights by granting new sunnuds to our enemies, & all this most assuredly, rather with a view of preventing our interference in the impending contest with the Mahob of Nizzam, than any desire or supposed political advantage to be derived from the actual commencement of hostilities against us. — —

It must be with great diffidence of my own limited knowledge & imperfect judgement, that I shall venture to differ on this subject from my predecessor, whose opportunities of being well informed were in every respect superior to such as I could boast of in a local residence of four months only, labouring under a variety of disadvantages; but your Lordship has not mentioned the particular periods, at which the Nizam is said to have been at one time favorably disposed, at another inimical, & the Holland has not thought proper, for reasons to me inexplicable, to furnish me with Copies of any part of his correspondence with either of the Presidencies; I cannot

therefore

therefore feel any reluctance in communi=
=cating to your Lordship my sentiments
such as they are, altho they should prove
even contradictory of much higher authori=
ty. According then to the best of my
discernment the inclinations of the Court
of Hydrabad, & indeed every Mussulman
government in Hindostan, have continued
& must ever be invariably the same towards
our Establishments. that it to say hostile
in the extreme, & only restrained from an
open declaration of War by a principle of
fear, founded equally on an opinion of our
strength & their own weakness; outward
disposition towards us is, however, always
modelled by a variety of temporary &
interesting circumstances, which in the
present case could only be fully explained
by entering into a more particular discussion,
than might suit your Lordships convenience
now to attend to, of the genius of a government,
perhaps the most barbarous, violent, oppressive
& weak, of a people the most unprincipled,
ignorant voluptuous, & depraved, existing
under the form & denomination of civilized
Society. But on full consideration of
such inclinations, & of such outward disposition,
at no time does it appear to me that the
Nizam was less serious in desired offensive

priority

Fort St. George 14th November 1792.

unity, because he never was less in a condition to shew it with effect, than in the present moment, & because so much pains have been lately taken to discover the whole World those hostile & sentiments, which all along have been entertained, & have subtly operated against us under the thinnest veil of insidious policy. It is true the opinion of our strength, which is one of the great foundations of our power in this country, has been shaken; but the events of the last eighteen months, have at least shewn that we can nearly keep our own ground against the most formidable combinations of foes, & that we are endowed with a persevering courage, & find unexpected resources which have almost exhausted those of our enemies, & must in the end, unless we are uncommonly unfortunate, baffle all their attempts: on the other hand any diminution of the ruling principle of fear in the mind of our neighbour, from the circumstances of our situation, is more than counterbalanced by a consciousness of encreased weakness on his own part. The history of his reign would be sufficient to instruct him in one of the most important truths he can know; but allowing that under the most desperate symptoms of a political decay, he never insensible of his actual state & approaching danger, yet when he is impelled to act, the

united,

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united effect of flattery, pride & folly could not veil from his discernment the most deplo= =rable self debility; professing neither resources to direct, Troops to execute, a Treasure or Current Revenue to support the feeblest Military Operations with a prospect of success at any great distance from his Capital, & in the face of a detestably well disciplined determi= =ned foe, such as Hyder he would still find in us; & what is perhaps more in our favor, from jealousy & consequent murderous policy, there is not a General within the circle of his Dominion capable of a command of two thousand that would think his life in safety twenty four hours after having made the declaration of his ability. In addition to these circums= tances, must be considered the threatened clamouring civil War with the Nabob of Arcot, & above all the dread of an accommodation between our government & that of the Marhattahs of Poonah—

Yet however comfortable this situation of affairs may be to us, I do not wish to be understood that it is not very much in the power of the Mizar to hurt us through the influence of great name, high pretensions, & surrounding distractions, in keeping up the

distrac= tions

flames

Fort St. George 15th. November 1792.

flames of a War, attributed more particularly to himself in its commencement, by persisting in the same sly intriguing Policy. Moreover in the event of his being disengaged from the troubles of a Viceroy, of having immediate hope of the payment of pecuniary arrears due from our Circars, or of the invasion of these possessions by the French, may even if our affairs in any more distant quarter should take an unfavorable turn, there can be no doubt but the Vizier would avail himself of the opportunity, & endeavour to stop the clamours of a mutinous & undisciplined Corps of Sorties, which he entertains under the denomination of Effective cavalry, by letting them loose to overrun & lay waste our territories between the Kistna & Godavery; & which a superior body of infantry than we can boast of could not prevent, while & Zemindars grown formidable by their encroachments on the rights of government, may find their interest in disaffection & rebellion. —

In regard to the Pishwa whatever obstacles may have been thrown in the way to impede the ratification of the treaty proposed through the mediation of Sindiah, this event cannot be much longer kept in suspense: the terms are

A1

as favorable to the Mahrattahs as they have any right to expect, divided among themselves, exhausted, & heartily tired of an unprofitable war, the dread of offending the most powerful member of their confederacy by rejecting his proffered mediation, & perhaps driving him into an offensive alliance with us against themselves, must have a decisive effect, when they find our government firm in its resolutions under a determined spirit of resistance. But even should the Mahrattah war continue on a narrow defensive plan of operations, the worst that can happen is the loss of territories which could only with difficulty be maintained, & were at any rate to be given up by the proposed treaty; while the greater part of our force on the other Coast, being at liberty to act immediately against Hyders valuable Dominions there, may realize for us more than the equivalent expected from the Peishwa in restoring Waldaw Jah to his lost possessions in the Carnatic, in lieu of voluntary cessions on our part in the provinces of Guzerat & Kokan. —

My Lord, this favorable view of a powerful diversion on the Malabar side of Hyder's Country, is founded on

powerful

the strongest probability of what may happen.
Travancore, & the districts lately conquered
by us in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry &
Calicut are the very essence of our Enemy's
power not only in commerce & riches as
yielding a revenue of 50 Lacks of Rupees but as
being the medium of communication with all
the transmarine states, they are at the same
time the most accessible to our enemy's fleet,
the most eligible, the easiest to be subdued &
maintained by a maritime power, particularly
the English, while they remain in possession
of their present establishments on both coasts.
The abundant produce of the soil consists equally
of the necessaries & commercial luxuries of life
in most demand; a narrow slip of country
is every where commanded from the sea &
bounded in its whole extent by a rampart of
hills, only just beyond the distance of a days
easy march. Fortifications were erected in it
only to indicate the facility of conquest
by exposing natural weakness, or the difficulty
of keeping in awe & in slavery a warlike race
known under the denomination of Nairs; &
these people would inconsiderately embrace
as their deliverer any invading foe which
afterwards might prove a more intolerable
tyrant. Cattle too, for draught & carriage
are to be procured in the greatest abundance.

P. Bidsrore

Bidnore in particular, & of which Mangalore is the maritime capital, is the favourite domain of Hyder; it is the first & most considerable conquest made by that usurper, & almost the only one held formally in his own proper right, on this ground he changed its ancient name to that of Hydernagur, & having entirely cut off, or forced to self destruction an Amazonian Race of Women which from time immemorial were the immediate rulers, he prides himself on being Styled, as he in fact now is, the unrivalled Rightful Sovereign. Bidnore also became a favourite Cheiak, but of no military repute, as governor of Hydernagur in its inland capital of the same name, about 30 Miles East from Mangalore beyond the Balagaut mountains, commands the whole force of the district which at present does not exceed 4 or 5000 Sebundies; & tho the dependent Patan Nabob of Sanore Bednore & father in law to Kerim Saheb, is not far distant, yet having already two Sons with the greater part of his feudal force on the field with Hyder himself, he could not possibly furnish any additional number of serviceable horse exceeding Five hundred. If from the concurrence of all these circumstances, Hyder whose fortunes undoubtedly depend on his own personal endeavours, might not

be

be induced to quit with his unprofitable schemes in the Carnatic, in the event of a powerful invasion from the other Coast, at least he would be alarmed for the safety of his defenceless capital of Seringapatam, which lies within 40 Cos of Tellicherry, by a gun-carriage road lately constructed, or about 20 Cos farther from Calicut, by more frequented & commodious passes; & since the loss of his brother in law Sahib, there is not a General in his army, not excepting his Son Tippoo, that he would chuse to trust on a great distant Command, if the diminished number of his troops could now with safety admit of division.

On the Whole therefore should the reinforcement with Sir Richard Bickerton arrive in time, to admit of securing our Northern possessions, by a detachment of Europeans in course of the present or succeeding Month, & of giving hopes of seasonable & powerful operations in the Field on the breaking up of the rains to the Southward, we doubt not but the wise precautions & measures in the mean time adopted by the Presidency in disincumbering the Settlement with so much humanity of a number of useless consumers of the provisions already in store, & the ample & necessary encouragement given for the importation of more, will thereby under

the

preceding

3580 Fort St. George 14th. November 1782

The favor of Providence and the assistance of your Lordship, enable us to maintain our ground until we may hope for the return of your fleet, should the Admiral persist in leaving the Coast during the approaching monsoon, contrary to what was found expedient the Presidency of last until the Siege of Fall of Negapatam.

The period of my departure for Hydrabad seems as far distant as ever. I am as yet unfurnished with instructions, I am a stranger to the actual views of our own Government with respect to the Nizam, how establishment has been fixed for the residency, on the other hand the conduct of the court of Hydrabad in receiving a Vackeel from Hyder, as well as the actual situation with the Nabob of Arcot, who seems to have strong pretentions of our friendship, equally influence my stay here as necessary & proper, until I receive the orders of my honble Constituents. In the mean time I have forgoing solicitation indirectly made from the Ministers of Hydrabad to proceed to my station; & this this apparently would resolve the present politics of that court, as much as it might be unsuitable to the inherent dignity of our own government, yet under present

circumstances

3581 Fort St. George 14th. November 1782.

circumstances I have thought it prudent to temporize, & under official ignorance of recent transactions, express no intention or belief deprecative of hope: on this ground I have shewn no backwardness of entering into a direct correspondence, begun by Monsieur de Moras the Nizams present Minister; & perhaps am at this moment better situated here, to learn, & even check any hostile dispositions towards our government, were I fully informed of our present relative views, than if I were actually at Court.—

If your Lordship should think proper to furnish me with a copy of Mr. Hollands correspondence, or such parts of it as may be of importance, I shall be happy in fulfilling my duty to endeavour, as far as my knowledge & future opportunities may enable me, to complete any deficiencies of political intelligence which hitherto may have been unavoidable, respecting the views & interests of the neighbouring States in the Decan, as founded on circumstances of Revenue, Military strength & local situations.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect.

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient & most hble Servt.

Signed James Grant

Masulipatam
Octr. 22d. 1782.

To

positive fact

3582 Fort St George 16th November 1792.

To the Right Honble Gen.l Lord Macartney
President & Governor &c &c &c
Fort St George

My Lord

From Mr Grant's advice of the Death of Mazalut Jung an event that may probably be of the greatest good consequence, but declined assigning his reasons as he cannot thoroughly depend on his information

I did myself the honor of replying particularly on the 22nd to your Lordship's letter of the 8th Instant.

This day I have received accounts from Hydrabad through three different Channels of the Death of the Nabob Seyd ul Moulk Bajsahut Jung at Adonie, on the 7th instant after a very short illness. A variety of unimportant circumstances, which serve however to give an air of truth to the report until I have more direct unquestionable authority. Mahabut Jung the Nabob's eldest son has been long, & now is at the Nizams court. all the rest of the family are at Adonie, excepting Allee Moghul the younger brother of Bajsahut Jung, who for many years has been kept a state prisoner in the fort of Raichore, dependent on Adonie. I shall suspend a communication of the various reflections which occur on this occasion, until I have authoritively ascertained a fact which would be productive of the most important consequences in the political affairs of the Decan: in the mean time it is said the Nizam is preparing to avail himself of the long wished for event, tho' it is probable he

will

3583 Fort St. George 14th. November 1782.

will meet with great resistance in getting possession of Colonie; with respect to Guntoor I have been totally in the dark how far the Company's right to the reversion has been secured or invalidated by that negociation through which the immediate possession has been for some time transferred to the Nizam. Mr. Holland left this place for Bengal by Sea on the 11th instant, & as I have already informed, did not think proper to furnish me with a copy of his public correspondence.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

Masulipatam
October 23d. 1782.

Your Lordships
most Obedient &
most humble Servt.
(Signed) James Grant

To the Right Honble Geo: Lord Macartney K.B.
President & Governor &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George

My Lord

The truth of the intelligence
which I had the honor of communicating on the
23d instant respecting the death of the Nabob
Sujah ul Moolk Bahadur Sang, seems now
fully established, & I therefore venture to
announce it as a fact which may be depended
on. He had been long subject to an
asthmatic complaint, & died suddenly at
Colonie on the night of the 27th. of last

Lunar

Grant
with a confirmation
of the death of Basalut
Jang and a description
of his Country.
recommending
that a detachment be sent
to the frontiers of
Guntoor
in order to get possession
of it; enclosing
a sketch of the Affair
of Trivassed.—

I

3584 Fort St. George 15th November 1782.

lunar month Shawal in the 48th year
of his age. His States by right of inheritance
should descend to his eldest son Tulfeer ut
dowlah a Mahabut Jung, now in his 24th year
& long resident at Hydrabad, but as this
young man is supposed to be entirely of
render the influence of his uncle & father
in law the Vizam, & as four other
children at Adone are all of nearly under
age, it is probable soon the character &
interests of the persons actually lett in
power that the deceased's younger brother
Nizam ul Mulk Alee Alloyhut who has
kept upwards of 15 years a state prisoner in
the fort of Raichore, will on this occasion
be liberated & assume the succession. This
prince the 6th Son of the 1st Asuph Jah
& now in his 40 year, his life a political
having greater enterprize & experience as
a Soldier, may prove a much more
formidable revolt to the Vizam than even
his late detested brother was considered.
The territory of Adone &
Raichore, tho not exceeding 6000 square
miles, & composed only of two Circars,
latterly curtailed by Hyder Jung 22 to
a revenue of about 15 lacks of Rupees,
being all that remained to Sanjeluk
Jung of his extensive Soubahdarry of
Beja poore

Asiph

Soubahdarry

3585 Fort St George 14th November 1782.

Bejapoor, as yet from situation & other circumstances of great political importance. Relatively to the Nizamuth, it is to the south of the Kistna, what Berar is to the North of the Godavery, a strong Frontier district, almost equally devided by the river Tumbudra, & intervening between those great independent States the Dominions of Hyder Ali Khan to the East & South; those of the Mahrattahs on Southern Zemindars to the West. & that part of the Soubah of Hydrabad properly called Selinga, to the North. Accordingly it has always been an object of contention to the surrounding Powers, & only maintained independence through their mutual Jealousy, or the intriguing Policy of the Sube proprietor. On the present occasion it will probably be a cause of new strife, if more important interests do not otherwise divert the attention of the parties most concerned: of these, Hyder, as the nearest & most powerful neighbour, is the likeliest first to act; nor is it in the least improbable but he may be induced to make an immediate attempt on Adoni, before the government there is fully settled, & while the Monsoon necessarily interrupts his campaigns in the Carnatic Payenghaut; the military force of the Mahrattahs is at too great a distance

to

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to avail themselves so directly of the present opportunity, & the Waters of the Kistna & Tumbhudra would at all events prevent their march for three months to come; the same impediments would also frustrate any similar designs of the Nizam, even if his power were equal to the occasion but the war in which he is actually engaged with the Nabob of Cuddapah, will require his utmost exertions, & unless he is assisted by Mhadajee Bhosla may overturn the tottering foundations of his Sovereignty; on the other hand it will be difficult for him now, tho' certainly he will endeavour, to make a peace, with his refractory subjects in the hopes of making good his pretensions to his brothers Estates through the hereditable rights of his son in law, & supposed influence. The Idea of being at liberty to exercise his whole Military force to second his views may have an restraining any of his competitors not equally disengaged. But exclusive of extraneous circumstances, the Forts of Adoni & Rachore being deemed strong, the former chiefly by nature as situated on an insulated Rock, the latter by art on a plain, being both tolerably well garrisoned & otherwise amply provided with all the requisites

otherwise

for

3587 Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

for a long Siege, might under a resolute independant Commander repel any foreign attack.

With respect to the Circar of Guntoor of which Bazulut Jung was Jaghirdar by sufferance under a right of superiority vested in the Honble Company, it reverts of course to in perpetuity to the latter on Death of the former, according to the treaties of 1766 & 1768 concluded with the Nizam. How far the Companys rights have been secured or invalidated by that negociation through which this prince has been put in actual possession of the Circar in question; how far it may be equitable now to resume those rights, on a consideration of the pecuniary arrears due from the Company, or on the other hand, as a just retribution for concealed acts of enmity, & more recently for an apparent breach of treaty in the Nizam's receiving a Packet from Hyder Alikan while the latter is openly at war with us in the Carnatic Payingcut; or how far such resumption may be expedient under present circumstances, are all points greatly beyond the scope of my decision, either as depending on higher authority or through a total ignorance of the transactions & views of our own government with respect to the Nizam, since my departure from Bengal in August 1781.

Burk

3588 Fort St. George 14th. November 1782.

But I think it my Duty thus early to declare most humbly my opinion, & with all possible deference to higher authority, that, should government be pleased to determine these three questions of formal right, equity & Expediency & in consequence demand the immediate restitution of the Circar of Guntoor; however low the actual power of the Nizam is reduced, however great his present embarrassments may be in regard to the war & Treasure, & however formidable or superior our Military force may now be considered in respect to all our enemies in India, yet to enforce such a demand with effect, to prevent the more distant consequences of disappointed ambition, as well as of encreased rancour & avowed enmity; & effectually secure our Northern possessions against internal commotions & foreign depredation, it appears essentially necessary that a respectable army, not less than three thousand Men inclusive of five hundred Europeans, should be ready to take the field in the space of two or three months on the frontiers of Coromandel & Guntoor, to act separately or jointly with the Troops of the Nizam as circumstances may allow of, or policy direct. In the latter case I will not say that such united Force even ably conducted could

avowed

with

3589 Fort St. George 14th. November 1787.

with moral certainty desirous of the Nizamuh, but I hope I shall not be thought rash in hazarding an opinion, that two thousand serviceable horse, which the Nabob of Bednore could & might so spare for our operations on the Carnatic, in lieu of the assistance he would receive from our infantry, must go farther in restoring speedy tranquility to all our Dominions, than a Second Series of such advantages as can be gained over a flying enemy without the aid of a powerful body of Cavalry: at the same time the extraordinary expence of the arrangement suggested, may be more than counterbalanced by eventual Security, or in realizing arrears of Revenue which apparently are irrecoverable unless through the influence of fear, which has long been established as the true efficient principle of government in the East.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient & most humble Servt.

Signed James Grant

Masulipatam
October 30th. 1787.

P. S. As the relative situation & interests of the Nabob of Bednore with respect to both the Company, intimately concern the Presidency

3590 Fort St. George 15th November 82

Presidency of Fort St. George. I may under actual circumstances fall under consideration, I beg leave therefore to send the enclosed Historical & political sketch of the affairs of that country, as transmitted on the 19th August last to the government of Bengal.

Extract of public intelligence relative to the affairs of Nizamut transmitted the 19th of August 1782. to Bengal.

titles

Sikander Sheakim, the son of Fazil Beg, successively honored with the title of Habut Jung, Zuffer ul dawlah, & Moluk ul Mooluk late Nabob of Nizamut, first came into the Deccan, & settled with his father in the province of Siccacol under the Soubadarry of Mobariz Khan the Successor of the first Nizam, & continued to act in a Military capacity under the different Foujedars & Amildars, particularly Anwar ul deen Khan afterwards removed to Arcot with great fidelity in the northern & maritime Circars of Hyderabad, until these were ceded finally to the English in the year 1766. At that period Sheakim Beg who had been near three years in the Service of Hussun Ali Khan, the last Amildar of the Circars as commandant of the Nizamut Troops including a considerable body of French Soldiers was entertained

Siccacole

Fougedars

3591 Fort St. George 14th November 1782.

entertained by the English government of Masulipatam, & rendered essential services in reducing the Zemindars of Rajamundry & the other provinces to the obedience of their Masters. His presence was soon afterwards required in the Carnatic; & at the battle of Sirnomalley he distinguished himself so remarkably in the command of a party of Horse fighting on the side of the English & Nizam Ullah Wallah Jah, against Hyder & the Nizam, that the latter soon afterwards on the conclusion of the peace in 1783, made a particular requisition of his services, which unwillingly with reluctance acquiesced in. Through his own abilities, & interprize & the favor of Princess at that time the minister, he soon raised himself to the first consideration under the Nizam, both in dignity & power; the highest titles were conferred on him, & having completely subdued those countries which at present compose the Zemindary of Nirmull, he obtained a grant of them under the forms of right, & in fact of power, agreeable to modern principles of acquired Dominion. It is only to be wondered that under such circumstances his moderation should so far have checked a most rapid & successful career of ambition, as to confine himself within the limits of fifteen thousand square geographical miles of a country poor & thinly inhabited, but in proportion

as

Fort St. George 15th of December 1782.

as his Views were contracted in one respect, they were extensive in another, indeed the whole force of his genius seemed constantly employed to secure the transmission of his acquisitions as a permanent inheritance to his family; of this the choice of situations affords a remarkable proof. The territory of Adoni all strong by every circumstance which constitutes natural strength, a profusion of Hills and Woods, is bounded Latitudinally by two large rivers, forms nearly a Triangle on the confines of three independant states, & with may be considered the centre of communication, so it completely separates all of them from each other. From the City of Adoni which is eight miles North of the Godavery & 150 M. S. W. from Hydrabad, on the road & nearly half way to Darjapore, unto the Fort of the Diamond mine of Gandicotta on the Kistna, 18 Miles West of Chandapillee & adjoining to the Circars of Commamet & Gundoor this Triangle touches on the one side in its whole extent of 250 miles the immediate possessions of Tippoo; another of its sides of an equal distance following the course of the Godavery to the Fort of Damapeck, 70 miles higher upon that river than Rajamundry, bordering the Soubah of Berar, & the third side being 100 miles from the last mentioned

profusion

from

third

mentioned fort to that of Arkcoor, forms the
inland frontier of the British Circars between
these two great Rivers now stepped this so compleat a Barrier between
these provinces & Hyderabad, that as a traveller
could not possibly proceed thither from this
Coast without passing through the Dominions
of Nizamul = Jou number of natural
fortifications found in the Country, the
lake Nabob at a vast expence added many
others erected by, & after the manner of
European Engineers, such as Cuffer Gurr,
Sackyal & Nirmull: & in all largely & systema=
tically made provision for a vigorous
defence. Agreeable to the bent of his genius,
& practical Skill in the profession of Arms,
chiefly acquired under rules of European
discipline, a military establishment was the
first grand object of his attention. He was
envied in his Country to good Soldiers of all
nations, but more particularly the English,
and at length formed a body of five thousand
Infantry and as many Horse, including
1500 his own property, perhaps better
disciplined, paid & accoutred, as well as
more respectably commanded, than the
Troops of any other native prince of the Decan;
nor was he negligent of artillery: a Fonndary
was established at Nirmul under the direction
of an intelligent Frenchman, which not only
furnished his own Army with the requisite
number of Cannon, but supplied as it still

&c &c

Fort St. George 18th November 1788.

doth, the wants of some of the neighbouring
princes, & it was in the use of great Guns that
all the Europeans were chiefly employed, excepting
a few in the character of Officers attached to
the Sepoy Battalions. Adventurers rise
from the plunder of countries mostly south
of the Kistna, when acting with the whole
force & under the authority of the Nizamuck,
enabled him to defray the first great expence
of his government, but to pay future charges
out of his yearly revenue, & yet lay up
a fund for the contingencies of War, requires
much Oeconomy & more than ordinary
skill & management in finance. The
gross assessment of all his districts as
settled under the Mogul government, did
not exceed thirty five Lacks of Rupees; but
as hath been the case all over the Empire
in its decline, the Zemindars had converted
their temporary leaseholds into inheritances
agreeable to the Spirit of Mindoo institu-
tions; some had assumed independence, &
others were refractory, & all defrauded the
public Treasury more or less of its dues, by
extending their own stated allowance of
Customs & Lands, or concealing productive
sources of Revenue from their inherent
corrupt Mussulmaun Superintendants,
in so much that the net receipts of Bar-

leaseholds

others

exceeded

Fort St George 14th October 1782.

exceeded twenty lacks, of which sum one half was generally deducted for Sebundy & other Mofussil expences in attempting to recover such defalcations, & reestablish the rights of government. the Zumindars were drivers into rebellion, they took refuge in the fort of Chitlipa now Zuffer Gur, were besieged, and in the end albeit effectually expelled from their Estates: Religious & charitable donations were resumed, these Zumindars according to their permanative rights were appointed on the lands — were let to mere temporary farmers; the power of the province was felt, dreaded, & therefore respected; the useful & laborious members of the state more encouraged, & greatly relieved from the intolerable oppression of intermediate agents; & in the space of three years after the first Settlement in 1765. the nett collections of the whole Territory amounted to forty five lacks of rupees, at which they still nearly remain; Of this sum Eight lacks were stipulated to be paid to the Nizam, as a yearly peshcush, much in the same way & proportion as the Company became bound in for their Northern possessions, substituting always the rights of power among the natives, for that of written Leases required by Europeans, twenty two lacks were appropriated for the expence of the Military establishment, & the Remainder after defraying the charges of the Household on the most simple

V8

Fort St George 14th November 1782.

peace,

& Oeconomical Scale, left a fund for the contingencies of war, more or less according to the interval of exptence. — to lengthen which, after the completion arrangement of internal government, now became the principal objects of their foreign policy. A friendly intercourse was opened with the chiefs, & subordinate states of Canara, a strong alliance was formed with the powerful Principality of Nargopore, but the most natural & avowed friendship was continued, or established with the English

Hyder's late

Mallaw Jahs, former dependence, proximity of territory, & self interest, were the powerful motives which influenced the late Nabob of Arcot to manifest on every occasion the most determined invariable predilection for the Company, & their Confederate ally, in so much that at the very period of his last illness, & some months after Hyder's late irruption into the Carnatic, he dispatched the present minister of the Nizamut, Meer Alum Moorlo then at Aurungabad Sarkhail Pundy to Hydrabad to endeavour after many previous fruitless remonstrances, to dissolve the new formed connections & entered into with the Mahrattas and the Invader;

But the frustrated these latter intentions of Madarin ul mook

 Fort St. George 14th. November 1792.

on the 2nd. of April, 1784 last Sumrakh Mirza Cahtisham Jeng, then in 19th year of his age, having assumed as an inheritance, & being confirmed in his Father's possessions seemed also to adopt his friendships. The same open & frequent intercourse was continued with the English settlements, a free communication of & inland trade permitted, & every discouragement given to Refractory Zemindars on our Frontiers, who might privately have found an asylum in the neighbouring Circar of Cummamet; it is moreover confidently reported that the young Prince has made recent offer to furnish a body of Horse to act in the present War against Hyder; this however may have been conditionally & therefore should perhaps be considered less as an impulse of friendship than of fear, or the dictates of more temporary expediency. The same may be observed of the present overtures made to open a correspondence with me, But there are other political considerations which may conciliate still further the favor of our government towards the young Nabob of Cuddapah. He is a native of the Carnatic province of Siccacole; still keeps his Patrimony there with part of his Family; & so far may be entitled to the rights & privileges of a subject, in his actual princely capacity. See had it more in his power from situation

offer

has

& other circumstances to be of present & future
Service as an Ally, or hurtful as an enemy, than
any of the neighbouring rulers; his force is
respectable in itself, & in Horse, comparatively
to ours, rather formidable, it may be
instantaneously increased in proportion
to his finances which are reckoned
considerable; or the success of his first career,
of being near Mudligong the only great mart
for Horses in the Deccan, on the supposition
that a body of Cavalry will be in future
required for the Defence of the Carnatic, the
good Offices of the Nabob of Arcot may
be singularly useful. On the other hand his
enmity might be highly prejudicial. The
Nabob's present revenue of Forty Lacks of Pagos,
& balances to the amount of sixty lacks now
incurred within the last five years on the
Carnac, might be irrecoverably lost by an
irruption of Horse or by instigating to
Rebellion our Zemindars, who are disaffected
from the interest they have in cancelling
their debts, our inland Trade in Coast Salt
& Raw Silk from Bengal, together
amounting to 12 Lacks, & returns of
more in Cotton, so necessary for the
valuable manufactures of the Circars,
or in Wheat, so much in demand for the
Subsistance of European Troops, might

Mudligong

incurred

be

Fort St George 18th November 1782.

be effectually stopped, but the greatest Danger to be apprehended from Tippoo Sultaun Jung in the event of a misunderstanding with our Government, or total depression of hope in benifiting by our friendship, is,— not so much a closer offensive alliance with the Marhatta State of Poonypore, as that he may be impelled to seek the assistance of the French, who are naturally inimical to the Dutch, & certainly will avail themselves of the first favorable Opportunity to regain their possessions in the Circars, either by direct invasion, or by opening a communication by the way of Guntoor, with their old & firm Ally Bassalut Jung, the most politic the most dangerous & dreaded enemy of his Brother's government. Altho' however we have full security against these apprehensions, rather in the apparent disposition of the Young Prince, than in the circumstances of our own conduct & present situation. He has impressed an opinion of his good fortune, Spirit, & personal courage, in cutting off in open rebellion, Three of his father's best generals, with other conspirators who endeavoured to seize the reins of Administration under the plausible pretence of the Minority, & supposed incapacity of their new Master. He is thought to

Have

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have given proofs of desertion at the
expence of his loyalty, in disobeying the
peremptory mandates, by which he was
required to join in person the standard of
the Nizamut on a late occasion, nor does
he seem to want firmness or caution
in resisting every attempt to encroach
on his assumed rights, or diminish his
actual powers. It must however be
acknowledged that he is wanting in all
experience & apparently has the no counsellors
about him who can supply the defect, or
that have influence enough to direct the
conduct of Public Measures. But that
Meer Zu the Cousin & Commander in Chief now
only 22 years of age, is highly spoken of for his
understanding, enterprize, & military Ardour.

Sabut Jung the father of this
Young Man & brother of the late Nabob, under
seeming appression of his nephew & brother
Jungs many disaffections, fled from Aurungabad
immediately on the latter accession & took
refuge at Hydrabad, He is without exception
allowed to be the ablest General under
the Nizamut, on which Account it is
probable he may soon be employed in

Jungs

fled

That

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that Service, if he were not otherwise an object of jealousy & suspicion. How far the intrigues of this Man, or the secret support of a Minister at Poona the Vizaun's ministry may favor the Views & interests of the Nabob of Arcot, what probability there may be of an approaching rupture between the independant viceroy of the Deccan & Soubadary who seems no less inclined to be free with respect to his immediate superiors or with what power or effect the former can compel the submission of the latter, are points which it would be presumption in me to touch on, so directly after the full & certain information which may have been conveyed through a more experienced channel and I have only ventured to say so much on a subject, which while may be thought to affect but the more distant & lesser interests of the Company, because, it may have been hitherto entirely overlooked as

insignificant

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so insignificant, yet growing daily of great consideration, might into more critical juncture leave me at a loss how to act without the aid of timely instruction

a true Copy Signed James Grant

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Mr Sullivan draws for 3000 Pags

15th The Secretary informs the Committee that the President of Tanjore has drawn on him a Bill for 3000 Pags on the Public Accounts - Agreed that it be accepted & when discharged the Amount carried to the proper Head in the Military Paymasters Books.

Received the following Letter from Mr Mason Deputy Judge Advocate General -

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney KB
President and Governor &c. Select Committee
Fort St George

My Lord and Gentlemen,

From Mr Mason requesting the opinion and Assistance of Mr Sullivan on any Point of Law in the Intended Court Martial

As the General Court Martial now ordered, may possibly at some future Period become a matter of Parliamentary Discussion From this Consideration and as my Inexperience in the Office of Judge Advocate may subject me to many Difficulties and Embarrassments I trust you will excuse the Liberty I take in requesting you will be pleased to direct the Honble Company's Attorney General to assist me with his Advice on any Points of Law which may require his professional Opinion for my Guidance.

I have the Honor to be with Respect
My Lord and Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. Mason.
Dep. Judge Advocate Gen.

Fort St George
15th November 1782

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Minute thereon

15th The Committee being restrained from employing any Person as standing Council for the Company the Right Honble the President proposes that Mr Sulivan being a Gentleman of known Ability and the only Barrister here who has been employed by the Company be requested to give his Advice as a Barrister to the Deputy Judge Advocate for which an adequate consideration will be made to him — The Committee concurring with the President it is agreed that a Letter be written to Mr Sulivan accordingly

Dispatched the following Letter to the Governor General and Council with the Proceedings and Papers therein mentioned —

To the Hontble Warren Hastings Esqr
Governor General &c Council of
Bengal

Gentlemen

To Bengal enclosing Capt. Campbells answer to the Queries regarding the Arabole Officer at Sadras

We have received the Honor of your Letter of the 19th Octr. and shall write to you upon the Points contained in it by the Sapphire In the mean time We send you by the Blandford Continuations of the Proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry Revenue from the 1st of July to the 1st of November. We are preparing a Number of other Papers relative to his Highness the Nabobs Complaints which should have been transmitted to you but the Dispatch of the Radney and the other pressing Business of this Settlement put it out of our Power to get them ready as soon as we wished — We are persuaded on a perusal of them they will prove perfectly

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15th. satisfactory to you on looking over your letters we observe that one of the 6th August has not been answered and hope you will excuse the Omission. We wish as much as possible to avoid any Subject that can give rise to a Difference of opinion between us and shall therefore not trouble you on this Subject at present further than to send you the Papers upon which part of our Letters of the 29th June was founded together with Captain Campbells Answer to the Simple Queries we sent to him relative to the Nabobs Officer at Nellore. You will observe that his not enjoying the fullest Liberty was entirely owing to himself. - Nothing could prove so satisfactory to us as the Motives / his settling his Accounts. The Motives of his declining to do it are not Difficult to unravel. -

We have the Honr to be

Gentlemen

Your most obedt

humble Servants

Macartney

Jon. Lane. -

Fort St George
Novr 15th 1782.

Questions which Lord Macartney requests Captain Campbell will answer as soon as possible. —

1st. Do you know the Phouzdar of Nellour? Yes —

2d. What is his Name? Cud berdie Cawn

3d. Is he at Liberty or in Prison? He has been prevented by the Amildar from going out of the Fort since the 11th of June last as he says his Accts are not settled —

4th. Has he been in Prison since Decr last? He is not confined to his House

Geo. Campbell

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16th Received the following Letters.—

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B
President and Governor &c.
Fort St. George

From Mr Grant giving it as his opinion that when the Guntoor Circars are demanded a respectable force should be in readiness to oppose any Machination of the Nizam's.—

My Lord,

In a letter which I did myself the Honor of addressing to your Lordship on the 30th Ult. the appearing critical I took the Liberty of intimating my Sentiments in Advance in regard to the Step which it might be necessary to have here in readiness should Government think proper to demand the immediate Restitution of the Guntoor Circars. This opinion was founded on a full Conviction that the Nizam would by every means in his Power oppose the Company's right of Possession either by avowed acts of Hostility singly and immediately or by more active and concealed Enmity in instigating others to adopt his Views and at the same time on a full and mature Consideration of that Princes's actual political Situation, his military Strength pecuniary Resources and Foreign Influence, of his own Personal Character that of his Ministers and Generals and of the present state of Parties at the Court of Hyderabad On the other hand it might be proper and expedient to establish without Delay the Company's right of Possession as a very important Territory and Policy or necessity might induce our Government to avail themselves of the present Moment to accomplish this while the Nizam himself is engaged in a civil war of doubtful Issue, before his Power can be increased

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6th by the eventual Conquest of Arnaul and while the Nabob Chitichum Jung is in a Condition with the aid of a small Body of our Infantry not only to respect the Attack made on his Dominions but to spare a very respectable Body of Cavalry for our operations in the Carnatic and powerfully influence the acquisition of Guntoor and the Tranquility of the other Circars already in our Possession.

The same opinion as the Distance for pacification is great and time of the utmost importance I have communicated in my correspondence with the Government of Bengal having previously thrown as much Light on the Political Situation of all the Native Powers in the Decan as my time observation and very limited ability could admit of. The Fact of Bazalet Jung's death agreable to the conclusion formed in your Lordships Letter of the 31st Ultimo which I have had the honor of receiving, I of course gave immediate Information of to my Honble Constituents through the Channel of the Governor General and await with anxiety for instructions to direct my Conduct.—

At present I remain in the greatest uncertainty with respect to the period of my Departure for Hydrabad when I can form a probable conjecture on this Head from any advices which I have been long in Expectation of receiving from Bengal I shall not fail to inform your Lordship. In the mean time if I am not enabled to fulfill all the Duties of my Public Station I endeavor at least to perform those of a good Subject and faithful Servant to the Company— one of which appears to me to

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N°. to be an early Communication to your Lordship of such Intelligence as may and the publick Interests in general and those of the Presidency of Fort St. George in particular.

As decisive action has not yet happened between the Nizam's Troops and those of Nirmul the Success of both parties has been nearly equal in different Rencounters. Near Bijapoor in Boar a Detachment of the Nizams under the Command of Sidi Lutf Ullah and the Son of Ismael Khan who about years ago was Killed in rebellion against the Nizam by Elichpoor Forces Father, after suffering off the opposing Generals Men forced his Troops to retreat to Nirmul. In this side the Judgment a Mr. Gronnies entitled Dalawan Jung in the Service of the Young Rahob of Nirmul has had the same Success against an advanced Party of the Nizams consisting of his best or his Disciplined Cavalry in the Neighbourhood of Bhodun but on the arrival of about 8000 auxiliary Horse from Mudajee Bonsla to act in favor of the Nizam Chitelkan was commanded back to his Capital the Detachment under Gronnies. The Nizams Second Son Faulad Khan a youth of 12 Years nominally in the Command of a Numerical Army has been encamped about two Months about 16 Coss from Hyderabad on the Road to Nirmul and the Nizam himself on the 29th of last Month encamped without the walls of Hyderabad in the intention of taking the Field with another Army as soon as it can be Mustered in Support of the

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16 and or his Son, being fully determined now to act with vigour in reducing his refractory Tributary - all his effective Force is however already on the Frontiers of Soringul it consists of about four thousand tolerable Cavalry as many Looties and eight or ten thousand Sibbendies or undisciplined Infantry mostly included in the two Detachments before mentioned - this force would scarcely be able to cope with the Troops of Nizam but the Mahratta Succours give a decisive superiority to the former & it is probable that Hyder Jung will be soon be compelled to shut himself up in his Forts unless he has some foreign Aid. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant

James Grant

Masulipatam
Nov. 12th 1782

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B
President and Governor &c. &c. &c. Council.

My Lord and Gentlemen

The Amildar having raised all the Bazars here and for some Miles round to be shut up I have this Day been under the Necessity of serving out Grain from the public Stores to all the Troops and also to the public Followers lately arrived with Captain Bishop I am well assured from every enquiry that there is a great Quantity of Grain in the District and that if the Bazar Men and others were permitted they would bring in a plentiful

From Capt. Campbell informing of his having been obliged to deliver Rice out of his Garrison Stock and of the inability of the Paymaster to discharge the Arrears of the Troops lately arrived there -

Governor and President of Fort St. George.

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6th Supply. The Paymaster tells me he cannot pay the Troops and Followers lately arrived without an Order from Your Lordship &c and they have no Money at present so that if the Bazar was closed they could not supply themselves. As I have received no Instructions regarding them I am much at a Loss how to act. the Grain now in Store will only last 5 or 6 Weeks and unless the Enemy totally change his Conduct I see no Prospect of much coming in.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

My Lord and Gentlemen

Your most obedient

humble Servant

George Campbell.

Store
6th November 1782.

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney &c

My Lord

From Capt. Edmonds informing of Depredations having been committed by some of the Guntoor Circars near the Village of Yanticottam

I do myself the Honor to write to your Lordship in consequence of Depredations having been committed by some People belonging to the Guntoor Circars near the Village of Yanticottam — many Passengers of consequence have been stripped of every thing they had and a Vessel (English Property) laying in the Mootapilla River detained by them the Captain of which writes me their Force is considerable and that they are armed with Pikes and Matchlocks. The Communication from hence to Masulipatam is entirely shut up on this account. It being with the greatest Difficulty I can prevail on the Vakeels Boys to go. I have given Information of this to the Chief

N.B.

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16th and Council of Masulipatam about the Phoenix
of Guntoor requesting he will put a Stop to
such Proceedings immediately or assign some
reason for them.

I have the Honor to be with much Respect

My Lord

Your most obedient
humble Servant
Edwd Edmonds
Capt. Com.d.

Ongole
5th Nov.r 1782

Dispatched the following Letter to the Select Com.e
at Bombay by a Pattamar inclosing Copy in Cypher
of the Letter to them from the Governor Gen.l and
Council of which a Copy was forwarded to them
by the Royal Henry.

To the Hon.ble William Hornby Esq.r
President &. Select Committee at
Bombay.

Gentlemen

We have the Honor to inclose
you a Letter we have received in Cypher from
Bengal to your address Copy of the same sent by
the Royal Henry and Porpoise Storeship. —
We have the Honor to be.
Gentlemen
Your most obed.t humble Serv.ts
Macartney
Mem.r Com.e

To Bombay inclosing
Copy of a Letter to them
from Bengal

Fort St. George
16th Nov.r 1782

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I sent the following Letter to Mr B. Sulivan agreably to the Resolution of the 15th Instant

To Benjamin Sulivan Esqr.

Sir,

Lr to Mr B. Sulivan requesting his Assistance on any Point of Law in the D.J. Advocates behalf.

Mr Macey the Deputy Judge Advocate having applied to the Select Committee for Assistance on Points of Law during the Gen.l Court Martial now about to be held. I have their Orders to request that you will give your Advice as a Barrister to the Deputy Judge Advocate during the impending Trial for which the Select Committee will not fail to make you an adequate Consideration. —

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obed.t and hble Servt

J. Huddleston Secry

Fort St. George
1st Nov.r 1782. —

Received the following Answer. —

To John Huddleston Esqr.

Military Secretary.

Sir

I am to acknowledge the favor of your Letter of this Day's Date and to request you will inform the Right Honble President & Select Comtee that agreable to their Desire I shall give Mr Macey the Deputy Judge Advocate every Assistance in my Power during the impending Court

Ans.r from Mr Sulivan complying with the above requisition

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17th Martial. — I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Hble Servant

Garden House
14th Nov 1782

Benjn Sullivan

At a Select Committee on Military Affairs Present

The Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B. President
Sunday 17th November 1782 } Anthony Sadleir Esqr Major Genl Jno Stuart
Alexr Davidson Esqr

Minutes of last Committee read and approved —

The Secretary lays before the Committee the following Minute which he received yesterday from Genl Stuart to be entered on the Records. —

Minute of the Commander in Chief observing upon the Right Honble the President's Minute first Read in Committee 14th Nov. —

From Genl Stuart in answer to the President's Minute concerning the Quarters for the Dragoons in recovering the Balances due for Rice and the Quantity to be issued to the Army daily — on making Enquiry the Rendezvous for the Native Corps from Bengal and in providing Horses for the Dragoons. —

The Subject matter of the Right Honble the Presidents third minute read in Comm[e] the 14th Instant is of such importance that I do not wish to take up much of their time in observing upon the Minute which was first read in answer to what came from me the 8th Instant. I have only to say that nothing on my part was meant to be personal or to reflect upon the management of the President — My Duty from Situation in his Majesty's Service called upon me to represent the Complaints concerning the Quarters of the

23d Dragoons. I have since that time been in the King's Barracks and I see they are getting ready to receive that Regiment – It is also my Duty in every Capacity to represent the first beginnings of disagreable feelings in the Army owing to their Distress from Arrears of Pay and the confined Delivery of Rice without the means of purchasing – I am happy to find that the President in his first Minute has so soon found the means to apply a remedy as to the Money Part and I take this occasion both in private and public Capacity to express my Sense of his Conduct and of the Benefit that will arise from that measure –

If the funds can be found to pay of the Arrears of five Months to the Officers they will be enabled to discharge the Balances due by them for Rice received by their Indents and also to provide necessaries for the next Campaign and if two months are paid to the Black Troops it will be very well for the present – The value of the Rice which they draw is by orders regularly accounted for as soon as the Pay is received and whether it is in the Grain keepers or the Paymaster's hands should be brought forward to account – it becomes thus a very great object in aid of the Supplies being nearly equal to one third Value of the Subsistance of the native Troops The Officers Commanding the Sepoy Battn or other Native Corps are doubtless accountable for the

3615 Fort St. George 17th Nov. 1782

Many due portion received by the Men under their Command and paid under their Inspection but I cannot hold them answerable for the Rice received by the Followers of their Batts. who are payed by others even tho' the whole Indent may have been signed by the Commanding Officers, all that can be expected is that they have made a Note of it. –

They leave to refer to my minute of the 24th. last month / in answer to the Presidents Questions / pointing out the great Outline to be followed in recovering the Ballances due for Rice since the commencement of the Troubles

In regard to another Part of the Presidents first Minute read in Committee the 14th. which throws upon me the responsibility if not the Blame, if there are any Discontents in the Army arising from the narrowed Delivery of Rice because as the President says it is my Fault if the Army is kept together in Larger Number than to be fed on 250 Bags p. Day – I need only request the Committee's attention to my minute of the 22d. Ultimo which is pretty full on that Subject. it will there appear than when it was stated that no more would be given than 250 Bags p. Day as the I had reduced the Consumption from 300 to 350 and wished to keep it at this last Quantity – I then said if the Quantity 31.000 Bags (250 p. Day) was set apart I should answer for the Subsistance of the Army for four Months trusting that if more Rice came to the

Fort St. George 17th Novr 1782

Presidency more would be allowed — I say so still
and if I am more for some well informed above 60.000 Bags more
and therefore I hope more will be allowed especially
if there is no public Bazar for Rice to be bought
at — In all Events I have the pleasure to inform
the Committee that after infinite Trouble in
ascertaining the several Indents was to have their
correspond with the Adjutant Genl.s Returns
the Deliveries of that precious article are now
brought into method and precision

so as

The President wishes to know my
Reason for making Ganjam the Rendezvous of the
Native Corps from Bengal under a certain Description
as mentioned in my Minutte of the 3d Instant —
My reason is because at that Place they will be
ready to assist in any operation where Troops can
be wanted whether in the Circars at the Presidency
or even in the Southern Provinces the wind and
Current being favorable in case an Embarkation
should be needed —

In

Lt Lovegand to Name for his Majesty's
23d Dragoons I still think it will be very difficult
indeed to find the Proper Horses for that Regiment
even the 600 Rupees allowed, if bought from the Dealers
here or to the Northward because they are always new
young and Slendermade and scarce serviceable for
the first Year I imagine if the Committee join
me in a Representation on this Subject the Govrnr.
of Bengal will agree to send 600 of their Horse to
mount those four Troops of the 23d. Regiment

rather than be deprived of their Service on Horseback
for the next year.

I have followed
I don't know if the Right Hon.ble the President
in the arrangement of the first paper of the 14th
I heard it read only once but I have now said
all that seems necessary for me in any Points which
may require immediate attention to
I shall before next meeting of the
Committee beg leave to offer my Sentiments
upon the Record Minute of the President which
he has done me the honor to send a Copy of.

James Stuart.

The President's third Minute of the 14th Instant having been sent in
Circulation for the Consideration of the Members of the
Committee Mr. Davidson now delivers in the following
Minute which is accordingly read

The following opinions having occured to me on perusing Lord
Macartney's important Minute of the 14th Instant I submit
them respectfully to the Consideration of the Committee

Mr. Davidson's Minute
on the President's of the 14th Inst.
on sending Reinforcements
to different Places

The Danger of detaching and weakening
our central Force ought maturely to be considered before
a Number of Europeans be sent from Madras —
Especially if the French at Cuddalore have as is reported
by Deserters 3000 European Troops — a Train of Artillery
and five thousand Sepoys ready to join Hyder, beside
the Reinforcements expected with Monsieur Bussy
I wish to see the Commander in Chiefs opinion at large
on this important Subject — Hyder Ally has ever been remarkably

central

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successful in cutting off Detachments - Should any misfortune befal Col. Lang or Col. Humberston irretrievable Ruin would be entailed on our Affairs South of the Coleroon.

If the Gentlemen at Bombay can carry on their Operations without the Junction of Col. Humberstone's Force that Officers joining Col. Lang might be of the most beneficial consequences possible in covering the Southern Countries and assisting the Negotiations of the Resident of Tanjore—

The Government of Bombay in their Letter of to the Governor General and Council mention that an European Force not less than 1500 Men would be required for the Descent on Mysore. With the Madras Recruits detained by them this Season, and the King's Troops sent by the Royal Henry and Porpus Transport including the Bombay Artillery they have I believe nearly the Strength of Europeans required

If a Junction be effected between the two Southern Detachments I am of opinion from local Knowledge that from Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnivelly in the succeeding Year a Revenue from six to twelve Lacks of Pagodas (£ 260.000 to £ 480.000) might be secured for the Support of the Army.

I have little opinion of a Desension in the Carnatic over Country nor of penetrating Hyder's Country from the South. The Descent on Mangalore and Baddenore should in my Opinion be from Bombay by Colonels Mathews and Morgan Commanding the Bombay and

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Bengal Troops — If their Force be not deemed Sufficient the recal of Colonel Humberston ought to be recommended to the Presidency of Bombay or if he proceed on this side the Ghauts General Stuart to be required to direct his return. It is said Colonel Humberston besides his Sepoy Battalions and several Thousand Horse has from 1500 to 2000 Bombay Sepoys from Troops lately commanded by Major Abington at Tellicherry and Calicut — these exclusive of 600 Europeans and a proportionable Artillery

In the present scarcity of Money and Provisions and because the Troops lately arrived have not been inured to Field Service I approve of the Right Honble Presidents Proposition of sending some Companies of His Majesty's Troops with Thirty European Artillery to garrison Tanjore and occasionally to strengthen Colonel Lang's Detachment.

I also approve of a Partisan Party being sent to Palmaud by the Route of Arcot and Ongole for the Purposes mentioned in the Presidents Letter.

Our heaviest Rains generally falling the End of November I am humbly of opinion that as soon after that Period as possible a Movement of the main Army westward to Trichinopore or where the Committee and General Stuart may judge most expedient would have a good Effect by commanding the Attention of the Enemy and favouring the separate

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Military Operations of the Establishment. In such Event General Stuart will no Doubt order Captain Bishop at Nellore to be in readiness to take Advantage of the Army being in Motion to effect a Junction with it as we may reasonably suppose so active an Enemy as Hyder will endeavour to intercept the Party on its march from Nellore and endeavour also to capture the numerous Carriage Cattle under the Charge of that Detachment.

Fort St. George
16th Nov. 1782.

Alex. Davidson

General Stuart delivers in the following Minute which is read accordingly.

Minute of the Commander in Chief - on the Subject of the President's third Minute read in Committee the 16th of Nov.

Gen: Stuart's Minute on the President's minute and expatiating very fully on the Gen: state of Affairs.

I have read with as much attention as I am Master of, the Right Hon.ble the President's Minute dated Nov.r 14th. presented to the Committee next Day and the third in order of that Day. in my humble Opinion it contains such a Variety of Plans military and Political that I much doubt whether time or Abilities will be most wanted by one to explain myself sufficiently to be understood by the Committee in any Observations I think necessary to make upon it. This I believe that supposing the Power to be with the Government (which they leave to doubt) to set all the Engines to work which the Right Honble the President has brought forward to our View; it will deserves

this

ngines

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our most mature Deliberation previous to giving
the Orders to put them in Motion - We now feel the sad
Consequences of multiplied involved Military and
Political operations and Negotiations over all the
Peninsula of India which besides our Loss of
National Character and Importance have diverted
the Regular Produce of Commerce and Revenue
from the Treasury of the East India Company and
the natural Resources of the State into Channels totally
foreign and the British East India Company
instead of that Commercial benefit to the State and
to the Worthy Holders of their Stock which their original
Constitution called to, has been and still continues from
those very Reasons to be a Curse to their Servants to
hazard improper and unjust Undertakings and
Negotiations serving to render Dubious the English
name formerly venerated by all the great Powers
in India who now seem happy at the approaching
Period of one European Power driving out the
other thus to get rid of both; whilst Generals Negociators and
Revenue Collectors
and Contractors carry home that wealth which in
the regular Management of a Commercial
Company would contribute to the support of the
State and afford an adequate Return to the Stockholders
whose Property is thus wantonly and wickedly sported
with -

This General Observation, as my own real Opinion
on the General complection of Affairs and leading
Causes I thought proper to premise previous to what
I shall as shortly as possible observe upon the Minute

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Question -

The Mahratta Treaty when Settled or on the contrary should in my humble Opinion operate no further upon our present Decisions (supposing we are competent to direct the operations of the War) than as receiving the Probability that they (the Mahrattas) will be neutral and even this is a very great Advantage applicable to Bengal and Relative to their Neighbours on one side Madgie Scindia and on the other side Mudajie Boosla the Nagpore Rajah - These principal Chiefs being on good Terms with the Bengal Government leaves those Resources clear which they now so liberally afford us - The Regency of Poonah being neutral leaves likewise the Bombay Force free to act against Hyder Ally who Purse strings doubtless are Loaded to keep that Regency even in this Supine Disposition -

What is then Expt for the ruling Power on the Part of the East India Company to do in their present Situation respecting the Mahrattas so as to act with the most certain Effect against the common Enemies. I mention first the French and Hyder ally's own the next. What is the Question: and the Right Honble President seems to my great surprize totally to have left out of his Plans the very Name of the French Therefore I am under no Difficulty to give the Committee my Sentiments on those two Points on which are most important Concerns at this hour of Deliberation here - In the first Place this

Come

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A Army equal to any thing that can possibly act in any one time or in any one Body be reasonably expected to come against it should be without Loss of time equipped in every thing for Field Service especially in the Artillery and kept together compactly & operate so soon as the acting season begins and we can know where the main Force of the French or their Ally or Allies mean to act for I do not apprehend any real Danger to the State were all the Powers of India in one Body to act against this Army properly provided and not subdivided by Detachments for subordinate speculative Views - There is no probability of any permanent Agreement or Cordiality or useful Plan from the united Operations of the French and Hyder in the Field and less so were the Nizam to join They can effect no Enterprize of real Consequence while this Army keeps together - So soon as the Co-operation of the Squadron can render the Movement secure if the French remain at Cuddalore or any where on this Continent this Army must move against them - That seems to me to be one certain fixed Plan for the next Campaign or if with Hyder they take the Field Bodily we must bodily take the proper Occasion to fight them in the Field - If the French attempt Negapatam before our Fleet comes round I have every Reason to think from Colonel Lang's last Letter to me communicated to the Committee the 14th Instant that with the Army of Observation / by his management and with

due Praise to Mr. J. Sullivan) in his power to bring into the Field hovering on the Skirts of a French besieging Army and French Sepoys that the French will not be able to take Negapatam supposing Hyder's principal Force engaged elsewhere as I hope it will be at the precise Period when I most fear for the Southern Provinces. Viz. from the end of December to the End of February.

In mentioning Col. Lang it naturally leads me to what has been so often stated by the Right Honble President about a scheme of Diversion by a Junction between Colonel Lang and Lt. Col. Humberston. My Sentiments on that Subject are no secret to the President or to the Committee but as they may be so to others I have no Difficulty here in express Terms to state them. First I give it as my opinion that there is no solid Ground of Expectation of any Assistance from any Negociation with the Person called the Rana of Mysore - neither is there reality in the Idea of Sentiment and Attachment of Neighbouring Sovereigns or of others from their being old Subjects or from Hatred to Hyders Assumed Government by whatever way acquired. The Practice of this Country shews the Contrary - The good manage- ment of Hyder ally who has been active manly Successful besides his own Exertions

and heirs.

forbid all hopes of this Sort. I am in my own mind convinced that all this Rana Negociation from Mysore is done with Hyders knowledge it is his way and is nothing new to this Government in the former war with him his Son Tippoo Said by his present Position and by my Information seems waiting precisely for that Moment whenever this Government by Fatality as I think should order either Lieutenant Colonel Humberston to join Lang or he to join Lieutenant Colonel Humberston. By the last communication from that Officer / Humberston / to Lieut.t Col.t Nixon Laid by one the 15th Instant before the Committee, he seems as a Military man to feel his Situation and to be taking the necessary Precautions to retire to Callicut if seriously attacked & Colonel Lang as before observed feels properly the Duty of his Station to protect the Southern Provinces. to collect the Crops and to be at hand to assist in case of an Attack on Negapatam. What else have we to wish for than to preserve these valuable Provinces until we have the Squadron to assist to drive out the French: meanwhile to keep them starving at Cuddalore and at the mercy of Hyder ally for daily Bread. ——

In Regard to Humberston my Idea is if he puts the Travancore people in Posession of Pallicatcherry and then makes the best of his Way to Callicut he has done essential

Pallicat
Chetty.

Service and then let the Government of Bombay call upon him to assist in the taking of Mangalore leaving some Sepoy Corps at Calicut – This is my Idea and I never shall give my Consent to carrying on any warlike Incursions or Negociations so far from the Coast as the President talks of in the Mysore Country while Hyder's eldest Son is so near to operate against this valuable handful of Men either of Humberston's or Lang's Detachments.—

It is against Mangalore where the utmost Exertions should be made this Army or lessening the Detachment with Colonel Lang should be made at this precise time while our Squadron is on that side of India – It is in this View that at great Risk by Sea I gave my consent to send the last 300 of the King's Troops there – Hyder is vulnerable on that Quarter and nothing on Earth will sooner lead him to evacuate the Carnatick or the Mahrattas actively to take part with us than the carrying of that important Place will do –

The Right Honble President moves much quicker in his Minute than our Armies can do in practice – from Mangalore to Bangalore is not so soon done – and were I to have my present Wish I should be happy to hear of the Coast business on that side of India being done by the Company's Troops and the interior operations Bangalore or elsewhere

India

by the Mahrattas for I venture to say, we are
not equal to both either in Strength or influence
in the Way the War has hitherto been carried
on in the Guzerat Country from Bombay
From my residence in the
Circars and other Information I fancy myself
a competent Judge of the State of Politicks and
of the comparative Military Consequence
from local Situation of our Neighbours
there. —

Whatever the Idea may be of the
Nizams Strength we ought not to lose sight
of Honesty that best Policy — here tampering with
the Son of Fazel Beg for Horses to mount our
Cavalry and all species of Inferior Intrigue
is neither honest nor Politic — We hold the Circars
of the Nizam, whatever the suggestions of
Speculatives may be he has never by any act
given Ground to suspect him as an Enemy on
the contrary, this Government has by the most unjust and unequi-
-vocal acts done enough to drive him into the
Arms of our Enemies besides the withholding
of so many Years Peischush — it is time to give up
all this Intrigue and in my humble opinion
supposing we of this Government had a Vote
in the Business (which I think we have not)
I should give it to relinquish the reversionary
Succession of the Guntoor Circar provided he
gave a discharge of Peischush due on the other
Circars — I would even go farther and guarantee

Speculat
— tists
enem

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under the orders of Colonel Lang and Lieut. Colonel Fullarton together with all the Officers belonging to the Corps to the Southward — In short I wish to strengthen Lieut. Colonel Lang as much as possible without affecting the great Object of the main Army. —

I shall now add what I have to say upon the Question put to me towards the End of the Right Honble the Presidents Minute by speaking my real Sentiments — that there is no movement of this Army were it possible to move or act at this Season of the Year equal in its Importance to the Prospect of getting in Readiness in their present Cantonments every part of the Service, the Artillery, Stores, Cloathing, Arms and Exercise all of which they are now busy about As the Field Artillery alone it is now in readiness to the Carriages mostly in pieces and will not be in Pieces and will not be in readiness these four Weeks There is meanwhile no time lost in any one Article and as before stated were every thing in readiness the very Season of the Year and State of the Roads and Rivers are inconceivable Obstacles to any Movement of this Army for several Weeks to come. —

I am now to request of the Right Honble President and Committee to excuse my taking up so much of their time upon this present Occasion — My only Apology is the Importance of the Subjects which gave rise to the preceding Observations — On former Occasions I used perhaps make

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to ask Apology on the same Account

I have laid it down as the rule of
my Conduct to speak my Mind freely and upon
Record to submit my sentiments to superiors every
where as well as to the Judgement of this Comtee
These times of Parliamentary Investigation require
it and our Honble Employers will never be thoroughly
informed from the Records in any other way - But
this is done neither in the Spirit of Opposition
nor Contention and Government will ever
experience from me as it is my Duty the most
active forward Support - And in what regards
the Controul and Lessening the Expences of the
Army which have fallen in my Way I trust they
have found this to be the Case and that they will do
me Justice on the Occasion ——

I confess however my own
Weakness in feeling some small Degree of Uneasiness
in the Display of the Military Talents of the
Right Honble Presidents apparent in this minute
and on former Occasions This indeed becomes
an additional Reason for my troubling the
Committee occasionally lest I should appear
totally ignorant or inadequate to the Duties of
my Military Station* Upon the whole I do
most cordially agree with the implied Sense
of one part of the Presidents Minute that
much Benefit may with proper Management
and Attention be derived to the East India Company
from the jarring Interests of Enemies or doubtful
Friends in the present state of Politics all over Hindostan

* But it will never be upon my
Person alone and all Attachment nor
will it make me lay down my Arms in
contemplating my Duty and Exertions
towards the Support of this Station

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particularly from the possible Disputes concerning Rank
owing to its critical and Important Situation
The object of every honest and
faithful Servant of the East India Company and indeed
of every true Briton in the present state of the Empire
is doubtless to bring about a safe honorable and lasting
peace in India all measures in field or Cabinet should
have this main object in view. It is my most sincere
Wish and I shall exert every Faculty of mind and every
degree of Ability that it has pleased Providence to
bestow upon me for that important Purpose
Sam.l Stuart

The President informs the Committee
that he has listened attentively to the Minutes just
read and finds no reason to alter his Opinion with
respect to the Number of Troops he wished to have
sent to Negapatam but as General Stuart seems
so strongly of opinion that as Company of the King's
Troops are too great a Number to be sent from
the main Army the President will not adhere strictly
to that Number but he thinks that at least 300 Europeans
besides 30 Artillery Men should be sent to reinforce
Colonel Lang and accordingly moves that a
requisition be made to General Stuart (as
commanding the King's Troops) that a Reinforcement
of 300 of His Majesty's Troops be in readiness to
embark for Negapatam by the first eligible
Conveyance in Order to join Colonel Lang —
Mr. Davidson concurs in the President's motion
General Stuart is against the motion —

Minute thereon

motion

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Mr. Sadleir concurs in the Motion.—

The President's motion being carried the requisition is accordingly made to General Stuart for 300 of the King's Troops to be in readiness to embark for Negapatam.——

General Stuart answers that Lieutenant Colonel Forbes and the two Companies now here of the 102nd Regiment with such of the recovered men as belong to the Companies of the King's Troops now under Colonel Fullarton shall be in readiness to embark for Negapatam provided the Conveyance be one of His Majesty's Frigates but the General observes their Number will scarcely amount to 200.—

General Stuart having declined to send the Number required of the King's Troops.. the President moves that the Deficiency be made up out of the Company's Troops and that General Stuart be desired to order a sufficient number of the Company's Troops to make up the Reinforcement to 300 European Infantry and 30 Artillery to be in readiness to embark for Negapatam.—

Mr. Sadleir and Mr. Davidson concur in the motion.—

General Stuart informs the Committee that the reason he was against the whole Number of 300 being sent from the King's Troops was because it would interfere with the Arrangements of another Regiment but he concurs with the

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with the President that the Number be made up from the Company's Troops and in the Propriety of sending 30 Artillery men provided the Conveyance of a King's Frigate

consents to the Company's Troops being sent to the Southward.—

The President agrees that if one of his Majesty's Frigates should arrive here in 8 or 6 Days it will be much more eligible to send the Troops in her but conceiving it of the utmost Importance that Colonel Lang should be reinforced as soon as possible the President moves that if neither of His Majesty's Frigates should arrive here within a few Days the Troops be embarked on the Company's Ship Latham under such Instructions as shall be most likely to ensure her safety —

be

Presid.t moves that if one of the Frigates should not arrive that the Latham sh.d take the Troops

Mr Davidson concurs in the Motion —

Mr Davidson for the Motion —

General Stuart against the Motion as he thinks the proper Conveyance is a King's Frigate which in his Opinion will probably be here in less than a fortnight and he thinks we ought to wait that time. —

Gen. Stuart ag.t the Motion

Mr Sadleir against the Motion and against the Latham being sent on any such Service as he does not see any pressing Necessity for exposing the Company to such Risk. —

Mr Sadleir ag.t the Motion —

The Motion carried by the Presidents casting Vote. — The Troops to be sent accordingly, on the Latham —

The Latham to be sent

The President further upon the Ground stated in his third Minute of the

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16th Instant moves that two Battalions of Sepoys with a small Body of Horse and their Field Pieces to proceed from the Cantonments to Nellore Ongole and Palnaud to act as circumstances may render necessary.

President moves that a Detachment be sent to Ongole—

Mr. Davidson's opinion — Mr. Davidson is for the 2 Battalions of the Troops already at Nellore with their Guns being employed as recommended by the President in his third minute of the 16th Instant but is against sending them from the Cantonments—

Gen. Stuart's opinion — General Stuart against the Motion being of opinion that the 3 Battalions of Sepoys with the Field Piece and the irregular Horse now at Nellore and Ongole are fully sufficient to afford any Detachment that may be thought proper to cause a useful Diversion either from Ongole or the Palnaud Country and on any such Expedition he begs leave to recommend Captain Edmonds for the Command - and the General expresses his Wish that he may proceed on good Grounds before committing the Company's Troops in the Cummum or Cudapah Country.

Mr Sadleir's opinion — Mr. Sadleir in order to ease us of the Expence of Rice would have no objection two Battalions of Sepoys in addition to the Northward but as he sees no specific plan of Operations or principal

to Send to our force } reminda

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likely to produce an Insurrection of Utility
in the Event he thinks it is degrading the Company's
Dignity the exciting Insurrections tending to
sacrifice the People unless the Company were
sufficiently in force to support any Military
Operations that might be undertaken that in
order to co-operate with the plans of Bengal
and to draw benefit by the Assembly of Force
proposed at Ballasore he is of opinion that the
detached Military force should be assembled in
some central situation to act pursuant
to any Plan of operations that may be the
result of Negociations and measures in
Concert with the Governor General and Commit-
Majority against the motion - but it is agreed that
carried by the two Battalions lately sent to Pallacol shall proceed
from thence with their Field Pieces and 50 of the
to Dacca sent from irregular Horse to Ongole to act under the Orders
Pallacol to Ongole of Captain Edmonds. ——

The Pres. Dent further moves that
the Army make a movement as soon as it may
be practicable in such Direction as the Gent.
may think most likely to give Effect to our
other Operations by alarming the Enemy and
distracting their Attention ——

Mr Davidson for the motion agreable to the
Sentiments opposed in his Minute ——
Genl. Stuart is of opinion that as soon as it is

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practicable and proper and that the object does deserve it, the army should be put in motion, but he is at a Loss to know what are the other specifick Operations to which an Effect is to be given, mean while neither the Season of the Year nor the present Situation of the Army will admit of a movement at this Juncture, but the General Observes that upon any real Emergency the Army may and must move were it even without their Guns

Mr Sadleir's opinion — Mr. Sadleir for the motion and he concludes the Army upon its present Establishment is always ready to move upon any Emergency. ——

The motion carried — The Motion carried - the Committee are of opinion and accordingly resolve that the Army on its present Establishment ought to be at all times ready to move. ——

For General Stuart's observation that he is at a Loss to know what are the specifick Operations to which an effect is to be given, the President answers that we have Troops acting in the Field at or near Tanjore - and Trichinopoly - at Palicacherry and perhaps on the Malabar Coast and have or may shortly have Troops acting to the Northward - those the President observes are the Operations to which he wishes an Effect may be given —

General Stuart answers that the Army will be ready to co-operate. ——

The President informs the

Pr Pres.t's proposition that a Sash be granted to Lieu.t of Hyder

Committee that upon the Ground fully stated in his third Min.te of the 16th Instant he is of

minute

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Opinion that a Cowle and protection should be granted to the Rana of Mysore and that he intends very soon to lay before them a draft of a Cowle accordingly —

Mr Davidsons opinion

Mr. Davidson concurs with the President that a Cowle and favorable answer should be granted to the Mysore Agents according to his Minute of the 14th Instant but thinks that the Descent against Mangalore and Bednore in particular and the Mysore Kingdom in general should be from the Bombay side. —

Genl Stuarts opinion

General Stuart is of opinion that a Cowle and protection in general should be given to the Rajee and Refuge in the Company's Districts and a favorable Answer sent to the Rana without committing this Government

Mr Sadleirs opinion

Mr Sadleir has no objection to a Cowle to that Extent. —

A Letter of Condolance to be written to the Nizam.

The President moves that a Letter of Condolance be written to the Nizam on the Death of his Brother which is agreed to unanimously. —

The President moves that a letter be written to the Nizam claiming the Guntoor Circar in consequence of the Death of Bazalet Jung

The President informs the Committee that he thinks that agreably to the Treaty concluded with the Soubah in 1765 by which the Revenues of the Guntoor Circar was vested with the Company on the death of Bazalet Jung a Letter should be written to the Soubah claiming that Circar but as it is possible that the Gentlemen at Bengal may have Negociations on foot with the Soubah which may clash with that measure the President proposes that the Letter be sent open to the Governor General and Council with a view from us stating our

th one

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opinion but leaving it to them to send the Letter to the Soubah or suppress it as they may judge most advisable and the President wishes to lay before the Committee a Draft of the Letter to the Soubah previous to their coming to any Determination on the Subject which is agreed to accordingly. ——

Agreed. —

Resolved that Mr. Edward Holland auditor and Mr George Maubray Accountant be appointed a Committee for the Inspection and Examination of the Grain Accounts &c. as stated in the President's 9th. Minute of the 14th. Instant and that Instructions be drawn out for them agreably thereto. —

Mssr. Holland and Maubray appointed to examine the Grain accounts &c. &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Dixon in his letter of the 30th. Ultimo having desired to be permitted to resign the Command of Trichinopoly

Lt Col. Dixon permitted to resign the command of Trichinopoly and Major Bruce appointed in his Room

Resolved that his Resignation be accepted and that Major Thomas Bruce be appointed to that Command in his Room. —

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3641 Fort St. George Novr. 19th 1782

Tuesday 19th Novr. A a Select Committee summoned to meet on

Military Affairs present —

The Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B. President

Anthony Sadleir Esqr. Major Genl. Jno. Stuart

Alexander Davidson Esqr.

Minutes of last Committee read and approved —

The President lays before the Comtee

The Presidt lays before the Comtee draft of a letter of Condolance to the Nizam

Draught of a Letter of Condolance to the Subah on the Death of his Brother Bazalet Jung which is read and approved as entered in Country Correspondence — Next ℔ No. 94.

The President submits to the Consideration of the Committee the following Draught of a Letter to the Nizam — The President conceives that it contains the Sentiments of the Company and that the Duty of their Representatives requires the Transmission of it — However as Mr. Holland has lately proceeded to Bengal under an express Engagement to the Nizam in Consequence of repeated recommendations from His Highness in order personally to explain to the Governor General and Council, various matters that have passed at Hyderabad; the particulars of which this Committee is but imperfectly informed of — It may be advisable to transmit the Letter only thro' the Channel of the Governor General and Council of Bengal submitting it to their determination of forwarding or suppressing it, lest by a direct Transmission of it without their previous Approbation it should be thought afterwards

The President moves that the following Ltr be transmitted to Bengal for their approbation.

lest

to clash with any of the Plans of this
Board who by instructions from the Court
of Directors in June 1781 are to take the Lead
in Military and Political Operations - Those Instructions
however might not be thought sufficient to warrant
the Committee in being unmindful of, or inattentive
to any Event in which this Presidency is concerned either
regarding its Neighbours or the Territories belonging
to us either in Possession or Reversion. —

To the Nizam

Draught of a Lre to the Nizam - professions of the Company's friendship for him & accounts of our success & prospects in the event of the War.

Your Highness was several times
pleased to express to Mr Holland our late Resident
at your Court the Interest you took in the
Welfare of the English Company and Nation,
Such Sentiments are indeed conformable to the long
Friendship and uninterrupted Connexions that have
subsisted between your Highness and the Company.
You will therefore hear with Satisfaction and I have
therefore, a peculiar Satisfaction in communicating
to your Highness the Circumstances which improve
the favorable Prospect of our Affairs. Not only our
European Enemies the French have been worsted in
four successive Engagements at Sea by the Squadron
under Sir Edward Hughes, but such a great reinforcement
is arrived of Ships of War under Commodore Sir Richard
Bickerton that if the Enemy had not taken the
advantage of Sir Edward Hughes's absence to possess
themselves of the Harbour of Trincomalee, they would
have been obliged to forsake entirely those Seas and
it is probable that when the Season for action shall

3643 Fort S. George 19th Novr 1782

return after the Monsoon and that our Fleets shall appear together on this Coast that of the Enemy must fly from it or be destroyd.—

Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton

convoyd also in several Ships a very great Reinforce=
=ment of Dragoons and Infantry which has not only enabled us to add to our Army here before which in its former State the Enemy could make no stand— but Bodies of Europeans have been sent to the Defence of our Possesions to the Northern and Southern Parts of this Coast, and also others to the Coast of Malabar to annoy our only native Enemy Hyder Ally, who is in fact the Enemy of all his Neighbours and Usurper of their Territories— It is therefore their Interest to unite in resisting the Projects of his ambition and in forcing him to restore the Dominions he has unjustly invaded on every side— Our Troops in the South and Western Part of the Peninsula have received all the Assistance and met all the Success against him which they could desire and Colonel Humberston is already advanced as far as the important Pass of Palacherry leading into the Coimbatore Country. Colonel Lang is also at the Head of a very reputable Force of Europeans and Natives in the Neighbourhood of Trichinopoly.— Captain Edmonds on whose Capacity Prudence and Conduct the Company has great Reliance has likewise the Command of a part of our Troops in Angole and its Neighbourhood for the purpose of defending the Possesions of our Friends and annoying

which

11

of our Enemy — But whatever may be the success of
our Arms it is the first determination of the Company
to retain no Conquests for their use, and not to
interfere with the just claims of their friends over
any of the Countries now under the Yoke of their
Ally. Your Highness will have received Assurances
from Mr Holland pursuant to our Instructions from
him dated the 10th Day of July of the last year very soon
after my Accession to this Government, that the
Power and Arms of the Company were solely
directed to the Establishment of Peace and Maintenance
of Harmony among its Friends and Allies and there
are Sentiments in which the Company is determined
that its Representatives shall always persevere - We are
anxious to prove our attention to fulfill our own
Engagements and look with the more anxiety
towards a Peace, as it will enable us to discharge
among other Demands those which are justly due
to your Highness for the four Circars for which a
Subsidy has been stipulated to be paid to your Highness
It will be our first object to be punctual in
future as well for that Sum as for the further
Subsidy which will become in future due in
Consequence of the Possession of the 5th Circar,
which under the same Treaty now reverts to the
Company - Besides the Success of our Arms and
the arrival of Reinforcements in this Country We
have the additional ground for the Expectation of
a speedy Peace in Europe, that the Naval Force of
our Enemies has met a most signal Defeat in the

 Fort St George November 19th 1782

West Indies on the 12th of April last when there Admiral and seven of their largest Ships of War were taken and three Sunk totally disconsolated - Our Advices from Europe mention that soon after this Event Agents or Vakeels were appointed by the respective Courts of England and France to treat of the Terms of Peace - It is likely it will soon take Place, after which Hyder Ally the Disturber of the Tranquility of Hindostan will have no further Hope of Assistance in the Prosecution of his unjust and ambitious Designs - Your Highness will enjoy your own Rights and receiving upon just Demands from the Company your Highness and the Company will continue for ever in the Exercise of sincere Friendship and of mutual Services to each other. -

What can I say more?

The Committee approve of the proposed Letter to the Nizam and concur in opinion with the President that it should be sent to the Governor General and Council for their Determination how to forward or suppress it. -

The Committee approve of the President's Motion to transmit the above Letter to Bengal. -

Resolved accordingly -

Resolved accordingly and the President acquaints the Committee that he will shortly lay before them a Draft of a Letter to the Governor General and Council to be sent if they should approve of it with the Letter to the Nizam. -

The President proposes to the Committee the following Draft of a Letter to Captain Edmonds which is now read and approved -

3646 Fort St. George Novemr. 19th 1772.

To Captain Edmonds

Commanding at Ongole

Sir,

I lose no time in informing you that the Select Committee have directed two Battalions and fifty irregular Horse to proceed from Nellore to Ongole and put themselves under your Orders. It appears highly proper from the Representations received here of the state of your Neighbourhood and to send this reinforcement to You if necessary we mean to augment it.— In the meantime I trust it will have the immediate effect of protecting the Country, of awing the Enemy and of giving Confidence to our Friends. Having received repeated Informations that many Polygars and Chiefs to the Southward are well disposed to us or at least much exasperated against Hyder to some of Whom we granted the Company's Cowle last year, were able and willing to make if not a formidable attack upon his Territories yet to create most formidable Disturbances in them. I am to desire that if any Enterprize of this kind should in your opinion appear likely to be successful you will afford not only your Countenance but such Support and Assistance as your Numbers the state of your Command and the Circumstances of Things around you will permit.— A Diversion on that Side I am of opinion might prove of great advantage to the Company's Affairs in general by distressing Hyder and distracting his attention at a time when it is ever Design to attack his Dominions on other Quarters where we think him vulnerable. Inclosed I send you Letters some of them addressed to the

To Captain Edmonds 2 Batt.ns of Sepoys and 50 irregular Horse are ordered to join him from Nellore recommend to him to create a Diversion with the Troops under his Command provided the neighbouring Rajahs and Polygars are inclined to lend their Assistance to many of whom Letters accompany this.—

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particular Rajahs and Polygars with whom I have had Intercourse – others left blank for you to fill up with the Names of such Persons as you may judge it most advisable to send them to, herewith I annex a Copy of them.

You will lose no time in having stored a proper Stock of Provisions for the additional Troops now sent to you – I shall write by this Post to Mr Gardiner as also to Ramchunderaugy –

The Committee having thought you a proper Person to effect the Purposes abovementioned of directing the well disposed Polygars to act against the Enemy and to act yourself if necessary – I have no doubt but your Conduct will fully justify the Confidence which is placed in you. –

You will without Delay acquaint us of your Proceedings and Negociations with the Polygars of their ability to perform their Engagements & such other Circumstances as may the better enable us to support the most effectual Plan of operations which you can form (which you and will commit to us) against Hyder, in those Parts most eligible to be attacked from Ongole – Till we are furnished with such Information it is not our Intention that you should commit yourself out of the Limits of your Command unless the certainty of success should render your not doing so censurable.

You must be particularly cautious not to give Offence to the Begum

I am

Sir

Your most obedient hble Serv.

Macartney

Fort St. George
19th Nov. 1782. –

Fort S. George Novr 19th 1782

The President moves that the reinforcement destined to Negapatam embark on the Latham and that orders be given the Captain to land the Troops at Anjengo in case of any obstacle at Negapatam. =

The President also proposes Drafts of Letters to the Veneatagherry and Calystry Rajahs and to the Polygar Chiefs in general which are now read and approved as ordered in C. C. 8th (95.)

The President acquaints the Committee that on considering all circumstances he is of opinion that the Latham Indiaman is the best Conveyance We can expect to have for transporting the reinforcement to Negapatam for the general Service to the Southward under Colonel Lang - Captain Robinson will be ready to sail in a few Days and he is of opinion that with the Troops on Board the Latham will have nothing to fear from a Frigate the President thinks that in case it should be found impracticable to land with safety the Troops on board the Latham at Negapatam she should proceed to Anjango and land them there or according to such Information as may be received there proceed with them to Calicut or Bombay to act with Colonel Humberston or Colonel Mathews as may be best for the Service - Colonel Forbes should be furnished with a Letter on the Subject to the Rajah of Travancore and the Commander of the Latham should be first under his Orders. -

Gen.l Stuart dissents to the President's Motion

General Stuart continues to think it unsafe and improper to send the Troops in the Latham and that we should wait some time for a frigate. —

President's Motion agreed to

The measure of sending the Troops on the Latham being resolved on the Committee concur with the President as to the plan to be pursued

3649 Fort St. George Nov. 19th 1782

in case it should not be practicable to land them at Negapatam, and General Stuart is desired to form Instructions corresponding with it for the Officer Commanding the Reinforcement.

Read the following Letter from Captain Hannah of the Gouldat.-

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B. President &c.a Select Committee

From Cap.t Hannah requesting to have a guard of Sepoys for the Protection of the wreck of the Gouldat.-

My Lord and Gentlemen

My Ship the Gouldat in yesterdays Gale parted from her Anchors and is drove on shore near Covelon. I request the favor of your Honor &c.a to grant me a Guard of Sepoys to protect the Wreck and what part of the Cargoe can be brought on Shore—

I have the Honor to be

My Lord and Gentlemen

Your most obed.t

humble Servant

Joseph Hannah.—

Fort St. George
19th Nov.r 1782.-
Y2 part II

Gen.l Stuart directed to supply a Guard accordingly.—

General Stuart is desired to send a Guard of such Force as he shall Judge sufficient to protect and secure as much of the Wreck as can be saved.—

Read the following Letter from the Chief and Council of Masulipatam with the enclosures mentioned therein as entered in M.B.

To

3650 Fort St. George Novr. 14th. 1792.

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B.
President and Governor &c. Select Committee
Fort St. George.

My Lord and Gentlemen

From Masulipatam submitting to the Committee whether the Engineer is under the Orders of the Chief Engineer or the Commanding Officer

Having lately experienced your Displeasure on the Subject of Controversies with the Commandant of the District it is with Pain we are under the Necessity of making any references to you on Military differences of Opinion, By these very references however we always wish to avoid every Idea of Controversy for we do so merely to prevent Disputes and determined that none should arise, we have never made a Point of referring any difference of Opinion to your Lordship &c.a for your decision and orders in Consequence. We know no better mode of avoiding your displeasure for giving up any Part of our authority or to prevent Censure for Litigations

In the present Instance relative to Captain Montgomery (now acting as Commandant of this Garrison) and Captain Prescott we wish only that your Lordship &c.a after a Perusal of the accompanying Papers which are herewith enclosed for that Purpose you would be pleased to inform us if all orders from (for the Idea of his Duty in this Garrison or to leave it on duty cannot be separated) should be issued thro' the Channel of any other Person or that a Military Order is likewise necessary to effect either - and whatever may be the Determination of your Lordship &c.a shall be punctually adhered to. -

In consequence of the late orders Captn

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your Lordship &c/ shall be punctually adhered to/
to procure a Number of Teak Timbers for the Service
of the Presidency and being likewise much in want
of the same Article in this Garrison, We had determined
to send Captain Prescott along the Banks of the
Guadavery with directions to hurry on that Subject; Copy
of which directions are herewith forwarded to your Lordship
&c.a Marked No 1 - On the Eve of Captain Prescott's
intended Departure he waited on Captain Montgomery
with his orders from us and informed him of his
Intention to proceed - In consequence of which Captain
Montgomery wrote him a Note of which the accompany-
=ing No 2 is a Copy and Captain Prescott having sent in
a Copy of it to us with a Letter from himself/ Copy of
which No 3 is likewise herewith enclosed/ We have determined
to forward them to your Lordship &c.a not only to avoid
the Controversy but to request you will be pleased to
inform us if it is your Intention that any deviation from
the established Custom should take place in the Engineer's
Department in consequence of the present Military
System, or if the Military have any authority to
interfere in that Department because they bear
a Commission to give them rank in the Army - We
presume it is not your meaning that they should
do so; it has never hitherto been practised here nor can
we seperate the Idea of ordering him out of the
Garrison when his Services are required in any part
of these Districts independent of Military Orders from
that of issuing any Orders to him in the course
of his Employment within this Garrison independent

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of Military Orders likewise - Captain Montgomery however is of a different Opinion and we think that Captain Prescott has fully obeyed every Duty depending on his Commission by having united in the Command of the Garrison with our Orders to him to leave it on Duty - had we ispued a Military order thro' the Commandant for the Engineer to quit the Garrison it might have become a Precedent for all other Orders respecting the Engineer's Department to have been published in orders likewise and a great deal of Delay and Impediments as well as disagreement might have originated from such a Precedent -

We have therefore thought it most eligible as well as most agreeable to your Wishes that we should wait your Determination rather than proceed to extremities or subject the Engineer to an Arrest which the Military are empowered with and Then he cannot leave the Garrison without orders from us to them for that Purpose

Before we close this Letter it is necessary to observe to your Lordship &c. that by Captain Prescotts Letter No 3 It appears by his Orders from Colonel Ross he is expressly placed under the immediate Orders of ourselves - and if he is considered by the Military as a part of this Garrison in Consequence of his bearing a Commission - It is remarkable that he is not included in the monthly returns. - We mention these Circumstances to your Lordship &c. that you may with less Trouble form your Decision on the Subject in question - It is the first time to our Knowledge

that

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it has ever been disputed here and unwilling that
any Innovation shall take place without your
Sanction, we request your Lordship &c will be pleased
to favor us with your Orders on it, as soon as your time
will possibly admit — that our Business in either Case,
in the Department of the Engineers may again be
properly proceeded in —

Masulipatam
3d Novr 1782 —

We have the honor to be very Respectfully
My Lord and Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servants
Daniell
James Hodges
John Peter Bodieau
Alexr Grangle —

The President moves that it is not
necessary for the Chief and Council to send their orders to
the Engineer thro' the Commanding Officer but that the
Engineer is under the immediate Orders of the Chief and
Council —

The President moves that the Engineer is under the orders of the Chief and Council —

Mr Davidson agrees —

Mr Davidson is for the motion —

Gen: Stuart against the Motion his reason for his dissent —

General Stuart is against the motion being of opinion
that the orders of the Chief and Council to the Engineer
be sent thro' the Commanding Officer the Engineer
being part of the Military Garrison, so much so that
according to his Seniority he succeeds to the Command of
the Garrison —

should
Enginee

Mr Sadleir agrees to the Motion his reason for so doing —

Mr Sadleir for the motion because from the
particular Duties of the Engineers their Services are often
wanted out of the Military Line and the Subordin

subordin

Fort St. George 19th Nov.r 1782

Councils shou'd therefore command their Services
without Recourse to other Authority—

The Presidents motion carried

Presid.s Motion carried— accordingly and a Letter to be written to Masulipatam

Col. Brixons resignation accepted and Major Bruce appointed to the Comm.d of Tritchinopoly

Agreed that Colonel Brixons resignation be accepted and that Major Tho.s Bruce be appointed to the Command of Trichinopoly in his Room—

3655 Fort St. George November 1782.

10.

Received Letter from Lieutenant Taylor as entered in M.B. requesting permission to return to Bengal to join his Regiment there.

20. Received the following Letter from Captain Edmonds.

To the Right Hon.ble Lord Macartney K.B. Governor and President &c. &c. &c. Select Committee Fort St. George

My Lord and Gentlemen.

From Capt.n Edmonds has a Prospect of procuring a string of Horses

I do myself the honor to inform Your that I have caused a string of Horses that are for sale to be brought to this place on promising the Merchants that if we agree about the price that they shall receive ready money, if not they shall be at liberty to proceed where they please they were going into the Cuddapah Country, the horses are of a larger Size than any I have seen for sale this season about twenty, and I don't not I will be able to purchase the greater part of them I should I be honoured with an Order for money to pay for them immediately about 2000 Pagodas will enable me to do it.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect

My Lord and Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t humble Servant

(Signed) Edw.d Edmonds Capt. Com.d

Ongole 14.th Nov.r 1782.

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20th

Fort St. George November 1782

Captain Edmonds directed to purchase the Horses and Office them to Sir John Burgoynes People for the use of the 23d Light Dragoons

Agreed that Captain Edmonds be directed to purchase the Horses and to keep them at Onzole until the people who will be sent to the Northward in a Day or two by Sir John Burgoyne shall arrive there, that he then Office the Horses to them at 600 Rupees and credit the Company for the Difference between the Sum he paid and the Sum he Received. that if they should prove to be such Horses as are unfit for the 23d Regiment of Light Dragoons, that Captain Edmonds be Desired to send them to the Presidency for the use of the above Cavalry here.

Sent the following Letters to the Committee of Revenue with Extract of the minutes of the 12th Instant containing the Resolutions of the Select Committee on their Letters of the 21st and 28th October and 4th and 7th Instant.

To Charles Catherby Esqr.
President &c. Members of the Committee of Assigned Revenue.

Gentlemen

To the Committee of Assigned Revenue, transmitting resolutions on their several Letters

I am Directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee, to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Minutes of the 21st and 28. October, and of the 4th & 7th instant, with the various Letters & Papers annexed, and to furnish You with the inclosed Extracts containing their Resolutions in consequence.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most Obedt Servt
John Huddleston
Secy

Fort St. George
20th Novr 1782

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Fort St. George November 1782.

21st Received the following Letter from Genl. Stuart

To the Right Honble Lord Macartney—

My Lord

You did me the honor to ask me the other day, how many Draft and Carriage Bullocks, would be needed for the Army, to be in Readiness the next Campaign in addition to what we have, I now give your Lordship my Opinion, that according to my calculation, there is not at present for Service with the Army, nor at Nellore more Draft Bullocks, than are wanted for the Field train and to relieve occasionally, and for about 100 Carts—and of Carriage Bullocks, there are not more than wanted for Carriage of Ammunition of the depoy—Batts., the Commissary of Stores, and to carry 10. days Rice for the fighting Men of this Army—

Therefore as doubtless the Number of Europeans in the field will be encreased, and the Ordnance will also be encreased, in so far as carrying a certain Number of Battering Guns and as the means of carrying with the Army, five Weeks Rice if possible, should be in our power, I give Your Lordship my Opinion that the following additional number should be got in Readiness—

Gun or Cart Bullocks best sort ..... 600.

Carts additional ..... 100.

Carriage Bullocks ..... 5000.

These Carriage Bullocks should be of a smaller Breed Kind if possible than what has been usually sent from the Northward—

So far as they are procured they should be broke in to carry about 70. Seers each; any they should be

d

From General Stuart giving his Opinion on the additional Number of Bullocks wanted—

3658 Fort St George November 1782.

21

be provided with proper Saddles, well stuffed and covered
in the inside towards the upperside, with about the sixth
part of a coarse Cloth called a Comdy, this Lining on the
Inside has been found, to save the backs on the parts
where first became sore — The Bullocks should be fed
for three or four Weeks to come, on Straw and good
forrage, as well as trained to carry, and to draw for those
they come to the Army in such a Reduced State as to be
of no Service, and in general very little Service has been
derived from the Cattle brought to the Army from the
Northward, either thro' their being of a wrong Species, or
from their reduced State After arriving here
Some proper both Europeans and Natives
on the part of Captain Moorhouse, should in my Opinion be
sent to Ellore or wherever those Bullocks are to be provided,
fed and trained, to judge of the proper Cattle, and to Report
their Numbers and quality, and time when provided, and to
direct in the training of them, and also as to the proper
Saddles &c. and to put the proper Marks on each before
they are sent forward, This would save much needless
expence, and also prevent any possible Disappointments,
and I can answer for this measure being most agreable
to the wishes of his Excellency the Commander in Chief
Sir Eyre Coote, who, with me, has the greatest confidence
in Captain Moorhouse's management, in that most essen-
tial part of the Service, the directing the means of Carriage,
without which means the best Armies indeed in this
Country become useless Encumbrances, and in proportion
more so as they are more numerous

9

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21.

Fort St. George November 1782.

I should therefore be of Opinion that Captain Moorhouse be impowered to send without delay a Conductor of the Artillery, and some Head Bullocks people with the necessary Letters of recommendations from the Presidency, to Mr Wescott or whoever is to be employed in procuring the Bullocks, now mentioned, for the purpose above stated.

I have the honor to be

Your Lordships

Most Obed.t & most

humble Servant,

(Signed) James Stewart

Thursday

Forenoon Nov.r 21.st 1782.

dispatched the following Letters

To Captain Johnston

Engineer at Negapatam

To Captain Johnstone desiring to have his Opinion on the Strength of the Fort of Negapatam and authorizing him to destroy any Buildings that may favor the attack of an Enemy

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to desire that You will as soon as possible furnish them with Your Opinion relative to the Strength of the Fort of Negapatam — whether supposing a proper Garrison in it and the necessary quantity of Stores and provisions, You think it can be defended and how long and against what force. The Select Committee also direct, and empower You to destroy any Buildings situated so near the Fort as to give an Enemy an advantage in attacking it.

I am also directed to acknowledge the receipt of Your Letter of the 22.d October and to inform You in answer that altho' the Select Committee observe with disapprobation that You had suffered a matter of no Importance to the public Service to create a Difference

between

3660 Fort St. George November 1782

21.

between You and the President at Tanjore it did not
in any Respect bear the favorable Opinion they entertained of Your Zeal, and merit as an Officer

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most humble
Servant
(Signed) John Huddleston
Secy.

Fort St. George
the
21st November 1782

To Captain Cochrane
or Officer Commanding at Negapatam

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to inform You that they have empowered and directed Captain Johnston to destroy any Buildings situated so near the Fort of Negapatam as to afford an Enemy an advantage in attacking it.

To Captain Cochrane
The Committee have empowered Captain Johnstone to destroy any Buildings in or near Negapatam that may favor the Attack of an Enemy.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) John Huddleston
Secy.

Fort St. George
the
21st Nov. 1782

Dispatched the following Letters with the enclosures therein mentioned.

Sir

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21.

To Captain Edmonds -

Commanding at Ongole -

Sir

To Capt.n Edmonds -
Directing him to make
strict Enquiry into the
Conduct of Lieut.t Boisseau.

I am directed to furnish You with the enclosed Copies of Letters from the Admiral of Palmaud, and to desire that you will immediately on receipt hereof proceed to make the strictest enquiry into the Complaints therein contained, and if it shall appear that they are well founded or that Lieutenant Boisdauné has on any pretence whatsoever beaten the Renters Peshcar, the Select Committee direct that You relieve him from his command, and use Your utmost endeavors to prevent such intemperate conduct in future.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) John Huddleston
Secy.

Fort St. George
21.st Novr 1782.

To Captain Scoulor
Commanding at Sripsapore

Sir,

To Captain Scoulor
ordering him to repair to
the Presidency to explain
his Conduct in many
Instances represented by
the Committee of Inquiry
Revenue

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to furnish You with the enclosed Copies of Letters from the Rajah Bomrawze and from the Renter of Pulicat and to desire that as soon as the Breach in the Walls at Sripsapore shall be repaired You will come to the Presidency to explain Your Conduct

on

Fort St. George November 1782—

in the Instances complained of, particularly in writing to the Aumil of Pulicat directing him to purge half the Number of Bullocks which each Man in the District was possessed of, and in supporting Narsingrauze, and leaving Company's Sepoys with him, after the Letter which you received informing You that the Committee had resolved not to interfere in the appointment of a Peshcar to Bommrauze, but to consider as such Mucktrauze whom the Rajah had appointed to that Station — in the same Letter you was also desired immediately to withdraw the Sepoys, and not to interfere in any Respect unless by Orders from the Committee —

The Committee direct that before You proceed to Madras, You will immediately withdraw the Sepoys You have stationed with Narsingrauze if any yet remain with him and interfere no more in future — also that You take no more Bullocks by Military Force, nor make Demands for any except by Orders from Government but receive such as may be tendered to You by the Polygars, and Aumils, and grant receipts for them — They further direct you bring down Narsingrauze with You, if he is at or near Trepassore

I am likewise directed to acquaint You that the Select Committee have come to a Resolution that Requisitions and Orders be sent from time to time by Government to the Polygar Chiefs and Aumildars respectively to furnish certain Quotas of Bullocks &c. for the use of the Army, and cause them to be delivered at Trepassore, or elsewhere, as the Service may require, and that regular receipts be granted for the Bullocks

Dear

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21.

Fort St. George November 1782

and full compensation made for them to the Owners as soon as the Accounts can be settled — The Committee have likewise resolved to write immediately to Bomraw[illegible], the Calestry Rajah and the different Aumils acquainting them that such will be the practice in future, and that Sepoys will no more be employed to take Bullocks unless they should render it necessary by withholding, or delaying to furnish the supplies that will be required of them by Government

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed[t]
humble Servant
/Signed/ ..... John Studleston
Sec[y]

Fort St George
21st November 1782.

Sent the following Letter to the Committee of Works with the proposals therein mentioned.

To Hect[r] Davidson Esq[r]
President &c. Members of the
Committee of Works

Gentlemen —

To the Committee of Works transmitting Proposals for supplying Brick & Chunam

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to refer to You the enclosed Proposals for supplying the Company with Bricks and Chunam —

The Committee do not think either of the Proposals eligible at this Juncture, but they wish

3662 Fort St. George November 1782.

21 wish to be furnished with your Opinion, and that you will suggest to them that mode of supplying Bricks &c Chunam for the present which you judge the best and most advantageous to the Company.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t

humble Servant

J: Hudleston Secy.

Fort St. George
21st Novemr 1782

22nd Received Letter from the Chief and Council of Ganjam enclosing Returns of the Military Stores in that Garrison and Aska for the Month of September and a General Return of the Troops for the Month of October.

Dispatched the following Letters

To Mr Light & Mr Proctor and Capt.n Pitcliffe

Gentlemen

To Mr Light, Mr Proctor and Capt.n Pitcliffe

Letrapah Moodely is appointed Renter of Sennevelly - they are to take under their Charge the Effects of the late Renter for the Security of the Company -

We have received Letters from Mr Proctor and from Captain Pitcliffe acquainting us of the Death of Lremelapa Moodely the late Renter of Sennevelly and of the Desire of his Nephew Letrapah Moodely to Rent the Country in his Stead and on the same terms We have accordingly appointed Letrapah Moodely Renter of Sennevelly in the room of his uncle Lremelapa upon condition that he makes himself responsible for the Outstanding Ballances, and we direct that in conjunction with Anand Row the Shroffs &c You take under your charge and secure under your Seals and that of

Letrapah

3665 Fort St. George November 1782.

22. Letrapah Moodely all the effects of Iremolapah Moodely to be kept in deposit for the purpose of making good his debt to the Company in case of failure on the part of Letrapah Moodely.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient,
humble Servants,
Macartney.
D. Lomi.

Fort St. George
22d Novemr 1782.

To James Daniel Esqr
Chief & Council of Masulipatam
Gentlemen

To Masulipatam
deciding the Powers of the
Chief and Council to give
Orders to the Engineer
without acquainting the
Commanding Officer.

We have received Your Letter of the 2d. Instant with the enclosures to which it refers. We cannot avoid expressing our dis-pleasure when we find the public Service injured and impeded by differences between the Civil and Military Servants on points which if properly considered would be found of too little Importance to interrupt for a moment the Harmony and good understanding which ought to reign between them. We mean not by this observation to imply any disapprobation of Your Conduct in the present Instance upon which our Opinion and Decision, are, that it is not necessary for the Chief and Council to send their Orders to the Engineer through the Channel of the Commanding Officer, but that the Engineer is under the immediate Orders of the Chief and Council

reign

3666 Fort St. George November 1782

22. Council — Captain Prescott certainly fulfilled his duty and did all that was incumbent on him in acquainting Captain Montgomery that he was about to quit the Garrison

We are —

Gentlemen

Your most Obt.
humble Servants
Macartney.
S. Com:

Fort St. George
22d. Novr. 1782

To James Daniell Esqr.
Chief & Council of
Masulipatam

Gentlemen —

To Masulipatam — directing them to supply any Military Stores the Storekeeper at Angole may apply for

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to desire You will supply the Garrison of Angole with 50 Barrels of Gunpowder and the same number of Musket ammunition or any other Articles the Storekeeper of that Garrison may apply for, and You can spare; his Gun Carriages having been also indented for, Mr Perdieu has been directed to make them up at Angole, and in case of his not having materials for that purpose the Select Committee desire that upon his Application You will Order them to be made up, at Masulipatam and sent to him by the first Opportunity — I have the honor to be —

Gentlemen

Your most Obt. Hble Servt
J. Hudleston
Secy

Fort St. George
22d November 1782.

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Fort St. George November 1782.

22.

To Mr. Robert Gardiner

Storekeeper at

Ongole

Sir

To Mr. Gardiner — the Chief and Council will comply with his Indents for Military Stores —

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to acquaint you that the Committee of stores in consequence of your Indents of the 24th Sept. last have recommended that 50 Barrels of Gunpowder and as many of Musket ammunition in part of the Indent for Ginjy Cottah be supplied from Mamlipatam, and any other articles you may want, and they can spare, except such as will be sent from hence in a day or two by land, The Committee of stores have also recommended that the Gun Carriages wanted for Ongole agreeably to the Indent be made up there, or at Mamlipatam if you cannot procure the Materials for doing it — The Chief and Council of Mamlipatam have been written to on these Subjects —

I am

Sir

Your most Obed.t

Servant

Signed J. Hudleston Secry.

Fort St. George

22d Nov.r 1782 —

To Captain Edmonds —

Commanding at Ongole

Sir

I wrote Yesterday and sent to you Letters for the different Polygars, as marked in the List together

To Capt.n Edmonds — transmitting him several Letters to different Rajahs

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22.

Fort St. George November 1782.

Rajahs and Polygars, hope he will be able to create Disturbances in Hyder's Territories

together with a few others in blank to be filled up by You with the Names of such other persons as You think best to address them to. They are all transcripts of one another. I now send also a Letter for the Calastry Rajah to be forwarded by You. The Venkatagerry Rajah and his Father in law are both here and I shall see them tomorrow. By exerting ourselves at this time, I flatter myself we shall be able to excite such Disturbances as will most effectually distract the attention of Hyder. By our last Letters from the Southward Colonel Lang had collected a Strong force at Trichinopoly, and entertained the most sanguine hopes of Success. Colonel Humberston without having received a Shilling from either the Crown or the Company since May last, has found means to supply himself with Money, Provisions, Carriage &c. and to proceed from Calicut to Palliacherry, the Key of the Combatoor Country. He had already taken the ports of Ramcherry and another whose Name I don't recollect, arrived at Palliacherry on the 18th. of last Month. We expect to hear of it's being in his hands. His force consisted of 600 Europeans, 2 Batt.s of Bombay Sepoys, as many from Travancore, besides a Number of irregular Polygars &c.a amounting in the whole to 25,000 Men. We have sent between 400 & 500 Europeans to Bombay, who together with the Recruits which were left there by the Fleet and their own Europeans will make a very considerable force of white faces, and enable Colonel Mathews to take Mangalore and perhaps make a powerful Incursion into

3669
22

Fort St. George November 1782

into the Bednore Country — I hope before this Letter reaches You that Coll. Jones with 300 Choice Europeans of the 102d Regiment will have arrived at Masulipatam. He Sailed from hence about three Weeks since —

I desired Major Lydenham to write to You on the Subject of the Horses —

Inclosed I send You a Letter to be delivered or not as You judge proper to Ramchunder Rawze. He says that he could be useful but he possibly might be mischevious also. I leave it to your prudence what use to make of him, I have only one thing to mention with Regard to him; He is now a Servant to the Company, and has engaged to Rent the Angole Country He has hitherto behaved well and performed his promises punctually — Watch him but avoid giving him any the slightest cause of complaint, He is now You know on a different footing from what he was before, whilst a Renter of the Nabob — Let us impress the people with an Idea of our Justice and shew them that we shall treat them better than they had been treated before — I am very anxious to have some thing done in Your Neighborhood, in Order to encourage the People to look upon us as their protectors and to shew them that we have no ambitious Views of our own as indeed we have not; Our policy is very simple, to expel Hyder, to Restore peace, to leave all the Powers in quiet Possession of their Rights, and to hold the Balance in our hands, so as to prevent future Jealousies and Wars, and to recover the honor of the British Name

in

3670
22.

Fort St. George November 1782

in Indostane

Fort St. George
22. Novr. 1782.

I am with great truth and Regard
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servt
Macartney.

Saturday 23. Novr. 1782.

At a Select Committee summoned to meet on Military Affairs present
The Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B.
Anthony Sadlier Esqr.
Major General Stuart &
Alexander Davidson Esqr.
Minutes of last Committee Read and approved.

The Commander in Chief presents a statement of accts. of payments for the Kings Troops.

The Commander in Chief submits to the Committee a statement of Accounts of Payments for his Majesty's Troops — Agreed that it be sent to the Accountant and that he be directed to examine the Calculations and establish a form to be observed in future in those Accounts and Payments —

The Accountant to examine the Calculations.

General Stuart delivers in the following Minute

General Stuart's Minute on the Equipment and Paying of the Army.

I have the Satisfaction to inform the Committee, that by the Letters I have had the honor to receive from His Excellency the Commander in Chief there is the most agreeable prospect of his being shortly in

Fort St. George 23e November 1792.

in person to Command this Army the next Campaign.

The General mentions to me that every Caution will be made to furnish Money, Provisions, Horses to mount the Cavalry, Sepoy, and Lascar Draft, Field Carriages &c.— He observes that the Safety of India depends on this Army, and of its being immediately put in a state to exert their Services in full force preparatory to the expected fatigues of the ensuing Campaign, and His Excellcy desires me to represent to this Government every thing that may occur for forwarding the Service—

I have had the honor to write to the Right Honble President since receiving Sir Eyre Coote's Letter on the Subject of Bullocks draft and Carriage, & I doubt not of every thing in that branch being got in readiness—

The Clothing of the Europeans both Infantry and Artillery, has been more than one mentioned by me, as being at a stand, on account of the unusual Arrears due to the Agent, for Stoppages, which have been actually made from the Troops, both the Clothing and Hatts should be getting Ready, therefore I beg leave to renew my representation that the Arrears due to the Agent for Clothing &c. may be in readiness at the usual time—

As the Number of Europeans will be encreased next Campaign, I beg leave to recommend an additional Number of at least one hundred Dooleys, to be made. Mr. Jackson has directions to repair those already with the Army— The Tents for the Army

once

the

Fort St. George 23 November 1782.

the Saddles for the Native Cavalry, the Shoes for the Europeans, and every thing regarding the artillery, is in train of forwardness so that I have nothing more at present to do, than to take care of the Health, Exercise, and Discipline of this valuable Army, upon the future operations of which so much depends—

But neither permanent discipline nor Service can be expected from this or any Army, unless it is regularly paid— The Situation of the publick treasury may have hitherto been the cause of this Army's Continuing Six Months in Arrears or nearly so at present, I hope I trust that the Treasure arrived upon the Coast from Bengal, added to the resources arising from the Revenues of the Carnatic and dependencys in the manage-ment of this Government, will henceforth bring up the payment of the Army without any Extraordinary Arrears— and being on this Subject I take occasion to inform the Committee, that from what I can collect of the Sentimen of the officers, since publishing the resolution of the Committee in the General Orders of I find that the mode of paying their Arrears of pay and Batta entirely by Bills on Bengal at 400 Rupees for 100 Pagodas, after deducting for Rice will be of worse consequence to them than even the paying in Money as before one Month when, five were Due, and stopping proportionably for Rice— Shew— reason, and I agree in the justness of it. is that if the Market is glutted with all these Drafts, and they are forced for want of Ready Cash for Subsistance, to raise Money upon this Paper, the Discount will be more than the difference from the rate formerly

Ordered

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Ordered by this Government to what it is now vizt. 100, and they are that there is at present no one Merchant who will give 100 Pagodas for a bill on Bengal at that rate, besides say the Officers if Pago.s can be had at this rate as usual we wish to have our pay from the hands of our Superior here who have more Credit to negociate the whole Sum due to us than we have.

When I had the honor to assist at the Committee where this business was agitated, I even believed that a certain proportion of the Officers Arrears would be paid them in Money, the rest in Bills, I spoke of it to the President, I still think so and that one third part should be Cash, & two thirds in bills, without which in my Opinion, the Remedy attempted to be applyed would be worse than the Evil Complained of. Jam.s Stuart.

The President informs the Committee that he asked General Stuart several times what number of Bullocks would be wanted, and he did not receive his Answer till the day before Yesterday — The President wrote immediately to Mr. Gardiner at Ongole to desire him to renew his endeavors to procure Bullocks, such as are described by the General, and it is his Intention to send the same directions to the Chief of Masulipatam — that with respect to the Agent for Sepoy Cloathing he has received from the Treasury 7000 Pagodas within a short time, and to compleat the Sum wanted it will be necessary to issue

The Presidents remarks thereon —

Fort St. George 23d November 1782.

Ipave 8000 more—

The President observes to the Committee relative to the Officers dissatisfaction at the mode of payment of their Arrears that it was always the wish and Intention of the Committee (as appears by the minutes on the Subject) to pay apart of the Arrears in Money if practicable—

The President moves that the following Letter be written to Colonel Lang—

To Colonel Ross Lang—
Commanding the Forces to the Southward—

Sir

We have received your Letter of the 2d Instant and are much pleased at the favorable change which has taken place in the aspect of affairs to the Southward, since your arrival with the Reinforcement— We have also great satisfaction in observing the good understanding which subsists between you and Mr Sullivan and promise ourselves that your joint exertions will effect the great object which we wish you to keep principally in view. the protection, and security of the Southern Countries—

As we think it probable that the principal efforts of your Enemies will be made in that quarter we have determined to send you a further Reinforcement of 300 Europeans, of whom two Companies will be of his Majesty's 102. Regimt. under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Forbes and the rest of

To Colonel Lang, have determined to Reinforce him with 300 Europeans— empower him to order the Demolition of the works of Negapatam— in case that Place should be deemed not tenable—

promise

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of the Company's Troops.—

We approve and confirm the appoint-
-ments you have made of Captain Cochrane to Command
at Negapatam, and Lieutenant Knox to be Town Major
at Tanjore — The latter however must be in force
only during the absence of Lieutenant Richardson who
is appointed Town Major of Tanjore by the Court of
Directors —

We have desired Captain Johnstone
to furnish us with his opinion relative to the
Strength of Negapatam and how long, and against
what force it could be defended; he will doubtless
give you the same Information, and if you should
be of opinion that it cannot be defended against
such a force as the Enemy may be able to bring
against it, we empower you in that case to give
Orders for blowing up the Fortifications — We rely on
Your Judgment and caution with respect to this
measure —

Fort St George
23. Nov. 1782.

We are
Sir
Your most Obed.
humble Servants
Macartney
J. Com:

P.S. 28th November the Reinforcem.
abovementioned now proceeds to
Negapatam in the Ship Latham —

General Stuart delivers in the
following Minute —

This

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read. General Stuart's Minute on the above, dissents to the Measures of blowing up Negapatam.

This day in Committee, I heard read for the first time, the Letter of Yesterday's date addressed to Colonel Lang, Commanding in the Southern Provinces — I gave my Negative to that Letter, owing solely to my Exceptions to the last Paragraph in it, where it is said that on the Report of the Engineer, relative to the Strength of Negapatam, how long and against what Force it may be defended — Colonel Lang was empowered to blow it up, in case he thought it could not be defended against the Force the Enemy might be able to bring to the Attack —

Whatever confidence I may as an Individual, have in Colonel Lang's Judgement and caution, I do not in my Station, and in the present State of things think that Captain Johnston as Engineer can decide with sufficient precision, what is asked of him, nor that Colonel Lang, or indeed any one person now existing in our Service, can be a competent Judge of what Force the Enemy may bring against that important place — and therefore as I humbly think, it is imposing an unmilitary and improper task on Captain Johnstone, besides laying Colonel Lang under unnecessary embarrassment —

The Enemy from a supposition

out of our being stronger there, than we really are, may not attack us at all; or on the

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contrary Supposition, as I had the honor to notice in
my minute of the 17.th November may come before
the place with an inadequate force considering Col.
Lang's Field Army — A few days resistance more, than
may be calculated by the Engineer, might defeat every
prospect of the French, and principal Enemy now
in that Quarter, but in every Event, were the Enemy's
Main Object to be against that place, before the
Fleet comes round from Bombay, it most probably
will employ all their attentions for the campaign,
and even of great hazard of failing in the Attempt.

If Negapatam is blown up on
Speculation of futurity, this very Enemy will have
nothing in their way to prevent proceeding to Tanjore
or Trichenopoly —

The Situation of things is totally
changed from what they were in contemplation at the
date of the Original Orders of the Honble East India
Company, regarding Negapatam. The Dutch have
Armed since that time, and whether, they will or
not, they must now go along with France having
Statia in the West Indies with the cape and French
—nailed the Keys of the East Indias in their power —

Having had the honor this day to
state to the Committee, the agreeable prospect of His
Excellency Sir Eyre Coote returning so soon to take the
Command of the Army, and the direction of the Military
Operations under Government, I could wish that nothing
more should be said on the Subject of Negapatam than
what I understand is already gone. Viz.t that Ca—

Captain

I understand

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Johnstone do give his Opinion of the defence it is capable of making — and be empowered to throw down the Buildings too contiguous to the Works — every thing else in my Opinion is not only unnecessary but tending to dishearten the present Garrison, and to give encouragement to an Attack from our Enemy, from whom such an implied doubt of our Strength will scarcely be long concealed, were the blowing up of Negapatam to be attempted at any One period for these three Months to come, on a supposition of a certain Force to be brought against it — all our powers in that part of the Country could not, as I believe, bring away the tenth part of the Stores — and perhaps all our Gun Powder — those, could not effectually destroy the Works; and mean while we should abandon the Coast to our Enemy, contrary, as I am persuaded, to every expectation of the Admiral, and of the Commander in Chief in India — and if I may presume to add, my own humble Opinion, contrary to Military Maxims and good policy — Negapatam in the present Crisis, should take its fate and be defended to the last extremity — trusting to the very probable Chapter of favorable Accidents; whatever may be the Engineers Report or Supposition, as required by their Government

November 23.rd — 1782. /Signed/. James Stewart.

Sentiments of the President thereon —

The President thinks it unnecessary to observe further on the foregoing minute than that he is convinced his Masters will approve of the Advice

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Letter in question to Colonel Lang, and would disapprove of our shewing no attention to their positive Orders for the destruction of the Dutch Fortifications that there is nothing in the Letter to authorize the blowing up of Negapatam "on speculation of futurity" and that if by such a measure the Enemy would have nothing in their way to prevent their proceeding to Tanjore or Trichenopolly, it cannot be supposed that the Officer who is entrusted with the care of the defence of those Countries and intrusted to consider their protection and security as his first Object will be less sensible of the Impropriety of the Measure, or of the value of Negapatam than General Stuart.

instruc

Motion carried for dispatching the Letter to Colonel Lang

The other Members Agree to the motion

Resolved accordingly that the Letter be dispatched to Colonel Lang.

Read the following Letters from Trippasore

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney Knight of the Bath President and Governor &c. Members of the Select Committee of Fort St. George

My Lord and Gentlemen

From Wm. Woolfe on full Batta being allowed the Sepoys & the paying of Coly's employed on different Services

I think it my duty to acquaint Your Lordship &c. that in consequence of Orders from General Sir Eyre Coote, I have given full Batta to the Garrison of Trippasore in the same manner as it is paid to the Troops in the Field, the Garrison constantly labouring under great distress for the necessaries of Life, and the Sepoys having been in the firm persuasion that they were in every respect on

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the same footing with the other Battalion which in April last was ordered to the Field.

I likewise do myself the honor of acquainting Your Lordship &c.a that a number of Coolies are now employed by the Generals Orders on such Work as the Commanding Officer thinks most expedient; the expence of which since the 1.st Day last, including Sirr, amounts to four thousand five hundred Pagodas.

If what I have mentioned above does not meet with the approbation of Your Lordship &c.a I must beg that you will be pleased to honor me with Your Orders how I am to Act.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect

My Lord and Gentlemen

Your most Obed.t and most humble Servant

(Signed) Rob.t Woolf
Paymaster

Tripassore
20.th Octo.r 1782.

To the Right Honble Lord Macartney K.B.
President & Governor
of Fort St. George

My Lord

From Mr Woolfe. The Rains have destroyed Part of the Wall of Tripassore intended for keeping the Coolies in Nicer

I have the honor to acquaint You that the heavy Rains have caused a part of the Wall of the Fort to fall down, and made a breach of about forty feet. All the Bricklayers and

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and Coolies I can procure are employed in repairing it and I hope it will be finished in about 20 days. If I should not have Money sufficient for the purpose I intend paying them in Rice unless Your Lordship please to give me Orders to the contrary.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your most Obedient humble Servant

[signed] Robt. Woolf
Pay Master.

Negapatore 21st Nov. 1782.

To Major General James Stuart
Commander in Chief &c.

Sir

From Capt. Scoular it will require 20 days to repair the Breach in the Wall of Negapatore

Last Night 40 feet of a Bastion fell down and is now a practicable breach. This moment I have received your Orders through Colonel Malcolm for the immediate march of the Detachment of European Infantry belonging to the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment. But as I suppose the above Particulars may make you now wish them to stay, till it is repaired. They will remain here till I hear further from You. But in the mean time every thing shall be in Readiness for their march, should you think it proper. I will be at least 10 Days before the breach is repaired.

I have the honor to be
Sir With the greatest Respect
Your very Obedient and
most humble Servant
[signed] Robt. Scoulr

Negapatore
20th Nov. 1782.

9t

Scoular

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1000 Pags to be sent the Paymaster at Tripassore for repairing the expences of repairing the Breach.

General Stuart being of Opinion that the Fort of Tripassore should be kept, it is Agreed that the Breach shall be repaired and that 1000 Pagodas be sent to the Paymaster for that purpose.

The President moves that Captn Scoulor be Ordered to the Presidency after the Breach is repaired to explain his conduct as represented by the Committee of Assigned Revenue.

Complaints having appeared in the Last Committee on Revenue Affairs against the Commanding Officer at Tripassore which were Agreed to be referred to a Military Committee. The President moves that Captain Scoulor be directed to come to the Presidency as soon as the breach shall be repaired to explain his conduct in the instances complained of, as stated in the Minutes of the Committee of Assigned Revenue.

General Stuart dissents to the motion Captain Scoulor should first be heard in his own defence in Writing.

General Stuart objects to the motion, because he thinks the drawing an Officer to the Presidency is prejudging the case in the Opinion of the Black People who made the complaints and the General thinks that Captain Scoulor should be heard in his defence against those complaints by his Representations in writing from Tripassore.

Carried in favor of the Motion.

The other members agree to the motion - resolved accordingly.

The President acquaints the Committee that on a complaint from General Stuart on behalf of Lieut Colonel Burgoyne on the subject of the Letter supplied the Regiment of Dragoons per contra the Barrack Master and received the following Answer.

The President delivers in the Barrack masters Report on the Letter supplied Lieut Colonel Burgoyne's Regiment of Dragoons.

To the Right Honble Lord Macartney

My Lord

Agreeably to your Lordships commands

conveyed

Vide Report.

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conveyed to me thro' Major Lydenham, I have examined all the Coats supplied to the Soldiers of the different Corps in Garrison, and find that they are equally well made, and composed of the same materials, as the Coats for the Troops have been, for several Years past.

I have the honor to be with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most Obedient

& humble Servt

[Signed] P. Vigors.

Barrack Mast.

Fort St. George

23d Novr 1782

General Stuart desired to communicate the above to Sir John Burgoyne

General Stuart is desired to communicate the contents of the foregoing Letter to Sir John Burgoyne

Promotions and appointments recommended by the Commander in Chief

The Commander in Chief recommends that Ensign James George Scott and Edward Lawrence be removed from the Infantry to the Artillery and appointed to act as Lieutenant Fireworkers till Vacancies shall happen for their promotion, and that Alexander and John Pattoson and Richard Ensign

Agreed to

Lolson be appointed Minor Cadets — Agreed to accordingly —

Dr Kincaid appointed Assistant Surgeon

Agreed that Mr. _____ Kincaid late Surgeon of the Hartford be appointed an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment —

Mr. Davidson's Minute is of opinion that

Mr. Davidson enters the following Minute —

Mr. Davidson requests it may be Minuted that he is of Opinion the Records of the

Select

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That the Records of the Select Committee should be open for the perusal of Major General Stuart.

Select Committee should be open for the Perusal of Major General Stuart indeed Mr. Davidson has always understood it to be the sense of this Board that the Records of the Select Committee were Open to the Generals Inspection. I think it right to minute this Opinion because General Stuart has frequently mentioned in Committee his being unacquainted with the Transactions and Resolves of the Select Committee before his appointment.

The President observes to the Committee that the Records have been open to General Stuart from the time of his acception to a seat in Committee and if he has not perused them he can only blame himself.

General Stuart declares that he never understood that all the Records of the Select Committee were open to him but now that he knows it he will avail himself of it.

The President lays before the Committee the Agents Return of Bullocks with the Army as lodged in the Office, by which it appears that there are only now with the Army draught Bullocks 3707 and Carriage Bullocks 5330 altho' about 11000. have been supplied since the 1st January 1782.

X The President lays before the Committee the following Draft of a Letter and Cowle which he proposes shall be sent to the Resident at Sunsore to be delivered to the Mysore

Board

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Fort St. George 23. November 1782.

Agent for his Highness the Rana

Draft to the Rana of Myssore ——

from the Governor.

Rana

+

To the Rana of Myssore —
on the subject of putting
the lawful Sovereign
on the Throne of
Myssore —

Narrain Row has delivered to me
a Letter in the Name of your Excellency from whom
I shall be ever ready, to hear Accounts of your welfare,
as I shall be to promote it to the utmost of my
power —

The cruelties and injustice which are
related of Hyder Ally towards the Family, that raised
and trusted him, must interest every person of the
—mane and just sentiments, and excite a desire of
assisting, towards redressing the wrongs You have
suffered — The bearer, which accompanies this Letter,
will explain fully the intentions of the Honorable
Company, in Your favor, aided by the brave Troops
of the King of England, if You and Your faithful ——
adherents will be able to afford the assistance ——
mentioned in the proposals of Tremalcoy, who
appears by the Letter delivered to me, to be well acquaint-
-ed with your affairs, and to be fully entrusted by you —

The unjust and unprovoked Hostili-
-ties of Hyder Ally against us, our Friends and Dependents,
call for our exertions, against him on every side, We hope
he will be soon deprived of the possessions he has ——
ambitiously and treacherously usurped; and that they
will return to those who are really entitled to them.

The English Nation and Company, will
make the most vigorous efforts for this purpose, but,

not

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not intending to retain to themselves, any Conquest
that may be made, their only desire is, by such acts
to convince the Princes and Powers of Indostan of
their moderation, justice and benevolence —

You may rest most perfectly
assured, of the full protection of the Company in
their Territories or Dependencies in all events both
as to persons and properties for all who shall
join in punishing their Enemy Hyder Aly —
What shall I say more? —

Fort St. George
23. November 1782.

Draft of a Cowle to the Rana of Mysore
Fort St. George Nov.r 27.th 1782

Cowle to the Rana
of Mysore conferming
to the Lawful King the
full Possession and
Property of any conquests
that may be made by
the English in the
Mysore Country in
consequence of the Rana's
assistance —

By the Right Honble George
Lord Macartney President and Governor of Fort St. George
and its Dependencies and Select Committee of Council —

Whereas Application hath
been made to John Sullivan Esqr President at Tanjore
for the Honorable East India Company of England by
Sreenalarow and Narrain Row Agents from the Rana
or Dowager of the late Rajah of Mysore from the
assistance and protection of the Company's Troops towards
the recovery of the dominions of the said Rajah of
Mysore usurped by Hyder Aly who had been an officer
in his Service. And whereas the said
Sreenalarow and Narrain Row have on the
part of the said Rana given such proof as have
been satisfactory to the said President at Tanjore
of the ability and disposition of the said Rana and

for

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of the adherents of the family of the said late Rajah of Mysore to give a powerful assistance to the Company's troops towards the effectual invasion of the said territories now possessed by the said Hyder Aly. and Whereas his unjust and unprovoked hostilities against the Company and its friends and dependents, have determined the English Nation and the Company to attack the said Hyder Aly on every side, and to assist in the restoration of those whose possessions he has usurped to their just rights, the English Nation and Company being desirous by such acts of justice and benevolence, and by retaining none of their conquests for themselves to inspire all the Princes and powers of Hindostan with proper sentiments of confidence in the views of moderation and uprightness which govern the Councils and instructions of the King of England and the Court of Directors, and by which they are resolved that their representatives shall on all future occasions strictly regulate their conduct. It is therefore hereby solemnly promised and declared in the name and for the English Nation and Company, that if the army or Armies of the King of England of the Company, and its friends and dependants shall jointly with the Assistance of the said Rana or his Agents and the Adherents of the Family of the said Rajah of Mysore be enabled to penetrate into and conquer or be possessed of the Country of Mysore, or other territories or places belonging to the said Rajah of Mysore or his family, or which were dependant upon or tributary to him, the said countries shall be delivered up to the said Rana of

her.

Mysore

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Mysore for the Representatives of the family of the said Rajah of Mysore, and the Representatives of the English nation and of the Company, and the Commanders of their Armies, or any other person or persons shall require or receive any other recompence whatsoever for such Service, except the reimbursement into the public treasury of such expences as the conquest of the said country shall have occasioned, and also such future expences as the protection of the said Rana may require from the Company's troops shall be found to occasion, and it is hereby further solemnly promised, declared, and agreed, that if it should be found necessary to make peace with the said Hyder Aly without having established the said Rana in the possession of the said Dominions of Mysore, In no situation, and on no pretence or motive whatsoever shall the said Rana or his Vackeels or Agents, or the Sundars or Officers, or Polygars or Adherents who shall have joined the Company's Army in this undertaking, be delivered up to Hyder Aly or any other person or persons whomsoever but shall have full and entire protection for their persons and properties in the territories or dependencies of the Company at all times. And it is hereby further declared, that in the event of a peace, by which the said Hyder Aly shall be left in the possession of Mysore, that the Company will repay all such sums of money as shall be advanced by the said Rana, his Vackeels

or

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or Agents for the disbursement of the Army employed for the recovery of the same. and it is hereby further declared that Mr. John Sullivan being Resident on the part of the Company in the Southern Countries, and already empowered to enter into particular arrangements with the said Agents under certain restrictions, and he having communicated to us the Cowle signed by him on the 28th. October last bearing reference to a certain draft of articles signed by the Agents and witnessed by Mr. Swarts, we approve and ratify the said Cowle, and every thing relative to the articles thereby being considered as the basis of a treaty, and the whole subject to the restrictions therein mentioned by which the final approbation or disapprobation of the same is referred to the Governor General and Council of Bengal.

Agreed that the foregoing Letter and Cowle be sent in Circulation to the Members of the Committee and resolution on both deferred to the next Committee.

The above Letter and Cowle to be sent in Circulation.

The President informs the Committee that Lieut. John Burgoyne having Ordered some of his Officers to proceed to the North-ward to purchase Horses, requests they may be furnished with a Bill on Masulipatam for L. 2000. or 5000 Pagodas to enable them to begin that Service.

Agreed

3690 Fort St. George 23rd. November 1782.

Bills on Masulipatam = Captain for Pags. 5000 granted to Sir John Burgoyne for the purpose of purchasing Horses

Agreed that a List of Bills for Pags. 5000 on the Chief and Council of Masulipatam be granted to Sir John Burgoyne payable to himself or his Order and the Amount to be carried to the head of "His Majesty's 25th. Regiment of Light Dragoons"

3691 Fort St. George Novr. 1782

24th Dispatched the following Letters

To Captain Scowler

Commanding at Tripassore

Sir

The Right Honble the President having rec.

Capt. Scowler. Have given Orders to repair the Breach in the Wall of Tripassore reprimand for not communicating Intelligence to the Select Committee.-

advice from the Paymaster at Tripassore of a Breach of 40 feet in part of the wall caused by the heavy Rains and the Commander in Chief having received similar Intelligence from you the Select Committee have in consequence directed the Paymaster to repair the Breach with all expedition and furnished him with a Sum of Money for that Purpose I am directed to give you this Information and at the same time to intimate to you that your omitting to write to the Select Committee on an event of so much Importance is a culpable Inattention to the repeated Orders issued to all Commanding Officers to correspond with the Select Committee and communicate to them every material Occurrence.-

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servt

J. Hudleston

Secy

Fort St. George

24th Novr 1782

To Mr Robert Woolfe

Paymaster at Tripassore

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 20th October,

Mr. Woolfe. 1000 Pa. are sent him to defray the Charges of repairing the Breach in the Wall of Tripassore.

and 21st Instant and to

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24th. desire that you will use all Diligence in repairing the Breach in the Wall at Tripapore for which Purpose a Supply of 1000 Pagodas is now sent to you —

Fort S.t George
24th Nov.r 1782

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
I. Huddleston
Secry

To M.r William Hamilton
Sir

To M.r W. Hamilton
desiring him to charge a
charge in his Books not
admitted by the Military
Agent —

delivered

account due

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to inform you that there appearing on the Credit side of an Account Current lately delivered in by you as Military Paymaster an Entry of the Sum of Pag.s 19,312, 31, 1 by the Agent for Stoppages for the cloathing and Offreckonings notwithstanding which the Agent in his account Current with you states a Balance of Pag.s 19,563, 31, 16 as due to him, the Select Committee desire you will clear up this matter and inform them whether you have or have not paid the Agent the Stoppages for the year 1780 and if you have not that you will immediately discharge the Balance due to him —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
I. Huddleston
Secretary

Fort S.t George
24th Nov.r 1782 —

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24.th Agreably to the Sense of the Committee expressed in the Minutes of ..... on the appointment of Messrs Holland and Mowbray the following Letter of Instructions having been prepared is now read and approved and ordered to be sent to those Gentlemen

To Messrs Edward Holland and George Mowbray

Gentlemen

To Messrs Holland & Mowbray
Appointing them a Committee to examine and Controul the Expences of the Army and transmitting their Instructions for their Conduct

The Right Honble the President and Select Committee having lately taken into their serious consideration the vast Increase in the Expences of the Army which far exceed the Example of any former period and are become a Burthen to which all the resources of this Government with very liberal Assistance and the Amount of the Drafts on England are absolutely inadequate- viewing this Evil in a very serious light and feeling the necessity of applying an effectual Remedy the Select Committee from the fullest Confidence in your Abilities and Integrity have made Choice of you to assist them in a work of so much Importance to the Interests of the Company- I am therefore directed to inform you that the Select Committee have appointed you a Committee to examine superintend and Controul the expences of the Army and reduce them as nearly as possible to their former standard- to strike off all unnecessary and unauthorized Charges, perquisites and allowances- to put a stop to the Irregularities which have crept into the several Departments and to reestablish in each the System prescribed by the Company's Military regulations or to devise & report to the Select Committee when the Change of times and circumstances may render a Deviation

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24th marrodable. These are stated as the general Outlines
of your Conduct but the immediate Objects to which
the Select Committee desire your attention in the Adjustment
of the Grain Accounts of the army — being the accounts of
Grain that has been issued from time to time by the
different Grain Keepers to the Heads of Corps and
Departments Officers and Soldiers for themselves and
the publick and private Followers of the army the
amount of which must be exactly ascertained and
liquidated by the Arrears due to them

In this Business it is apprehended
You will meet with Difficulty and Embarrassments
but on the other hand you may be assured of every
assistance and support from the Select Committee
a General Order will be issued directing the Commissary
Paymaster and Deputy Agents and Grain Keeper to furnish
you with whatsoever Accounts you may judge it necessary
to call for and to attend themselves at the Examination
of the accounts and give you every Information or explanation you
may require —

It is understood that a sum equal to
a very considerable Part of the Arrears due to the Officers
of the Army is due from them for Rice issued to them
as on their Indents and on the other hand that the Grain
Keeper has received a considerable Sum for Rice so
issued without rendering any Account of it the
Select Committee would therefore recommend that
you immediately call on the Grain Keeper for an
Account of the money he has received for Rice
issued to the Army Deduct of that

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24th Money - also of another account of what is due from each Officer for Rice which account should be delivered to the Paymaster to be liquidated by the Pay and Batta Notes - The Accounts of Mssrs Mansell Kenworthy Forster and Erskine who were successively Grain Keepers with the Army you will of course require to be laid before you - Those of Mr. Kenworthy have been already delivered in and are herewith enclosed as there is no Department with the Army of more Importance nor any in which there is so much Irregularity the Select Committee desire you will consider of and suggest to them a Plan of conducting in future the Business of the Grain Department and a method of keeping and adjusting the Accounts together with every expedient you can devise for preventing such extraordinary Losses as the Company have hitherto sustained by Deficiencies

The Accounts of the agent [illegible] being connected with those of the Army and entirely of a Military Nature are also to be subjected to your Examination and Controul.—

The Committee desire also that you will settle and adjust the Accounts of Bullocks &c. taken for the Army from the Inhabitants of the Assigned Countries in our Possession and delivered to the Deputy Agent so that Payment may without Delay be made to the Owners of such Bullocks.

I have the honor to be

3696 Fort St. George 24th. 1782

24th Gentlemen

Your most obedt
humble Servant
John Hudleston
Secy

Fort St. George
24th Nov. 1782.

Cornet

Cornet Horsfall Lieutenant Troy and Quarter Master Dale being directed by Sir John Burgoyne to proceed to the Northward to purchase Horses for his Majesty's 29th. Regiment of Dragoons the following Letter is sent by them to Mr. Daniell Chief of Masulipatam.—

To James Daniell Esqr.

Sir

This Letter will be delivered to you by Cornet Horsfall Lieutenant Troy and Quarter Master Dale who now proceed to Masulipatam in Order to purchase Horses for Sir John Burgoyne's Regt. of Dragoons— You will be so good as to give them your Advice and Assistance in the Business which we imagine they will stand much in need of.—

To Mr. Daniell desiring him to give every Assistance to the Officers of Sir John Burgoyne's Regt. in purchasing of Horses Bills drawn upon the Council Pags 5,000. to Sr. John Burgoyne

We have drawn upon you and the Council a Bill for Star Pagodas 5,000 in favor of Sir John Burgoyne or his Order which we desire you will punctually honour— Dear Sir

Your most obedt
humble Servants
Macartney
Wm. Ls.

Fort St. George
24th Nov. 1782.

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26th Received the following Letters. —

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K.B.

My Lord

From Vellore acknowledging the Receipt of 600 Pagodas. —

Yesterday I received 600 Pagodas the Remainder of the 6000 dispatched to me the 17th Ultimo by your Lordship. Hyder remains in the same situation without giving me any trouble. We have had no Rain for some time past it will be a considerable Loss to the Garrison should it continue fair and will put an entire Stop to our Cultivation which at present is going on very well.

I have the Honor to be
My Lord
Your most obedient Hble Servt.
John Cuppage

Vellore
17th November 1782 —

To the Right Honble Geo. Lord Macartney K.B.
Governor & President & Select Committee

My Lord and Gentlemen

From Capt. Edwards with an account of Horses purchased on acct. of the Company —

Herewith I have the Honor to send you an acco of 16 Horses taken from the Merchants I did myself the Honor to write you concerning some Days ago as I understand Grain is very scarce at Madras I shall defer sending them till I am honored with your Orders for so doing and shall after myself Money will be sent to discharge the merchants who are anxious to be gone

I have the Honor to be &c. &c.

Edwd. Edmonds
Capt. Commandt.

Ongole
18th Novr. 1782

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The Account of Horses mentioned in the foregoing Letter entered in M.B. (No.—)

esday

26 November 1782

At a Select Committee on Military Affairs present—
The Right Hon.ble George Lord Macartney — President
Anthony Sadleir Esq.r Major Gen.l Stuart
Alex.r Davidson Esq.r —

Minute of last Committee read and approved — The Commander in Chief lays before the Committee the following Letters from the Surgeons attached to the Army

To Major General James Stuart.

Commander in Chief

Sir

From the Army Surgeons to Gen. Stuart on their Arrears and allowances —

By the advice and at the Requisition of Mr. Jackson the Commissary when the army was last returning to Madras We came to a Determination to consult the Surgeon Major on the subject of our long Arrears and the great advantages we had respectively made on account of the sicks and wounded since February last since which Period no accounts have been adjusted — Nor that time in Consideration of the unfavorable appearance of affairs came to a Resolution to forego the usual Advantages in the Service and did reduce our Charges within the narrowest Limits possible — Mr. Davis in consequence of this drew out a Proposition for the Approbation of the Commissary which he very much approved and laid the same before Lord Macartney. who likewise cast a favorable Eye upon it by but as we have not heard any thing of it since the

Says he would carry it to the Committee

vance

before

not

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beg leave to request you will be pleased to do us
the Justice to lay the accompanying unscaled
Representation before the Right Honble the
President and Select Committee
as it is impossible for us to carry on the Service any
longer under such an uncertain Tenure - The Law
every Reason left to presume you will patronize
our just Claims and we donot presume to
intrude with any others

We have the Honor to be
with much Respect
Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servants
T. William Brh
" Robert Turing
" A Mallet -
" Thomas Sturdee
" Jam.s Addeston
" Alex.r Watson

Cantonments
25.th Nov.r 1782

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney
President &c.a Select Committee -

My Lord and Gentlemen

Having some Months ago committed
ourselves fully to our Senior Mr. Davis on the Subject of the very
long arrears due to us and having the greatest Confidence
in that Gentleman as to the necessary Representation
of our Distress and the Difficulty we then labored

3700

Fort St. George Nov. 26th 1782

under But as we cannot learn that his Representations have produced any Effect and as our Situation is becoming every day more and more embarrassing the the undiscontinued Surgeons in the Honble Company's Service attached to the Army feel ourselves compelled by necessity to address the Right Honble President and Select Committee requesting they will be pleased to attend to the Proposals Mr. Davis made us acquainted with as having been laid before the Right Honble Lord Macartney by the Commissary of the Army for Adjusting of our Arrears - We have been kept in a state of Suspence now a very long time expecting each new Day would produce the Resolution of the Select Committee to adopt the same but we cannot learn from the Commissary that any thing has been resolved upon in our Business and as the Army we understand is about to be paid off It is a Duty we owe ourselves our Families and Creditors thus with all possible Deference and Respect to request you will be pleased to take our Case into your most serious Consideration. In doing of this we beg leave to call to your Recollection the frequent embarrassed Situation of the great Number of sick and wounded and the little given Government in providing for them in such a Difficultly and then compare the whole with the unavoidable Expences they have incurred agreable to Mr. Davis's Proposition previous to the Delivery of which we cautiously examined our Accounts and did with a Zeal for the Service becoming honest Men reduce every Charge as low as possible in Order to bring the whole of the Expences of the sick and wounded of the Company Corps in the Field Hospitals as well as in the Home

deference.

season

to any trifle

exclusive

unavoid-

Davis's

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&c. within the Sum of 3000 Pagodas p.r Mensem. A Sum frequently inadequate to the actual Expence they incur either after a General Action or when much Sickness from hard marching or other Cause prevails and a Sum which we flatter ourselves will be deemed in every respect reasonable at all Times as a Medium for the present Army and have no doubt of its being sufficiently proved so should the Right Hon.ble the President and Select Committee think proper in future to adopt any other Method of providing for their Sick and wounded in the Field. And when the matter is so clearly Stated and can as clearly be proved we have the fullest Confidence upon the Justice and Candour of the Right Hon.ble the President and Select Committee to suffer no further Delay in the Adjustment of our Arrears — as the heavy Interest we pay Money advanced us to conduct the Service must inevitably involve us in the utmost Difficulty and Distress — We have the Honor to be with the utmost Respect.

My Lord and Gentlemen

Your most obed.t and hum.e Serv.ts

William Gorton

" Robert Turing

" D. Mallet

" Tho.s Howel

" Jno.s Addenton

" Alex.r Watson

Cantonments

26th November 1782 —

Read also a Letter of the from Doctor

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Thomas Davis proposing an Arrangement and fixt Monthly allowance for the Expences of the Surgeons in the Field and an arrangement for the same Purpose suggested by Mr. George Proctor the late Auditor.—

The Committee having perused the above Subject Papers and taken the whole Subject into their serious Consideration it is agreed that Lt. Col. Kelly Mr. Edward Holland the Auditor Mr. Montray the Accountant and Messrs. Anderson and Lucas the Senior Surgeon Line be appointed a Committee to consider of and suggest to the Select Committee a Permanent System for conducting in future the Business and Accounts of the Surgeon's Department both in the Field and Garrison so that the present enormous Expence may be lessened and shall a reasonable advantage left to the Surgeons the Charges on future fixed and clearly defined and the sick taken care of — The Papers now read to be referred to that they may have the Benefit of any Suggestions they contain on that Subject—

Lt Colonel Kelly Mr Holland Mr. Montray & Messrs Anderson and Lucas appointed a Committee to superintend & examine the Surgeons Accounts

The Letter and Cowle for the Rana of Mysore having been sent in Circulation agreeably to the last Minutes the President moves that they be sent to Mr. John Sulivan to be delivered to the Mysore Agent

President moves the Letter to the Rana & Papers be sent to Mr. Sulivan to be delivered the Mysore Agent

Mr. Davidson — I have no objection to the Cowle or Letter but as I observed in a late Minute I think Mr Sulivan's Plan in favor of the Rana ought to be effected by a Descent on the Malabar Side — if Col. Humberstone could join Colonel Lang our Southern

Mr Davidsons sentiments thereon

if

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Army would protect the Southern Revenue and distract Hyder — if the Colonel cannot join Lang he may in that case assist Col Mathews — It does not appear to me good Policy that Colonel Lang should at any time leave Tanjour and Trichinopoly exposed and assist an Invasion into Combatoor or beyond the Ghauts.

Gen.l Stuarts Sentiments

General Stuart — I have no Objection to the Form of words used in the Letter and Cowle provided they do not bind to any actual Assistance of King's or of the Company's Troops for the purpose of entering the Mysore Country upon the Plan set forth by the Agent and in the Confidence that Mr. John Sulivan has no Powers for giving such aid to the Rana or her Adherents at this time —

Mr. Sadleir agrees to the Motion

Resolved accordingly that the

Motion Carried

Letter and Cowle be dispatched to the Resident at Tanjour Agreably to the Desire of the Committee

in the Minutes of the 19th Instant Gen.l Stuart lays before the Committee the following Draft of Instructions for the Officer commanding the Detachment under orders for the Southward.

Instructions to Lieut.t Colonel Forbes of His Majesty's 102.nd Regt. commanding the Detachment from that Regiment and from the Europeans of the Honble Company's Troops acting under Colonel Lang to the Southward —

Com.d 26.th Nov.r

Instructions to L. Col Forbes

This Government has thought proper to require of me and I have agreed that a certain

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Number of His Majesty's Troops proceed immediately on the Latham Indiaman to Negapatam for service there and in the Southern Provincis under the Orders of Col. Lang to whom the Adjutant Genl. writes by the present occasion on the Detail of the Army there—

2 You are therefore by me ordered to take under your Command all that are fit for Duty of the remaining two Companies of His Majesty's 102nd. Regiment to embark on board the Company's Ship the Latham and you are also to take the Command of the Detachment of the Marine Company's Troops consisting of Europeans which are ordered on board the said Ship to make up the whole Detachment 300 inclusive of Officers as by the Returns which the adjutant General will furnish you with.—

3 The Purpose of Government in sending this Detachment is to make part of the Army under Colonel Lang and next to him under Lt. Col: Fullarton to secure the valuable Provincis to the Southward from the Incursions of the Enemy with particular Attention to the Safety of Negapatam of Tritchinopoly and of Tanjour and to act against the Enemy with the most Advantage according to the Situation & Circumstances—

4 I have as Commanding His Majesty's Troops given particular Instructions to Lieut. Col: Fullarton relative to many Points but especially to the Terms of Cordiality and

given

-diality

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Unanimity which I hope you and he will keep upon with the Officers &c.a of the Bombay Company's Troops Weare all on one Bottom and there must be no Differences on Trifles of Form - This I expect of you to do Military Justice without Distinction

5 Major Bruce of the Company's Troops goes with you to take the Command at Trichinopoly and to relieve Lt. Col.o Nixon and Captain Bishop also of the Company's Troops goes to take the Command of the Sebundy Troops in the Tanjore Country there can be no better Men nor whose advice and Local Knowledge can be of more Service to you -

6 I have before stated the Chief Object in Government in sending this additional Reinforcement to Negapatam; it is attended with some Risk if the French have Quieyer's Fleet Place and with the advice of the Captains of the Ship and of Major Bruce and Captain Bishop whom I should recommend to compose your Council of War you will in case of imminent Danger of falling into the Enemy's hands by your persisting in an attempt to land at or near Negapatam I say you will judge in that Situation and in Prudence decide about going round Ceylon and attempting to land at Anjengo -

7 If it is practicable to land at Anjengo and to proceed through the Rajah of Travancore's Country towards Palamcotah you are to follow that Plan without any

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Direction— at any one of the Company's Resident from Bombay will give you every Assistance and Intelligence in his Power but you are not under his Orders nor is any Part of the Detachment with you

8 If you march to Palamcotah Capt. Biddulph will be able to inform you of every thing and I should advise you to be guided by his opinion in all preparatory Steps for your march to effect a Junction with Colonel Lang to whom you will write for orders on that and every particular. Colonel Lang commands to the Southward therefore your Line is clear—

9 — If it is impracticable to land at Mangalore you will proceed to Calicut and regulate your Conduct according to your Information and the orders you may there receive from the Government of Bombay or the commanding Officer of His King's Troops on that Coast.—

10 If you proceed to Calicut, Mangalore or Bombay you are then under the orders in general of the Government of Bombay by direction of his Excellency Sir Eyre Coote the Commander in Chief and as to the Detail of the Service under the orders of Lt. Col. Mc. Leod the senior Officer of His Majesty's Troops on that side of India who has my seperate Instructions.

Approved of The Committee approve of the above instructions and the following proceedings of the Com. of Stores

To the Right Honble George Lord Macartney K. B

President and Governor &c. Select Committee

Fort St. George

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My Lord and Gentlemen

Herewith we have the honor
to lay before Your Lordship &c. our Proceedings of the 23d. Inst.

Trans. Com. of Stores with
copy of their Proceedings

We have the honor to be
My Lord and Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servants
Patrick Ross
John Kennedy
B. Scottney

Fort St. George 24th Novr. 1782

Fort St. George the 23d. November 1782

At a Committee of Stores present
Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Ross
Lieutenant Colonel John Kennedy
Bryan Scottney Esqr.

Read Letter from Mr. Secretary
Freeman accompanying an Indent
of Stores received from Masulipatam
Agreed that it be complied
with conformably to the remarks of
the Commissary —

The Committee find
themselves much at a Loss to judge
with precision of the propriety
of the above Indent from the
want of late returns more having
been received from Masulipatam
since August 1781 likewise from
the want of a [illegible]n of Remains

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being annexed to the Indent now before us. It is agreed to request the Right Hon.ble the President and Select Com.te will be pleased to order Monthly returns to be sent regularly and that a Column of remaining Stores to in future added to all Indents — agreably to the established Regulations.

Approved and a Copy of this Agreeable to the Requirement of Hon.ble Court —

The Commissary of Stores reports to the Committee that since the Arrival of His Majesty's Regiments from England a great Quantity of small arms in want of repair have been sent into the Arsenal by them which renders the present Number of Armourers employed insufficient to keep them and such as are sent in by the Company's Troops in proper repair — Agreed that application be made to the Commander in Chief for eight European Armourers from His Majesty's Regiments —

Approved —

The Commissary lays before the Committee an Indent for Washers Linch pins and Cap Squares in lieu of those lost in the Earl of Hertford Indiaman and which will be immediately wanted in case of the Guns being sent out —

Agreed that it be complied with —

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The Committee having examined the following Field Carriages received from the Contractors Yard find them finished equal to the Musters Viz.

12 Pounders		4
6	Do.	4
6	Do. Gallopers	1
3	Do.	2
Mortar B.d	13 Inch.	1
Tumbrils		2

Agreed that they be received into the Honble the Company's Stores. —

The Commissary reports to the Committee that he has examined the Gun-Powder on the Island and finds that it has already suffered from the Dampness of its Situation

Agreed to recommend its being lodged for the present in the Granary Magazine at the Black Town and that a Letter be wrote to Mr. Garrow the Contractor for Repairs desiring him to have as soon as possible the Magazine on the South front and to inform this Committee when they may expect it to be completed and likewise to make good the Traverse that has been washed down on the West for[illegible] which they think should be [illegible] with

approved

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were the same as before communicated to your Lordship &c. and I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I had the satisfaction to obtain in the End the full Assent of the Agents to those important Points. When we had in this manner brought to a Conclusion the great Object of a negociation to an Issue, the Agent having desired the Cabinet to retire put to me those printed Questions how would the Company act if at the Expiration of the prescribed Term Hyder should accede to the Terms of the Mahratta Treaty and to what Period did that time extend. Tho' those were Questions I had reason to expect your Lordship &c. will well perceive that they were of Difficulty and Embarrassment. To have evaded them would have awakened those apprehensions I had laboured so much to suppress and I had not Authority to plight the public Faith upon either Point. The situation appeared to me to be one of those which required Decision and the liberal Encouragement I have experienced from the Committee has taught me not to hesitate between the public Interest and private Responsibility. I therefore replied that immediately after the receipt of the Ratification which was daily expected a categorical answer would be required from Hyder that if he should accede to the Terms prescribed by the Mahrattas we were still at Liberty to make Demands of Restitution and Reparation and that our Justice, Honor and Interest were security that these Demands tho' founded on reason would be such as Hyder would not on the present Bottom of his Mind submit to. That his Refusal would release us from the Engagement we had made to the Mahrattas and afford a Latitude to that Government for

co-operating with us in effecting a Restitution by which they were to benefit so much. That it had been with a View to this I had so long insisted upon the Article of the Chouts and that I was persuaded the attention we had shewn to the Interests of the Sunbah in the Instance of the Peiscush would engage him to join heartily in the Cause. Upon this Explanation the Agent declared that his Doubts were now fully removed and that he should be able to give the most satisfactory Solution of them to his Principals he added however that it would be better in the Communication to the Polligars to mention the Treaty as finally concluded and he desired I would send them a Letter by their Vakeel to that Effect in which I acquiesced— I must hope that in this and in the answer I have given to the Agent I have acted but in Concert with your Lordship and the Committee. Yet I could not have done to preserve the Degree of Confidence and Spirit necessary to ensure the vigorous exertion of those attached to the Interests of the Mysore Family. Some observations of the Agent made with great apparent sensibility at the final Execution of our Agreement must not be suppressed and I have no doubt but they will convey to the Feelings of your Lordship &c. the full extent of their apparent Consequences

Thus far the observed I have provided with every Precaution incidental to the nature and Magnitude of the Object, the measures to be adopted in Consequence of this Treaty were not equivocal and must soon give

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Hyder a suspicion of the real state and object of our Negociation - a suspicion that might probably be fatal to his Mistress who was wholly in the power of Hyder, tho she had taken the Precaution to convey to a place of security such part of her family as were not in immediate Confinement. With a Magnanimity prepared for such an Event and with the truest Zeal for her Family, Country and Friends and had adopted every measure to secure her Allies from Disappointment - the effects of which we should experience and only in the general good with her Subjects of the more particular Exertions of several of the principal Mysore Families with whom and Hyder only of the Polygars she had entered into Engagements which expressly extended to her representatives and their allies - His inference from these considerations was that in the Justice and Humanity of the English his Mistress would find every possible measure adopted to give effect to the exertion of herself and Subjects for the Protection of herself and her family - In Discussing this Subject we were led into a conversation on the means and resources in our Possession at this Time and the manner in which our Forces could be employed most effectually to distress the Enemy and accomplish the great object of the revolution - As the local Knowledge of the agent has qualified him to form a judgement upon this Subject and as his abilities have appeared to me conspicuous in every Stage of this Business I think it my Duty to write to your Lordship &c. his general Ideas upon the conduct of the War - His first Position is that General Coote

d

d proved by

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by repeated advantages gained over the collected force of the Enemy that we wanted only the means of pursuing our victories to have terminated the War long since — We observed that experience must have shown us that without Cavalry and Magazines no increase of our European Forces could enable us to gain more than a battle that therefore it would be a waste of (of) our Strength to confine the war to the Carnatic — We had now before us the clearest evidence of the advantages which might be expected from dividing our force and attacking the Enemy in different Quarters We said it was well known that the present indecision of Tippoo Saibs Conduct proceeded solely from the apprehension excited by the appearance of two Armies each equal in effect to the one he commanded and both prepared to act separately or in Conjunction as circumstances might direct — That while so considerable a part of Hyders force was detached from his main Army he could not meet Gen.l Stuart in the Field tho no part of the Troops lately arrived were to be taken out and that of Course upon the first movement of our grand Army Hyder would be obliged to the Necessity either of recalling Tippoo Saib and by that means of leaving the Troops under Col. Lang and those under Col.l Humbertson to act at Discretion in the Countries on this Side the Ghats or of exposing Arcot and Arnee as well as

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Cuddalore to be attacked and reduced by the grand Army. That which ever of these measures might be adopted by Hyder the consequences must inevitably produce a dangerous Change in his Fortunes and if a Descent was to be made at the same time in the Province of Soundah (more
to be followed by the attack of Mangalore we could not fail to shake Hyder to the foundation for the Districts of Sounda and Onore form the N.W. Boundaries of his Dominions they are now unprotected as the Territory of Goa has been considered as a Barrier against any Invasion on that side and as all the Force that Hyder had left there is placed in Garrison at Bidenore now Hyder-nagger distant from Sunda about 40 Miles to the S.E. and at Carriabundur and Mangalore which lay near each other and are at least 160 Miles to the S. of Soundah* that in the first Instance we should meet with no opposition that the Country in Particular is comparable to Tanjore and from its extensive Commerce in Pepper and Sandal wood could immediately furnish a great Number of carriage Bullocks - that the Portuguese would be a Barrier for us as they now are for Hyder that there was no place of considerable Strength in that District or the adjoining one of Onore, to Hyder nagger the Passage of the Ghauts is practicable for Guns and that the Distance does not exceed 65 Miles that the Rana has powerful Friends in the Fort of Hydernagger that nothing less than the Army of Tippoo Saib could prevent us from getting immediate Possession of the whole province of Bidenore and that if we were to move that way we should pursue her Conquests more rapidly on this side that on this Consideration principally he thought the attack upon Soundah

* He said we should derive very great essential benefit from beginning our attack on Sunda.

lie near

benefits

Sounda

our

preferable to an attack on Mangalore or Carnatic
which lying nearer to Seringapatam might be succoured
at less Risk and where we could not hope to find the
People so ready to join us and besides he doubted much
whether a sufficient Number of Bullocks could be
collected to enable our Army to march into Mysore and
tho' he might be mistaken in this no Supply either of
Bullocks or Provisions could avail much unless the
Army on that side should be in Strength to oppose
the whole Force of Hyder which in all Probability would
be directed against the Army that should menace his
Capital – When returning to our Operations on this
Side the Hills the Agent observed that tho' Col.o Lang
and Col.o Humberston were seperately in Force to
meet Tippoo Saib in the Field they could neither of
them bear any Reduction of that Force and of
Consequence neither of them could preserve by Garrisons
the Places they might reduce tho' if Tippoo Saib
remain on this Side Coimbatore which is within
40 Miles of Palliacacherry is an object that
would necessarily engage the attention of Col.o
Humberston while Carroor and Dindygul could
not fail to strike Col.o Lang as Conquests within
his Reach if Tippoo Saib should move towards
Palliacacherry – The Agent therefore proposed that
one of those Armies should move towards Palliacacherry
to be reinforced and rather that under Col.o Lang than
the other from the local Advantages of Colonel
Humberston's Situation at Palliacacherry where
the Possession of the Pass will enable him to cover
the whole Country of Palliacat and leave him

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the Option of either confining himself within the Pass or of meeting Tippoo Saib in the Field as he may think most advisable; to those Sentiments of the Agent I must add that a Reinforcement which should enable Colonel Lang to go against Dindigul in the Neighbourhood of which Place quantities of Grain and other Provision are already collected for us would immediately produce a most favorable change in our circumstances for while our Army was subsisted and paid from the Resources to be furnished by the Agent our Magazines and our Treasury would be recruiting both here and at Trichinopoly where the Consumption and Disbursements now absorb all that can be collected and received - I have the Honor to inclose a Copy of the Cowle which I affixed to the Articles and delivered to the Agent and I have subjoined the exceptions under which he signed The Counterpart has been delivered to me in Form by the Agent and I have now only to remark that as I have not admitted those Exceptions as Articles in the Treaty it appears to me that the Discussion of them had better be left to a future Period. —

I have &c &c

(signed) John Sullivan

N. B. the original of this Letter was in Cypher.

Cypher.

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Copy of Cowle &c.

By virtue of Powers delegated
to me by the Right Honble George Lord Macartney
President and Select Committee of Fort St. George
bearing Date 27th Day of September in the Year of
our Lord 1792 I am authorized to negociate and
conclude an Agreement with Her Excellency
the Rana of Mysore subject to the Approbation
of the Governor General and Council.—
I do therefore hereby solemnly
engage on the part of the Right Honble George Lord
Macartney President and Select Committee that all and every
the Articles of Agreement annexed, authenticated by the R. S.
Mr Swartz and interchanged with Trimul Row the Agent
of her Excellency the said Rana and with me as Representative
of the Honble Company at Tanjore on this 28th Day of
October in the Year of our Lord 1792 shall be received
and acknowledged as the Basis of a Treaty of Amity
and alliance between the said Honble Company and the
said Rana subject to the before recited Condition and
I do hereby solemnly engage that all and every the Articles
annexed shall stand inviolably as the fixed and unalterable
Terms of the said Treaty unless by mutual consent
of the said Rana or her Representative or the
Representatives of the Honble Company it may
hereafter be deemed expedient to amend and alter them
In witness whereof I have in
the Presence of Almighty God hereunto affixed the

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Seal of the Honble Company and have also entered my Signature this 28th Octo. in the year of our Lord 1782—

signed { J. Sullivan President
J. B. Hepplestone M.S.—

Signed and Sealed in the presence of.

C. F. Swartz—

Exceptions made by the Agent—

I agree to all the articles of the Company except those three Points. Gutti is not to be delivered to its former Possessor. In Seringapatam we will have no Garrison. nothing but what belonged to the Hereditary Dominions of the Mahrattas and the Nizam shall be given over to them. —

Alterations proposed by the Pres.t in the Letter prepared to be sent to Mr. Sullivan. —

The Committee having maturely debated upon the foregoing Letter from Mr. Sullivan with the Cowle which he has given to the Mysore Agent the President moves that the Letter and Cowle for the Rana entered on the Minutes of the 28th Instant be still dispatched with the following alteration in the latter Part of the Cowle. instead of the words "Such Arrangements will meet with due attention "from the Company and its Representatives" the conclusion of the Cowle to be as follows" and he "Mr. John Sullivan" "having communicated to us the "Cowle signed by him on the 28th October last "bearing reference to a certain Draft of Articles "signed by the Agents and witnessed by the Reverend "Mr. Swartz we approve and ratify the said "Cowle and every thing relative to the Articles

"thereof being considered as the Basis of a Treaty and the
"whole Subject to the Restrictions therein mentioned by which
"the final approbation or Disapprobation of the same
"is referred to the Governor General and Council of Ba—
And the President further moves that an Answer be
immediately sent with the Cowle and Letter to Mr. Sulli—
to the following Purport—

That we entertain a just Sense of—

Approvg. of the measures taken by Mr. Sullivan

Zeal and Exertions for the public Service and desire
that he will avail himself of every Advantage that can
be derived to the Company from the Steps he has already
taken but that till we receive the approbation of
the Governor General and Council the Business
must be considered as incomplete. That so far as
depends upon this Government We approve and
ratify the Cowle he has executed.— That He shall
immediately forward to the Governor General and
Council Copies both of the Cowle and his Letter
And that We send him a Cowle from this Govern—
—ment and empower him either to deliver or suspend
it as he may judge most advisable. —

That We desire him to acquaint

Mr. Sullivan to acquaint the Comtee. with the Names and Number of the Rana's Friends —

us with the Number and Names of the Rana's Friends
on the different Countries that we may eventually
endeavor to derive the utmost Benefit from their
Force and Resources. — +

That we take it for granted he

To correspond regularly with Bombay

writes frequently to the Select Committee of Bombay
as it is material that they should be apprized of the
Situation of the Things to the Southward and what
(if any) Co-operation their Army may expect.

2

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on the intended Attack upon Hyder's Possessions
on the Malabar Coast.—

That we approve much of
the Idea of taking Dindigul and Caroor should a
proper occasion present itself but that Colonel Lang's
principal Object must be the Protection of the
Southern Countries and he must be careful
not to advance so far as to expose them to real
Dangers

That as there is reason to believe
that the French expect considerable Reinforcements
from the Islands and as we are ignorant
whether or not Sir Edward Hughes has done any
thing to frustrate those expectations it will be
advisable to proceed with caution & Like we remain
in Uncertainty on so material a Point and to
rely chiefly on Bombay for Offensive Operations
in the Enemy's Country - That the same
uncertainty and our Distance from the Seat
of Action will not admit of our prescribing
any precise Line of Conduct - and that we
therefore reflect with the greatest Satisfaction
on the abilities and long experience of Col.o
Lang which we doubt not will enable him
to adapt his Conduct to the Contingency of
Events to act against our Enemies at once
with Caution and Spirit and make the
proper Distinction between unnecessary Risk
and justifiable Enterprize

That we observe with
infinite Satisfaction the Harmony and Confidence
which subsist between him and Colonels Lang

'timents on the
ken of Dindigul &
roor

there

On the arrival
of French reinforce
ments & the conduct
to be pursued by the
Gov.r of Bombay &
Col. Lang.

On hearing of the Satisfaction
of the Com.rs at the harmony
subsisting between Col. Lang
& Fullarton

and that we entirely approve of his having requested the Colonels Attendance at his Interview with the Mysore Agent which preceded the Execution of the Cowles —

Finally that relying on the Continuance of that good Understanding between them we have considered the Points which belong to their respective Provinces as they really are connected with each other and desire Col. Lang will look upon those Parts which relate to his Duty in the same light as if immediately addressed to himself —

Mr Davidson delivers in the following Minute. ——

I have always been of Opinion that the Descent on Mysore or more particularly against Mangalore Bednore or wherever the Government of Bombay may think most proper to land their Force on the Mysore Coast ought to be effected on that side of India — Colonel Lang ought in my Judgment to watch over and to preserve our valuable Southern Possessions on this side of the Ghauts East of Pulicherry — If the Mysore Treaty met with the approbation of the Supreme Council, the Governor and Council of Bombay with the assistance of Colonel Humberstons Detachment should support and carry into Effect the Treaty of the Resident of Tanjore with the Rana of Mysore's Agent

Mr Davidsons Minute on the descent on the Mysore country & Col Langs operations.

Fort S.t George Nov.r 27.th 1782

Tomorrow —

I beg to recommend that all the Papers concerning the Mysore Treaty particularly a Copy of the Letter under Dispatch to Bengal in Extracts from it be sent in Cypher to the Governor and Council of Bombay by the first Opportunity by Sea and Land. That Mr. Sullivan should be directed to communicate to the Select Committee of Bombay all his Proceedings concerning the Treaty and his Transactions with the Agent of Mysore.

I do not recollect that the Letters has had our Sanction for corresponding officially with Bombay —

he

27.th Novem.r 1782.

Alex.r Davidson

General Stuart enters the following Minute

In Committee 27.th November 1782 —

I agree to give every Testimony of Approbation of Mr. Sullivans Conduct and I have no objection to the words of this Treaty if they can tend to keep up a Party in Hyders Territorys to act against him in the hopes of their being supported by the Honble Company's Forces whenever the State of the Southern Provinces and of our Forces there which should be kept in readiness to act against the French our principal I had almost said our only Enemy affairs are now constituted will admit —

Gen.l Stuarts Minute disapproves of the proposed March of Col. Langs Army agrees with the Mysore agent respecting Col. Bumbertons operations —

This is far from being the case at present and therefore I am against the march of the Troops under Colonel Long for the Purposes mentioned in the Treaty untill we know with Certainty the French Plan of operations for the next Campaign. unless the Governor General and Council of Bengal shall order otherways. to whom this latest Information from Mr.

Fort St. George Novr 27th. 1782

Sulivan with the Cowle and Treaty and every other Paper relative to this Mysore Business should in my opinion be forwarded without Delay I shall be against sending them any Cowle upon this Latest Communication until their answer arrives.—

I agree with the Agent in the Idea of keeping the Operations of Dindigul Colonel Humberston for the present to the carrying the Pass of Palnacacherry with the Security of the Calicut Province.— (signed) J. S.—

Mr Sadleir concurs in the Presidents' motions which are accordingly carried for the Letter proposed to Mr Sulivan and the Alteration in the Cowle, and the Cowle now agreed on with another Copy of the Treaty be sent to the Governor General and Council with a Letter to them on the Subject submitting the whole entirely to their Approbation.—

Mr Sadleir concurs in opinion with the President

Mr Nathaniell Forbes

Mr. Nathaniell Forbes appd. Ensign.—

Mr. Walter Hickman
Mr. William Grace Forbes
Mr. George Forbes
Mr. Crookshanks admitted Cadets and appd. Ensigns

Cadet appointed Ensign in his rank to be settled when the List arrives from England and Messrs. Walter Hickman, Charles Hickin William Grace Forbes — Crookshanks admitted Cadets and appointed Ensigns to rank after all those appointed in the last General Orders.—

General Stuart now lays before the Committee the Statement completed of Pay and Allowances for his Majesty's Troops and delivers in with them the following Minute and Declaration

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From the Commander in Chief on the Coast of Coromandel and Commanding His Majesty's Forces.— submitted to the Committee November ___ 1782.—

Gen.l Stuarts minute resp.g the Arrears due to the King's Reg.ts and recommending the mode to be observed in their future Payments

In order to bring the Accounts with His Majesty's Troops into Method and conform at the same time to the Orders of the Honble Court of Directors and the Agreement with Government it may be necessary to observe to the Committee / commanding his Majesty's 73.d and 78th Regiments have thought proper to draw upon their respective Military Agents in London for subsistance of Officers and Men as far as to the 24th of June next therefore their Demands here will only be for the Company's allowances of Gratuity—

That the Officers.

At his Majesty's 23.d Dragoons with the 101.st and 102.d Regiments and 18th Hanoverians having been paid up before leaving England the three former to the 24th of June last and the latter to the first of February their Demands therefore will be for British Subsistance of Effectives from that time while on Board ship with the addition of Gratuity and other usual Allowances from the Day of their Landing in India

The mode of paying His Majesty's Troops is by what is called Musters of 60 or 61 Days from the 25th of one Month to the 24th of the second Month following; both Officers and Men are paid so far in advance and the Casualties or non effectives are always checked in the Muster immediately subsequent This mode should not in my opinion be altered the Company furnish the means of Subsistance because it would be novel and might cause a Hardship— the

3727. Fort S.t George 27th Nov. 1782.

Gratuity and usual Allowances made by the Honble Company to His Majesty's Troops noncommissioned and Private should also in my opinion be by muster of the same Number of Days with the Difference of its being a muster in Arrear but from the necessity of the times perhaps and indeed the Practice of the Company's Service, the Gratuity to the Officers should only be payd one Muster when three are become due.—

The Rolls of effective Officers and Men present shall by my Orders be annexed to every Distribution of Pay and Gratuity for each muster and opposite to every man's Name not present, the Place where he is at the time shall be inserted— Thus in order to settle with His Majesty's 33.d Dragoons with the 101.st and 102.nd from the 24th of June 1782 to the 24th of December following there should be three seperate or distinct Distributions or musters with annexed Rolls and for the Hanoverians in as the Abstract or Computation of British Subsistance and Company's Gratuity due to these several Corps for that time against which should be placed the Sum which they have received upon account since their Arrival in India— and in regard to the 73.d and 78.th Regiments Musters and abstracts should be made but from the time they have received or been entitled to the Gratuity or other usual Allowances from the Company and perhaps it will be expected that even altho' these Corps have drawn for their Subsistance as far as to the 25th of June next there should also be a Statement of the Money tho' drawn from England because it becomes a Charge against the Honble Company there.— I conceive it to be clearly the Intention of Government and of the Court of Directors that nothing is to be paid in this

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cepting

Country to the Majesty's Troops excepting the Subsistance of Effectives present and of such other Articles as are paid yearly along with the Subsistance excepting the Extra-Hospital Charges and perhaps other incidental and unavoidable extraordinaries which together with the increase of Pay of His Majesty's 33d. Dragoons beyond the proportion of the like Number of Foot should be carried in the Map upon an account betwixt Government and the Honble East India Company - The Difference betwixt the Subsistance and Charges paid here with the total Sum calculated at the rate of two Lacks of Rupees (each two Shillings and one Penny) for every thousand Men is to be remitted by the Governor General and Council of Bengal to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces to the Treasury to be disposed of for answering the Demands for cloathing Arrears recruiting and every other fund similar to what is usual when the Troops are paid upon the British Establishment - There seems therefore nothing to remain for the adjusting with Precision these accounts but to ascertain the Pay and Allowances of each Rank the Sterling money to be converted into Currency of this Presidency -

James Stuart

In Committee November 27th 1782

Have signed the Opinion given by me to this Committee on the mode of settling the Accounts with His Majesty's Troops and of paying them in future - I have also put my Name to the Calculation of British Subsistance

Genl. Stuart's 3rd Minute on the same Subject -