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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. 24/5-5-1943

No 89
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2383 Fort St George 16th June 1783

an Infraction had cast upon our National Faith, you were forced to enter into an investigation of it, was fully set forth in the Memorial of July; and our Injustice in this Instance of the Nabob, and the Company's Injustice in depriving him of Tanjore, are the Chief Subjects of that Memorial. This Infraction however did not it Seems, then Strike You in quite so formidable a Light as You have since described it. The Expression indeed in your letter of the 19th. of October of not having yet considered the Nabobs Complaints, seems to point at an Intention of doing so in future; but supposing that you were not entirely fixed in that Intention till you received both Memorials in Novemr. still this was time to have transmitted them, and to have an Answer even by the Common post. before the Day on which, without such Transmission, and consequently without such answer, it appears, you undertake, thus only partially informed, and consequently thus not perfectly qualified, to judge upon an important public Measure, and upon our Conduct in the Support of it. Upon this proceed to judge upon Complaints against the Conduct of our president which you say are the Subject of Assum-Cauns Memorial; and in which Conduct we must add that the whole of the Select Committee of this Government equally partook of whatever Information you might have been proposed in relation to Charges brought before you against any Individual in a public or Private Capacity, it would have been Suitable to the Wisdom and Dignity of the most enlightened Tribunal to announce such Charge Specifically to such individual, to call upon him for his Defence, to give him an opportunity to offer it,

before

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before you could proceed to pronounce upon his Conduct, However
Evident might have appeared our guilt, and whether it Consist in the
loss of fortune, fame or Office, or was, in the first instance,
to consist in the heavy misfortune of upon Censure, the establish-
ed Maxims of Justice, the regularity, and solemnity of
judgement, the Tenderness and precaution of Humanity, required
that, before Sentence was past, we should be first upon
our Trial and heard in our defence. If with our Cause, was
implicated the public Cause, if in consequence of the Conviction
of our Misconduct, the Company whom we represent were
to be deprived of the Benefit of an Arrangement, which was
deemed proper just and necessary, which you advised
authorised and applauded, such a Consequence did not
entitle you to proceed more lightly to such Conviction. But
you did not think yourselves sufficiently informed to
pronounce upon Upon your own knowledge. You observe that
the Nabobs Charge against Lord Macartney for Breach
of the Treaty concluded by your Government with the Nabob
the 2d. April 1784 is founded principally tho not entirely
on Lord Macartney's (supposed) assumption of the authority
specially reserved to the Nabob in the Arrangement and in
Lord Macartney's acceptance of it, of affixing his Seal
and Signature to such appointment of Renters as should be
made by Lord Macartney, and that our proceedings trans-
mitted to you contain no other Materials which bare a
relation to this Charge except those which are contained
in our Letter of the first of May 1782. That there might
be in your Opinion therefore other materials relative to
this Charge may be inferred from this Observation. And
in fact it led you to seek for other information. You think

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Bengal Consultations
January 6th 1783

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it necessary to enquire into the Circumstances of the Original Transaction said to have passed on the 18th of April, and into those of the Subsequent Appointment of Cumildars On such an Occasion you could not indeed take too much precaution in seeking for accurate Information, and in endavouring to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Circumstances attending the whole Transaction you felt the propriety and necessity, of examining into Evidence. You were to seek for Truth from authentic Documents and impartial Witnesses, and from the Consideration and Comparison of the Testimonies to be adduced by the opposite Parties. You overlooked, however, the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue. Authentic Documents on this point, which you had received and observed with Satisfaction In those proceedings you already possessed particulars bearing a Relation to the Charge against us, which were not contained in our Letter of the first of May, which however you say contained all the materials you had before you of the proceedings of the Select Committee. That Letter informed you that on the Nabobs' Refusal to confirm our Renters we had taken the Line which our Situation required; and it was obvious what that Line must be even without the Enclosures which related the whole Transaction & the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue gave you also the Circumstantial and Materials Motives for the immediate procedure of the Select Committee already quoted, that it was obvious from the Nabobs Letter that he had no Intention to sign the Parana Chits, and as much time had already been lost, and the

Letter to Gov.r Gen.l & Council May 1.st 1782

Season

Season of the Year was so far advanced that any further
Delay in sending these several Renters to take charge of
their farms, would be attended with Considerable Loss of Revenue.
Those Proceedings and these Motives might have been proper
to have been brought forward by you and were not unworthy
of your Consideration It might have been proper to consider
whether they Government ought, in keeping back the Renters
to have yielded to the Views of the Nabob in his Intention
not to sign the Porana Chitts, and thus to see the Assignment
defeated altogether, or to use your words applied to this Assignment,
wither after having contended for so great an acquisition
with so fortunate an issue, we should suffer any Consideration
whether
weigh
from the Letter above alluded to called for particular Attention
It might have been right to weight the importance of the
time already lost, of the advanced Season of the Year, and the
Considerable loss of Revenue to arise from any further Delay
in sending the Renters to take Charge of their farms. If any
Doubt subsisted in your Minds; or was affected to be thrown
upon those Intentions, and those facts, it became you to
call upon us for the proofs of our Assertions. We should
have the Nabobs Letter, shew how time had been consumed,
how little was to be spared, and how necessary was
produced
our Dispatch, such should have been the line of your
such
Conduct All this was not done No part of it was done
No Deliberation upon the Cogency of our Motives, No
Mention of them Tho you declare that the Breach of the
Assignment for which we are in the person of our President

so warmly censured, and for which you deprive the Company of what you termed a great acquisition was the Breach of a mere from recived for the sole purpose of preserving what you call the Nabobs estimable Sovereignty; and tho you acknowledge that your general Recommendations might avail us in the breach of this mere form, if necessary for realizing the Collections; yet of that Necessity of the Circumstances or Motives that did or might lead to it, you take no account. You are satisfied with saying that you apprehended that the proofs of such Necessity would be impossible. This apprehended impossibility goes not the fact, but to the proofs; but every fact is susceptible of sufficient proof proportioned to its Nature The proof of the Necessity of a future Measure on the ground of ill Consequences to arise from the omission of it must be taken from observation of the past or present. We are minded to guard against future, by the Recollection of past, or the Existence of present Evil. It is the certain Prospect of the Continuance of such Evil consequent on particular measures that constitutes the proof of the Necessity of taking opposite Measures. The Nature of the case should prevent exacting as a proof of such Necessity the actual Existence of the Evil after the Measure to prevent it had taken place. Yet in that Light only could the proof you mention have been impossible. If you had recommended to us as you did to place persons in the management of the Assigned Countries wherever likely to be under our own Control; if from experience it was known that the Collections could not be realized

Bengal Consultations
Jany 8. 1783

Evidence

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for the Company but under such persons; if the Nabob did not chuse to affix his seal to his appointment, and if such Refusal on his part, and such pursuit of your Advice on your part, Notwithstanding such Refusal were to constitute that Breach of that more from, the necessity of such a Breach depends upon the Reality of those Suppositions. And there are facts which appear to have lain within the possibility of proof. But the Caution, with which you proceed to pronounce in opposition to these facts, and in favor of the Nabob, against the Company and the Company's Representative commits in resting upon Faith entirely upon the Assertions of him, who was then, and there who had been, the Agent of the Nabob. They had been jointly sent before by the Nabob, or in his Name by his Second Son the Amer ul Omrah to Calcutta to Form the Treaty with you of April 1781. The One was and is the Nabobs Dewan or principal Servant. The other, to enter into his Highness's Service forsook his important duty in the Service of the Company These persons jointly thus composed, so secured, concluded that Treaty or, as it is called by the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons that singular Representation and Transaction in which among many other things the Nabob declares himself an hereditary prince, and independent of every one which besides the annexation of several Talook or districts in the Balaghaut he claims the resumption of the Talook or District of Tanjore, of which he had taken possession according to the Rule and practise of Indostan, but which, at the sole Instigation of self interested people, was taken from him, are given to

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Fort St George 16th June 1783.

...equests of the Nabob
...which together with
...Governor Generals
...pleas from the Bengal
...reaty of April 1784.

a Byot or peasant of his; and in which likewise he desires that a Treaty be made between the King of Great Britain and King of France settling the peace and security of the Carnatic and that the Rights of his Government, without the Connection of any one, and his Power to appoint a Successor to the Carnatic, be included in such Treaty. These Persons had indeed entered deeply zealously and actively into all his Highness's and his Second Son's profound Schemes. By Tanjore and the other Territories demanded in this Treaty, the Delegated Power of Assam Cawn the manager of the Province would be co-extensive with his masters Acquisitions, and the Settlement of the Succession would have provided for the Duration of his power. The importance of the Treaty required a minister from your Board to be resident here to maintain its faith, and the Nabobs other Agent Mr. Richard Sullivan was appointed by you, at his Highness's Requests, to be that Minister. Then Each had an actual or Prospective Recompense in the Completion of the Nabobs System. Their Cause was common with their Masters. Of a Clause of this Treaty of April 1781. The Agreement of December 1781 was a modification, but that Modification was a material Change to the Manager Assam Cawn. It took from him the Superintendance of the Revenues. That Agreement annulled restored to him that superintendance, of the Confidence to be placed in Mr. Richard Sullivan in the related matters of the Nabob and the Company it is not necessary to say more, than that, at the very time that he was confidential Secretary to the Select Committee of this Presidency,

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and consequently possessed of all the Views and Secrets of the Company as far as related to this Government, be entered privately into the Service of the Nabob with whom, by the orders of the Court of Directors, none of the Company's Servants are allowed to have any Communication without the permission of the President; and that he undertook the plan of Independance and ambitious projects of the Carnatic Cabinet so reprobated by the Company, who must have punished this unfaithful Conduct by dismissing him from their Service. This Gentlemen was expressly appointed by you for the purpose of maintaining the faith of your Government in the Agreement concluded with the Nabob and for the Representation of such Matters as might at any time require his Interposition, in that Character and in your name, either with the Nabob or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St George yet, as he acknowledges, he had no immediate Communication with that President and Council, or that Select Committee, he adds that he felt himself hurt in some points. But whither hurt or not in any point, it was his Duty, while he continued in the Enjoyment and Emoluments of Office, to endeavour, as much as in him lay, to execute the Duties you had prescribed to him. Whatever Doubt this Government might have entertained either of the Right or of the Expediency of the appointment of Representatives there different from and independent of this presidency, those Doubts which did not effect him in the prosecution, should not have effected him

emoluments

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him in the Exercise, of the Office. This providency could not have prevented him from making to them at least a written Representation, upon the supposed Invasion by them of the Nabobs Rights, which if any Case could, must have been the case which required, in the words of your Credentials to him, his interposition with us, as the Representative and minister of your Government. If he had really felt on this occasion the Enormity he has since discribed, he could not have resisted the fairness and uncommonness of the occasion for demonstrating, in opposition to our Opinion, the Expediency of his Appointment, in the instance of his supporting the Nabob upon the Spot, and on the first attempt of our Encroachments, or at least of remonstrating with us and warning us, in your name, before it might be too late, of the Injustice and Violence of our Proceedings. Such Remonstrances (whatever might have been our Perception of them) made by the Representative of your Government would at least have rendered the Responsibility of our Conduct heavier upon us. His Duty would have been performed. However our proceedings might be criminal in us, or unjust to the Nabob, the Incident had it really happened would have been fortunate to the President as affording him so conspicuous an opportunity of displaying on the moment his Zeal and his Abilities as well as ascertaining the Doubted usefulness of his Office, now abolished. The Presidents after Silence leaves at the time, is therefore a plain Argument that when the Transaction took place, he did not precisely feel such an impression of it, as he has since endeavoured to convey to others, and that whatever account he may have hazarded

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at a Distance, he must have been consciously it could not have borne a Discussion on the Spot Truth is frequently better known from the sudden feelings and expressions of Men, on the moment that Events arise before them, than from Accounts that are afterwards deliberately combined. Calm Sensation contradicts angry Recollection and original Acquiescence discredits Subsequent Complaint. M. Richard Sulivan who was sent as President here to maintain the faith of Governments towards the Nabob, made no Effort here, and uttered no Complaint against any Breach of that faith, but afterwards, in consequence of the Nabobs Representation, goes round, as he calls it, to Bengal to make a Representation there He ceases to be actual President here, he returns to be the Nabobs Solicitor at Bengal. His Highness Two Memorials which are in the English Language, are not said to be translated translations were probably framed by that Gentleman, the present presented by Ajam Cawn; A Mehommedan not conversant in our Language. These Two persons, as if without Bias out in the cause or Interest in the Event, as if not committed by the Assertions advanced already by them in the memorials, were the persons you selected to stamp Veracity on superfluous those Memorials. Before You called on them you had abundant time to obtain from hence where the Transaction past, the whole of the Testimonies relating to it. Perhaps report It might have been no superfluous Caution not to rely implicitely on those willing and interested Witnesses furnished by one side only, and who, from temper and Situation might have observed with prejudice, and might reproce with partiality Of those Witnesses,

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One indeed Mr. Richard Sulivan acknowledges that he was not present at the principal Transaction on the 18th of April 1782 concerning which you called for Evidence, and which related to the Demand and Refusal of the Nabobs Seal and Segnature He reports what the Nabob represented to him, and this species of Testimoney he gives you very circumstan=tially. As to Afsam Cawn the single Witness speaking from his own knowledge of the Transaction, whom you examined, not merely the possibility or perhaps the propensity of such a man, so circumstanced and ingaged as he was to make or mistake the Cause of his Master and his own, might have occurred to the Wisdom of your Board; but the Recollection of his actual Imposition on you upon a former occasion, Should, as Destructive of the Credibility of his Testimoney, have precluded the admission of it. This man, to forward the Views of his Patron the Nabobs second Son the Ameer ul Omrah, not only asserted, in his first Embassy to you, that his master the Nabob was possessed of Letters from the Company and the Kings Ministers and the King himself, all expressing a clear acknowledgement of the Nabobs Right to appoint a Successor to the Govern=ment of the Carnatic; but he had the Audacity to impose upon your Confidence in producing pritended Copies of those from the King and the Company, thus adding the Crime of Forgery to that of Falsehood; a Falsehood so glaring from the perusal of the Kings and Companys Letters to the Nabob upon Record, from the grant and Treaty settling the succession on the Nabobs Eldest son

The Letter from the Govr. Genl. and Council to the Regents of the Nabob -- Article 6.

another. For before the Arrival of your Orders, opposite Orders from the Court of Directors had arrived. To the Court of Directors both you and we had referred upon Treaty with the Nabob of the 2.d April 1781. And we had referred likewise to them the ultimate judgment of the Assignm.t of December 1781 The Court of Directors have thought proper to reject the former, to accept the latter, Agreement. They have expressly desired it to be rendered effectual. You are directed to assist in giving it that Effect. That Direction to you for the maintenance of the Assignment, your knowledge of the like Orders to us, reached you in little more than a fortnight The 17.th of February after the dispatch on the 26.th of January of your resolutions for the surrender of it, and long before those resolutions arrived here (the 28.th of March). We had already (the 18.th February) indeed applied to you to give us that Assistance in Effectuating the Assignment which you were directed to afford us. You received this application (the 8.th of March, before we did your Orders (28.th March). Thus situated, with your Order to Surrender, with the Company Order to maintain, the Assignment, the preference of immediate and implicit Obedience to your Commands might not have been entirely safe or proper. The Date of your orders from the proximity of your Situation was the latest; but such an excuse, we fear, might not avail us. For if it were so, the Clause for obedience to you, as to hostilities or hostilities, in the Act of parliament you quote to us, contains an exception of the special Orders of the Court

Letter to Governor Gen.l & Council of Bengal Feb.y 18.th 1783.

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of directors as Our ruling Powers, which from their distance and the consequent priority of their Orders, might never be suffered to know any Operation. But in obeying the Orders before us of your board at the expence of our obedience to our employers, and what we conceived to be the public good, We had not the consolation of being certain that we should even have the ultimate approbation of your Board. The Orders before us were Issued by you before you knew the Superiour orders against them. The Act of parliament You have quoted as in force, enforces Your obedience to the Orders of the Court of directors However cautiously, dispassionately and disinterestedly, You might have come to the determination You had made; a new line as to the result was opened, and a deviation from the former became your duty. as soon as you know the late intentions of your Employers We did You the justice to consider You inclined to set the example of the obedience you exacted. We had applied to you In the confidence that you would, towards enabling us to effectuate the Assignment, afford us, the assistance the Court of directors had by the dispatches I must arrived desired You to afford us You know Our expectations. You know we had a right to expect every assistance in your power. you had a right to suppose We should depend upon it. Your Assistance however would have been thrown away, and your best Intentions frustrated, if, before they could arrive we had rendered Impossible the execution of them by removing the ground on which they were to operate. It was an fair procedure towards your board, by deferring the execution of orders you gave when Ignorant Of the Companys Instructions, to give You time to revoke your Orders after you knew of those

Instructions

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Instructions

Instruction It might, if you chuse, have saved you from the responsibility of a measure subversive of the Company's views. We gave you an Opportunity at any rate to take your time,

experience

We had experience that a strict compliance with a desire that had been expressed by you, became the very occasion of subsequent reproaches from you having Obeyed, because you desired as tho' as you might have commanded but did not command because you knew it was unnecessary; you afterwards accused us of misconstruction in considering such a desire as equivalent to a Command such a reproach might have indeed been founded in the present instance, if we had conformed to your desires after we had reason from the Company's dispatches to suppose you had altered, or at least to doubt that you had continued, there we had every reason therefore to postpone our measures till we should know your final resolutions upon the Subject of them subsequent to your receipt of the Company's dispatches. If the fact should prove, whatever might be the Authority or the motives that you produced in a resolution contradictory to the Company's intentions, the alternative to us, the state cruel and embarrassing would however be that of a simple choice between our duty to our employers, and the duty expected by your board. We could not doubt but that you would hasten to communicate your resolution to us whatever it might be. For the same proportion as your sentiments were to influence our Conduct, in the same proportion, and for that purpose, should they speedily be announced to us. If you meant to obey the instructions upon which you had acted, and

Letter from Governor General and Council = March 11th & July 4th 1782

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us. If you meant to obey the instructions you had received, and to fulfill the intention of the company in assisting us towards enabling us to Effectuate the Assignment, You could not be too quick in removing the thing itself from that brink of distruction to which your former order had approached it, You could not have taken too much pains, by an expeditious revocation of that order, to stop the disturbances and quiet the Apprehensions which, the publication of it by the Nabobs adherents might have occasioned throughout the country to the diminution of the collections. If on the other hand you were pleased to undertake to disobey the Company, and that by your controlling power over all the presidencies, that System was thro you, to be extended here, and that we were to be the Instruments of your measures. It behaved you to save us, as much as you were able from the Responsibility of being so ill behaved you at least to have informed us, that notwithstanding the Companys instructions, you persisted in your own, so that we might, as a resource in our difficulties, have the Satisfaction of being certain that, when questioned by our employers, You would not disavow us. a simple declaration from You Subsequent to your receipt of the Companys dispatches, whether Conformable to them, or differing from them might have arrived here by the Safe and usual Channel of the post, soon before those embarroping orders, which by as Lower consequence, You had sent Off before the Arrival of those dispatches We then might have adopted a Line of unambiguous consequence. We should have

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form, some Atonement for such a Breach; and the Term of ceremony which, however incompatible with the manner and Office of the Nabob, you apply and suppose that we applied to his Highness, must be indeed a following Compensation to him, and a full acknowledgment of any Rights which the Breach of a mere form might have cast into Doubt. At any rate, in postponing the Execution of your Orders, we do not preclude a future Compliance with them; the failure, at this instant, does not operate upon the whole, and the Inconveniences of this Delay will cease with the Continuance of it; But if we once had taken the sudden and irretrievable Step of actually surrendering the Assignment, neither any Change in your Opinion, upon a further Reflection on this Transaction, nor your most Disposition to cooperate with the Intentions of the Company, nor, their Determination in favor of the Assignment, could produce the Restoration of it. This Assignment had the Solid advantage of having been the voluntary Act of the Nabob as his Letter to the Company has acknowledged. It was an act of his Will that the Company long Sought; that our predecessors had solicited in vain and which, when obtained, you deemed a great acquisition and were pleased to applaud the zeal, Ability, and Address which dictated and brought to Effect so important a measure. This important Measure, which the practices of the Nabobs Ministers and Servants have since endeavoured to defeat, and their representations to destroy, is not, during the Dominion of their Influence, likely again

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again to be obtained from his Highness What we and our
president have deservedly lost the Confidence of the Nabob;
or whether the has found the prosecution of our Duty to our
Employers incompatible with the advancement of his Views,
and the gratification of his fondness for his Second son in
prejudice of his Eldest sons established Rights; or whether,
in consequence of the Attention and ability, which you have
observed to have been shewn by the Members of the Committee
of Assigned Revenue in the management of the Assignments
of the Assignment, and the steadiness with which the System
has been pursued It appears to the Nabob for the first time
contrary to his former Experience, and Confident Expectation,
that an Assignment from him might be rendered more than
mere form, and might be made to rise superior to Counte-
-raction; Certain it is that the success of our Efforts might
equality disincline him from giving such another apportion
to us or our Successors.

But, beside the Nabob, you observe in your
Letter, that the Infraction of the Assignment had cast an
injury in the minds of the Country Powers, upon our Nati-
-onal Faith. This Assertion presupposes the fact the truth
of which you thought yourselves bound to investigate for
retrieving the injury to our national Faith. If you mean
that the accusation of such an infraction had produced such
Effect, the injury would only be chargeable on us if the
accusation were true; but the Effect and the Cause are
equally groundless. The apprehension you mention of the
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mischievous

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mischievous Consequences from the Nabobs Complaints likely to arise to the Negociations which you then had depending we suppose are subsisted by the Ratification of peace notwithstanding those Complaints, with the principal power and most formable Enemy in this Country, whose Confidence in our National faith, after a glaring Breach of a former Treaty with it had been restored by the joint assurances sent from time to time of some of his Majestys and the Company's principal Servants.

Letter of the Court of Poonah from Lord Macartney, Sir Edward Hughes, Sir Eyre Coote and John Macpherson Esquires Sept.r 11. 1781.

It must however be acknowledged that the Nabob is supposed to have taken occasion at all periods, to cast reflections in the minds of the Country powers upon our national Faith. He had been formerly for a considerable time the Chief channel of our intercourse with the Country powers. His Policy is understood to have led him to misrepresent them to us, and as to them, for the purpose of more effectually keeping us asunder, and rendering his own interposition the more necessary permanent and productive of the Elevation of his fortune. He knew how to turn to account our Confidence in him, and our ignorance of the real state of the Affairs of the Country In the Treaty with the Nizam of 1768 to which that prince by the influence of our Arms and our Power alone acceded, the Nabob was the principal Agent instructed with this Negociation, and preferred to hold the Government of the Carnatic dependent upon us rather than upon his former superior took care to contrive that the Peishcush to be paid to the latter, equally due, by the Constitution of the Empire, from the Carnatic

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who entrusted who

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and the Circars, should be entirely prayable out of the latter, with which he had no Connexion The Ambition forstered in his Highness's Breast to be gratified solely by our Means, and which Ambition, in the Expression subscribed by the Governor General would have extended to the Possession of all Indostan, being however disappointed partly by our Bene-dence and partly by our Misfortunes, the Nabob became willing to seperate his fortunes from ours, as appears by his proposed Treaty with the French Governor M. Law, and, for his justification, early laid a foundation of Dis-contents against us, with such Views and from such habits. has the Nabob been ever led, among other Things to misrepresent, as an act of Injustice towards him the very act which the Recovery of the Territories he claimed, required, and the very act which he acknowledged in his Letter to the Company, to have been a Voluntary Act of his own. It is no real or pretended prevision of that Act, or Infraction of the Agreement which Mr. Holland in your Consultations mentions to have been charged by the Confidential Minister of the Nizam, at whose Court the Nabob has constantly an Agent or Vackeel, as being a decided Breach of faith with an Old-Ally. It is the Treaty itself which in the most explicit Terms, he was taught to consider in that Light It is the Treaty perfected, not infringed, that is represented as the Grievance. The treaty itself not the Execution of it is said to be a Breach of Faith. The same Treaty or Assignment

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is to have, as a Voluntary Act on their part of the Nabob the full Merit, towards the Company, of testifying his gratifying his gratiful and boundless attachment to them and his perfect Reliance on their generous Protestations here; and is, at the same time to shew, to the Country powers, the Breach of the English faith, in the most explicit Terms, to an Ally, as well as the unfairness of the Division of the public Revenues, as if those intended to be received by the Company were not to be applied and with a Real view, were in fact not expended for the Recovery and preservation of the Country. This Old Ally took them indeed uncommon pains to secure the exclusive privilege of our Alliance; But it is full time to guard against Schemes projected by one Ally for poisoning our Credit with all other Allies. If fortunately happens that the impressions conveyed from a Man, whom Mr. Holland mentions to be abhorred by the Nizam are not likely to have been deep or durable and that Mr. Holland tho not questioned by you how far he had been able to remove such impressions, was probably disposed as well as enabled to do so, may fairly be inferred from his Official Declaration even after the Change of Amuldars, that we certainly had acted throughout a very honorable part by the Nabab of the Carnatic and that he would have experienced a very different Treatment from any Prince of Hindostan. This Witness at least is found on Examination to have already testified in our favor. You will not join with the Nabobs Vakeel or the Minister of the Nizam in the

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Censure

of the Treaty itself. That Censure you will allow must have been the Offspring of misrepresentation. You must agree that it confirms the Declaration which the late Commander of the Army, a Member of your Board, from his own Experience made to this Committee of the Duplicity and iniquity of the Nabobs Government. And the Mischief to the Company from such Duplicity and Iniquity, may become and additional Motive for requiring in the repetition of your words, the adoption of a new System both for the present Security of the Company and a future Indemnification for the Expences and hazards entailed on the Company by their former Connexions with the Nabob. Besides those Expences and those hazards which thus you mention to have been entailed upon the Company by their former Connexions with the Nabob, It cannot be dismissed that such Connections may as obtruded upon a former occasion have been likewise on other Grounds prejudicial to the honor and interest of the Company The frequent Support given by the Company's Servants to the Nabob in subduing and, in some instances, as it is asserted, in exterminating Hindoo princes from the Kristna to Cape Comorin under the odious Claim of Conquest or, as His Highness calls it, the Rule and practice of Indostan, is known to have early indisposed, against us, the Mratta State, who, Hindoos themselves, and in some measure connected with some of the unhappy vanquished beheld always with jealousy the Successful Ambition of Mahommedans

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote Novr. 8th. 1781.

Letter from Governor Gnl. and Council of Bengal Febry 26. 1782.

Letter to Governor Gnl. and Council of Bengal December 5. 1782.

2408 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Mahommedans The Nabob is supposed to have been also countenanced by us in the Infraction of his Agreement for ceding Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans which Infraction Hyder Ale as Regent of Mysore declared to be among his principal Motives for the Invasion of the Carnatic His Highness alienated also the Disposition of Nizam Ale, tho a Mussulman, by endeavouring to avail himself of our power to grasp at the Soubahdary of the Decan; An attempt against his Constitutional Superior which abundantly accounts for the Aversion without which Mr Kelland mentions, that the Nizam cannot hear the name of the Nabob mentioned; and might have been sufficient to render Dawne of his Mistrustful and vindictive Temper indifferent, if not adverse, to a Nation, which has saved and protected this unnatural usurper of his Dominions. According to an Opinion Subscribed on a former occasion by the Governor General, The weak and inordinate Ambition of the Nabob did not indeed look to less than the possession, if he were able, of all Indostan. Without the advantage of ancient Hereditary Right or many Brilliant Atchievements which sometimes reconcile to Injustice, it is possible he may have been considered only as a Cover to our encroaching Views And which, by the unusual Combination of Mahommedan and Hindoo Primes, and the Reconciliation of the bitterest Enmities it was thought essential by those Nations to suppress, and to punish at once our Infidelity and our

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enmities

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

and our Ambition.

The Examination of Mr. Holland as to the Nizams Opinion of the Treaty without any supposition in his Highness of its being infringed seems to have been taken on the 31st. December 1782, as a Prelude to the Examinations you took and meant as an Apology for the Steps which You pursued a few Days afterwards the 7th and 8th of January 1783, on Yours Supposition of the opponte fact, that there had been an Infringement of the Treaty. It required in fact a Strong Apology for Depending on the Examination of Syed Assam Caun. You therefore in addition mention that the proceedings transmitted to you contained no materials bearing a Relation to the charge of Lord Macartneys Assumption of the Authority reserved to the Nabob of affixing his Seal and Signature to the appointmt. of Aumildars except those contained in the Committees Letter of the 1st. May 1782, but in fact You were at that very time professed of an Official Copy of the Letter of the 13th. April informing him that according to the agreement between his Highness and the Governor on behalf of the Company he had appointed the Person thereon named to be Renters of the Districts for the Bandy and upon the Terms specified in the Enclosed Perwana Chitty or Nomination and that Matchulkeen or Bonds had been taken from the Renters conformably thereto, and that as it was necessary that the Renters should be dispatched without Loss of time into the Country he begged Leave to recommend that the

Letter from Governor to the Nabob April 13th 1782.

Perwana

from our President to the Nabob

2410 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Torana Chitty might be immediately Signed by his Highness
and returned to the president. You were likewise professed
Y an Official Copy of the Nabobs Answer of the 15th of
the same Month refusing to sign the Torana Chitty, or
to give his Confirmation to the Pointers appointed by the
Governor alledging among other Things that it was thought
necessary that there should be a Conjunctive power in
the appointment of the Pointers to the Dispute, because his
Lordship lately arrived in the Country had no knowledge
of the Disposition of the Inhabitants and that perhaps im-
=proper people might come to him than the Recommendation
of those who were his Highness's Enemies at Madras
or of interested and designing persons whereby his Affairs
and those of his Country might be ruined; that the
persons proposed by the President were unfit and insufficient
and that the Torana Chitty and Muchulkas were not in
any way agreeable to the established forms. These are the exact
Words extracted from the Nabobs Letter of which a Copy was
before You, and which is decisive of the present Dispute. It
might not indeed have been very material whether the
Torana Chitty was, or were not, in the usual form if in
substance, they empowered the Commissioners to act, if the
form had been substantial it might, on a slight Suggestion
of the particular Dispute, have been corrected The Nabob might
have sent one Person under his own Special Direction, it
was merely to spare him time and Trouble, and in the most
respectful manner, that it was presented to him ready for
his

was

Letter from Nabob to Govt. April 15. 1782.

No. 2.

Fort S.t George 16.th June 1783.

his Seal and Signature. It is not so Slight a Difference that could have create an inconceivable Variance. The Three appointed Printers were not so easily to be altered. The Selection of them Did not partake of the Calamity of his Lordships Arrival in the Country, nor of his ignorance of the Disposition of the Inhabitants. Their late arrival and this Ignorance had not indeed prevented the Nabob from insisting to make the Assignment exclusively to his Lordship, or from announcing in his Letters to his Numeldars of a prior Date of the 7.th of December when his Lordship was Still more new and still more ignorant, that they were to obey the Governor, to whom he had entrusted the management of his Country; but the president was desident of his own knowledge, was aware of the Responsibility to which the sole Conduct of their Business would have exposed him, was desirous of conforming to the System of the Company which prefers Collective Bodies to Individuals for the management of their Civil Affairs, and lastly well know that inclusive of the many other objects of this Duty no one person could be equal to the minute Detail and varied Attention which the Success of this new undertaking required. and he therefore not only ultimately submitted the whole to the Select Committee, but the appointed with our Consent and approbation, a Committee of Assigned Revenue, whose sole occupation was to improve that Revenue, and to supply those Defects and to correct those Abuses whatever they might be, which had, in the Words of Sir Eyre Coote, reduced the Carnatic to a deplorable State were before the

Enemy

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Select Committee April 16.th 1784.

Enemy intended it. This Committee had been composed of persons all perfectly agreable to his Highness, and the Majority is supposed to have continued so. Occasion was taken at this Desire to remove one of them who, before and since, has been the principal Guide of his Highness's political measures, Mr. Sprual Benfield, but who happened, at that moment, to have incurred the Nabob's Sovereign Displeasure. This Committee had advertised for the highest Offers of Rent for the Several Districts. They had received proposals; they had taken the precaution of enquiring into the Characters and abilities of the Candidates; They had examined their Resources they had, after mature Deliberation, chosen those they thought upon the whole most eligible. There was a sort of justice due to men who had thus been chosen; tho they should not have been in every instance perfectly unexceptionable and tho from the Dangers of the War, and the menaces of the Nabob we had not flattered our-selves that persons were found so fit or so punctual as as those very persons have proved whom, on this occasion, the Nabob rejected; Against two only of them Hunters does ever Syed Ajam Cawn pretend that the Nabob had learned objections One of them Ramchunderaw was indeed one of those unfortunate Rajahs whose Country be being near to the Territories of the Nabob forfeited its Title to independence, and because the prey of ambition and Cupi-dity. This man tho' unable to resist the Company's Arms employed on such deed, at the Nabobs instigation had

flattered

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had Industry & ability, he acquired by a Series of Services
even the Confidence of the Nabob who suffered him to
rend a part of the Country of which he had deprived him
of the property. This man had afforded no motive for
his rejection by the Nabob, but that of being ready to
engage with the Company a motive most powerful
indeed but not to be avowed of another of More Partners
that of Nellore Syed Ajam Cawn mentions the neglect
of his former Engagements, and in the first memorial
presented to your board. Or is with a wantoneſs of
Falsehood and indifference to detection ſcarcely to your in
proof of the validity of the Nabobs objections that this
spare failures had already forced us to remove The
infact he has continued invariable in Office tho our
greatest supplies have been received from him and that in
the disappointment of your remittances & of other
resources, the Spice not to us from Nellore alone has
sometimes enabled us to carry on the Public Business
& That the present expedition against the French must
without this assistance from the Assignment have been
laid aside, or delayed till it might have become too late.--
But however, if the Difficulty on the part of the Nabob
had really been as to the Men. if the Nabob had any
Disposition to accept of any men presented by the
president, and authorized by the Assignment, some
method would certainly have been found to accommodate
the matter, to have prevented a Variance But this
Difficulty

stuck

assert

Letter from Nabob
March 7. 1782.

2414 Fort St George 16th. June 1783.

Deffinitly stuck Still deeper It was not the man, or
Men, or the manner of Confirming them, but the precedent
of appointment that was really to be ever thrown In
Some Letters his highness has ventured to assert that
the power he had given to the president Coincided in
giving him leave to recommend persons to be appointed
by the Nabob; This leave would indeed imply in the
latter, Consideration and Choice, and it must be acknow-
-ledged that he did actually propose that the assignment
should be so warded. But it was an effective Assignment,
after many ineffectual Trials, that was alone acceptable.
A Negative Power, a Share in the appointment could have
been to provide for the possibility of that Defeat and Disap-
-pointment against which the Assignment was intended to
provide. The forfeiture restricting the Governor to a Recom-
-mendation or any thing less than a sole & exclusive appoint-
-ment was absolutely required, and left the formality intended
by the Confirmation, which is a more external act consisting
in signing and sealing a Commission or Grant should, by any
possibility, be mistaken or mistaken for an approbation or
Choice, or any thing more than, what you justly have
acknowledged it to be, a mere form reserved for the sole
purposes of preserving the Nabob's ostensible Dignity for
which the Suitable word of Confirmation was employed a
Special Clause was at the same time added on the
assignment, that whomsoever the Governor should appoint
to him the Nabob would give the usual Commission, which
is the whole Act of Confirmation. The Obligation of

giving

giving the Cawle is not Conditional or dependent on the approbation of the Nabob, or the Conjunctive appointment of the Nabob and Governor. It follows the Sperate sole appointment of the Governor, The Nabob, who had wished and proposed that the Governor should have the Recommendation only, and not the appointment, was fully aware of the Extent of the power which at length he consented to deligate. So soon as he had formed a plan of withdrawing the whole, he consistently Moves to withdraw every part. In his Letter of the 9th of March 1782, he roundly asserts that the power he gave was Leave to recommend, and the power he kept, the Choice of appointing, and in the same Letter he makes, as he afterwards repeats, a pressing proposal to the president to yield back Such a leave which would not be indeed a great Object to covet or retain. Such a mere Semblance of Power could not warrant the Expression of Syed Ajam Cawn that the Nabob had given to Lord Macartney the powers which he desired further leave to

Bengal Consultations January 9. 1783 Examination of Syed Ajam Cawn

recommend or imperfectly to appoint could be big with so much importance, as that from the very apprehension of having trusted such powers to Lord Macartney the Nabob Should, as Syed Ajam Cawn relates have burst into Tears lest an ill use might be made of them. It was

Ibidem

not an apprehension that more powers would be arrogated than in fact had been delegated, but that an ill use might be made of those that had. The Nabob, remark-

Ibidem

-ing that he had signed a paper to his own hurt and thus fearing that an ill use might be made of power against

him

him, acknowledged the propriety of it in the abuser
existence of the absurd Power, which could not be
exerted but in conjunction with him, was not much
to be apprehended by them. Such a Conjunction, as well
as your late occasional Adoption of the Idea that the
appointment which by the words of the Arrangement and
by the Nature of things, was to precede the Confirmation
should not be made without such Confirmation,
clearly indeed strongly with your acknowledgment
that the Latter was more a form preserved only for
Ostensible purposes and such an Idea falls greatly short
of your former Deliberate Opinion, Seeming Line you
and the had drawn for the Regulation of our Conduct,
when you signified to us, That the Nabob's Rights could
not exist to his own Exercise and Intention; and of
the hope you entertained That such an Act, as the
Arrangement which with the Province and its Administration
instituted every Right of Sovereignty and the hope tem-
porary Right of the Nabob Patrimony to the Company
for the preservation of their Mutual Alliance and Common
Interests, had precluded every possibility of future Differences
in Competition; that it was not like a Letter of accommodation
drawn between Contiguous Authorities which, even under
the wisest and most minutely cautious provisions, must
be liable to some Encroachments, but that it was the
absolute Surrender of every Portion of participated power

Letter from Governor Gen.l and Council of Bengal to Select Committee of Fort St.G. Decem.r 26.th 1781

Letter from Gov.r Gen.l and Council of Bengal April 5. 1782.

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

& of independant Property on one part to the entire and
unreserved possession of the other, Nothing can be added to
the force of the words, which exclude not only a joint, but
even a contiguous Authority. The Nabob gave indeed away
that he soon sought back. The proposal for this purpose
was made so early as the 7th of March 1782 and preceded
long the Transaction which is charged upon the president as an
assumption of Authority. The Demand of the Surrender
of the Assignment was not suggested therefore by this supposed
Assumption or any sense of injury excited by it: but the
Assumption was supposed as a means of procuring the
Surrender. The new Interpretation of the Assignment the
Conjunctive Appointment was well understood to be adopted
as pretext for preventing Appointments. The Question and
Conflict was really well known not to be about the
nominal Confirmation but the real Assignment. Here
was the Stand at which, Such as it was, the Assignment
was to be opposed. If cases of course, if the Aumildars,
appointed to manage it, are to wait for a Consent which
they will not obtain. Its Cessation had earnestly been
demanded by him who asserts his Conjunction is necessary
to its Continuance. The Argument therefore or the Thing
must fall to the Ground; and after the principle advanced
by the Nabob, it would have been as unclassic in us, as it
might be thought indecent towards him, to assert Demand-
-ing for the Subsequent Aumildars his Highness's Cowle
on Terms different from those to which he had confined

it

subsequent Events, and the mutual Complaints between the
President and the Nabob, on whichever side founded, must
have effectually interrupted Their further intercourse, to Trans-
actions of Business, to the Functions of Obligation was
necessarily restricted. After the Choice for Tanjore, the
President had in fact had as little a part in the Choice
of Annuldars, to whom he gave his Appointment, as the
Nabob who should have given them his Confirmation.
They were all uniformly proposed, considered and successfully
recommended, by the Committee of assigned Revenue, to the
President and the Committee. He did not exercise the Negative
he had. He could not give the Nabob the Negative which
the assignment disavowed. But Syed Ajam Cawn would
argue from the Exception to the Rule, as from the favor to
the Right. He would see no Difference in Names or Circumstances.
The 16th of January must be supposed to be the Eve of the
18th of April. At this latter period we are obliged to observe
upon the falsehood and fallacy of Syed Ajam Cawn's A
falsehood and fallacy of which the fability of Detection in
in several instances, did not prevent, notwithstanding his
former imposition, the fullness of its Effect on your easy
Credulity Mr. Halliburton did not, as Syed Ajam Cawn
asserts produce to him or to the Committee Cowle Sir Toranas
Chitts or Sunnuds, being the Grant or Nomination, Our
President's letter to the Nabob might have Mention upon that
the Toranas Chitts or Sunnuds were enclosed to his Highness.

in

2421 Fort St George 16th. June 1783

in that Letter Mr. Haliburton could not have stated as Syed Ajam relates that the Muckulkees, or Bonds to be executed by the Renters for the Due performance of their Engagements, should be executed by his Highness who was not even a Party to them. The Parties were bound to the President on the Part of the Company as being responsible by the Agreement to his Highness for the full proportion of Revenue, as collected at former period under similar Circumstances. These Muckulkees were so prepared, upon the maturest Deliberation, by the Committee of Assigned Revenue; and this Deliberation was among those You had observed with Satisfaction. The Muckulkees were sent, as a Mark of Attention to his Highness, that he might See the Obligations of the Renters, But above all, the Samud Did not express, the Syed Ajam Cawn thought it useful to say so, that "Lord Macartney have granted this Samud"; or that Mr. Haliburton acknowledged so The Governor is mentioned in the third person as he whose Orders in matter of Revenue were to be obeyed, and to whose Orders such Revenue was to be paid. The Nabob is distinguished by the very dignified Expression of the Presence, An Expression affected by the Nabob who perhaps Strictly appliable only to the Mogal Sovereign of Hindostan. His application in the Perana Chits to the Nabob cannot be mistaken, because it says the Renter is to account conformably to an Agreement between the Presence and the Governor of Madras on the part of the Company. That Instrument was exactly drawn as the like Instruments usually were

Assignment Deeds
2d. 1782

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Office Copy of Paragraph Chit
enclosed to the Nabob
April 18. 1782.

2422

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

by his Highness's Officers with the Exception only which is avoided by an ambiguous Clause in the Agreement, that the Revenue were to be managed and paid according to Orders from the Governor - Of this Instrument of which this form is described as so essential, and as fixing indeed the Sovereignty in him, in whose name it is granted, the Inspection became, in the same proportion, indispensible. The Inspection would have detected at once the imposition of Syed Assum-Cawn. The whole Fabric of Accusation, the whole Project of mischief must instantly have vanished. Upon were not immediately of this Inspection, He was asked whether he had a Copy of this paper as well as the Markulkas. The Original, had it served his purpose, must have been in his Possession It was to found the grand proof of the accusation against Lord Macartney Syed Assum Cawn is not apt to be so negligent of his Evidence. Had it served his purpose he must have shewn it with his Memorials. It would have graced & warranted his solicitations. But Syed Assum Cawn does not even answer as to a Copy. He is not put to the Necessity of answering, as relating to the Summons He is not obliged to account, by any Accident, for the Loss of the Original He is not obliged to have recourse to a Second Forgery. You do not insist upon an answer, You do not repeat your question You do not insist upon the inspection even of a Copy nor upon the Reasons for not producing One. His Suppression of an Essential paper

excites

excites no Suspicion of his Consciousness that of produced it would make against him. Instead of producing the sunnds or Grants which were the principal and Decisive paper, as well as the Muckulkees or Renters Bonds which in the present Contest, were at most, but Secondary, &c, he calmly produces the latter only. The latter was accepted for the former; and the Contents of one paper are proved by the production of another. You must now have perceived how much upon we have been wronged; but were deceived and how much we have been wronged; but if we had even the misfortune to be culpable; upon still might be blamable for accepting such proof of it. Other Assertions of Syed Asam Cawn, are equally Mis unwillfully untrue. It is not true that the Nabob delivered, at the time of his granting the Assignment to Lord Macartney, copies of the Sunnud and Muckulka both drawn up according to the established Form. Such a precaution might indeed have prevented the amicable Discussion as to the Muckulka for Burmawel. It is not true that the Objections to the Amildars were mentioned to Mr Haliburton. It is not true that the proposal for appointing Amuldars on the part of the Company in lieu of Tassildars or Collectors first proceed from Lord Macartney; and it is on the Contrary true that to the last, and in the very last Conference on the Subject of the Assignment, the President declared by his private Secretary to the Nawaub Ul Omrah his preference of Tassildars as more literally conformable to the Treaty made at Bengal Syed Asam Cawn mentions as within his own Observation other Circumstances that passed when he was not present, and in a Language he did not understand. It cant him-

nothing

Deposition N.o 2

Deposition N.o 2.

nothing to confound what he heard with what he know, and what he wished with either. He says that what he related was known to every Individual of any Rank or Condition at Madras so General a knowledge is an imperfect knowledge. He was not put upon his Guard: And the whole Examination of Syd Ofsam Cawn, tho before so respectable a Tribunal, and leading to so important a Decision, has the appearance of being almost as loose and as merely plausible, as if it had been meant for Nothing more than an Ostendible Preamble to a purpose pre-determined. The principal Testimony of Mr Richard Sullivan consists in asserting that the Nabob made Representation to him of the Conduct of our Resident which in his full Opinion was not an Exaggeration Such a Testimony does not precisely set forth upon what Ground he had formed this full Opinion of the several parts of such a Representation which his Opinion was entirely founded on the Reliance on the Nabob Sincerity, moderation and Disinterestedness, or whether that Reliance was corroborated by his personal knowledge of any, and what parts of such Representation Does Subsequent Answer he says indeed that he had acquainted the Board in the Course of his answers to their preceding Questions, with the manner in which he acquired his information on the Subject of them: And as he only had mentioned, as to Such Representation, that he heard it from the Nabob, it appears to amount in fact to no more than Hearsay Evidence from One of the parties. It is not

whether Nabob's

preceding

Therefore

therefore in that Sense, suspecting that he should be in-
-accurate; that he should suppose what the Nabob had
told him, that the Assignment gave to the Governor the
power only of recommending, tho it has given him expressly
that of appointing, and that therefore, supposing that the
Governor in appointing, did more than he was empowerd,
he should feel for an Encroachment that did not exist,
and aid Exageration without being concious of it. This
ignorance in your Minister with the Nabob, and who had
been the Nabobs Minister with you, tho marking the
extreme inattention to the Duties of those Stations, is
however, a fault less Deep than a wilful Perversion of
the facts he should know. But what ever was the Intention,
it had the Effect, of misleading your Board, in convincing to
your assertions received from another as if they were true,
on matters with which, in his Station, he should be
acquainted. He should have known that Lord Macartney,
instead of having a Desire to have a compleate interference
in the internal Government of that Country, had
obtained from the Select Committee the appointment of
a Committee of Assigned Revenue composed of persons
agreeable to the Nabob, and having them at its head
Mr. Paul Benfield to which last Committee the interference
as far as it was to go in the Business of the Country, was
to be

to be entirely entrusted; And that every Step, taken or
proposed for the Execution of the Treaty of Fort William,
was suggested and recommended by that Committee, whose
Chief, on that account, suffered a temporary Decline in his
Influence upon the Nabob and that, instead of his Lordships
having uniformly manifested a Disinclination to the made
agreed upon on the Treaty of Fort William for the Collection
of the Revenues of the Carnatic, He Acknowledges, in his
Letter of the 13th February 1783. that he was influenced
and impelled as he calls it to the Expression or Assignment
of December 1781 by a Letter from Lord Macartney of the
23d of November 1781, in which his Lordship requested the
Nabob to observe that it was then above seven Months
Since the Date of the Engagement or Treaty of Fort William,
and upwards of three Since his Ratification of it, without
any material Benefit to the Common Cause that the
immediate want of Funds to pay the Troops and defray
the many other Expences of the War would allow of no
further procrastination; that the Esteem and Attachment
of the Company and his Lordships personal Respect and
Regard, for his Highness induced him in the midst of the
Difficulties which called for an immediate compliance with
his Highness Engagements, to leave to his Highness either
the mode of levying the Revenue originally intended, or

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Fort St George 16th June 1783

that of Renting proposed to be substituted to it, but that it would be entirely out of his Lordships power to avoid carrying the one or the other into Execution without Loss of time accountable as he was for the fatal Consequences which must result from any Delay in procuring those Resources which were to be derived only from one or other of those plains. This Remonstrance, making no Preference of plan, and leaving the alternative (in our precedent to the Treaty of Fort William, nor any Determination not to be satisfied until he should acquire a Degree of Control superior to it, and on the Contrary it denoted that it was from the Esteem and Attachment of the Company and his own personal Regard and Respect for their Highness, that he was induced to consent to any Deviation from, or Substitution for the Treaty of Fort William as to the Provinces. The President in like manner in describing Alterations said to be made by Lord Macartney in the spirit and unvaried mode of wording the Summons, and the Effect of such Alteration as making himself the sovereign usurping by one stroke of his pen the most sacred and inviolable Rights of a Prince of indostan, as annihilating the Nabobships and in the most express and positive manner declaring to the world that Lord Macartney was then seated on the Musnud of the Carnatic, must have been supposed to have

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

have seen and examined those alterations, from Motives of Duty in this Station which was intended to preserve the Rights, so usurped and annihilated by the same Stroke of a Pen, and for the purpose of representing to you, whose Representative he was this usurpation and annihilation from motives even of Curiosity to contemplate that Single Stroke of a pen, which thus had worked such powerful and opponite effects; he must naturally have been supposed to have spoken from his own personal and particular Inspection of it. But neither the fact of the Alteration, nor, in case of an Alteration, its power to produce such Effects, were the objects, with him, of Doubt or of Discussion; nor did the accumulated Epithets employed upon the occasion by the Nabob convey to the President the least Suspicion or appearance of passion or Exaggeration; they were to him the calm historic impartial Relation of an Event reduced to the Most Measure of solemn Evidence, counterbalancing the Suspiciousness of coming from a party, and gaudily grounding a Charge of many heavy Crimes sprouting from a Single Stroke of a pen, as the Nabob had assured it was so that Nabob whose want of Faith and honor had been long since recorded under the hands of Governor Bourchier Mr. Dupre, the Present Governor General of Bengal and General Joseph Smith. The Reduction of the time consumed in this

Remark on Nabobs Letter of 26th Nov. 1770

the Country correspondence

dated

Fort St. George 16th. June 1763.

lasted Transaction as reported by the resident from Days to hours may be said to be the direct Reverse of engagiation The favor of Forbearance, he states, for a few Answers would not be granted to the Nabob tho the Notification of the Treaties, and the Request of the Nabobs Seal and Signature appears to have been of the 13th. of April and was delivered the next morning and the Subsequent Transaction is represented to have been on or about the 18th. of April. With equal precision he repeats that our president did not deign a Discussion, or even to hear the Nabob, and this he advances to you, who professed at the time, tho you seem to have forgotten, the Letter to his Highness, by order of the Committee, containing a regular Demand of the Cavale, and the Nabobs Answer, Two Days afterwards containing a formal Refusal upon principles which admitted of no further Discussion. With equal Diplomatic Accuracy does your Minister adopt the Nabobs pretensions of having been settled in the Sovereignty of the Carnatic by the Treaty of Paris; and of the acknowledged Ally of our Sovereign The Treaty of Paris was understood by the Framers of it and the Powers to it, to operate upon this occasions mainly in prevent-ing the Continuation of Disputes between the English and French Nations in India, who had taken opposite Sides in supporting Claims to Governments in Indostan

founded

The language of the Nabob's agent

2430 Fort St George 16th June 1763.

founded on real or pretended Commissions from the Great Mogul, for the Subahdary or superior Government of the Decan or Southern provinces of Indostan and the Nabobship or Deputyship of the Subordinate Government of the Carnatic by stipulating that Mahomed Ali Khan (espoused by the English) should be acknowledged for the lawful Nabob of the latter, and Salabat jung (espoused by the French) for lawful Soubah of the former. But this accommodating Stipulation Confers no additional Prank on those persons. What they had before, they were still to have, without any Danger from the European Nations who had respectively disturbed them, of further Disturbance, while Peace should continue between those Nations. But the Treaty neither expresses or vests a Sovereignty. This Investiture is nomore to be found, than the Treaty of alliance of the Nabobs agent slid into the Witness's Testimony. This Testimony was indeed not given under the awful Impression of the obsolute necessity of its Veracity, which the previous administration of a Solemn and religious Oath, cannot + fail to make on a man of Principle and Honor. + This Friend, the Confidant, this former Agent of the Nabob, after representing his Friends Case and partly his own, after the Interrogaties were over, and he was committed by his Answers to them, was then asked as in the case of Seyd Afsam Cawn, whether he was ready to attest all

Treaty of Paris. Article XI

vests

absolute

interrogatories

he

he had said on Oath, Thei Gentlemen could not alledge the Exemption of Gentlemen from Oaths. He was in an awkward predicament. He must unsay what he just had said, or he must acquiesce in a forced Assertion of it. A Retrospective Oath was tendered to him; and he took it The words, as far as they went, were guardedly Legal and Technical. He had given, to the best of his Belief and Remembrance, The Truth and nothing but The Truth, but accidentally perhaps omitting that he had told The whole Truth. Of the Defects of this Testimony The nature of the next cannot be accused by us. It is our own Letter, from our own Letter we cannot escape. It is indeed of Date (4th of July) long Subsequent to that of the Transaction, (18th of april) which is supposed to constitute our Crime This Letter asserts that the particular Steps we took in realizing the Collections of the Carnatic, were occasioned by the necessity of the Case, and by your positive Directions to render the Assignment effectual. If no such Directions had existed, Our Letters in attributing Such Directions to You, must constitute a new Crime on our part distinct intirely from the former. It would be that of Slander, of which You would be the Objects, not the Nabob. To You therefore, in this additional Case, and not to him, The Distribution of justice might be due. The Original Act, of which his Highness complains; is not altered in its Nature, whether it was Act or yours. It's Operation upon him

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would

could continue the same, and we might, as to him, be
still justifiable in doing it, tho not in quoting your
authority for it, It is a Discrepancy therefore foreign to
that of the Surrender of the Assignment to the Nabob,
whether we mistook or mistated so gently interposed
at any time your sentiments, not upon our rights, but
upon our Conduct, the proper Decision as to the Nabob,
of the principal case must rest. Your Authority must
Justify or at least excuse us the Nabob might have
reason to complain; and the Nabob might have no
such reason, tho we had not your Authority for acting.
The Principal Question as to the Nabob, as to the
Surrender of the Assignment must depend therefore
on what we did, not upon what we asserted that you
said. The Part of our Letter to Sir Eyre Coote which
You charge as reprehensible, is not operative but
narrative. If we narrated wrongly the fact we stated
will not serve us. It will not save the Nabob, tho it
will argue on our Part want of candor which is a want
that we disclaim or want of exact recollection from
which we do not pretend an Exemption In writing
indeed to Sir Eyre Coote we recollected that in February
1781, you earnestly recommended to us to demand from the
Nabob the Assignment of the Carnatic. We recollected
that in your Treaty of April 1781, you stipulated for
an Assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic. We recollected

that

2433 Fort St George 16th. June 1783.

That in your Treaty, of april 1781, you stepulated for an
assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic. We recollected
that in December 1781 before you know that we had acquired
from the Nabob any additional Authority in matters of
assignment, you communicated your Sintiments relative
to those perplexities in which, from some Authoritative
Acts of Governments, we might find ourselves involved
when we came to the necessary work of appropriating
for its Defence any Supplies that the Carnatic could
yield. You wished to invest us, in that necessary Work,
with every authority and Confidence with which you
could aid our Operations. You Did so particularly from
your perfect Reliance upon the impartial clear and
discriminating Judgement of our President. You were convinced
that he was disconnected with any local or Party Views
in the Carnatic; and that from his great Experience in
Public Officers no person could more distinctly or justly
decide where the Claims of the subject interfered with those
of the Government, or where the Rights of Ally Princes
were involved with both under all the Evils of a General
War. You had already justly mentioned that in a Crisis of
such actual Danger to the Existence of the respective Territorial
Rights of the Nabob Wallaujah and the Rajah of Tanjore
we should not permit the obstruction of their little Contests,

Letter from Governor
Genl. and Council of
Bengal Decemr. 26. 1781

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or the unreasonable Interposition of their Local Authority to
prevent us from taking care that the produce of the
and Country be collected and applied to its immediate Defence. You
Desired us to consider that to expell Hyder Alle, You Reckoned so far
as le Manger even the Security of the Provinces under your
immediate Care, by the Exertions you were making and
determined to continue in support of our pretensions; That it
was true it was not only the wish But the Interest of
Britain to afford every Protection to the Nabob and the
Rajah, and to indulge them on the fullest and happiest
Enjoyment of their Rights but that those Rights could
not exist to their own Prejudice and Distruction and
that such was your Confidence in our Integrity, Prudence,
moderation and public Zeal, that you would not hesitate
to give Your Sanction to any Measures which we might
think the most Effectual to realize the Resources of every
District of the Carnatic that could be wrested from the
Ibidem Enemy or which he had not yet been able to lay waste,
The Resources in being applied in the Relief and support
of the Carnatic were applied to their just purpose, nor
could either the Condition of Alliances nor in any Degree
the spirit of them contradict the principle of such obvious
necessary Justice This Letter appeared to us to have
been written under the impression of that strong Conviction,
which Experience operates upon the mind, that the Resource

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Port St. George 16th June 1783.

of the Carnatic would not, without considerable Exertion on our part, be applied by His immediate Defence that in that application we should meet with publicities and might be deterred by the Interposition of Local Authority; and that you therefore wished to invigorate our Resolutions & encourage our Exertions by convincing our Judgement of the justice and propriety as well as of the necessity of them; and by giving us your Sanction, and investing us with your Authority and Confidence, in aid of our Operations no words would be stronger in our Conception, and not only implied a full Power, but a strong Exhobbation to act accordingly. We conceived that your Expressions applying even to such authoritative Acts as the necessary appropriation of supplies might involve us applied, with less Doubt and with greater Effect, to the Detail of Operations under any authorized and General Arrangement. They equally applied, we thought, to the Assignment you had advised us to demand, and the Assignment you obtained; the Object of both being the same, and the one substituted for the other. it before you knew of our Success in actually obtaining an Assignment from the Nabob, you told us we should not be deterred by the Interposition of his Local Authority you must have fully meant that we should take much greater Strides if necessary, for collecting & applying the public Revenue than

2436 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

than that of sending Collectors appointed by our
president, but under the Nabob's Authority, and by Virtue
of his Assignment, you must have supposed the possibility
of the Case of sending Collectors, under our own Authority,
without any sort of Delegation or Authority from the
Nabob. Any Measures, you say, you would sanction
that we should think most Effectual to realize the
publick Resources. No Right of the Nabob's was
allowed to Plant in the way upon the maxim that
that no Right could exist to his own prejudice and
Distruction, which must follow if means were not
found for defending the Carnatic. You must therefore
have meant that we should at least not be deterred
from sending Amildars when Appointed by express
Authority from the Nabob, tho the Nabob should afterwards
refuse them his Cowle which he had no Right to do
being contrary to the Express Covenant he had made to
give it. Your Object was to relieve the Resources, your
Means, any measures that we should think effectual
You desired us to procure an Assignment. You procured
one for us. You desired that our Measures should be
Effectual, and therefore that the Assignment should
be Effectual. We were therefore warranted, we humbly
apprehend, in our Declaration to Sir Eyre Coote that
we were directed by you not to be deterred by the inter-
=position of any Local Authority. We did not quote

these

these Expressions as from your Letter, Who they were
those. We did not guide the Letter. It was the General
Result of your Advice; and we adopted your words
merely as the best words But if we had quoted them
as yours, we surely might be warranted in thus
applying your Sentiments on the Collection and application
of the Public Revenue, and of the Mode of that Collection
under the Assignment being a Grant which previous to
the Delivery of these Sentiments, you had recommended
and procured Whether it was the Assignment of April,
or the Assignment of December 1781, One or other was
to be effectuated. And when you found that, for some
time, the latter was not Effectual you recommended as
new Measures, you regretted our forbearance and you declared
us responsible for the Continuance of it. Your Wishes Intentions
and Directions were frequently repeated, and variously expressed
And all this happened previously to our Letter of the 4th
of July 1782 to Sir Eyre Coote in which nevertheless you
allodge an Anachronism as quoting an Authority from you,
for effectuating the Assignment of the Revenues of the
Carnatic before you knew of the Existence of the last
Assignment, as of which giving that Authority you could
(had had no Assignment in Contemplation, as if already
you had not recommended and procured an Assignment, as
if

Fort St George 16th. June 1785.

if the Authority you gave did not apply to any Assignment of the Revenues, as if that Authority had been expressly conveyed, in the most general and Comprehensive Terms, for the direct purpose of ascertaining every Assignment, and every measure that had for its Object to alienate the Revenues of the Carnatic. There could be an Accumulation only in quoting, for a Measure pursued on Authority given Subsequent to that measure. It was not therefore material how many Days your Authority was given before we wrote to you of the last Assignment or how many weeks before you received it, but whether that Authority was prior to the measures we declare to be consequent of it. Nor is it necessary for the application of a general Authority that the particular Cases to which it may apply should have happened before such Authority was granted or even that all such Cases should have been expressly foreseen. The purpose of a general Authority is to comprehend Cases which may happen, and may not be foreseen. It is therefore no Objection to our application of your injunction for realising, by any measures, the Collections, that the particular Obstructions, to be overcome by such Measures, should not then have been known to you. It is Sufficient that it was within the provision of the Authority you gave. But you observe that the Letter was written upon

2439 Fort St George 11th June 1783.

upon a Subject totally foreign from the Assignment;
Suggested by the Recent Capture of Nagapatam, and
designed to press this Government to avail ourselves of the
advantage by immediate application of the Revenues
of the Southern District. The letter touches indeed by
gradual Transactions upon several Subjects. It begins
by the mention of a Delay in your Negociations for
the Relief of the Carnatic, and Assurances of your
Efforts to afford us Supplies, and to counteract the Enemy.
From Negapatam you proceed to the Affairs of the
Nabob of the Carnatic, and of the Rajah of Tanjore
The Necessity of the application of the Revenues of those
Countries to their immediate Defence, The justice of
any measures producing that Effect; The Declaration
of our Duty, and the full Offer of your Authority
Confidence and Sanction in the Prosecution of any such
Measures; and the Express application of them, not to
the Southern Districts only as your Support, but to
every District of the Carnatic that could be wrested
from the Enemy or which he had not yet been able
to lay waste. After the Letter above quoted of the 26
December 1781, desiring us and authorizing us to take
every Measure we might think Necessary for realising
the Collections independently of any Assignment we stood

Letter from Governor Genral and Council of Bengal December 26th. 1781. —

in

2440 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Letter from Governor General and Council of Bengal April 5th 1782.

we little need of your letter of the 5th of April to warrant us in taking the Measure of placing Aumildars, under our own Authority in the management of the Country; which words, with many others on the same Subject are in that Letter of the 5th of April which, however, you say does not authorize us to place them. You allow indeed that your words authorized us to administer the Provinces and not leave them partially in the Nabobs hands and at his Discretion, which is to allow an Administration without an Administration; to allow us the End if we can attain it without means You recommend and authorise us to place Aumildars You now say, we should not have placed them without the Nabobs Confirmation signified by his signature. He would not give that signature. We must therefore either have not acted agreeably to your Desire at that time of placing the Aumildars, or we must have acted contrary to your present Desire of our not placing them. we must have disagreed with you then, or disagree with you now. The Conduct we held was conformable to the Sentiments you held. It doesn't appear to us as easy to change the one as you have done the other. You must indeed that we had no authority from you to appoint Aumildars without the formal Sanction

So

Administra-tor

He

of

2441 Port St George 16th June 1823.

of the Nabob: But you forget your words in that
every letter of the 5th of April which, instead of such
formal or any junction, are that we assert and exercise
the entire and undivided Administration of the Revenues
of the Carnatic and every power connected with it, in
a word the whole Sovereignty, of it shall be necessary
to the Effectual Exercise of such a Charge not admitting
the interposition of any authority whatever which
might possibly impede it, until the necessity which
has required the suspension of the Constitutional
Control, shall cease, and it shall revert of course to
its original and regular Channel. Every General
Authority to be exercised, must apply to a special Case
supposing, in favor of the Nabobs Case, that his
Seal and Signature to the Appointments were more
than, what you allow them to be were form prescribed
for ostensible purposes and that they were intended as
a Constitutional Control over the Appointments of
the President yet your own words suggest, allow,
advise the suspension of such Control, if necessary for
the effectual Coercion of the entire and undivided adminis-
tration of the Province; which, in another part
of

the same Letter, you plainly and indeed justly think
requires, and you consequently expressly recommend
that we should place person likely to be under our own
Control in the management of the Assigned Countries
Where is no Exclusive Administration, and no exclusion
of interposition, or suspension of Control which might
impede such Administration that Those Expressions word
did not authorize us to deduce from your Authority
Direction whatever particular Act we might do to
maintain an exclusive Administration, whatever particu-
lar Interpositions we might refuse or Control we
might suspend, if capable of impeding such exclusive
Administration, we are justified in ranging them
under your general Instructions, which cannot operate
but as they are particularized and explicid. A general
approbation likewise includes every Act that was known
to the Approver. The Act of sending Commissioners was
known to you with all its Circumstances by our
Dispatch of the first of may. and by the minutes of
the Committee of Assigned Revenues transmitted At the
same time You acknowledge both, Upon express Satisfaction
upon occasion of each of them. That satisfaction implies
Approbation you could not be satisfied if you did
not

not approve. On Occasion of sending such Orders you
Intend to your own intention to persue in the entire Execution
of our Duty. You particularly express your Satisfaction
at the Declaration of such an Intention, and we
hold that such a Satisfaction is a Clear approbation
of the Measure, to which a perseverance in such a Duty
Alludes, and therefore that we have had the Honor, tho
it be not necessary for our Justification of your approb-
ation particularly applycable to this very measure.
But if it be true that the parts are contained in the
whole, that every part of our Conduct comes perfectly
within the Discription of your general Instructions
and Subsequent Satisfaction, as this Letter has Demon-
strated already. so true it is, what we asserted in
our Letter of the 5th. of December without any sus-
picion of its admitting a Doubt, that we adopted
no Measures in relation to the Nabob but such as you
previously directed and afterwards approved. If nothing
was to be understood to be authorized, but what was
previously specified, not only Your Commission must,
for your safety be as long as your proceedings, but it
must contain a Prediction of the particular Events to
which such specific Conduct is to be applied upon the
fact of your approbation, however flattering, advantageous,

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2444 Fort St George 16th June 1781.

the Propriety of our Conduct is less Dependant than upon that of your Authority your Words and your Authorities have been exactly quoted by us. They Change not their Sense with the Change of your sentiments. If we have misapprehended, in the instances Excepted, if we have not represented with the utmost exactness your words & Authorities we Shall subscribe to your Charge, that a Habit of such Misrepresentation Seemed to constitute the leading Principle of all Correspondence with your Government in our Explanation of every measure of which we might apprehend your approbation departing from the same Rule, the Conduct of the Nabob of Arcot is in the present instance we Shall be found to be fair, and that we had really your Sanction to take every Measure which we might think most Effectual for realizing the Resources of every District, and consequently for the particular measure which we did think Effectual and have found to be so But it was with little Precaution that you have supposed that, in the Deed appointing the Aumildars, the name of our President was substituted to that of the Nabob, whereas the Deed inspected, shews, at a glance, that there was no Such, or any, other Substitution or Suppression of the Nabobs Name, but that it was expressed in the usual manner of such Deeds, you supposed that our President has granted the Aumildars a Deed or as you call it a Sunnud

Letter from Governor Genl. and Council of Bengal December 16 1780. —

appointment, but the appointment, as the Proper Denomination
was a single simple, and indeed an absolute appointment,
to which, whether the Nabob would or would not affix
his Seal or Signature of Confirmation, our President was
bound to Subscribe, as a Testimoney of the appointment made
by him under the Assignment; and Lastly you suppose the
Validity of the Objections to all the Aumildars, the Syed
Sham Cavon confines the Objections to Two of them,
Viz. he only relates from the Nabob, without asserting from
himself, those Objections, and that, consequently, you had
not a Shadow of Testimoney as to their Validity and that
in fact Experience had proved they were not valid.
Upon these gratuitous and groundless Suppositions have
your Hostile Resolutions been formed against us, and
what is much worse, against the Company, in the Directed
Surrender of the Assignment. If, in avoiding the provision
of which you are pleased to accuse us, of mutilated Extracts
of your Letters as Authorities for our own proceedings, we
had proceeded dishonestly; if we had thought ourselves —
un authorised to act; if on the Nabobs refusing to
confirm the Aumildars we appointed, we did not
conceive ourselves authorised by you to direct, and had
not directed, them to proceed, and consequently had not
placed them in the management of the Assigned
Countries, if, in consequence of the Stoppage of our

Aumildars

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

aumildars, the Nabobs Aumildars had continued in the
management of those Countries, if under their management,
they remitted no more than they had done during the time
they were Continued by our President from December to
April, which was not a Single Pagoda, but which was
as much as they or the Nabob had remitted notwithstanding
his promises and Engagements, Since the first Entrance
of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic in 1780 if in consequence
besides the Resources lost to our Southern Troops, the
Main Army would have been deprived of Several Lacks
of pagodas which have, in a few Months, been remitted
by the Companys northern Aumildars, if the Army,
by the want of Such Money had become Several
Months More in Arrears, of its present Arrears Occasion
great Distress to the Troops, as well as great apprehension
of their Desertion or Mutiny, if such greater Arrears had
been productive of the Evils in that case so much more
to be apprehend, if the want of such money and the other
resources furnished by the Assigning had prevented our
assumptn to defend the Carnatic or Support the war, against
our Different Enemies if under the pressure of all these
Misfortunes, and to avoid your Reproaches and those
of our Employers, we should have endeavoured to plead
a want of Adequate authority from your Board for raising

single (withstanding)

apprehended assignment attempts

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

the Resources that would have prevented Misfortune, we apprehend it is then alone, and for the first time that the absolute Necessity would take place, as the only Chance for our Defence, not only of mutilating your Letters, and the Extracts of them, and of perverting those Mutilations but of actually suppressing many strong decisive and unperverted Authorities delivered to us by You with other palpable Motives of Cogency tho we should be deterred from it, not only by the Consideration of the meanness of such a Conduct, but by the Conviction of the folly to be suppose that such perversion or Suppression would not quickly be discovered, and become an Aggravation of our Guilt. You would quickly have reminded us that so early in the war as in February 1781, You warned us of the Necessity of realising Resources at home, and recommended an exclusive Transfer of the Carnatic, at the period might at sometime exist when You must cease from sending us supplies, or when the Resources from whence they were drawn might fail You, that the Question was thereby reduced to a very short Alternative whether the Safety of the Carnatic should be wholly provided for by the Resources of a Remote and foreign State, or in part by its own, whether the Nabob and Rajah were to derive their Existence, and every advantage, from the

Letter from Governor General and Council of Bengal February 26 1781

Fort St George 16th June 1783

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Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Select Committee April 16. 1781

portation of the Company, with the Hazard of its Distruction, and without any Return even of support in so unequal a Cause, or whether we should employ the power which we possessed with the Means which naturally and of right appertain to us for such purposes. You would lay before us the Propriety of employing such power from the Denial of all assistance from the Carnatic, and the Violation of the Nabobs promise to pay us that very month in February 1781 a Lack of Pagodas for the Relief of the Troops, You would have dwelt upon the Nabobs Engagements in the Treaty of Fort William of april 1781 for the Assignment of his Revenues with the power of Interception and Seizure to Our Officers Our Own Observation might have been recorded on us that it was obvious that if a Successful Collection of the Revenue depended upon the Exertion and authority of his Highness, and he had been sincerely disposed to let the Company have them to defray the Expences of the War, those Revenues might have been thrown into the Company's Treasury immediately from his Highness's Officers without the Intervention of our Recievers whether their total failure, which has happened in this respect, was owing to the want of Consideration, Power or Skilful management on the part of his Highness, the fact equally proved the

mediate

2449 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Necessity of using other Measures than those which had hither to proved to be ineffectual. You would have mentioned the repeated Remonstrances to us of the Commander in Chief of the Army employed in the defence of the Carnatic that, with the Experience we had of the Nabobs Fatal Inactivity and neglect of his own Affairs, of his having rendered us no one Aid Since the Generals Arrival, and of either his inability or Disinclination even at that moment to give the least Assistance towards the Recovery of that Country at present in the hands of the Enemy on which his all depended, that, upon the most mature Consideration of all those interesting Circumstances, he was fully perswaded in his own Mind, that we Should Stand Justified both to our King and Country in taking for a time the entire Management of the Carnatic. You would have contrasted our Merit, in procuring that management from the Nabob thro the Ability Zeal and address of our President as you have declared and it being a Voluntary Act of his own, as in his Letters the Nabob himself acknowledges with our Subsequent Demerit in Suffering thro a Dread of Responsibility ill becoming our acceptances of Responsible Offices, thro a pretended want of Adequate Authority specifically applied to the Case, or from Inactivity or perhaps more obscure and Corrupt

Motives

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

which could not fail to prevent themselves that
Assignment to be defeated and the Nabobs Breach of
his own Covenant to prevent the Operation of his
own Deed You would have repeated, what we need not
repeat, the work, the Advice, the Exhortation the
Solicitude, You expressed so fully, and in so many of your
Dispatches, that we should take every and every measure
that might be effectual for resolving the Collectors
Your Direction of the perplexities in which our
Authoritative Acts for that purpose were likely to
involve us, Your Desire of inspiring us with Confidence
in ourselves, assisting and surrounding those perplexities,
and your full, general, unreserved unprejudiced Authority
and Sanction, in this necessary work, applicable to
every Assignment, and every Case within or without
an Assignment, And then, taking the Convince of your
Directions & Sanctions to us, You would have been
warranted to tell us that, in opposition to them, we had
not employed the power which we possessed with the
means which naturally and of right appertained to it,
that we had Suffered ourselves to be deterred by the
Interposition of Local Authority. That we had not
taken the measures we thought Effectual for realising
the Resources of every District, that we had not afforded

Your

realising

or exercised the entire and undivided Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic and every Power connected with it; that we had not completely availed ourselves of the Assignment, after having contended for so great an Acquisition with so fortunate an Issue, that we had not placed persons in the management of the Assigned Countries as we should be likely to be under our authority and Control. You would indeed have justly deemed us res-ponsible not only for the acts of the Nabobs Agents Subsist-ing by our permission of them, but for all the failures, and all the Misfortunes consequent upon such a permission, and such unproductiveness of the Assignment. And upon such a Case justly and unanimously have resolved.

1st That the Government of Fort St George had been negligent of it Duty, as well as of your Instructions.

2d That no Necessity existed of stopping the Annildars Appointed by their precedent by Virtue of the Assignment from proceeding to their Management of the Assigned Countries, notwithstanding of their not having obtained the Nabobs Seal & Signature to Such Appointment the same being allowed to be no more than a mere form reserved for ostensible purposes, and which would be allowing the Nabob to avail himself of his own Breach to gain his own purpose.

3. That every Necessity and every Duty should have implied

impelled us to collect and apply the Produce of the Country
to its immediate Defence.

4 That the Employment of Amildars expressly
appointed by Virtue of a Delegated Authority from the
Nabob, such appointment particularly mentioning
such Delegation, is a Not a Denial, but, in fact, an
Acknowledgement of the Nabobs Authority;

5 That the Nabobs Refusal contrary to his
Covenant to Sign the Appointments was his own
Refusal, that we were not answerable for it, and
should not have been restrained by it, from executing
the remaining Covenants of the Agreement for the
Management of the public Revenues.

6th That, by our wilful and fatal Inaction
owing to our Restraint of the Amildars from
proceeding in the Collection of the Revenues, we had
broken our Engagements, forfeited our Trust and sacrificed
at once the Connected Interest of the Nabob and the
Company.

lastly And Lately That such an Abandonment
of our principles and System, a Conduct so Contrary
to our Duty, our Knowledge and our former professions,
under pretence that our professions applied to Different
matters and bore a Different meaning, but were
misrepresented

2453 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

misrepresented, perverted, and mutilated could only proceed from the operation of some blind and implacable jealousy, Envy, or Resentment, or other abject or Corrupt passions secretly governing some of us taking advantage of the facility, Civility and Confidence of others of us.

We Shall however endeavour to avoid the Ground of so serious a Censure / In the prosecution of our Duty, we beseech upon to consider, as an Act of Strict and necessary Justice previously to the Restoration of your Orders for the Surrender of the Assignment how far it would be likely to affect third persons who do not appear to have committed any Breach of their Engagements. You command us to compell our Aumils to deliver over their respective Charges to such as Shall be appointed by the Nabob, or to retain their Trust under his Sole Authority if he Shall chuse to confirm them. Those Aumils are really Renters. They were appointed in the room of the Nabob's Aumils and contrary to his wishes. They have been already rejected by him and are therefore not likely to be confirmed by him. They applied to this Government, in consequence of public advertisements in our name as possessing in this instance the joint authority of the Nabob and the Company, and have entered into mutual and Strict Covenants with us and we with them, relative to the renting of the Several Districts not actually in Rebellion

Letter from Govt. Genl. & Council of Bengal. January 13. 1783—

reiter

2456 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

To Sirdar Cursondauspar an Officer sent from the
Enemies Camp demanding a Passport for Messengers
to the French Troops for their safe return to
Pondicherry.

The French Troops did not arrive in the Coast till
January, at that time to create Embarrassments and
needlessly Charges. Since that time our Army in the
Field, & our Garrisons were always considerable,
but at no time equal to the Discharges of the Arrears
or Relief of the Destresses of the Army, since our
Accession to this Government in June 1781 to the
present. Tho' Loans have been raised to repay those
added in Specie Twenty one Lacks from our other
Resources, None of it was Drawn from our Bills
on You, which all were given on account & Credit of
Yet all to gether have not been found sufficient, tho' we
have Levied our Receipts, where our Enemy were
allowed to operate with almost Impunity, we
have been obliged to maintain three Armies against
our many Enemies. The Expedition of the Dutch
from the Coast of Coromandel tho' carrying the war
into our Indian Enemys Territories to the Southward
& to the Southward, our Expedition against Mangalore
Bussy & the French Troops at Cuddalore, However
all proper & necessary Measures also been resorted to. We
have gone in our Efforts for terminating the war
with Success to the almost Extent of our Resources.

Your

Species

almost
Armies

Northward

utmost

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

From those Efforts, or a Considerable portion of them,
we must have obtained, We might not perhaps have
been able to have stood upon our Defence if the Resources
which the Assignment furnished of money, provisions
Cattle and that prisonal Assistance from the Poligars,
of which Sir Eyre Coote so often regretted the want
under the Nabobs immediate administration, had not,
under the Delegated administration of the Company come
opportunely to our Aid. It is the Case of (immenent) Necessity
for we neither See the probability of holding out without
Such, or how it could be Supplied elsewhere. It would be
unreasonable in us to expect Such a Supplemintal
Aid from You; The wants actually subsisting are more
than You can supply; You have already declared to
us the Insufficiency of your Resources for answering
the accumulated Demands upon you. The Nabobs Offers
indeed amount to a promise of Supplying even One Third
more than the Assignment has produced. Of the performance
of this promise You do not Seem to be entirely certain.
You do not deem that the Execution of your Orders for
the Surrender of the Assignment, Should await for the
performance of any of his Highness's Stipulation You
wish the Surrender to be immediate. You are aware that
the performance of the Nabobs promises might not be

Letters from Sir Eyre Coote to Select Committee — September 2. 11. 19. 20 October 29. November 4. 8 } 1781.

Letter from Governor Genl. & Council of Bengal November 1. 1782.

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immediate Justice to the Company and Justice to the Nabob were not to keep Pace The Retribution to the Nabob was essentially necessary, but it was not necessary to secure the Company's welfare by making it a Condition to accompany the former The promised provision for this Welfare was a Subsequent Agreement, not to be concerned with the prior Retributions; and it could be Subsequent at whatever Distance. The Sovereign Security to the Company might be postponed to any Distance. The Country might have been unexpectedly found to have been oppressed by the Companys Aumildars. The Nabob Might not have been absolutely averse to Such an Accusation It might gratify his Resentment; and afford a plausible excuse for not giving a third more than was supplied or any proportion of what was supplied in the time of Such Aumildars The same Causes which prevented the Nabob from supplying either so large a Sum or a Smaller, or any Sum before the Assignment, Notwithstanding his promises and the Remonstrances made to him, might prevent the performance of this late occasional promise. If you could have depended on his Engagements, it would not become necessary for you to have earnestly recommended to us to Demand the immediate Transfer of his whole Country in exclusive

Abstract

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Conformity with Nabob July 4. 1783

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2459 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Agreement It would not have been necessary for you to have entered into a positive Treaty for securing those Engage-ments. You would not have foreseen the perplexities which from the failure of the Nabob Engagements which we should not meet, if the Nabob fulfilled his Engagements; but had he actually made an Arrangement, you might soon have occasion to repeat what was said on a former occasion

Committations of Fort St George Nov. 5 1780. Minute of Mr. Hastings & Mr. ration ——

of the Nabob that at present we know that he pays no Regard to that Arrangement further than it suits his own Interest or in the Language of Governor Dupre that the Nabob did not observe the injunction upon other occasions, or any Occasions but those that suit his own purpose. and you should not forget what the Result of

Ibidem

former Expence had induced the present Governor General then a member of this presidency to gether with the Rest of its Executive Members, to declare that, as the Nabobs Conduct was such as to destroy all Confidence in his

Committations of Select Committee of Fort St George - January 17 1770 -

Engagements the Committee placed no Dependence on them. The Records contain not Since any remarkable Instances of Adherence to his Engagements for the Retrieval of his Character. There appears in this respect to have Been a uniformity in his Conduct. It might not therefore have been superfluous prudence in your president to to have recollect, and related to the Rest of your Board,

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2460 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

his former Experience and convegient Meibrait; & upon
an occasion so critical and perhaps irretrivable, Your
unpleint Reliances on the Nabob might with propriety
have & yielded to the Cautions which had hitherto
been found necpsary towards him.

Then Suggestions will be sufficient we hope to
excite Your just Attention to the permanent Safety
and Welfare of these Territories Subject to Your
Superintending Control. We call to the Aid of our Solicita-
-tions, what, even before the Invasion of the Carnatic,
You justly had observed of the Duty of the Nabob in
providing for its Defence; You earnestly recommended that
matter to the Attention of this Presidency Declaring
that it was the first Duty which every Government
owed to its Subjects, & which they had a good Right to
expect that the Revenues paid by them should be appro-
-priated towards it. We recall to your Remembrance
the Corresponding Sentiments of our Employers. They
observe that as the war in Europe was continued with
unabating Vigor, and as the Defence of the Carnatic
must, in times of Hostility devolve entirely on the Compa-
-ny They found themselves obliged to attend very parti-
-cularly to those Defects in the System then Subsisting
on the Coast, which rendered the means of supporting the
Army precarious, & the Inconveniences arising therefrom

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Letter from Governor General & Council of Bengal - January 25 1784 -

Soliciting

2461 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

General Letter from the Court of Directors, Octo. 18. 1780. —

distressing to the Company and Dangerous to the Country; that from the Correspondence with the Nabob relative to the meeting of his Troops. they were fully convinced that nothing could with safely be trusted to Troops under those Circumstances; that they agreed that apparent Strength might be real Weakness and that it was extremely dangerous to be connected with such Troops; that they were also fully Satisfied of the propriety of taking immediate Steps to ensure such Assistance from the Carnatic as they had a Right to expect, and which the protection & Defence of the Country rendered absolutely necessary; That the Necessity of adopting Decisive Measures for the providing and ensuring Certain funds for the regular payment of the Army appeared very urgent, and was fully established; and that the Object was very Desirable; Of obtaining this Object so just, so necessary, so desirable, and which obviously consisted in an Assignment of Revenue, the Court of Directors seemed however to entertain full hope, because, from many laudable and affectionate Motives to the Nabob, they could not adopt the Idea of constraining him to it and that they equally despaired of his doing it as a voluntary Act of his own. This Embarrassment has been fortunately removed by those Efforts to which You have been pleased to give

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2462 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Ibidem —

give the flattering appellations of Zeal, Ability and address. They have been, to use some Expressions, as valuing the hopes, of our Employers, exerted in bringing his Highness to attend to representations which had for their Object the Common Safety, and thereby to establish certain Resources for the payment of the Troops, and all his Stipulations with the Company in a reasonable time; nor was the Regulations proposed or requested from a Desire to infringe his Dignity or abridge his Consequence, but as an arrangement which equally involved his welfare and the Safety of the Company as one Common Cause; and rendered our our Resources for the maintenance of the Army Substantial and less precarious respecting the time of payment; We beseech You seriously to reflect upon the Consequences of undoing at once so important a Measure, so difficult to have effected; for, after we had contended for so great an acquisition with so fortunate an issue, to prevent us from preserving it, may not be perfectly prudent are safe. It may be an Object of moment and give room for repentance, to remove the Defects in the system which had subsisted on the Coast, rendering the means of supporting the Army precarious and the inconveniencies arising therefrom distressing to the Company, and dangerous to the Country. It might be difficult to apologize for forcing us to

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2463 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

us to revert from Steps that ensured to the Company
such Assistance from the Carnatic as they had a Right
to expect, and which, the protection and Defence of the
Country rendered absolutely necessary No Season of
Peace, much less that of war can be so perfectly secure
as to remove the Necessity of adopting Decisive Measures
for providing and ensuring certain funds for the regular
payment of the Army That Certainty of Resource in
every Emergency on the Coast of Coromandel that Disposition
of the Nabob to yield without Constraint to measures for
that purpose, were the Objects long coveted but had been
coveted in Vain, by the Company. Those Objects by his
Highness's Voluntary Assignment, were completely attained.
That act is completely voluntary to which the Will at
the time of Execution consents. The purpose of a voluntary
Engagement is to bind even Him, to whom It might after
wards cease to be pleasing. No Act could be binding, if
Repentance were sufficient to unbind it. The Constraint
in originally acceding to it. But the Nabob has declared
it to be the voluntary Act of his own; and that Declar
=ration was voluntary also, his Subsequent Repentance
argues not violence or unkindness in them, but sickleness
of Judgment at least, and inequality of Temper in him.
That Change and that Repentance argue for a Maintenance

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of the pursuit Assignment, as another might not be
obtained without Constraint. The Assignment leaving
they placed the Company in the Situation that they
wished, in which they were not placed before, and from
whence if removed, they may not be there placed again
a Resolution to overturn it after acknowledge of its being
approved at Home, may be followed by a Deception
of the Motives which could lead to such an Undertaking
and may occasion an Enquiry into the foundation of the
Nabobs pretensions. It cannot now be concealed, by
what a Train of sudden and unfortunate Accidents to
others he first had occasion to rise into Notice. It may
be remembered that his Father, from being a subordinate
Officer under the Sirdars of the Decan in the Circars,
was sent to command at Arcot in the room of Abdalla
who, on the Eve of his intended Departure for that place
was found dead in his Bed. This Government had been
destined for said Mahomet, a youth not yet of an
Age fit to govern. This youth was appointed on the
presumption of him to whose Care he was intrusted, and
who, by this means continued on the Government until,
in the Course of the Contests with opposite Claimants
and Avengers of Mahomets Death, he fell bravely in
battle at Amboor. He at last succeeded in which pursuing his
Fathers Conquests Trample was taken prisoner on the
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2465 Fort St George 16th June 1763.

field. But the second the present Nabob secured himself
by flight. With a singular and fortunate foresight of those
Accidents, he had procured from the Subahar of the
Decan, in preference to his Elder Brother, a Reversion
to the Subordinate Government of the Carnatic or, with
a Boldness and quickness of address suited to the occasion
and countenanced by frequent Examples in the Confusion
of the Mogul Empire, he assisted at once that he had
such a Reversion. To this Title real or pretended, he
had very little in addition. His Authority was not
supported by Reputation. His Authority was not supported
by Reputation, Troops, or Treasure. The people were attached
to his Opponents, the family of the former Governors.
He applied for support in vain to the French East India
Company. They were engaged in Different Views. Those
Views extended to the exclusive possession of the Country
Their Representative claimed in his own person the office
of Nabob. The English Company must have abandoned
the Coast, or disputed the Possession of the Country with
their Rivals. Their Interference was a matter of Necessity
not choice. The Constitutional Authority of the Mogul
was hid in the Anarchy of the Times. It was for that
period, a vacated Dominion which conceited Occupancy
into a Right. Under such Circumstances, Mahomed
Ali accompanied our Troops, he gave the assistance

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of his Power, and the Influence of his Office. But no

Less at that time did he once think of conquering merely

for him, that the Company's Colors were regularly

hoisted on the Fort that surrendered to our Arms —

he afterwards desired, not as a matter of Right but to

increase his Authority and convince the people of the

Company's Esteem for him that the flag of the

Circar or Nabobship, be hoisted in the Country Forts.

The Office of Nabob was unintermittedly continued to

Mahomed Ali. The Sanction of the Mogul's Name and

a grateful Commission for the Nabobship were obtained

for him by the Influence of the Company But as well

as the Signification of the Name as of the Nature

of the Office, it implies Dependance and Dependance.

That Dependance was transferred only from the Soubah-

-dar of the Decan to the first instance, and the

Throne of Delhi; to the Second; to whom it originally

belonged, to the Company who had acquired it by their

Arms and preserved it by their protection. It is an

Office entirely confined to Military Command It is

utterly distinct from the administration of the Revenues

which belong, independently to the Office of Dewan.

The Nabob and Dewan are like the Governor and

Intendant in a French jurisdiction. It was, as among

those,

him

Armes History.

2467 Fort St George 16th June 1763.

these, in the Mogul Constitution, a Maxim of State to keep these Offices distinct and independant. Un prevailing upon some of our predecessors to unite them for a time the Nabob met with difficulty and opposition, and succeeded only upon a Revertible Condition, in the case, which so often has happened, of a failure in his Engagements the Friends he gained to his to his support on this Paying Occasion supported him only on the allegation of their Inexperience, at that early period, of the Country Governments which would render them liable to Lapse; as well as their want of time to regulate so extensive a Concern, that the Renters were not so much to be depended upon as the Nabob whose future welfare would depend on his alliance with the English; that the Nabob Offered to make his payments in monthly proportions in the same Method the Renters would, and with the same Readiness, that the Presidency would displace any of the Company's Renters, who through bad management or ill Designs should fail in the payment of his Rents so would it be proper to remove all the Nabobs Managers, and take possession again for the Company if he should be guilty of practices, or endeavour to alienate the Revenue which he thus solemnly promised to the Company as he did by the payment of his former Agreement, that he seemed to be

Consultations of Fort St George 1760 June 13.

of an Secret

2470 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

to the Nabobship of that Country while his Second was
to succeed to that of the Carnatic. His Views to the Dewan
his Earnest Wishes even for all Indostan have been too well
known not to have done us much Mischief. He is no more
reckond, than the Nabob of Oude, among the Native powers
of Indostan. They are both Europeans in Connections,
Dependence and the jealously entertained of them. It is
not reasonable to expect that a perfect Reliance shall
be placed, by the real powers of the Country, on the
Equity Moderation or good faith of the Company while
any of its Chief Servants or Dependants are countenanced
in the Commission of Acts Derogatory from those principles.

Of the Nabobs Conduct however for some time
past, tho nothing can be said in justification, something
may be offered to Mitigate the Detestation that might be
fall against him. His mind is in the possession of other
Men. Of the Influence over him of his Second son the
Consultation of Fort St Geo. 1775 Ameer ul Omrah; of the dangerous principles and ruthless
Ambition of that Son, You are fully apprized from our
Records so far back as 1775 and indeed from one, at least,
of your own Members who has publicly declared and
Solemnly warned us against this Mans Intrigues,
Sir Eyre Cootes Letter and his Disaffection to the Company. His Views to
establish his succession to the Carnatic being thwarted

by

2471 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

by our Resolution of adhering to the Company's Orders for
maintaining the Succession as settled, both by Grant and by
Treaty, on the eldest son, and which Resolution did really
originate the present Dispute; his Excellency the Ameer
may be supposed to have turned naturally his Thoughts
towards effecting a second Resolution in this Government
Then the Instruments of the former none fitter could be
found. Mr. Paul Benfield was returned to the Settlement
as Conversant in the Affairs of the Carnatic, as interested
in it's Troops from his Demands upon the Nabob and
particularly from his being agreeable to his Highness,
whom it was our Object to indulge as far as was consistent
with our Duty, Mr. Benfield was placed at the Head of the
Select Committee of assigned Revenue, appointed for
carrying into execution that part of your Treaty of April
1781 which related to the Revenue. It was Mr. Benfield's
Interest as it was his Duty, to contribute effectually to that
Business; but it was not the Nabobs Intention that it
should be effected The Assignment of December 1781 was
granted on the express Condition that Mr. Benfield should
not have the smallest Concern in it The Performance
of this Condition, on that part of the Presidency, Offended
Mr. Benfield that Officer did not prevent - by
treating with us for a large Bullock Contract for the
Army, at a price considerably advanced beyond the
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2472 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

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Average Cost at that, or any precedency period; nor did it
prevent us from agreeing to give him to advance a
sum, in the hope, grounded on the Supposition and his
profession, of his extraordinary Resources in such an
undertaking. It remained with us only to secure the
Benefit which was to be so dearly purchased. It
was necessary in an Object of such Magnitude, to
remove every possibility of evasion. But Mr. Bransfield
wished to be a Contractor only as to profit, and to be
merely an Agent as to Responsibility. We assented
him, in both respects, as Agent being an Office in
which, the Exertion of those Qualities which would
have enabled him to fulfil the Contract, would have
enabled him to supply the Army without One
whether the Emoluments of this Office were below
his Consideration, or that he expected that a Disappoint-
ment in the agency would lead to a Removal of the
Contract, he suffered Many of the Cattle committed
to his Care, to perish for want of food, alledging he
had none, but proposing a New Contract on extravagant
Terms for feeding them. We rejected his Contract and
dismissed him for the Agency, Causes sufficient upon
his profession would have secured us his Family. Men

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Fort St George 16th June 1783.

of unbridled passions are oftener committed by their Committees than Regards. The Ameer ul Omrah and Mr. Benfield were well known to each other. Mutual Esteem did not appear to attract them to Each other; But as soon as the Objects of their Antipathies were the same, they united at once. In this partnership Mr. Benfield has brought his knowledge of Ministers, his Interest in parliament, to the former experience of his successful Intrigues upon the Spot. Letters have since been written to the Crown, to administration, to the Company, and against the Company, without the permission of the Company's Principal Representatives here and being without his permission contrary to the Company's Orders Mr. Benfield has constant Communications with the Nabob & the Ameer. Tho a Servant of the Company he has publicly devoted himself to the Service & is said to be in the Monthly pay of the Nabob. In that Service we have information, to the full Conviction of our Understanding that he misinforms the Mind, and Mislead the Judgement and excites the passions, and foments the Designs of the Nabob, contrary to the real and ultimate Interest, Satisfaction, and Tranquility of the Nabob himself; and contrary, as far as fresh perversion can effect, to the Interest and Reputation of the Nation, the Company; and the Company's Representatives here.

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We had once entertained a hope that his Highness would in time recover from his Delusion, and when he had found the Insufficacy of his efforts to overturn the Agreement that he would be more inclined to do justice to the Instruments and manner of its Execution. We had occasion to observe such repaid Changes in the Sentiments he had expressed of the same persons, that we could scarcely consider his praises or Censures to be prompted by Affection or Resentment, but were the Weapons he successively tried for the Attainment of his purposes. But Mr. Benfield has taken care to commit the Nabob in a Conduct so gross, so indecent, so indefensible even on the Ground of having received provocation, and so different from his former more guarded attacks, that the Nabob can hardly now think that there is room for Retreat. After Scorning here to wage a Barrack Mr Benfield projected to effect another against this Presidency in Bengal. He desired leave to proceed to Calcutta for the Benefit of his Health The preservable Welfare of the Company's Affairs on this Coast which Materially influence the whole of its Affairs, were however, considered to depend Very Much on the Maintenance and Continuation of Harmony and a good understanding between the Representatives of the Company in the respective Presidencies. Distance, Misconception Accident, Might Sometimes

Letter to the Governor Genl. and Council of Bengal. June 29. 1782.

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2475 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Consultations of Fort St George October 12. 1782.—

sometimes create a Difference in the Opinions of Men, and Misunderstandings amongst them. This presidency had on frequent Occasion sacrifised its private opinions and had otherwise taken every precaution to prevent such Misunderstanding; the Refusal of a permission to Mr. Benfield to go to Bengal was amongst the most necessary precautions. His opposition to this Government was not a Matter Merely of Conjecture, or of Inference; but was open, direct, and avowed by him, His character and his Disposition to thwart overturn and misrepresent the publick Measures here, were too notorious to require being described The Members of the Government, from the goodness of their Cause, and the firmness of their Conduct, had been able to resist every Counteraction attempted on the spot The Records indeed gave warning sufficient of the principles and Practices of Mr. Benfield; who, so long ago as in the Year 1769. was represented by the president and Council in their General Letter to the Court of Directors, as a Champion in the Cause of Factions; who in the Year 1770. was by the Court of Directors, dismissed from the Company's Service for his factious and inflammatory Behaviour; who after he had, on the Sparing of further good Behaviour, been restored to the Service, was, for Disobedience of Orders in 1772. unanimously Suspended from the service, and was, in

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2476 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

in the Year 1774 ordered by the Court of Directors to be
reprimanded and mulcted for his Offence. His subsequent
Conduct, and considerable Share in the publick Disorders of
this presidency, was fresh in all Mens Minds connected with
the Settlement. But however the Members of the present
Government might hold themselves able to resist the Efforts
of this factious and inflammatory Disposition of Mr. Bonfield,
while he was within their own Bounds They did not think
it prudent to depend upon being equally Successful at a
Distance, where they foresaw the practicability as well as
the Inclination of Mr. Bonfield to do mischief by Artifice
Intrigue and misrepresentation. But if his Health really
required a Change of Air as a Surgeon had certified he
Should be allowed to go to a More Northern, or more
Southern Latitude, to the East, or to the West, or any where,
but where he might do mischief; but Mr. Bonfields Health
was to be improved only by going to the Salubrious Climate
of Calcutta, in the Neighbourhood of the Supreme Council.
He has since continued at Madras, and has continued
apparently in Health Whatever might have been the
Character formerly given of the inflexible perseverance and
Obstinacy of the Nabob by the Governor General and
others, Mr. Bonfield foresaw that it might be possible
that his Highness would return at length to a sense
of his Error and Misconduct from a Continued Considera-

Letter from Govr Bouchier, Mr Dupre, Mr Hastings and Genl Joseph Smith November 5. 1770.

2477 Fort St George 16th June 1763.

Letter from Gov.r Gov.r & Council of Bengal 5 April 1762

of that Disinterestedness and forbearing Spirit you have been pleased to remark in us; the Letter of which Mr. Benfield's whole Conduct, and even indeed the Nabobs Addresses to us, furnished us ample opportunities to exercise; as our perseverance in opposition to his Highness's wishes have done of the former Disposition Mr. Benfield, to secure the permanency of his power, and the perfection of his Schemes, thought it necessary to render the Nabob an absolute Stranger to the State of his Affairs. He assured his Highness that full Justice was not done to the Strength of his Sentiments, and the keenness of his attacks in the Transactions that were made by the Company's Servants from the Original persian of his Letters. He therefore proposed to them that they should for the future be transmitted in English. Of the English Language or writing His Highness or the Amen cannot read one word Tho the Letter can converse in it with sufficient Fluency The Persian Language, as the Language of the Mahommedan Conquerors and of the Court of Delhe, as an Appendage or Signal of Authority, was, at all times, particularly affected by the Nabob. It is the Language of all Acts of State and all public Transactions among the Mussulman Chiefs of Indostan. The Nabob thought to have gained no inconsiderable point in procuring the Correspondence, from our predecessors to the Rajah of Tanjore to be changed from the Marattah Language

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Fort St George 16th June 1783.

which that Hindoo prince understands to be persian which
he disclaims understanding. To force the Rajah to the Nabobs
Language was gratifying the latter with a new species
of subserviency He had formerly contended, with considerable
authority, and it was thought, no inconsiderable Cost, for
particular forms of Address to be used towards him in that
Language, But all of a Sudden, in favor of Mr. Benfield
he quits his former affections his Habits, his knowledge
his Currently the meaning method of age, to throw
himself upon the generous Candor, the faithful Interpre-
tation, the grateful Returns, and eloquent Organs of
Mr. Benfield & relates and reads what he pleases to his
Excellency the Amier ul Omrah. His Excellency Com-
municates with the Nabob his father in the Language
the latter understands, Three two Channels so pure the
Truth must arrive at the Nabob in perfect Refinement
Thro this Double Event his Highness receives whatever
impression it may be expedient to make on him He
abandons his Signature to whatever paper They tell
him contains, in the English Language, the sentiments
with which they had inspired him He there is surrounded
on every side. He is totally at their Mercy to believe
what is not true and to Subscribe to what he does not
mean. There is no System so new, so foreign to his
Intentions, so contrary to his inclinations that they may
not

Fort St George 16th. June 1783.

parmie, in his name, without possibility of Detection For they are cautious of who approach him; and have thought prudent to decline, for them, the Visits of the Governor, ever upon the usual Solemn and acceptable occasion of delivering to his Highness the Companys Letters Such is the complete Ascendancy gained by Mr. Benfield. It may partly be explained by the facts, observed already some Years ago by Mr. Benfield Himself in regard to the Nabob of the Infirmities natural to his advanced Age, gained to the Decays of his Constitution. To this Asendancy, in proportion as it grew, must chiefly be ascribed, if not the Origin, at least the Continuance and Encrease of the Nabobs Diunion with this presidency, a Diunion which creates the importance, and subserves the resentments of Mr. Benfield; and an ascendancy which if you effect the Surrender of the Assignment, will entirely leave the Exercise of power, and accumulation of fortune, at his boundless Discretion. To him, and to the Ameer ul Omrah, and to Syed Assam Cawn, The Assignment could in fact be Surrendered. He will, if any to the Souvar Security, and Security, in the Country, is counter acted by profession. You would not chuse to take the Assignment from the Company to give it to Individuals. Of the Impropriety of its returning to the Nabob. Mr. Benfield would now again argue from his

Printed Letter from Mr Benfield to the Court of Directors 4th 1780. —

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2480 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

his former Observations that under his Highness's managemt.
His Country declined, his people emigrated, his Revenues
decreased and his Country was rapidly approaching to
a state of political Insolvency Of Syed afzum Caun
we judge only from the observations this Letter already
contains; that of the other Two Persons we undertake to declare.
not as parties in a Cause, or even as voluntary Witnesses
but as Executive Officers reporting to you on the Discharge
of our Duty, and under the impression of the sacred Obligation
which binds us to Truth, as well as to justice, that from every
Observation of their principles and Disposition, and every
information of their Character and Conduct they have
procured, projects to the injury and Danger of the Company
and Individuals, that it would be improper to trust, and
dangerous to employ them in any public or important
Situation. That the Tranquility of the Carnatic requires
a Regiment to the Power of the Amer, and that the
Company, whose Service and protection Mr. Bonfield
has repeatedly and recently forfeited would be more
secure against Mischief and Confusion, if he were
removed from their Several presidencies.

That Mr. Bonfield must have meant to
effect at Calcutta, Upon offended however without
him, tho perhaps more slowly and you have
done it upon the investigation of our Complaint
only

2481 Fort St. George 16th June 1783.

only of the many preferred against us, or our President by the Nabob. The Investigation of these conducted like the former might have led to conclusions affecting every Quality becoming our Stations These is scarce a bad principle that they might not imply. Ypou have not informed us, whether those Complaints are to be Subjects of your future Discussions and Resolutions, or whether as you first Sent them home without Remarks you have since followed them by any. There are some Complaints that have a better Chance of making impression before, than after, they have been Discussed. a Tale of Distress well told excites sometimes a kind of sensation that renders almost unwelcome the Conviction of its falsehood. This Tale intended to be told, was not, perhaps, intended to be proved. Of the Nabobs Intention in this respect a Specimen has lately offered in relation to the heaviest of all his Charges, and the lightest were probably made in lighter

Deposition in Consultations of march 23 1782 — } priests. A Sundar or Officer had been conveyed at Nellore unders orders of the Commandant of that Garrison. The Nabob immediately loudly and repeatedly charged the fact as murder; but when the Commandant was called upon to undergo a Trial & a Court

Nabobs Letter. march 11th 1782 } Martial ready to be appointed as soon as his Highness should be ready with his Witnesses; as on former

Letter from Govt. to Nabob. april 21 1782. } Complaint

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the most common.

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

2482

Letter from Hyder to Genl. April 22. 1783.

Complaints he declined the Dangerous Occasion of proving what he had not to prove In Arbitrary Governments. in Eastern Monarchies the Subordinate Instruments of power Seldom fail to furnish ample Instances of the abuse of power The Difficulty is not to demonstrate the abuse, but to procure Attention to the Sufferer by it. In the Turmoil & Succession of Affairs, and the Multitude of Complaints, the indifference to Distant and ordinary Sufferings operate with the interest and influence of the person that is attacked to prevent or retard the Correction of it The Mind must be roused, the attention be fixed, by Accumulated and animated Descriptions of severe and extraordinary Hardships. The nature of the Case, the Industry and Ingenuity of opposition, the Dispositions to Discredit will easily dissipate and prevent that pitiful attention Incidents, Actions, men of Cause of Justice, into new Grounds of Recrimination On the failure of Superintending Authority, Something may be allowed to Bold and well Headed Solicitation and after a Revolution one taken of protecting the oppressed, it may be easier to condemn, than accurately to examine; The Nabobs Complaints, which we have not examined, are already however answered as far as we know of them, in a minute of our president of the 4th of September last, testified and adopted by the Committee; and to which for the present we take the liberty to refer. Of the proposal, on the Danger on this Settlement of a famine and a Seige,

to

Vide Docts in Consultation

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to the Nabob by the Governor, to remove to a Place of Security and plenty, whether it was intended as an act of kindness and attention, or aught to be considered as Neglect and Ill Usage, may in Some Measure be guided by the Messengers Sir Hector Munro and Sir Edward Hughes, who were chosen to convey it, from the Difficulties and perils that it might have removed from his Highness, from the Example of his quitting Madras, when formerly besieged and and is past beyond Doubt by the Admirals Account of the Transaction; who, called upon has publickly declared, that the proposal was made merely in case it should be equally agreeable to his Highness, and that it would be turning things, indeed, to consider it as any thing like a Menace or Threat, or to make it a Charge against the Government of the Presidency withholding provisions from the Nabob, You will determine the probability not only from the injustice and Barbarity of Such a procedure, it' incompatibility with European Disposition or Manners but also from that every presidents actual allowance, from the publick Stock, to that very Nabob for the Daily Subsistence of 1400 People, as appears by the annexed Certificate of the proper Officers. If any further Accusations, in the name of the Nabob Should be transmitted to your Board, or any attempts made to prove his former allegations, we request, You will favor us with the Communications of such, and grant us a reasonable Time for transmitting our Defence, before you proceed to final Resolutions. It may prevent the

Regret

Sir Edward Hughes's Answers in Consultation of Committee April 26. 1780 —

may

perils

Admirals

incompatibility

very

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Regret of erroneous Decision, and the Necessary Length of Subsequent Discussion For that Length, we shall not follow your Example of making an Apology The shortest Letter may require pardon to be asked for it, if it be not pertinent to the matter, or the matter improper if it be inconsistent in Argument, and mistaken in fact, if it deals in General Charges or Epithets Misapplied and condemnors Expressions that were not employed. Our present Answer is to your Letter Consultations Resolutions and Appendices amounting to 277 Pagodas and to the whole of your Treatment of us in the matter of the Assignment expressed and implied. We are not anxious about whose Number of Pages is the fewer. We are more anxious to aboid by the regularity and System of our Conduct and Correspondence; a Reproach similar to that of Changing our Declaration, of maintaining Respect and attention to the Nabob, into that of supporting him in the Forms and ostensible Dignity of his Sovereignty of which we know not the Existence, or of one time declaring that an Act was obtained by Ability and address which must have been granted from Sincerity and warmth of attachment, and deserved the Credit of unexampled fidelity, and immediately Afterwards declaring that the Necessity Must have been desperate which could have warranted the Exertion of a Conception to which the Granter was forced, of deciding in the same Paper that the same Condution was a mere from for ostensible purposes, and an Essential Requisite to a Subsistence

Letter to Gov.r Genl. & Council of Bengal May 1.st 1782

Letter from Gov.r Genl. & Council of Bengal January 13 1783.—

March 11.th 1782.

April 5.th 1782.

Ibidem

Bengal Consultations January 8. 1783.—

Ibidem

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Substantial purpose; we Should certainly wish to have paid more attention, in a Discussion affecting the public and Individuals than to have minuted the Consideration of a Letter upon Record, and included it in our appendix, which in fact we had Sent you, had acknowledged, and yet afterwards demand it as Matter to unknown to you: Mention this Circumstance as denoting Inattention for which, no Doubt, your multiplied Avocations will Sufficiently account but a knowledge of which Inattention may also counterbalance the Weight, in your favor against us of Ability and knowledge. We endeavour to supply our Defects in those Respects by the Assiduity of our Efforts. The Subject before us, your present Sentiments being against us, required a close, Minute, and continued Investigation from the Origin of the Assignment to the present hour. What we have written may spare much further writing. We hold it our Duty to Communicate at large, agreeably to Instructions. The grounds and Reason of our Conduct and Opinion. We hold it Liberal and Manly and a Justice due to you, when we differ from you not to forestall the approbation of our Employers. Nor Shall even your Consent to our reserving our Arguments for the Court of Directors, tempt us to take the Advantage, or Submit to the appearance of partial Representation. We wish to give, as we wish to take, the opportunity of Defence against General Charges, indeed we Shall not

Letter of 20 March 1782 to the Nabob –

and yo
we
these

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

not attempt to make any Defence which are indeed only apply to special Matter General Charges are indeed the resource of those to whom special matter of accusation is not afforded. His that unavailing supplement to Fact as Invective is to argument The former are supposed to imply the want of the latter If, as an aformer occasion, you should assert without Showing, that our Letters are disingenuous or Sophistical, we shall expect that the Omission of proof will prevent a Belief of the facts. But we most heartily wish for the sake of the Public, and our own sakes that this may be the last Difference between your Presidency & ours. —

It is indeed asserted by the Durbar and as adherents that they have assurances from Calcutta of your Inclination to remove the Select Committee of this Presidency and to place the Government in other hands We have not considered how far it might be possible to deprecate such an Event by an immediate Compliance with your literal directions, and an Insensibility to our real duty, and the Interest of those we are bound to serve. The Event would free us, indeed perfectly from our personal share in the public Embarrassments and our entire Removal from Authority, would not be a very abrupt transition from the State to which your Managements, delegations and appointments have tended to reduce it. We should be the

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pleased to see a Dissolution of our Government effected by a Vote of our Suspension from your Board than by the Consequence which might result from a Surrender of the Assignment to the Ameer ul Omrah, Syed Asam Cawn and Mr. Benfield and in the first Case it would be a great Consolation to us to be assured that satisfied of dispending us of our Stations, upon left the Disposal of the Assignment to the ultimate decision of our Employers and that you would support the Authority of our Successors as much as you have labored to render our ineffectual to the public Service. Beside our Difficulties from abroad we have here to encounter the principal instruments of the former Subversion of this Government yet feeling ourselves on the strong Ground of a just and uniform Conduct We shall be prepared for every event which may happen to us in contending for the Welfare of the Company and the Due Execution of its Commands. —

vote

depriving

ours.

Fort St George —
25th May 1783.

P.S. The Papers alluded to in this Letter & now inclosed are as follows.

No 1 Deposition of Mr. Hudleston.

John Hudleston of Fort St George Esquire maketh Oath that on the Thirteenth Day of april One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Two, and for some time

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before he had been and to this time has continued to be Secretary to the Select Committee of the Presidency of Fort St George, that on or about the said Thirteenth Day of April 1782 the Right Honble Lord Macartney President of the Same Select Committee being then much indisposed desired this Deponent and Mr David Haliburton the Persian Translater to go to the Nabob with a Letter (Copy of which is hereunto annexed) and certain Papers called Porana Chitts, and desired this Deponent to request of the Nabob to Sign the said Porana Chits That this Deponent and the said David Haliburton accordingly about Six or Seven of the Clock in the forenoon of the fourteenth of April, the Day following proceeded to the Durbar with the said Letter and papers That on their Arrival they were told by one, or more of the Servants in waiting that the Nabob could not be spoken with, That this Deponent after waiting about an hour thinking there was little probability of their obtaining acces to the Nabob for Some time, and having much other Business upon his hands, returned leaving the Papers with the said Persian Translator That this Deponent afterwards understood that the said Persian Translater after waiting Some hours was admitted & delivered to the Nabob the Letter aforesaid, & that the Nabob without opening the said Letter referred him (The said Persian Translator) to his the Nabobs Son Ameer Ul Omrah and Syed Assan

Cawn

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Cavon his Dewan, and that he the said Persian Translator waited on the said Ameer ul Omrah in the afternoon of the same Day, the fourteenth of April — and this Deponent further Maketh Oath, that on the Evening of the same Day, the fourteenth of April the said Presid.t desired this Deponent to wait on the Nabob again with the said Persian Translator & to request of his Highness to sign the said Towana Chits, that this Deponent & accordingly on the 15 in the Morning proceeded again to the Nabobs Durbar with the said Persian Translator and on their Arrival they sent in a Mifsage to the Nabob purporting that they were come to wait on him from the Governor and hoped to have the Honor of seeing him, that the Persan who carried the & Mifsage very soon returned with an Answer which was interpreted to this Deponent to be that all that was to be said on the subject, the Nabob had already said to Ameer ul Omrah and Syed Ajam Cavon, and that they (this Deponent and the said Persian Translator) might go to them; — that after some time the same Persian) as was interpreted to this Deponent) told the said Persian Translator that long before they came the Nabob had left Orders that if two Gentlemen should come from the Govr. the above Mefsage must be delivered to them that the said Persian Translator suspecting (as he told this Deponent) that the Mifsage brought by this

person

Deponent

Deponent and him had not been delivered wrote a Note
in the Persian Language and sent it to the Nabob. —
That about three quarters of an hour afterwards the Ameer
arrived at the Nabobs Durbar, and this Deponent requested
of him to go to the Nabob and intract for this Deponent
the honor of seeing him — that the Ameer then left this
Deponent and within / whether to the Nabob or not this —
Deponent does not know / and returned some time after-
-wards and spoke to this Deponent exactly these words —
Nabob give Compliments to Lord Macartney' why he
send you.' no occasion — better write than send Message'
that this Deponent replied that Lord Macartney had —
already written, and this Deponent and the Persian Translater
were only come to repeat the Request contained in his
Letter that the Nabob would Sign the Sorana Chits, —
that the Ameer went within again, and on his Return
said that the Governor had sent Letter to the Nabob.
and the Nabob would send Letter also that this Deponent
then earnestly requested of the Ameer that he would
obtain for him the honor of seeing the Nabob and told
him / the Ameer / that he this Deponent was appre-
-hensive that if he should be obliged to return twice
from the Durbar without having had that Honor it
would be supposed that the Nabob was Displeased
with this Deponent that the Ameer then went within
again

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again and on his return told this Deponent that the Nabob would be very glad to see this Deponent Sent at Same other time;— And this Deponent further maketh Oath that he does not know, nor believe that any threatening Mipage was sent by the Said President to the Nabob on the occasion above related, but that the Mipage Sent by the President was merely a Repitition of the Request contained in the Letter aforesaid, and meant to be delivered in Terms consonant to those made use of therein;- and this Deponent believes that the Peresident in Sending him as the Secretary of the Select Committee with the said Mipage Meant an Act of attention to the Nabob.-

(Signed) J. Huddleston

Sworn before me in Fort St George
this 18th Day of June 1783.

(Signed) Edward Frowd
- One of the Aldermen of
the Mayors Court.)

N° 2 — Sorana Chito in Persian & English & Deposition of Mr. Haliburton.—

David Haliburton of Fort St George Senr.
Merchant in the Service of the Honble English East India Company and persion Interpreter and Translator to the presidency of Fort St George aforesaid maketh Oath, that he

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he went on Sunday the fourteenth Day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Two to the House of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatick in Madras between the hours of Six and Seven in the morning with a Letter addressed to his ~ Highness the said Nabob from the Right Honble Lord Macartney Governor of Fort St George containing Enclo- -sures purporting to be Porana Chitts or Tusdicks or Sunnids or nominations of or Cowles to Aumuldars. That the said Enclosures being in persion were wrote out under the immediate Inspection of this Deponent: That they were prepared to the best of his knowledge in conformity to the usual Tusdicks, Porana Chitts ~ or Sunneds granted by the Nabob except in a Clause directing the Aumuldars to obay the Governor pursuant to a Clause in the Nabobs Assignment to the Governor on Behalf of the Company, which says that the ~ Nabob is to give the usual Cowle with Such an ~ alteration. And this Deponent further maketh Oath that the Tusdecks or Sunneds enclosed in the above mentio- -oned Letter were not in the Governor's Name, but on the Contrary it was expressly said that they were given in Consequence of an Agreement between the present and the Governor of Madras; which Governor

could not

could not consequently be the presence and this Deponent further maketh Oath that the persian word Kurzoor Signifying the presence was usual and only Designation employed to Signify the Person and authority of the Nabob in the Perana Chits or Pasdueks granted by his Highness. and this Deponent further maketh Oath that no words Signifying I Lord Macartney have granted this Summed or any Sence Similar or approaching to that of those words were contained in Such Perana Chits or Pusdueks so enclosed in Such Letter to the Nabob and this Deponent further maketh Oath that the annexed papers No.1.2 & 3 in persian are Exact Copies of the said Pusdueks which are also called Perana Chits or Summeds so enclosed to the Nabob, and the annexed papers in the English Language are Translations of the Same and as Literal as the Difference in the Idioms of the Two Languages will allow; and this Deponent further maketh Oath that after waiting about Two hours, this Deponent was admitted to the Nabob and delivered to his Highness the said Letter from Lord Macartney containing the said Enclosures as aforesaid and that he told his Highness that he had other papers to Shew to him, adding that they were the Muchulkas or Obligations Signed by the Aumildars for Securing the due performance of their Engagements; which Muchulkas

his

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His Highness desired this Deponent to carry to his Highness's Second Son Ameer ul Omrah and to Syed Assam Cawn; and this Deponent further maketh Oath that he went by appointment about five of the Clock in the afternoon of the said 14 Day of April to the House of the said Ameer ul Omrah where the said Syed Assam Cawn than was and Shewed them the said Mackulkas and offered to allow them to have Copies taken of them, but not to keep the Originals: And this Deponent further maketh Oath that the said Mackulkas did not contain any words signifying the said Mackulkas did not contain any words signifying the Lord Macartney have granted this Sunnid and this Deponent further Maketh Oath that the said Mackulkas were drawn out under the inspection and by the direction of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, and purported to be Bonds or Obligations from the Respective Renters to the Governor on behalf of the Company for the due performance of their Several Engagements and this Deponent who then was and Still is a Member of the said Committee of Assigned Revenue understood and believes that the said Makulkas were so directed to be drawn up by the said Committee of Assigned Revenue, because the Company was answerable for the said Sumildars, and bound by the Assignment that the Revenue Should be equal to the net Receipts of former years

Year in Similar Circumstances, and this Deponent further
maketh Oath that to the best of this Deponents knowledge
and Belief, Lord Macartney gave no advice or Directions and
expressed no previous Opinion or wish whatsoever as to the
said Porana Chits or Mackulkas or the forms in which
they should be prepared, but left the same entirely to the
Consideration and management of the Committee of Assigned
Revenue under the General Instructions that the said Committee
should carefully adhere to the Agreement between the
Nabob and the Company, and which forms so prepared
were afterwards approved by the Select Committee and this
Deponent further maketh Oath that Syed Ajam Cawn
did observe to this Deponent that the Mackulkas or Obligations
were to the Governor and not to the Circars; but did not
observe or say that the Tusdicks Sunneds contained words
Signifying I Lord Macartney have granted this Sunneds or
any words to that Effect; and this Deponent further Maketh
Oath that he did not say to or agree with the said Syed
Ajam Cawn that the Tusdicks contained any words to
that Effect; and this Deponent further maketh Oath
that he did not Shew to the Said Syed Ajam Cawn or to
the Ameer ul Omrah the Tusdicks or Porana Chits or
any part of them; and this Deponent further maketh
Oath that Syed Ajam Cawn and Ameer ul Omrah
or either of them did not mention to this Deponent any

Objection

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Objections to the Amildars appointed by the Governor;

and this Deponent further maketh Oath that he was present on the Second Day of December One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty One when the Nabob executed the Assignment and that the Nabob accepted his with that the Appointment of the Amildars had remained with him and the Recommendation only in the Governor; but that he depended on the Friendship of the Company to him and his Family; And this Deponent further maketh Oath that the Nabob delivered no Forms or Porana Chits or Muchulkas in the presence of this Deponent. But that the forms of Porana Chits & Muchulkas were prepared by the Committee of Assigned Revenue conformably to those already in use as nearly as the Conditions of the Assignment

And this Deponent further Maketh Oath that to the best of his knowledge and Belief no Orders whatsoever were sent by the Governor to the Amuldars or others into any part of the Carnatic, but such as came officially before him as recommended by the Carnatic of Assigned Revenue unless such may have occasionally been sent by him as One of the Executive Members of Government to the Commanding Officers of Garrisons and jointly with the other Members or by their Authority, and except such as were sent immediately after the Execution

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Execution of the Assignment, and before the Committee of Assigned Revenue was assembled; and this Deponent further maketh Oath that the Names proposals and Circumstances of the Several persons who offered to rent the Countries mentioned in the said Torana Chits were taken into the consideration and reported by the Committee of Assigned Revenue to the Select Committee whereupon the Aumildars named in the said Torana Chits were appointed in the Said Select Committee, and that the opportunity of renting was open to all who chose to offer and this Deponent further maketh Oath ——— that from what he has seen and heard in the whole of this Transaction and from the convenations he has had with the people of the Nabobs Durbar with whose Language he is convenient He does not believe that it was the Nabobs intention or that of his son Ameer ul Omra or Syed Asam Cawn that Aumildar appointed by the Governor should exercise that office...

Insdick to the Desmooks, Despandas, Mukuddums, Culcurnums Cultivators of Land and Ryots of the districts of Nellore and Sevapully &c: in the Carnatic Payin Ghaut and Sabbah of Dar Ul Noor mahomed poor commonly called Arcot. —

Ali

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convet-
sant;

aumil-
dars.

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At this time the Office of Aumely of the Districts of Nellore and Sivapatty is given and intrusted to Vencat Raw Son of Anbage an Inhabitant of Poonamallee after the dimission of Sillar and From this date in the year of Fusly 1191 until the expiration of the same year, answering to the 11th. day of July 1782 He is to act by way of Aumany; and as a Renter from the Commencement of the Fusly 1192. until the end of Fusly 1195 answering to the 11th. day of July 1786, the rent of the four years being Thirteen Lacks and Sixteen Thousand Curk / Vizt. Madras / Pagodas as specified below, exclusive of Enamdars, Shoutrumdars Muckmadars &c. and excluding charges of Sebbendy Aboughany Beyaumdars Ypamedars Vizt daily Charities Repairs of Tanks and water courses Saderward Porkaly &c. expences which shall hereafter be settled-

It is therefore written, That you are to knowledge the said Vencat Raw as Aumil and Renter of the said Districts and in all affairs of the Circar and at all Seasons of sowing and cultivating the Lands, you are to give him due attendance and to observe his Councils and Directions And let the conduct of the said person to be this He is to attend to the welfare of the Inhabitants without any Deviation and all representation respecting his good or bad conduct will be attended to -

knowledge

He

Port St George 16th June 1783.

- He is to pay all that he may collect in this district by way of Aumany to the Governor of Madras conformable to the Agreement made between the Dewan and the Governor of Madras on the part of the Company and to transmit Accounts thereof to the Companys Dufter, or Register, the above stipulated rent Money shall also be paid according to the Fistbundy to the Governor & Lord Macartney taking receipts for the same. Not a Dam or Dirm must be expended without an Order from the said Governor, All accounts of Money received & paid must be delivered and intered in to the Company's Dufter taking receipts for the same.

He is to exert himself and give every encouragement to the Inhabitants &c. to promote the encrease of the Cultivation Revenue and the Number of Inhabitants He shall let the Ryots have their just Shares agreable to custom and to continue the Enams Rupaums Shotrums Youmedars &c. as hereafter shall be settled - He shall repair the Tanks and Water Courses and transmit Statements of such repairs to the Governor and obey his orders in that respect - If he fails in paying the monthly Kist he will be dismissed from his Rentership - He is to pay according to the Kists the Money of his stepulated rent into the Company's

Treasury

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Treasury till the time of dismission with all Balances due by him.

He is to prepare expeditly Accounts Summa Wasel Baaky and the Saomar Wasselat of the dismissed Aumil Sittaram attested by the signature of the Inhabitants and Curnams of the Villages and by the Seal of the late Aumil and his own Seal and Send them to the Company's Duftar.—

With regard to the Balances he may collect in the abovementioned Districts, he is to deliver in to the Company's Treasury with the Accounts of them to the end of the year of Fuggly 1191 according to the Muchulka and will take receipts— He will exert himself in cutting the Jungles and to encourage the Inhabitants by granting the necessary Cowles and promote the increase of the Cultivation— He will take under his charge for the use of the Circar, all Lands and Villages, which have been given up as Shoutrums and Enams without the Circars Order to Polygars and Baamanis

He is to take care to prevent Robberies and Thefts on the Road and will punish such as may hurt or molest the Inhabitants and Travellers— as much Powder, Ball, Brimstone, and Salt Petre as may be procurable in the said Districts, he will collect and

and deliver into the Circars Forts and not to the Polygars.—

He shall have in all things the fear of God before him and decide and act justly in every thing—

He will shew enmity to the Enmies of the Circar and friendship to its wellwishers.

He will pay due Obedience and act agreable to this Order— Ayent Allowance is to be made to him for Payomaly or Lopes which may be occasioned by the Enemy and his rent to be as follows.

In the year of Fusly 1192		Mag. 305,000
In ... Do: ... Do: 1193		326,000
In ... Do: ... Do: 1194		337,000
In ... Do: ... Do: 1195		348,000
		1316,000

The Districts of Nellore ... 1 Mahl
The Districts of Sevapully ... 1 Mahl
} to be under the management of Ouimany for the Year of Fusly.—

Jusdieh to the Desmooks Despondas, Mokuldums, Culcurnums, Coltivators of Land, and Ryots in the purgunahs of Maucherla &c in the District of Palnaud in the Carnatic payen Ghaut and Soubah of Daur Ul Noor Mahomedpoor commonly called Arcot.

At this time the Office of Aumily of the District of Paulnaud is given and entrusted to Mahepatty Rajenah Son of Melgurny and Inhabitant of palnaud after the Dismission of Ramanah From this Date in the Year

of

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of Fuſly 1191 until the Expiration of the same Year answering to the 11th day of July 1782 He is to act by way of Armany and as a Renter from the Commencement of the Fuſly 1192 until the End of Fuſly 1195 answering to the 11th Day of July 1786 the Rent for the four Years being Two Lacks of Curk (Vizt. Madras) pagodas at the yearly Rent of Fifty Thousand pagodas exclusive of Enamdars, Shroffs, Muckmadars &c and excluding charges of Subbendy, Almaghany, Ypurnidars Vizt. Daily Charitys, repairs of Tanks and Water Courses Saderwarey perkaly &c Expences which Shall hereafter be Settled It is therefore written that you are to acknowledge the said Mukeputty Rayenah as Aumil and Renter of the Said District and in all Affairs of the Circar, and at all Seasons of Sowing and cultivating the Land you are to him due attendance and observe his Councils and Directions and let the Conduct of the said person be this - He is to attend to the welfare of the Inhabitants without any Deviation and all representations concerning his good or bad Conduct will be attended to.

give

He is to pay all that he may collect in these Districts by way of Aumany to the Governor of Madras conformable to the Agreement made between the presidency and the Governor of Madras on the part of the Company and

presence

2503 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

and to transmit Accounts thereof to the Company's Dafter or Register, the abobe stepulated Rent money Shall also be paid according to the Kistbundy to the Governor Lord Macartney taking receipts for the same, not a Dam or Dino must be expended without an order from the said Governor all Accounts of money received paid must be delivered and entered in the Companys Dafter taking Receipts for the same:

He is to exert himself and give every Encouragment to the Inhabitats &c and to promote the Increase of the Cultivation Revenue and the Number of Inhabitants He shall let the Ryots have their just Shares agreable to Custom and to continue the Enams Rupeems Shouetrum Yourneadars &c as hereafter Settled — He shall repair the Banks and Watercourses and transmit Statements of such Repairs to the Governor and obey his Orders in that respect If he fails in paying the monthly Rent, he will be dimiged from his Rentership — He is to pay according to the Kists the Money of his Stepulated Rent in to the Companys Treasury till the time of Dimession with all Balance due by him.—

He is to prepare speedily Accounts of Jumma — Wasel Baaky and the Toomar Wasilat of the dismissed Aumil Ramana attested by the Signature of the Inhabitants and Curnums of the Villages and by the Seal of the late Aumil and his own Seal and Send them to the Company's Drafter. —

With Regard to the Balance he may collect in

the

2504 Fort St George 16th June 1783 -

the abovementioned District, he is to deliver into the Company's Treasury with the Accounts of them to the End of the Year of Fuſly 1191 according to the Muchulkas and will take Receipts He is to exert himself in cutting the Jungles and to encourage the Inhabitants by granting the necessary Cowles and promote the Encrease of the Cultivation He will take under his Charge for the use of the Circar, all Lands and Villages, which have been given up as Shoutrums and Enams without the Circars Order to Poligars and Brahmins. -

He is to take care to prevent Robberies and Thefts on the Road, and will punish such as may hurt or molest the Inhabitants and Travellers as much as powder, Ball, Brimstone and Salt peter as may be procurable in the said District, he will collect, and deliver into the Circar Store & not to the polygars.

He shall have in all things the fear of God before him and decide and act justly in every thing — He will shew enmity to the Enemies of the Circar and Friendship to it's Subjects. -

He will pay due Obedience and act agreable to this Order, just Allowance is to be made to him for paymaly or Loses which may be occasioned by the Enemy and his Rent to be as follows.

In the year of Fuſly	1192		M Pag.s 50,000
In D:	D:	1193	50,000
In D:	D:	1194	50,000
In D:	D:	1195	50,000
			M Pag.s 200,000

In the

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In the District of palnaud are the following Mahls.—

The purgunah of Mauchorla - - - - - - - - 1 Mahls
The purgunah of Tumvicode - - - - - - - - 1 - - D:
The purgunah of Gourjal - - - - - - - - - 1 - - D:
The purgunah of Jungate - - - - - - - - - 1 - - D:
The purgunah of Caurempody - - - - - - - 1 - - D:
5 - - D:

The Management of the said District is to be held by Aumany for the Year of Fusly 1191.—

Pusdick to the Dismooks, Despendas, Culcurnums, Mukeddums Cultivators of Land and Royets of the districts of Ongole in the Carnatick Payen Ghaut and Soubah of Dar ul Noor Mahomedpoor commonly called Arcaut. —

The district of Ongole has been put under Ranchunder Pauze from this time in the Year of Fusly 1191 until the expiration of the same year, answering to the 11th. day of July 1782 by way of Aumaney and from the commencement of the Year of Fusly 1192 to the end of the same year answering to the 11th. day of July 1783 by way of rent for one Year for the Sum of Fifty Thousand Curk / Vzt. Madras / Pagodas exclusive of all charges of Sebbendy, Almaghany, Saderward, Enamdars, Rejsoumdars, Muneawelly Shotrumdars, Mukemdars Yeomeadars, repairs of Tanks and Water Courses &c. — It is therefore written that you are to acknowledge him, as Aumil and Renter of that district and in all affairs of the Circar and at all seasons of sowing Cultivating. The Lands you are

to

Seaso

to give him due attendance and observe his Councils and directions. The conduct of the said person is to be this. —

All that he shall collect on account of the year 1191 he will pay to the Governor of Madras, or his Order, conformable to the Agreement made between the Dewan and the Governor of Madras an account of the Company and he shall transmit Accounts of it from time to time to the Company's Duftar or Register and he shall pay the Money of stipulated rent agreeable to the Kistbandy to the Governor Lord Macartney and will take receipts for it —

He is to exert himself and give every encouragement to the Inhabitants &c and to promote the increase of Cultivation Revenue and population of the Villages. He will take under his charge for the Circar all Lands, which may be held as Enams or Shotrums by Polygars &c without the Circars Sunnid and will give an account of them to the Governor. He will take care that no Thefts or Robberies are committed that the Ryots and Travellers may not be Molested — as much Powder Ball, Brimstone and Salt Petre as may be procurable in the said District, he will collect & deliver into the Circar Forts and not to the Polygars

He shall have in all things the fear of God before him and act justly in every thing — He will shew enmity to the Enemies of the Circar and friendship to its Wellwishers. —

He shall pay due Obedience and act agreeable to

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This Order — Ajast Allowance is to be Made to him for payomaly or Loges which may be occasioned by the Enemy. —

In the district of Ongole are the following Mahls

The Purgunah of Ardunky . . . . . 1 Mahls
The Purgunah of Amanaboloo . . . . . 1 . . Do:
The Purgunah of Chumcourty . . . . . 1 . . Do:
The Seaport of Tanderly . . . . . 1 . . Do:
The Seaport of Dewerumpar . . . . . 1 . . Do:

Mahls — 5

To the end of the year 1191 is to be paid what was settled with the Circar. From the commencement to the end of the year 1192, The rent is 50,000 M Pags. —

N 3. Deposition of Mr. Staunton

George Leonard Staunton of Fort St George — Gentleman maketh Oath that he was frequently sent by the president of Fort St George to confer with his Excelleney the Ameer Ul Omrah Second Son and Minister of his Highness the Nabob, on Public Business and among others on the Business of the Assignment of Revenue from the Carnatic for the public Service and this Deponent further maketh oath that he declared on the part of the said president in the Several Conferences with his said Excelleney and — particularly in the very last Conference that the Said president preferred that his Highness Should consent to to the plan of Tasildars properly authorised rather than give the power to the president of appointing Renters;

and

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and this Deponent expressly informed his said Excellency that the Reason for such preference arose from the plan so preferred being more strictly conformable to the Treaty of Fort William or Bengal Treaty of April 1781 to which obedience was desired, tho this Deponent believes that the president of Fort St George considered the mode of availing as preferable for the Company: and this Deponent further maketh Oath that in the intended Agreement between his Highness the Nabob and Lord Macartney, his Excellency the Ameer proposed that it should be mentioned that the Governor would recommend the Aumildars and the Nabob give them his Cowle but that the Governor and this Deponent on his part declared that the Governor would accept of nothing less than the absolute appointment of the Renters, and that the Clause obliging the Nabob to give the usual Cowle to Renters appointed by the Nabob was inserted for the express purpose of preventing the Cowle from being afterwards mistaken as giving to the Nabob any power of rejecting such persons so appointed, or that it vested in him any choice or negative power, And this Deponent further maketh Oath that it appeared to this Deponent who as private Secretary to the president had sometimes the opportunity of knowing his Sentiments that he did not meant to avail himself of the power of appointing new Aumildars if those of the Nabob had obeyed the Directions given under the Deed of Assignment, but that the presidt observed

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observed to this Deponent and as this Deponent believes justly observed that there was great Evasion in the Conduct of Nabobs Aumildars that they were inclined to obey only the Orders Signified to them by the Servants of his Excellency the Ameer under his or his father's Authority that no Money was remitted by them and few or none of the Accounts transmitted to the presidency and that the president was credibly informed that monies collected from the people were secretly remitted to his Highness the Nabob or to his Excellency the Ameer and this Deponent further maketh Oath that his Excellency the Ameer did acknowledge to this Deponent that Some Small Sums were remitted to Some of his fathers or his own Officers or Servants. —

No. 4. Minute of the President on the Nabobs Letter of the 18th August 1782.

The President has the honor to lay before the Committee a Letter which he lately received from his Highness the Nabob —

It is meant to convey the severest Censure upon the whole of the president conduct in this Government and he acknowledges that it is no pleasing performance of his Duty to communicate even to the Witnesses of that Conduct Charges which desire at least opportunity their Source from a Person of so respectable as Rank as the

President

Nabob

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Nabob.

It is a Subject of Mortification to the President to be disappointed in the Desire he had formed of pleasing and satisfying his Highness for whom he has the greatest Respect: It is a Severe Mortification to him either to have really had the Wickedness of being guilty of those Several Charges by a flagrant Abuse of the Trust reposed in him; or by a faithful Discharge of it at this critical Juncture to have excited the efforts of the Nabobs Ministers and Advisers to remove him from it by an accusation on the part of his Highness of Heavy Crimes. —

He is aware of the impression that is expected to be made upon the public at a Distance by the Weight of such a Name He has observed on this occasion the successful union of European address and Oriental Eloquence in exciting the Passions to a Commiseration of his Highness's suffering and in imputing those sufferings to the president

But his inclination would neither prompt or his situation permit even if his Talents had enabled, or his case required him to have recourse to such Arts in aid of his Defence, He conceives that it will ultimately most rest upon those plain and important matters of Fact that have happened in his Government, and which cannot be altered or suppressed. To the deliberate and impartial consideration of them he commits his Conduct and himself perhaps it will be found that his Task has not been easy or his Situation pleasant. —

is?

The letter indeed under the Nabobs Seal does.

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does not deal much in the proof, or even the Assertion of Facts but in directing the Drift of Interrogatories addressed to the President in such manner, and with such a Tendency as to insinuate that the answers, to be true, should be given in in the affirmative, which affirmative, must Stamp a Guilt upon the Answer.

If the Truth be really on that Side, and the President be guilty of all those Crimes concerning which he there is questioned, no Denial of them will prevent the Indignation so justly in that case excited by the Displays of Injuries committed, and wounds inflicted by him, and if it should prove otherwise more of that Indignation than the President requires will recoil upon the Aggressors.

If this Attack had been restricted to any particular instances of Deviation from the General Line which has marked the present Administration of the Presidency or had been founded in a Supposition of Facts, compatible with those which have known Existence, the President might have justly been apprehensive of the Consequences of a Charge in the part of his Highness, or in his Name, and should have to rely on the Candor of his Employers in being forgiven for Any Error into which he might inadvertently have fallen

But where in the ingerness of accusation and the Vehemence or Blindness of Passion, every appearance of Probability is overturned and even the Testimony of

Records

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Records is reputed, in order to keep upon the President the Guilt of Tyranny, Usurpation, Injustice and other daring Crimes for which he could have no more an Incentive than an Apology, he trusts it will be sufficient for him, to give a plain Recital of the facts to which the Charge alludes and those facts shall not be asserted Coolly advanced to answer the present purposes but founded on Authentic and on indisputable Documents -

Tho the letter addressed to the President contains a list of Grievances said to be Suffered, and of Questions Supposed to be put by his Highness the Nabob; it is not reputed by his Minister or Advisers, that the former Should be acknouledged; or is it wished that the letter Should be answered by the President, the real object of Sending to him Such a letter being the hope of giving weight to those accusations , by the boldness of asserting them upon the Spot.

The President therefore runs no Risk of giving any real Dissatisfaction by not replying to the Nabobs letter; which he Shall not do otherwise than by the Subsequent account of his Transaction with his Highness

If as is asserted in this Letter the President has quarrelled with every Gentleman of Distinction among his own People, and the Servants of the Company the repeated expressions of their Sentiments of his Moderation, Integrity and assiduity would come in the Presidents favor-

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favor with all the Strength of the acknowledgements of Enemies.

He does not indeed biass the judgement or

even the Testimony of Men by exciting Sentiments in their Minds of Personal Interest, gratitude, Strictness to En-=gagements with the Company, and oconomy in the expenditure of its Funds having in the present adminis-=tration of private advantage.

Whether he has had Prudence or Judgement in the Conduct of Public affairs, he has had at least the approbation of them by his Successive Colleques in the ad-=ministration which is manifest by their Concurrence in his, or his Concurrence in their Proposals: no Disagreement having happened amongst them nor has Experience thrown any Doubt upon the propriety of those proceedings: of all the Proceedings of this Government none have been carried on with more caution with so much personal Delicacy, or with such reprehensible and indeed reprehended Delay, on account of that Delicacy as those which respected his Highness the Nabob.

+ She from the first moment of the Invasion of the Carnatic he ceased to pay a Single Pagoda into the Company's Treasury towards assisting to repell that Invasion as if his own Treasury had at once been annihilated by the Event.-

Letter from Gen.l Smith to the Nabob 30th April 1781-

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Tho he made but did not perform even in the smallest

Degree, a solemn promise on the representation of the late

Sir Eyre Coote to the Committee 16th. April 1785. { Government and of Sir Eyre Coote to pay one Lack of Pag.
on or before the first day of February 1781. nor did he pay
any part of it afterwards.

Tho that General, whose Testimony his

Highness will not at this time controvert would not

Sir Eyre Coote to the Committee 16th. April 1785. — { allow that his Highness's Delay proceeded entirely
from inability as he thought he could not have exhaus-
-ted the large Sums which he had borrowed from
Individuals, and the very considerable Revenues which
he not only collected but exacted from the Country
insomuch as to reduce it to a Deplorable State even
before the Enemy entered it.;

Tho failing to give Money, and having in

Letter from the Nabob to Gov.r. Whitehill Oct. 25 1780 -- { lieu of it assigned to the Company the Revenues of the
Southern Provinces of Trichenopoly and Tinnevelly to-
-wards the Support of the War after having stated
that the real Revenue of the former amounted at least
to 50,000 Pag.s besides the amount of the Assignment

Letter from the Nabob Nabob to Gov.r. Smith March 5. 1782. { to Individuals on that Revenue, and that the Net Revenue
of Tinnevelly was at least 200,000 Pag.s besides the
Assignment to Individuals amounting to Several Lacks,

the

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he soon after the assignment transmitted a Statement of those Provinces by which the Charges of Treehanopoly to be defrayed out of the Revenues and to be retained by his officers for that purpose were made to exceed considerably the Revenues of that province of Tennevelly to exceed its Charges by little more than one Lack of Pags. and his Second Son and Minister the Ameer al Omrah sent prefing Orders to the Phousdar of the Province after Such assignment to the Company to remit to him Bills of Exchange for that Lack of Pagodas.

Letter from Governor Smith to Nabob april 30 1782.—

Tho it was not doubted from the Engagements into which he entered since the Invasion of his Country but that he was professed of the means of furnishing Supplies for its Defence and was told that it was a fatal Policy to with-hold them in the Idea that the Company had too much at Stake not to find Resources for carrying on the War.

Letter from Governor Smith to the Nabob 30 april 1781 -

Tho the Treasury of Fort St George was actually exhausted and that of Bengal much drained, and the Civil Servants of the Company deprived even of their Salaries for a long Period in order to apply the amount towards paying the Troops for the Defence of the Carnatic.

possessed

Tho

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Tho the Property of the Company had been sold to raise funds for the same purposes and money had been taken up on Companys Bonds, while any could be procured upon them, and Bills of Exchange were drawn upon the Court of Directors contrary to the Instructions and Interests of the Company, and tho these funds were still so inadequate that the Troops were still Much in Arrear and ready to mutiny. —

Tho his Highness was in possession of the Compas =nys Jaghire and received Some Revenue from it daily without paying the Smallest part of the Stipu= =lated Rent.

Tho when that Assignment of Territory and Tonnage was found to be of no Avail by the last System of Charges, into which his Highness would not consent to any Enquiry or alteration but desired that the Overplus of the Revenue of one Province should be applied towards defraying the Overplus Charges of the other instancing at the same time Such unproductive Assignment as a Proof of his Regard for the Interest of the Company and where prefsed by the late Government to give effectual aid and warned that unless Resources were furnished for carrying on the War the most favorable issue of it would

Letter from Governor Smith April 30th 1781. —

would be to purchase a Peace by ceding a part of the Carnatic to save the Remainder His Highness to avoid immediate importunity upon the Spot sent Agents to

Requests of the Nabob to Mr. Hastings communicated to the Presidency of Fort St George Nov. 22. 1781 — —

the Governor General and Council of Bengal informing them that of Several Taloohs or Provinces of the Carnatic Still Secure from the Enemy Some were included in the Accounts of the Company Some were assigned to his Creditors, and of some he had received the or Tribute in advance, and Signifying his Consent that whatever should be collected from those Mahels or Districts might be expended for the Company thinking at the same time that the State of War in which the Company was ingaged and the distresses in which it was plunged was no unfavorable occasion for his asserting and obtaining an

Request 2 — acknowledgement that he was the Hereditary Prince of the Carnatic and Balaghaut and Peaughaut, and was independent of every one that the Political administration of those Countries Should be altogether dependant upon him, and that his good Friends the Company Should not interfere in it —

And that a Treaty of Peace Should be made by the King of Great Bretain with the King of France including

Request 6th — the Rights of his Government without the connection

of any one together with a Power in him to appoint a Successor
in the Carnatic to be settled in a Solid Manner.

And that his Friends the Company should be just
and favorable to him by assisting to conquer and by giving
into his hands after the Defeat of the Enemy the Taloks
Request 9th — or Provinces of Cuddapah and Verghaut and several
Mahals or Districts in Balaghaut belonging to Carnatic,
Peaughaut.

And that the Talook or Province of Tanjore was his
Right, that conformably to the Rules or Practice of Indostan,
he had taken possession of it with the Assistance of his
Request 10. { Friends the Representatives of the Company to whom he
had returned his Thanks, but that it was afterwards
taken from him by force at the Instigation of self-inter-
-ested People and his Right given up to a Ryot or Pheasant
of his, that if his Friends would act justly and give
him back Tanjore great advantages would be desired
to the Company and his affairs and the Views of the
Enemy counteracted, but if otherwise that the Collections
of Tanjore ought to be appropriated to the payment
of the Carnatic Army, of his, the Nabobs, public and
private Debts and to the Expulsion of the Enemy - -

Tho the Deposition which was manifested to
favor these manifold and momentous Requests might
be

be supposed to induce his Highness to be attentive to the advice he asked and which followed it, and tho his Highness Agents solemnly executed in his name a Treaty of Assignment so

Message from Ameer to Governor July 6. 1781.

Nabobs Letter August 29. 1781.—

advised of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the support of the War with Clauses to render the same really productive and tho when intreated to assist in alliviating the Distresses of the Presidency won before the Arrival of the Treaty he referred to it as having fixed the Assistance he should give and that he Solemnly ratified it on its Arrival, and promised to execute whatever depended upon him.

Consultation of Fort St George Oct. 6 1781.

Tho a Committee of Assigned Revenue was appointed for the more regular impartial and effectual execution of this Treaty which was chiefly composed of persons agreeable to the Nabob, and presided by Mr. Paul Benfield who had been and is now again supposed to be honored with much of his Highness Confidence.—

Minute of the Committee of Assigned Revenues Oct. 20 1781 & this Letter to Select Committee Nov. 5 and November 15. 1781.

Tho the Powers which that Committee — unanimously thought essential to be violed in the Col- — lectors of Such Revenues and implied in the Treaty were absolutely refused to be granted by his Highness, and — Mr. Benfield was said to have incurred for the time, as the proper of Such Powers his Highness's Severest displeasure and the Treaty was by Such Refusal rendered of as little avail as the former Assignment of the Southern Provinces, which it was to succeed and remedy and that there was some Ground was the Suspicion of a Plan being settled, that the Complaints of Engagements broaken or Defeated were to be Stifled by new Engagements doomed to the same fate,

and

vested 2.

2.

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote September 19th 1781 –

fate, and that the Commander in Chief of the forces declared that in case of a Secret and insufficient Correspondence carried on by the Nabob it was better to give up the burdensome Task and Spare the British Arms from Shame and disgrace, and the British Interest from the Total Ruin in which they may be involved by the hidden and double Transactions of the Nabobs Government.

Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal Feby 26. 1781 –

The the Governor General and Council of Bengal had expressed their Sentiments that the present Juncture justified the Presidency in demanding from the Nabob the immediate Transfer of his whole Country in exclusive Assignment for the Expences of the War, and that his Highnesses Refusal ought to be construed as it would virtually prove a Declared Separation of Interests from those of the Company and would require the adoption of a new System both for the present Security of the latter, and a future Indemnification for the Expences and Hazards incurred on the Company by their former Connection with the Nabob.

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote March 12. 1781 –

The the General of the forces employed in resisting the invasion of the Carnatic had early observed that there was some fundamental Error in his Highness Government of the Country as otherwise the Inhabitants would not so speedily have forsaken his Interest and urged that the experience of his Highnesses total Inactivity and neglect of his own affairs, and of his having rendered no one Aid and of his continuing

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote September 1781.

inability

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inability or Disinclination to give the least Assistance towards the Recovery of the Country than in the hands of the Enemy, would justify the Committee to their King and Country in taking for a time the entire management of the Carnatic; and the General afterwards informed the Committee that it was necessary to encourage the Polygars or Principal Inhabitants in the hope

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote Novr. 4 1781

{ that they would experience from the justice and equity of our Government some Relief from, and a Degree of Security against a repetition of those oppressions which they did not scruple to confess had principal share in alienating their affections from the Nabobs Government, and the General also remind the Committee

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote Novmr. 4 1780.

of his having pointed out to them repeatedly the Necessity of taking a lead in the executive management of the Affairs of the Carnatic until the war should be brought to a Conclusion and even warned them in the most expressive Terms of the Ruin, which in the Midst of all their Exertions might be brought upon the National

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote Novr. 8. 1781-

Interests by the Duplicity and Inequity of the Nabobs Government.

And tho the Committee acknowledged the necessity of a material Change in the Execution management of the Affairs of the Country until the war should be

Letter from the Select Committee Novr. 12 1781-

brought to a Conclusion and gave the General Assurances that they were employing Methods consonant to their Powers and the Nabobs Engagements to Effectuate

More

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More Salutary and indeed essential purposes.

Yet they observed that the Connection of the Compan. with his Highness the Nabob required and their Instructions directed that in the Transaction of all Business with him they should proceed with temper and even with Delicacy, that they wished to interpose with effect, but without giving offence, They were indeed Determined to give the Nabob no Cause of offence and to avoid disagreement with him even after the infringement of his own Treaty, they once more consented to take into Consideration new Proposals for a new assignment from him.

Nov.r. 12. 1781.

These Proposals were another Modification of the former Assignment better calculated in his opinion as he said to preserve the Dignity of his Station in the Eyes of the People, and on that account absolutely refusing as is related by the Messengers to the Transaction to commu- nicate to any of the Companys Servants under the Rank of the President and Portion of his Authority, and it as freely stipulating that Mr. Benfield to whom he was not yet reconciled should be removed from every Concern in the Assigned Revenue. He conferred on the Governor on behalf of the Company the power of renting and manag- ing in Highness's Name, the Revenues of the Country which implied a Power of regulating the Public Charges for a limited time

Those who know the extreme reluctance, with

Letter from Govr. Smith April 30. 1781 —

which his Highness has consented, even to the unavailing assignment of two of the Southern Provinces upon the

imposition

erruption of Hyder and who reflected upon the Evasion of the Assignment which promised Saiser to be effectual than any of the Governor General and Council of Bengal and his apprehensions of decisive Instructions from them to this Presidency, as well as by the effect of the Strong and repeated Remonstrances of his Highness's Misconduct, or that he had confidence in the present President, and found that no dissive arguments would operate on his Integrity, or that his Highness and his Ministers Still flatter themselves that they should be able to defeat the present, as they had defeated the past Assignment.

But the Marked Respect of the President towards the Nabob, and his Profession in his Highness's favor would not allow him to see in this Transaction at that time, the effects of any other Cause than those of his Highness's Regard for the Company and the English Nation and his Sence of the Necessity of Sacrificing every inferior Consideration to the support of the common Cause.

He was particularly solicitous too that his Highness should experience from his Arrangement the gratification which he had so much at heart: to recommend as the Chief Instrument of it, his Second Son and Minister the Ameer ul Omrah, who beside the unfavorable Character he bore in the private opinions of Men, was frequently recorded in the General letters of the Presidency to be artful, intriguing and

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General Letter from Govt. Mynsh & Council July 4 1775.

and adverse to the interest of the Company, and in the very Government which had favored his Fathers Views upon the Kingdom of Tanjore, this second Sons restless spirit of ambition was a ground of apprehension and representation. whom left he Should a dangerous Confidence in the Conaus - puting Breast of a Person lately arrived in the Country a very respectable Person in high Rank and Trust whom his Highness the Nabob calls his good Friend thought it necessary to write to the President and tho it might be displeasing, to caution him from his Regard for him as well as for the Welfare of his Country against the Intrigueses of the Amer.

But whatever may have been the Number or magnitude of his demerits on former occasion, the President was careful to proclaim his Merit in forwarding the present Arrangement which promised to be essentially beneficial.

The Presidents Tongue and Pen which the Nabobs Letter supposes were employed in effacing his own Brains on this occasion were employed on the more necessary occasion of praising the Amer: He informed the Select Committee in the kindest Terms of the considerable Pains that had been taken by his Excellency

Committation of Fort St George Decmr. 4. 1781.

General Letter to the Court of Directors January 26. 1782.

in forwarding this important Business, and on the presidents assurance of them on Account to that purpose was transmitted to the Court of Directors.

The Part which the President has borne in this Transaction did not require the assistance of his own.

own Tongue or Pen to impress a favorable Sense of it upon the Public; they were sufficiently inclined to give him Credit for qualities which they thought must be exerted in order to derive from the very urgency of Public Affairs what on no former or Similiar Urgency had been produced, an Arrangement capable of supporting and continuing of establishing that Certainty of Revenue and Security of Defence, on the Coast which the Company had found to be precarious, and which objects it had in vain attempted to attain ever since its Arms had given the Nabob ship to his Highness. —

The Members of the Committee therefore thought it would be the greatest injustice to themselves as well as to the President to be content with the more expression of their approbation of such a Measure, to attain an object of that Magnitude and which had so much opposition to encounter in the jealousy and Prejudices of the Nabob the greatest ability would alone have been ineffectual without that judicious and temporate

Minute in Select Committee December 4. 1781. —

line of Conduct which the President preserved Throughout the Negociation and the Most perfect Conviction in the Mind of the Nabob of his just and upright Intentions. —

Not the Tongues and Pens alone of the immediate Witnesses of the Presidents Conduct rendered it unnecessary for him to proclaim his own exertions

and

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and Address. but the superintending Council of Bengal also in investing this Government with every Authority and confidence which good and its operations declared that they did so from their perfect Reliance upon the impartial clear and discriminating Judgment of the President who was disconnected with any local or partial Views in the Carnatic and from his great experience in public Affairs would distinctly and justly decide where the Claims of the Subject interfered with those of the Government and where the Rights of Princes in alliance were involved with both under all the Evils of a General War.

This Declaration was accompanied by an Express Desire that in a Crisis of such actual danger to the existence of the Territorial Rights of the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore no obstructions of these little Contests or unreasonable Disposition of their Local Authority should be permitted to prevent this Govern.t from taking care that the produce of the Country be collected and applied to its immediate Defence, and the Governor General and Council in hearing of this voluntary Exercise of the Revenue of the Carnatic for the support of the War, express their entire satisfaction and applaud the Ability and Address with which

Letter from Supreme Council of Bengal Dec.r 26. 1781.

as

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Letter to Gov. Genl. & Council of Bengal February 1. 1782.

as considerable a point must have been gained from the Nabob.

Whatever were the flattering hopes entertained by the President, or Confidence placed by him in the Cordiality and Sincerety of his Highness and his Ministers, the Committee had very soon occasion to observe to the Governor General and Council of Bengal that the Power lately vested in the President was found liable to be counteracted by artifice prevailing on the Habits of implicit Obedience to the intimation of any Wishes from the Ministers of his Highness, and that tho the Authority immediately trusted to the Governor was exercised by a Committee of Gentlemen selected for that purpose from their Knowledge in and their application to Public Business, there was reason to apprehend had it was the perseverance only of that Committee in its Efforts and the Continuance of a decided Support from their superintending Board that could enable them to succeed in that desirable but arduous undertaking To the Board of assigned Revenue as a fit Object of their sole occupation, the whole Detail of this important Business has been in fact intrusted. —

Transactions

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Transactions carried only a public Board open to the inspection of his Highness, subject to the control of Government and rendered effectual only by the Signature of the Governor, were not likely to wear the impression of that Rashness, Violence, and oppression into which sole and unlimited Authority sometimes degenerated, or of that Partiality and Corruption which the Darkness or Security of private offices might afford a Temptation as well as an opportunity to Individuals.

Had his Highness the Nabob and his Excellency the Amer been as sincere in their Wishes and as Cordial in their Cooperations as they were strenuous in the hope which they expressed of the Benefit of this Arrangement which was infact on all Sides allowed to be highly necessary and capable of being as highly beneficial this arrangement of which the Execution was placed with so much Caution into such proper hands, and being vested with the apparent absolute authority of the Nabob could not fail of producing immediately its Natural effect.

It requires neither the Assistance of real or fabricated testimony to prove, because the nature of the Thing demonstrates, that this Assignmt.

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which as proving ineffectual his Highness the Nabob soon required to be surrendered back to him could not have even for a time become so, or the Fact take place, which furnished the opportunity of making this Demand, otherwise than by the operation of that assignment having been secretly counteracted and interrupted by the only means that could effect it and which had been sufficient to overturn able the former Engagements of the Nabob and which seem to proceed from the Adoption of that short Sighted Policy so long observed to have influenced his Highness's Conduct and as frequently expressed in the Accounts given to the Company of his publickly consenting to what he privately prohibited, and which constitute part of those fundamental Error those hidden and double Transactions and that Duplicity and Inequity in the Nabobs Government already mentioned to have been repeatedly represented to this Government It is really true that for a considerable time after the execution of this assignment it was utterly unproduc=
=tive.

The attention of the President towards the Nabob and which operated upon the whole Committee,

the

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the Determination of proceeding with Delicacy and tender-
=ness towards were the Officers, who had been of his
Highness's Appointment indeed the President who
had an express Power to remove, to make a point
of continuing the Nabobs own Aumildars and Renters
in their respective offices.

But it was found that those people instead
of obeying his orders respecting the Revenues were
Still influenced by the Nabobs Ministers and that

Letter from Select Committee to Gov.
General & Council of
Bengal 13. 1783.

remittances were secretly made to the Ameer ul
Omrahs, notwithstanding all Vigilance exerted to
oppose it and which only was Sufficient to detect
it Every Information even, or Account of the Collections
made in the Different Districts was with held
by Various evasions and Delays.

Of the Ameers early intention to defeat,
and his Industry in defeating this Assignment, the
Testimony is not derived from Native and devated
Servants, or Subjects terrified, or obscure, or partial
Individuals; from whom false attestations might
be extorted; but from Facts which are Stubborn
unequivocal and involve the Intention.,

That the Same was indeed universally
observed

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observed may be calleted from the Report summed up and transmitted among others by the Companys Resident in the Southern Countries, Mr. John Sulivan, which is added here because he is known to be of a Character too respectable to be doubted as well as too Solid to take notice of Slight surmises to the prejudice of his Highness or is Family.

Mr. Sulivan acknowledged that the Suspicions relative to the Durbar were too well founded, that every Letter he received from the Southward mentioned some instance of Counteraction that the People of the Country were taught to look upon the interference of the Company as a temporary measure that must soon terminate and that Vengeance was denounced against every man who should dare to appose the mandates of the Durbar. Had the president from partiality favored, or from weakness Suffered the Speedy termination so announced of the assignment he might have escaped invectives thrown upon him in the name of his Highness, and his Highness might perhaps still declare that it was thro his good Fortune that the President had arrived here,

Nabobs Letter Augt 29. 1781.

and

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and his Hopes from his well known honor and abilities would have been realized - -

It is possible too that the hopes of his Excellency the Amier May have been Sticked in a point which was personal to himself and which he is found of looking being an Object of some Difficulty to the assignments granted by his father.

The exacted and illustrious Emperor Shew Allum had been pleased out of his great favor and high Esteem for the Nabob Wallajaw to give and grant by his Royal Phirmaund being date the 26 August 1765 to him and his Eldest Son Omdat ul Omrah the Government of the Carnatic Beaughaut and the Great Nabob Nizam Ali Soubah of the Decan was likewise pleased to consent that the Government of the Carnatic Baighaut should be enjoyed as a free Gift by the Said Nabob Wallaw jaw and after him by his eldest Son Omdat ul Omrah. This Phirmaund or Grant of the Mogul which was obtained by Lord Clives and accompanied by Fellies which the Nabob Stile was was in 1766. proclaimed at his Desire in the presence of the Governor and Council of this Place of the Principal Inhabitants and of all the Sardars or Leaders of his Troops. By such acceptance of the Grant

Treaty between the East India Company the Nabob Wallajaw and the great Nabob Nizam ali Soubah of the Decan Nabob

Genl Letter to the Court of Directors July 4. 1775. —

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Grant he acknowledged the Mogul to dispose of that Government and which Grant fixed the Succession in his eldest Son. By a Treaty between the Nabob and the French the same Succession was agreed to In a Treaty just quoted by the Soubah of the Decan in 1768. to which the Nabob was a Party the same Line of Succession was confirmed the Company were Guarantees of the Treaty, and the Nabob actually afterward joined his Eldest Son in and for the Payment of all the Bonds given to his Highness's Creditors as the Heir and Successor to the Carnatic.

Letter from Court of Directors 25 Novr. 1775.—

However so early as in November 1775 a General letter from the Court of Directors mentions the Apprehensions communicated to them of the Nabobs Designs to appoint his Second Son his Successor in the Carnatic which design they disapprove and desire their Representatives to present and to Secure the Government of the Carnatic in a just and Lineal Succession according to the above Phirmaund and Treaty of 1768.

Request 6th. to Govr. General.

His Highness the Nabob means that the Succession should not be thus secured, but in the Treaty with the Government of Bengal for the Assignment of the Revenues in April 1781. he desires that his Right to appoint a Successor in the Carnatic may be settled

in

in a solid manner by a Treaty between European Sovereigns.

The good will and Word of his Highness the Nabob and of his Excellency the Ameer must indeed be secured to the Governor General of Bengal by the implicit faith he appears to have placed in the information given to him by the Nabobs Dewan or Agents that the Nabob possessed Letters from the Company and the Kings Minister, and the King himself on the Subject of his Highness's will, and by his Reliance on Copies, presented whereby such Agent of Letters from the King and from the Company, all expressing a clear Acknowledgement of the Nabob's Right to appoint a Successor to the Government of the Carnatic.

Governor Generals Reply.

Had prudent and personal Policy superseded Sentiments of Rectitude and Adherence to Instructions in the Mind of the President he would have avoided observing after the Examination to which his Duty led him that nothing was found on the Records of this Presidency to Confirm the information of the Nabobs Dewans, and which only contains a Letter from his Majesty simply expressive as to this Subject of the Receipt of the Nabobs Will and

of

his Royal Promise that the same should be preserved as a Sacred Deposit until his Highness's Decease but no Presumption on the part of the King or of the Company of his Highness's Right to dispose of the Carnatic, nor any other order or instruction except that already quoted which had the Direct contrary Tendency.-

This want of Confidence in the assertions of the Nabobs Agents or in the Copies of letter produced by him, this Reference to and examination of the Records of the Presidency, and of the Company's Instructions, may have perhaps been considered by his Excellency the Amer as a Virtual infringement of the last assignment in December 1781 in which he is acknowledged to have Come a considerable Share and for which he may have expected the return of a more Valuable Consideration than the Recommendation that were given of him.

If at least the President had on the occasion of this last Assignment, set the fanciful Hopes of his Highness and had promised to promote his Views of being independent of every one and of gaining Possession of Cuddapah and Kurnoul

and

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and other Districts of Balaghaut and of com mencing
the Talock or Province of Tanjore then possessed by a
Rajah or Peasant of his and in the meantime of thereby
ing all his Public and Private Debts upon the
Revenues of that Province which Conditions had
accompanied his president Assignment and as the
present Grant was still more beneficial, if pr
return the President had encouraged him to
revive his Scheme of acquiring the Soubah Ship of the
Deckan which he once seriously proposed and of which
Mr. Dupre and Mr. Hastings thought his Ambition
had never lost sight: persuaded that his Earnest Wishes
were to possess all Indostan if he could: It is not
unlikely that the President might have been favorably
represented by the Nabob in his letters to Europe
and even entrusted on the Presidents Return there to
Assist in the promotion of his Project.

Letter from the Nabob to the Court of Directors 29 June 1765.

But the president adopting the Principles
often inculcated by the Company and sometimes
forgotten by its Servants took occasion in order to
calm the jealousies of the neighbouring Powers to declare
with the Select Committee and has since kept up
to the Declaration that the Power and Arms of the
Company were solely to be directed to the Maintenance
of

Instructions to the President at the Court of the Soubah of the Deccan July 1781.

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of Peace and Harmony among its Allies to the Establishment of Justice, and the promotion of Happiness, and that it was clearly but not to distruct the Expectations of the Several Powers of Indostan but that they and the Company Should continue satisfied with what they then respectively professed.

A Deference to Instructions and a Consideration of a Right which was so opposite to the second son's designs, and Principles of Equity and Moderation equally opposite to the Fathers weak and inordinate Ambition rendered the present President more un-palatable to both and rendered his Removal from the Government much more an Object of their Eager Desire than the ostensible Reasons alledged for their Discontents.

Letter from Governor Smith to Nabob April 30. 1781

It is true that the former Administration of this Presidency had observed and observed it to his Highness that not all the Calamities that had already befallen him, nor the Danger with which he was Still threatened Seemed to carry him any profitable Instruction, but that he contended for Knowledge and Punctilios to the Sacrifice of his Best Interests with as much consistency as if in the plenitudes of his Power.

But his Highness must be sensible in the present

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present Instance that any Infringement of his Privelege or Deficiency in Remedies could originate only in the Committee of assigned Revenue who first examine deliberate, prepare and recommend, all Matters without exception that relate to the Nabobs assign-ment The Detail, and in the Detail His Highness seeks for occasion of Complaint is entirely left to the Discretion of that Committee. The President fully trusting to that Discretion approves and Signs. The Select Committee likewise approve conscious however that they all are answerable for their Approbation.

But if a Measure unjust erroneous or even Merely unbecoming happened at any time to be imposed upon their Confidence a representation to them on the part of his Highness would not have to combat any of the Private Motives that might have led to the Suggestion of that Measure, nor even with the foredeliberation of self opinion, but that Redress which when the Grievance is suffered is not demanded is not the Redress that is really wanted.

It was therefore no particular Hardship felt in the Execution, or any Abuse of the Assignment which might have been remedied on the Spot, but the entire and absolute Surrender of that Assignment which

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which was the real Object with the Nabob and his Ministers nor did they scruple actually to found an Agreement for the Propriety of that Surrender on the failure of the Nabob's Appointment whom the Peace. Delicacy towards his Highness had continued in their Offices His Highness repeated his Wish to take again the Management of his Country into his hands and said he would give good and proper Security for all the Revenue. This would have been a fourth new Arrangement during the War the Proposals, the Dis-cussions the Arrang the Agreements the Subsequent Breaches of former Arrangements has consumed near Two years, during which nothing as to Revenue was executed, the War was waged by the Enemy but not supported by Country. The Period was fully arrived for carrying into Effect some of the Plans, which as eligible were already agreed to rather, than to incur the further Delays of other new Proposals, however, they also might be eligible. But this last proposal with a certain Loss of time, and an Appearance that was suspicious could not really be effected by the one Party and ought not to be accepted by the other, as to Security for the Revenues in this Country it is only obtained on giving to the Securities for their Indemnification possession of the Lands which are to yield such Revenues with an Allowance of a considerable

Nabobs letter March 7. 1782.

considerable p Centage to be deducted from the Corps and an opportunity of deducting a great deal more: all which must fall ultimately upon the Public. It is no Mark of Disrespect to his Highness to assert that it was not safe or warrantable to depend for the Supply of the Army's Wants on the punctuality of the best and most proper Security he could have to offer. Their Deficiency in Receipts was the very Evil to be remedied, and punc-tuality was become essential, actual Possessions was not to be exchanged for any Security of the Kind: Much of the Benefit to be expected was to arise from Economy in the Charges and Diminution of the Vexations as well as Accuracy and Fidility in the Accounts. The Securities would produce new Charges and new vexations and might not be accurate or faithful and as to the Nabobs own management to render them so, the words of the Select Committee at a former Period may be justly repeated, It is obvious that if a Success-ful Collection of the Revenues depended upon the Exertion and Authority of his Highness and that he has been sincerely disposed to let the Company have them to defray the Expences of the War, those Revenues might have been thrown into the Compy's Treasury immediately from his Highness's officers without the Intervention of the Companys Officers, whether

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whether the real failure which has happened in this Respect be owing to the want of inclination, Power or Skil fulness on the part of his Highness the fact equally proves the Necessity of using other Means than those which have hitherto proved ineffectual But of the Delicacy which relate the good effect of the Plan already executed the Governor General and Council of Bengal did not give their approbation they express their Regret that any Consideration of Delicacy towards the Nabob or attention for those feelings which it might be natural for him to retain, Should have in this Situation of Necessity restrained the Compleat effect of the Assignment; and they recommend the placing of Persons in the Management of the Assigned Countries who are likely to be more under the Control and authority of the Select Committee.

Letter from Govr. Genl. & Council of Bengal April 5. 1782.

The Presidency was obliged to apologize to that Superintending Board, and to observe that if in the Transactions with the Nabob, they seem to have been guided too much by the Spirit of Caution and forbearance such Caution really proceeded from an anxious desire of making the Nabob a principal and willing party to the measures to be taken for his own immediate Security. —

Letter to Govr. Genl & Council of Bengal May 8th. 1782.

Those

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Those measures Described minutely in the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue Shewedale the means that were pursued to effectuate the purposes of the Assignment, and the precise manner of carrying it into Execution, they were transmitted to Bengal where his Highness already had appealed, and send that Minister to support his New Complaints who had manggid his former Treaty.

It requires no longer Experience of Oriental Practices to be convinced and information was indeed actually received, that every Species of Intrigue, Artifice and Falsehood were employed to give odious Coloring to those Proceedings; a Plan was said to be regularly formed, and it appears by his Highness's present Letter to be completely executed of throwing out such a multitude of Aspersions that it might be taken for granted, there must be Some Ground for accusation.

Out of a vast Number of false Tales, fabricated Letters and distorted facts, a few it was hoped would meet with Credit and a few of such would answer the purpose of Imposition. Each would produce the double Effect of injuring the President and that Committee, they were the Authors and Advisors of all the measures respecting the Nabob his Revenues

and

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and Countries, they possessed no Powers seperately from the President he enacted no Power but in Sign-ing the orders they advised he claimed only the merit of adopting the Measures suggested by that Committees their Cause was therefore common and the Judgement pronounced has been that of satisfaction with their proceedings and entire Approbation of their Conduct.

Before the Decision was thus pronounced, Hyam Caun, the Nabobs Dewan or Revenue Minister had already been a considerable time employd at the Presedency of Bengal in endavouring to prevent the approbation and indeavouring to procure a Condemnation of this Conduct. His Restoration to the Management of the Public Revenues would have followed his Success.

The Representative and Minister of the Governor General & Council to the Nabob, and who was appointed for the purpose of maintaining the faith of that Government with his Highness, and had previously been one of his Highness's Agents at Calcutta was also returned there, and those two Ministers were abundantly able to defeat any Error in that Conduct, or to solve any

Doubt

Doubt and to supply any Deficiency which might have prevented that Government from forming a full and just Opinion of the Contest. The Majority of its Members had resided on this Coast and were not at present by his Highness the Cause they made of the Nabobs Agents. Sent publickly to them in that Capacity to be their Representatives back to his Highness here at his Desire totally independant of the Company's Representatives in this Presidency Seem to establish a seperate Interest for the Nabob with the Presidency of Bengal This Highness is said to have written to Mr. Hastings that he was his old friend and that he depended on God Almighty and them on him for Protection

Yet this Assignment considered upon such Evidence and before such Judges, and in the Courage of the Object is neither overturned or transferred, but in hands accused of not knowing how to make a good use of having made a bad use of it, is still found to be the first and natural means of maintainting the Defence of the Carnatic, and continues to be approved.

In the Proceedings thus attacked by the Nabob but thus approved by the Judge to whom he

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he had appealed for justice and Protection will be found the Answers to all the most important of his Highness's Interrogatories which are calculated to obtain from Europe the Succefs which the Same Complaints in another Dress had failed to obtain in Bengal. —

It has chosen a mode of conveying his Censures which undoubtedly poffeffes the advantages he wanted Queries leading to the Answers and addreffed to the Person on whom a Guilt is to be fixed, convey an Air of Confidence in such a Notority and Consciousness of the Facts that he must make those Answers against himself and preclude of course the neceffity of other Evidence. If that Evidence should however on his Denial be required, no Reproach can attend the want of it for a Question Strictly is not an Assertion. Those Questions find however their negative with a full Explination of the Subject to which they bear Relation in the above said Minister of the Committee of Assigned Revenue. The Motives for advising to those new Renters, the Precautions in the Recommendations of them their Names qualities and Connections and the Conditions and comparative Statements of the Rents are inserted therein at length. —

If these Motives had not after the

objections

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Objections made to them at Calcutta by the Nabob Agents been Yet found good, and the Precautions proper and Sufficient, and the Conditions reasonable the Govr. General and Council of Bengal would not have felt the Satisfaction or given the approbation they expressed of the Proceedings in there important as well as in all other respects.

It is not even pretended that the President and it is known he has not, prescribed in relation to the Province any Condition or made any Appointment of his Own; but if he were to deny, the nature and Occasion of the Assignment would testify and the Trust in him would imply that was obliged to nominate the most responsible Renters and upon the highest Terms and with the best Security that would be found and a Committee of five Persons was accordingly appointed by him and Enquiries made and Advertisements published by them in order to procure such.

This Method of Advertisement which his Highness suffers himself to call a Disgrace upon his Government is the Method which the Court of Directors positively order to be pursued in letting out their Lands and which reflects upon them no Disgrace.

H

It opens the Market to all Bidders, it prevents private Preference, and what may have given him pain it precludes the opportunity of suspicion or of plausible Censure. It is however not impossible but that their Choice may in Some instances have fallen on Men who will not always correspond to the Confidence in them and the Hopes that ever formed of them essen-tial favors are some times not requited by fedility and attachment.

The Speedily termination to which the People were taught to look of the Companys Interference in the Revenues and the Vengeance denounced against those who contrary to the mandates of the Durbar shou be connected with them, as reported by Mr. Sulivan was as much as the former Exactions and Oppressions of the Nabob in the Revenue as Reported by the Commander in Chief have directed Some of the most Resolute Men from offering to be concerned in it.

The timed Disposition of the Hindoo Natives of this Country was not likely to be insensible of the Speci-men of that Vengeance given by his Excellency the Ameer, who upon the mere Rumor that a Bramin

Letter to Gov.r Genl. & Council of Bengal may 13. 1782.

Guilt of those two Boards, the Company is undoubtedly liable to the Nabob for such a Misconduct of their Servants and would be found to make good to his Highness what he had Suffered by this Breach of their Engagement.

For the Discussion on the existance of such a Breach and the Degree of it if it has existed, his Highness might, and indeed the Governor General and Council have declared all controversial Explanation with him ought to be referred to that Period at which he may require a Restitution of the Trust, and a faithful Report of the manner in which it shall have been discharged

But in fact the Security of the Renters under the Company's Protection and immediately communicating with the Presidency, against interference and injustice of civil or military Officers residing in their respective Districts as well as against the Caprice and Exactions of the Nabobs Ministers, was an inducement powerful enough even to countervail the Disadvantage of the Past and the Danger of the future Evils of the War.—

Those Rents with the great Reduction of unnecessary Charges have left an estimate Balance in case of an End to the present Invasion much greater than the Members of the Government of Bengal could so they had any Idea of.—

In

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In regard to the nomination of the Renters Truth would have forced the President to answer affirmatively to his Highness's Interrogatory if instead of asking whether his Lordship did not Solemnly engage and promise that the Renters to be appointed by him Should be Subject to the Nabobs Confirmation, his Highness had asked whether he had not impowered the Governor to appoint all Amuldars or Renters to be confirmed by his Highness, which are in fact the prcse Words as far as they go of the first Sentence relative to this Point in the Assignment, and his Highness who is possessed of a Counter part of it would have Stuck to the Words exactly, if he had been quite Sure, that they would have answered all his Purposes; but he Suspected that the exact words might not convey the Idea of that express Stipulation for the absolute Subjection of Such Renters to and the indespensible Condition of his Confirmation which the substituted Words more Strongly indicate.

The Sentence as it is here quoted and really Stands in the Original, the Nabobs Advisers foresaw would be considered as simply and strictly declarative of two Acts on the part of the Nabob: A present act in impowring the Governor to appoint Renters, and a future Act in confirming such Renters. It is a plain and Simple confirmation promised by him absolutely not conditionally, if it had been meant to be conditionally, the appointment would have been really expressed as his Highness felt it to be necessary to represent it as subject to his Confirmation. The

failure

of an Aumildar, who is an officers of Justice as well as Revenue are equally dreaded by them.

The Renters have not, which they would willingly have given as a Pretext for some allowances in their Rents and Accounts of Disorder or Confusion in Towns or Villages, except where the enemy's Troops have introduced it. As the Rent therefore are not in a State of Anarchy, either the Nabobs Officers continue in their Employments, or it is not necessary that they should do so. His Highness's latest Communications or Current Business, not intended for working an Effect in Europe, shew indeed a Continuance of his officers in their Stations thro' the Country. The Specific Charge of the Removal of the Courts of Justice from the Nabobs Government house at Trichenopoly implies however the continued Existence of those Courts, and the omission of any Specific Charge in relation to the Courts in any other of the Nabobs Districts sums to imploy that in those others no Alteration had been made. It is true that Courts at Trichenopoly were removed but without any Authority from hence and it is not less true that orders were immediately transmitted by the President. That they should return to the Nabobs Government house.

His Highness made and has frequently repeated a Specific Charge of Bloodshed in Consequence of the Execution of a Jemidar or Lieutenant of Cavalry for Mutiny at Nellore. —

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The Depositions at length concerning this Transaction were laid before his Highness If he had made a Requisition as he has on former less Serious occasions done for a Court Martial on Captain Campbell the Commandant at Nellore at the time, it would have been granted, but an Acquittal might impede the Aim with which the Charge is now received, if the times admitted of Captain Campbell being relieved from his Command, a Requisition from the Nabob for a Trial would have been unnecessary: but the Act whether just and necessary or unnecessary and unjust is not the Presidents Acts, nor did he give any Power or any Directions that might have led to it. —

The loss of Noses and of Ears is for the first time mentioned in this Letter from the Nabob: no Name of Sufferers or of the Place they Suffered, or of the Persons who under the Presidents Authority committed those Cruelties and Oppressions It is not pretended that the President directed the Commission of those Cruel Acts, if the Authority he had given has happened to be abused he is no more accountable for it than is the Nabob for the flagrant above which he complains the President has made of the Power deligated to him by his Highness.

The Aumildars who are Officers of Justice may have in the proper discharge or under the Color of the Discharge, of their Duty ordered such Punishments

which

which the Laws or Customs of the Country may have in some particular Cases authorized but no Accounts of such Punishments have been laid before either of the Committees or the President, if the Nabob conceals the Representations of Such Facts in order to display them at a Distance it will not be a presumption that they were incontrovertible on the Spot. perhaps it is meant to be no more than the ordinary Surplusage and unsubstantial amount of an oriental criminatory Charge somewhat like the Legal and Technical but unmeaning Slander of European Procepes. or like the employ Sounds of those Tomtoms or eastern Village Drums by the Beat of which his Highness is pleased seriously track if his officers at the time, possessed of real power weight and Influence were not dismissed and Driven from the Country.

It does not appear that the Nabob ever once proposed to appoint Auditors or Inspectors of Accounts; but the accounts are public and open for Such Auditors or for any other persons his Highness may be pleased to appoint, for the inspection and examination of them. His Highness is in fact possessed of those Accounts or abstracts of them and he reasons on them.

But tho his Highness may have been mistaken in relation to his Country where he does not reside, but in the precincts of Fort St George; or to his Officers who may deceive him, he cannot be

be mistaken as to his personal Situation. It might be thought perhaps that the Violence of his Animo-sity the Bitterness of his Expressions, his accusa-tion of the Subversion of his Government of the usurpation of his Powers and the Concealment of his Revenues by the President may have been the Ebul-litions of Resentment arising from the Poignancy of his own Distress On the invasion indeed of the Carnatic he quitted his usual Manjon which was Suitable to his Dignity, but it Suited to his Safety - That Moment preceded the accession of the President to this Government Highness has since dwelt in the same Habitation is protected by the Same Guards, is attended by the same officers, except Some Revenue Clerks, receives the same honors and appears to lead in every respect the same Life, which he did in the former Government or previous to the Assignment, The mode of his Highness's Attack Sums entirely + founded on the observation that the Accuration of + this strong kind painted in moving and lively Colors are apt to catch the sympathizing Affections of the Mind, and to leave an impression that the glaw and Cold hand of Truth does not afterwards easily efface Bold Assertions, worm Representation private Influence supersede Investigation among Oriental Politicians, whose Wit and Eloquence are equal to their Depth of Intrigue, and freedom from Scruple.

Indeed

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Indeed the Members of the Select Committee in a Letter written in June last mention having had occasion to observe such rapid Changes in the Sentiments expressed by his Highness the Nabob of the Some Persons that they could scarcely consider his Praises or his Censures as prompted by Affection, or Resentment but that they were the weapons of which he Success-ively tried the use for the Attainment of his Purposes They had they turn of the Strongest declarations of his Esteem, and they would force him to a Repetition of them by a Continuation of good offices.

Of the Nabob Reproach upon the President for not allowing the Pay of his Body Guard out of the Current Expences of the Country, and of not with-holding from the Public the Collection of several Jaghires or Parcels of Land in favor of the Women of His Highness's Family his Children, his Relations and faithful Servants. It is necessary only to observe, that the Expence of the Nabobs Body-guard residing in Madras form no Part of the Current Charges of the Country to be deducted out of their gross Revenues and that his Highness in his Letter reserving a Sixth Part of the Revenues for himself expressly says it is for defraying among other things the Charges of the Protection of himself and family and to the latter object there is no exception in the Assignment in favor of any Lands, or Possessors of Lands: All the Revenue except one sixth was to be applied to the

Support

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Support of the Common Cause. The President would be accountable in his private Capacity for any Such Indulgence or Deviation. He must have done it independently of the Subordinate and principal Committee, and he has done nothing in this Busines independently of them, but has acted Solely on their Suggestion. It is neither favorable to his Highness or to the President that Such private Arrangements should have been made between them, and for their joint Sakes, Such Charges must be supported as the others are known to be intirely groundless.

On the Subject of the Nabobs Queries relative to his Elephants it is Sufficient to observe that the Charges of their Maintenance was retrinched with the Consent of his Excellency the Ameer, and would have been done without it because they were an expensive Object of more parade and at a Distance from his Highness's Presidency and in the present juncture a ridiculous one. and that the Sepoys at the same place were at the time in want of maintenance. but proper Allowances have been made for Daily Charity, and for the Service and Support of Morgues Churches and Pagodas with precautions for their real applications to those Purposes.

Receipts have been ordered to be regularly given for Supplies furnished in the Several Districts and no instance has been represented to the Committee

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Committee of the Refusal of a Receipt for Stores or Provisions delivered by order of his Highness or by any of his People.

Some Ammunition was delivered to Some Troops of his Excellency the Ameer thro' perhaps an imprident Complaisance, because ammunition is a Scarce as not always to be given even to his Majestys Fleet to the full Amount of its Demands. and because the Ameers Troops are reported to have done no Service, but to have kept a Mile in the Rear.

The President did not communicate at home or Abroad that he made any Reduction in the Public Expences but the Committee of Assigned Revenue have laid a Comparative Statement of the gross Amount of the Rents according to the Nabobs Accounts at an Average for the four Years immediately preceding the War and of the annual Expence by the same accounts with the gross Amount of the present Rents and present Expences by which it appears that in Six Districts rented there will be, if not ravaged by the Enemy, an actual Encrease in the annual net Revenue of upwards of Six Lacks of Pagodas. If that Reduction ever really Such as the Company might make in delivering over the administration of their affairs to two or three of their Youngest Writers, Such Reduction would not have continued until now, or the Company would do right to follow the Example.

The

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The assignment did not begin to be productive till the Amildar intered on the Exercise of their respective Employments about may last of Six Districts rented there is no Safe or certain Communication with three of them Situated the Southward, from the interruption of Enemies by Sea and Land, and no Remittance whatever has been received from thence, the three Remaining have Supplied in money, Grain and Bullocks for our Army in four Months about Two lacks of Pagodas; Tho no remittance was made by the Nabob in the eighteen Months preceding. His Highness has received indeed 40,000 Pagodas which is more than Sixth part of that Sum, because he wished to receive some money in advance, and the President wished to gratify him, but if he Northern had been as unproductive as the Southern Provinces the Nabob must have Suffered the Loss of his Sixth as the Public must have done that of the other five Sixths; that Proportion not a Definite Sum was His Highness own Choice, either that Amount was equal to the like Proportion of which he had received for a similar Period during his own management since the Troubles and of which he must have foreseen the Sufficiency for the Nabob of the Carnatic and his Family and Attendants confined by the Calamities of War and without the Necessity of expensive Splendor to the Town of Madras or if he received more then the Sixtuple of what he now receives he will leave been

been equally an Enemy to his own Interest and to that of the Company in not Supplying a Single Pagoda from it to the Treasury of this Presidency for the Support of that War which is waged in order to repel the Invasion of the Country.

But to disculpate the Nabob from so heavy a Charge, it is just to declare it probable tha Such were the Mismanagement and useless Charges in the Countries and Such were the imposition and rapacity of the People about him that he did not receive from those three Provinces, as their entire net Revenue, much more then what he now draws after supplying five Sixths of it to the Discharge of his Debts, and the Recovery of his Territories. But Comparison may lessen the estimated Value of what was in itself abundantly valuable 40,000 Pag.ª as six four Months out of three Provinces only make for the Year gone nomore than triple the Income of the Company's principal Representative on the Coast of Coromandel. to this triple Sum until the other Provinces become productive has the Nabob confined himself. He allows indeed a Dependance on other Resources within his Reach, having declard that altho his Expences are very great, yet out of the growing Revenues he wished only in this time of Trouble, to have what is necessary to defray his Table, and Supply the wants of a few People employed for his Protection.

One Third of what may be necessary for the Nabob, merely to defray his Table in Madras,

and

and Supplys the wants of a few of his People might not have been thought an extravagant Allowance and Com=pensation for all the Trouble as well as the Expences of a Governor of Madras, however free he may be from as=tentation, and for all his family, and all his Attendants even if that allowance had depended upon his own Discretion to have established, but it is the Act of his Employers settled before his time, and they complain that his Predecessors were not Satisfied with it

If the present Governor had chosen to have added to it other Gains, which would be criminal, his Satisfaction with his Salary alone and his Receipt of it would not have been alledged against him as a Crime. A Man who is accurred for the exercise of his Right must have left no Ground for being so, in doing wrong. He who rejects all other Resources but the Stipend allowed him, has the more occasion for the Amount of that Stipend, whether he makes his Drafts with an unabating Hand or with va=rious Intervals, if they exceed not what is Striclting due to him, he is equally justifiable.

If he were to receive a Compensation for the unjust Reproaches that are cast upon him if his Employers were to allow for the Advantages he might have reaped, and the Prices he might have gaind from his Highness the Nabob, by holding a Conduct directly the Reverse of what he has held, the Salary which he now has not cheaply earned, would from but a small Proportion of his Profits.

All the Drafts for Public and for Secret Services pass thro his hands as Governor The former which are

immense

immense, and the latter, which including the Salaries and Expences of Agents to Indian Courts on the Continent and the Island of Ceylon have not exceeded in the fourteen Months of the present Administration when the nature of the War calls for secret Services which to be performed must be paid the Sum of 14,000 Pagodas are all accompanied with such Vouchers as the Case would admit, and Submitted to the Inspection of his Employers who will have no reason to doubt of his Caution or is Economy. — That Caution and that Economy were wanted and have been exerted in Supplying the Disproportion between the Resources and the Expences and Exigencies of the War. In the Eleven months during which the War was carried on previously to the Arrival of the Enemy on this Coast the Army then consisting only of Carnatic Troops was Subsisted intirely by remittances from Bengal Administration has furnished Specie equal to the Subsistence of those Troops, the Treasure remitted from Bengal, tho considerable, being not more than Sufficient to defray the Charges of the Reinforcement Sent from thence under Colonel Pearce.

During the first Eighteen Months of the War when the Country then less exhausted was under the management of the Nabob the Army was Supplied with favor Bullocks being then in the Eight Succeeding months when the same Country necessarily more exhausted by the Continuance of the War was intrusted to the management of the President who Supplied Bullocks and of Rice being more of Each than was Supplied or

There

Fort St George 16th June 1783.

there was occasion to supply in any equal time in the former Carnatic War.

If three Thousand Bullocks were suffered to be captured in one Night, for which the Officer in charge was broken by a Court martial; If the Country be so Desolate as to supply no Provisions for the Troops, or Grain or Fodder for the Cattle imployed to carry Provisions and which on that account perish faster than they can be replaced. If there be an absolute Want of Cavalry the greatest part of those of the Nabob having before the War deserted for want of Pay & and gone over to the Enemy. Causes like these could not fail to have cramped the operations of the Army tho it has effected more in the present Administration than before & and have led the Superintending Board at Bengal who are directed to take the lead in all Military operations to be of Opinion in which this Presidency entirely concurred that the most certain Method of puting an End to the Invasion of the Carnatic is by a Powerful Diversion in the Territories of the Invader on the other side of the Peninsulva.

Tho the Carnatic Army has not been decisively Successful notwithstanding its Bravery, Discipline and perseverance and the Ardor and Experience of the General, because the Situation of the Country, the Resources and Precautions of the Enemy, and the Want of Cavalry were Sufficient to render such Decisive Stroaks impracticable. The Troops in Tanjore tho a Small Body have had the fortunate Occasion of rendering essential Services. They have with the Co-operation of his Majestys Squadron

taken

taken the Principal Forts and Settlements of the Dutch a national Enemy on the Coast Coramandel whose Numbers under Arms were greater than that of the Bevigers. and a Detachment from them with the like Co-operation from Squadron took Trincamalay in the Island of Ceylon.

For these concerted Operations with the Admiral the President was vested by the Committee with ite Authority to act and they Sumed satisfied with the Spirit and Perseverance with which the Objects of Such Trust were undertaken and accomplished.

It is this Point which his Highness is pleased to conclude in one of his Interrogatories, under the name of the assumption of the Command of the Southern Army under Colonel Baxthwaite, It is not merely an Error in Chronology, for Sir Hector Munro not Colonel Braithwaite commanded at the Seige of Negapatam, Soon after the Surrender of that Place the President wrote to Sir Hector Munro to communicate to Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander in Chief an account of all his operations and to desire all the Commanding Officers to the Southward to write to him at the Same time with regard to all Military Points, and as his Plan of Service might extend to every Distant Branches they would probably receive military Orders from him from time to time, to which the President desires they would pay all due respect and obedience.

Such orders were in fact given, and Such Obedience was paid, Sir Eyre Coote in a Letter of a Date immediately Subsequent addressed to Sir Hector Munro after entering

entering circumstantially into the Detail of Several Move-
-ments which might be useful, he added that those Sug-
-gestions were not made with an intention that they should
be considered as measures absolutely to be adopted, but as
Points which struck him as deserving of Attention provided
the Circumstances of Sir Hector Munros Situation might
at any time render them eligible to be carried into Execution;
for at so great a Distance the Propriety of undertaking
any particular Service must be left to the Judgement of
the Officers in Command.

The Orders of Sir Eyre Coote were transmitted
on Sir Hector Munros Departure from Tanjore to Colonel
Braithwaite, on whom the Command again devolved, and
whole Letters Shew that he obeyed them; nor was there a
Contrary, or indeed any order issued by the President or
Committee to Colonel Braithwaite after the Seige of Negapatam.

Colonel Braithwaite mentions that in conse-
-quence of orders from the Commander in Chief communi-
-cated to him thro' Sir Hector Munro he had out of the five
Battations with him detached a Battation to Trechenopoly
and Soon afterwards happened that Defeat, or that Sacrifice
to the Enemy of which neither the Presidency nor the
President were the Cause, but of which they have, not
without some Success endeavoured to prevent the ill
Consequence.

The Truth of the Answers in the Negative to Some
other less important of the Nabobs questions, may not be
easily within positive Proofs Perhaps the President may
not be Slightly supposed to have so far departed from
his

2622 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

P.S. As Captain Byres now have upon his Parole has been the longest time a Prisoner, he is the first to be released, of consequence we consider him at liberty from the departure of the cartel Ship which now proceeds with Messrs Lagrave, Boisgelin, St George, &c to Trincomallay.

The Committee approve of the Contents

The Committee Approveing of the foregoing Letter the President is regulated to have it dispatched accordingly to Mr. de Bussy.

Read Letter from the Rajah of Tanjore (as entered in Country Correspondence) 1st Oct.

representing that the Anycut being broke down by the Enemy the Water no longer runs into the Covery that he has begun to repair it and half finished it, the Difficulty in procuring People and Materials and in Conveyance of the from his Country - that it was customary to carry Earth & Materials from the Trichinopoly Country - requesting that Orders may be given to the President to this Effect.

representing that some Horse from Tonjore had given trouble and desiring a Battalion of Sepoys may be stationed in the Anycut till the War is over - Officers & Sepoys giving much trouble in the Fort desires that (according to Agreement) the may be ordered to reside in the Shivinge & have Guards at the Gates of the large Fort - Requesting that Orders be given to the President to raise 2 Battalion without European Officers and that they be put under his Command as from the want of Troops his Affairs have met with loss & Interruption - that the

2623 Fort St George 16th June 1783

The Tondeman has possessed himself of Ardangie and Killanelly and Committs great Depredations on the South Side of his Country requesting orders may be sent to the Company's Agents to procure a Restitution and Compensation for the Losses he has sustained by the Tondeman's outrages represent-ing that he has no Star Pagodas in the Country to pay the Annual Subsidy of Star Pagodas 400,000 & requesting a Mint may be established at Tanjore for the Coinage of that Sum — that the Enemy have plundered the Co.a without Mercy and begging this Government will do every in its power to procure a Restitution of what he has lost. —

Read also the following Letter from Mr. Sulivan upon the same Subject with that from the Rajah. —

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

My Lord & Gentlemen,

From Mr. Sulivan relative to the State of Service in circulation & pointing out the necessity of a new Place of Coinage

I have differed to trouble the Committee on the Subject of the good Currency to the Southward in the hope that the Circulation will increase with our Success. The event has disappointed my expectation & our distress from the Scarcity of Star Pagodas is become so great that the public Service is much impided and the fair Merchant Subjected to a heavy loss in his trade for the Shroffs at Tranquebar have taken advantage of such an opportunity to range the exchange between the Star and the Porto Novo Pagoda to 19½ & 20 p.r Cent. Even the Old Portonovo Pagoda is

2.

would

is Difficult to procure from the machinations of the Shroffs who have employed every art to decry the Pagodas of that Stamp lately coined in the Mint at Negapatam tho' the assay at Tranquebar Mint has proved that in Weight & touch they have the advantage of the whole Porto Novo Pags.

The Authority of the Government at Tranquebar has in a great Measure Counteted this last abuse. So far as applies to the Circulation there but the remedy to our distress for Star Pagodas can only be given by your Lordship & in Granting to the Rajahs request that the Amount of his Subsidy to the Company may be Coined here. His Excellency informs me that he Solicited this permission in the Government of Sir Thomas Rumbold & that he has lately renewed his application to Lord Macartney.

As far as I am inabled to judge the Assent of the committee to this Measure can at no time be productive of inconvenience, and our Necessities at this period absolutely call for its aid. so much so no remittance to the Amount of near twenty thousand Pagodas sent off yesterday to the Army I was compelled to send the whole in Tanjore Fanams and I apprehend there will be great difficulty in establishing this Currency & a Considerable Loss by the Exchange.

The want of a Sufficient Circulation is also felt in the Tinnevelly Country and Mr. Irwin writes me unless the Mint at Tuticorin where they have coined to coin since that place fell to our Possession Shoulds be opened the Draughts that are Making by his remittances to the Army, will prove very prejudicial to the province. The Pagodas

lately

2625 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Lately Coined at Negapatam exchange of a Still greater Discount
in this Country To the Southward than on the Coast So that
they Can Scarsely be considered as a Currency Notwithstanding
their extrenice worth. On this Account & to take from the
Shroffs the principal Agreement upon which they support
the present exorbitant rate of exchange I have directed Mr.
Cockrane to Discontinute the Coinage at Negapatam -
If the Committee should think proper to au-
thorise the reestablishment of the Mint at Tulicorin &
the Coinage of Star pagodas in Tanjore to the Amount of
four lacks of Pagodas annually, their Orders Cannot be
too Speedily convey.

I have the honor to be with great Respect.
My Lord and Gentlemen
Your Most faithful & Obed.t Servt.
/ Signed / John Sullivan

Tanjore
31st. May 1783.

The Committee having materialy considered
the Subject of the foregoing Letters and the Inconveniences
that may resable from a compliance with the Rajahs
request, it is resolved that the following Letter be
written to Mr. Sullivan. -

Minute thereon -

To John Sullivan Esqr.
President at Tanjore -

Sir
We have received your Letter of the 31st. of

2626 F. St. George 16 June 1783.

Ft. W. Sullivan. the request of the Rajah for permission to coin Star Pagodas. cannot be allowed without Prejudice to the Madras Mint.

of May, communicating to us the Rajahs wish that Star Pagodas should be coined at Tanjore to the amount of His annual Subsidy; & our President has laid before us a letter from His Excellency on the same subject.

You will please to signify to the Rajah our disposition to comply with his wishes as far as is consistent with our Duty and the public Welfare But we do not find that Star Pagodas can be coined else where than at Madras, without sending our Stamps and proper workmen from hence, neither of which can now be spared — The Reputation indeed, of the Madras mint has been always so great & it is of such consequence it should continue so, that it might not be perfectly safe to trust the Stamps, where opportunities might clandistinely be taken by the Servants of the Mint to apply it to a worse or lower Standard than has been constantly used in the Madras Mint and the danger of any such abuse probably prevented the Presidency from acceding to the same proposition on a former application, or even allowing Star Pagodas to be coined at Masulipatam when there is an established Mint for other Coins, under the Authority of the Company — We understand indeed that Star Pags.

Fort St. George 16th June 1783.

are not in common currency in the Country or neighbour-
hood of Tanjore, but if they should be wanted there
the Bullion may be sent to the Madras Mint and
when coined, may be returned to Tanjore, under the
care of the Rajahs Vakeel there. & it shall be done
with as much expedition as possible - We hope however
that the reestablishment of the Negapatam Mint
under your authority and direction with proper precautions
against any adulteration or Alteration of the Standard
and the like reestablishment of the Tuticorin Mint
under Mr. Irwins care, will abviate every inconvenience
and difficulty in the circulation of money in the
Southern Provinces

Enclosed We send, for your information
a Letter to Col: Fullarton which you will please
to forward with all expedition - -

We have the honor to be
Sir
your Most Obedient Servants -

Fort St George
16 June 1783.

(Signed) Macartney &c.
Sel. Committee -

Read the following Letter from the
Governor General and Council. -

So

2628 Fort St George 16 June 1783.

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

My Lord & Gentlemen.

On the 7th instant we had the
honor to receive your Letter of the 28th Ultimo by the
Lizard Cutter and very soon after the Post brought us
yours of the 29th.

The cause which gave rise to the contents
of the latter being now removed by the misfortune
of Sir Eyre Cootes Death we think it unnecessary to
renew the Subject of it here. You inform us that
from the moment of his arrival he was too ill to
have any Personal application made to him" Yet
we are astonished to receive from Coll. Owen the
Copy of a letter which while at the point of Death
you thought it proper to address him under date
the 24 Ultimo concerning the restitution of his
power in Military Affairs and which without any
occasion for it given by him is conceived in such
terms of disrespect and we may say insult that
had the Gentlemen of his Family who received it
been so indiscreet as to have communicated it
to him if (as was not the case) he could have
been

From the Govr. Genl. & Council are surprised at a copy of a Letter written Sir Eyre at the moment of his expiring sent them by Col: Owen - have ordered the Treasure to be delivered - will wait for the promised answer from the Committee respecting the Assignment - before they proceed any further in the business. ——

 Fort S. George 16 June 1783.

made sensible of its contents we are persuaded it must have hastened his End for to a Person of his delicate and irritable feeling even in health Such a provocation which no occasion demanded and which was consequently unexpected could not fail to provoke dispension and which with whatever View it was written must have been prejudicial and perhaps fatal to the Public Service, had not his Death anticipated the Evil.

We shall make no further comments upon this Letter but we think the Nature of it so extraordinary and the delivery of it so ill timed that we shall deem it incumbent on us to transmit it to the Honble the Court of Directors by the next dispatch and Submit it to their Justice,

We had no particular advices to transmit to you at the Period of Sir Eyre Cootes departure and Such dispatches as he carried with him we find reached you earlier in duplicate by land. The instructions which he was furnished with for his guidance are now of course extinct as they applied to circumstances which no longer exist They Stand recorded upon our Proceedings but we think it unnecessary to transmit You a copy of them not knowing any purpose it could answer but perhaps to furnish new grounds

for those discussions which from the consistent tenor
of your Letters appear to be agreable to you altho we
must confess we find them wholly unprofitable to the
Public -

We have already given orders for the Delivery of the
Treasure which was consigned to the late Sir Eyre
Coote to your Directions ____ We were induced by the
Special desire of the Genral to make the Consignmt.
of the Treasure intended for the use of the Army
directly to him that he might be able at all times
to command and dispose of it as the exigencies of the
Service conducted under his own eye should require
it. He had also a further motive from finding that
Sir Eyre Coote had been under the necessity of
pledging his own Private Credit for the Loan of
our Lack of Pagodas from the Admiral at a time
when the necessities of the Troops were so great that
they could not have marched to the relief of Vellore
without this casual supply and that altho Sir Eyre
Coote had promised that it should have been repaid
out of the next remittance from us it remained still
due at the time of his departure from Bengal. -

As you have promised us that in a very few
days we shall receive Letters and Inclosures from
you on the subject of our Orders respecting the Assign-
=ment of the Carnatic to which you beseech our
most serious attention we shall wait for the arrival
of those Letters before we proceed to enter into any further
Consideration

2631 Fort S. George 16 June 1783.

of that Business—

We have the Honor to be
My Lord and Gentlemen
your most Obedient
humble Servants
(Signed) Warren Hastings
Edwd Wheler
John Macpherson—

Fort William
12 May 1783—

Ordered to lie for consideration
Read the following Letter from the Commissary of
the Army—

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

My Lord and Gentlemen,

From the Commissary stating Several appointments made by the late Commander in Chief & desires to know whether they are to continue in Effect—

I have had the Honor to receive your Commands, in a Letter from Mr. Secretary Huddleston, dated the 21st. Instant, and in consequence thereof think it incumbent upon me, lest I should incur your Displeasure, to represent to your Lordships &c. that the late Commander in Chief of India, thought & proper during the Time he commanded the army on this Coast, to make several new Appointments most of which took Place long before I joined the army, and the General Orders, with his Authority under his own Hand, were considered by my Predecessors Messrs. Oakes and Maunsell and by me, to be of Sufficient Sanction to

Commissary
Stacy.

2632 Fort S. George 16 June 1783.

to Authorize the Payment annexed to such Appointments
at the Time the Army was Devided into Brigades, Sir
Eyre Coote Thought proper to appoint a Brigade Major
and a Quarter Master to each, with the Pay and Batta
of a Captain, and Six Pagodas p.r Month for a Horse
Also to allow the Field Officers who command the Right
and left Wings of the Army an Addue Camp rate,
with the usual Allowances.

He thought necessary likewise to appoint
a Bagaage Master to the Army, with Captains Pay
and Batta. — an Engineer to do Duty under the Quarter
Master General with Captains Pay and Batta; and
Lastly a Brigade Major to the Kings Troops in India,
with Captains Pay and Batta, and Six Pagodas p.r
Month for a Horse

I have now my Lord and Gentlemen recited
every Appointment which at present occurs to me that
is not inserted in the Book of Regulations, and request
you will be pleased to give me your Orders thereon. —

I have the Honor to be with the greatest
respect. —

My Lord and Gentlemen
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servt.
Signed W Jackson Comy

Madras
25th May 1783.

Orde

2633 Fort St George 16 June 1783.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

Read Letter from Lieutenant Innis commandant of Poonamallee as entered in M. B.) complaining against Mr. Hawkins the paymaster of that Garrison for disobedience in refusing to make him a return of the provisions in Store as expressly ordered (the Military regulations and stating a Garrison Order which he had issued directing the paymaster " to give immediately to the Commanding Officer An return (signed by himself) of remain of the provisions on those and expressing his concern to be under the necessity from his refusal to make such a return to point out (him his duty by referring him to the Companys regulating. -

Agreed that Lieutenant Innes be informed in answer that his charge against Mr. Hawkins of disobedience is wholly misapplied as the paymaster is on no respect under his orders - that we disapprove also of the above Order the Stile and terms of which are unsuitable to his Situation as relative to that of Mr. Hawkins - that on the other hand it is proper that a Commanding Officer be should know the quantity of Stores on his Garrison and their State and Condition, and that the paymaster will accordingly be directed to let him inspect the Storehouse whenever he may think it necessary and to order his Conformity to shew him the account of the Stores or the return of them which he

Minute there on Mr. Innis to be informed his Complaint is misapplied - the Paymaster being by no means under his order. -

2. give a hand to regula-tion. in stile he in

condition 6

2634 Fort St George 16 June 1783.

he / the paymaster / sends monthly to the Presidt

Agreed that Letter be written to Mr. Hawkins accordingly

Read reports of Colonel Kelaged & the Committee

Lately appointed to examine and report the / 7

the Horses delivered by Captain Black to Sir John

Burgoyne of which reports the following is an Abstract

That out of 298 Horses at the mount 162 were in

good Condition the remainder have Sore Backs and other

disorders which render them unfit for present Use

Six expected 3 of which have incurable Lameness Do

Sworn out and one dead Since Delivery Out of 81 Horses

delivered at the Luz nine were in good condition and of the

remainder 9 have incurable Lameness and 16 were with

the others Sore Backs and unfit for present Use - The

Committee report that they find the Condition of the

Horses in general good that the Sore Backed Horses

will be ready to / after expected and

/ of the others in a fortnight excepted which will

be require a longer time -

Report of the Committee appointed to Examine the Horses brought from Bengal for the 23d Regt of Dragoons -

Agreed that the 3 incurable horses be

Distroyed and the rest disposed of according to the

recommendation of the Committee -

Read the following Letter from the Chief

and Council of Masulipatam with a Letter from Lieut.

Towns requesting permission to come to the Presidency -

To

2635 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

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

My Lord & Gentlemen,

From Masulipatam have warned the Officer Commanding at Coringa to be on his Guard against any Sudden attack - Copy of Letter from Lieutenant Towns enclosed requesting Permission to visit the Presidency -

We have been honored with your Commands of 31 Ultimo and communicated your Orders to Colonel Jones, desiring he would hold the Troops under his Command in readiness to march at a Short Notice, and Send the Necessary instructions to the Officer Commanding at Coringa to be on his Guard against any Sudden attack, at the Same time requesting he would put the Company to as little additional expence as possible - and that the Reason of these orders Should be concealed that it may affect as little as possible the Collection of our Revenue and our present adjustments with the Zemindars -

Herewith we have the honor to enclose Copy of a Letter which we have received from Lieut. Towns, and beg you will be pleased to comply with his request for permission to proceed to the Presidency for a Short time. -

We have the honor to be very respectfully - My Lord and Gentlemen Your Most Obedient humble Servts

(Signed) " J Daniell
Sam.l Hodges
" Alex.r Pringle

Masulipatam 8th June 1783.

2636 Fort St George 16th June 1783.

Minute thereon

Agreed that permission be granted to Lieutenant Towns to come to the Presidency agreably to his request

Resolved that the following Ensigns be appointed

[illegible] of Cavalry.

Ensign Arthur Brooke from the 15th Decr 1782

Cadets appointed Cornets of Cavalry.

John Stuart - - - - - - - 16 June 1783

Alexander Grant - - - - - - 17 June 1783.

Recvd Letter as entered in M. B. 1

Copt Brittle Bill for Maintenance of 9 Hanoverian Officers & wine &c. for the Sick Troops -

from Captain Brittle a Bill for the Maintenance of 9 Hanovrian Officers and a Bill for wine for the Use of the Sick Troops on Board his Ships amounting to 134. 27 pags

Minute thereon - cannot be admitted -

Agreed the Captain Brittles Bill for the Subsistence of Officers cannot be admitted but his Bill for wine for the Sick Amounting to 134. 27 to be paid remain Bills on Bengal Star Bazar exchange -

2637 Fort St. George. June 17. 1783.

1783. June ... 17 Dispatched the following Letter to General Stuart, with Copy of the Letter to Colonel Fullarton, of the 11th Inst.

To Major General Stuart
Commander and Chief
&c &c &c

Enclosed and Triplicate of our Letter to you of the 3rd Instant, and Copy of a Letter which We have judged it necessary to write to Colonel Fullarton in consequence of our not having yet acknowledged the receipt of the former,

To General Stuart enclosing a Letter to Colonel Fullarton and intelligence regarding the taking of Bednore.

We send you also a paper of Intelligence Communicated by a Sepoy of the 9th Battalion escaped from Bednore, and We are concerned to acquaint you that several other Accounts tend to confirm the Act, of Surrender of that place the 28th of April last, and the opposite Accounts mowed by you from the Southward sufficiently clear and proved, to relieve us from our apprehensions of that evil.

We have the Honor to be,

Fort St. George
June 17th 1783.

Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servants

d your

d actual

event

2638

Fort St. George June 1783.

June 17th Sent to Bengal a return of recruits embarked on board the Bountiful.

Received the following Letter from the Majesty's Naval Store Keeper

My Lord & Gentlemen,

From Mr. Smyth requesting to be supplied with Anchors for his Majesty's Squadron

The Kings Squadron being very much distressed for Anchors and being informed that one is on board the Honble Company's Ship Hinchinbrook intended to be sent to Bengal. — I am to request you'll be pleased to speak them to Government & to give directions for their being landed at this place.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lord & Gentlemen

Your most Obedient & very

Humble Servant

J. Smyth

naval Storekeeper

Fort St. George

June 18th 1783.

Agreeable to the Resolution of yesterday past

a letter enclosed — A B to the Commander appointed to inspect

the Horses lately arrived from Bengal.

18 Agreeably to the resolution of the select

Committee on the 18th Inst. dispatched the following Letter to

the Commanding Officer of Pondamalle.

ed in

2639

Fort St. George June 1783

June ... 18.

To Lieutenant Innes

Commanding at Poonomallee.

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the Presi-
dent and select Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of the 15th Instant containing a complaint against Mr.
Hawkins the Paymaster of your Garison, which I am directed
to observe to you that the Charge of disbursements is wholly
misapplied or the Paymaster is in no respect under your orders
the select Committee disapprove also of the Garison under
you: you'll find the stock and terms of which they think unsui-
table to your situation as relative to that of Mr Hawkins.
on the other hand it prefers Commanding Officer you should
know the Quantity of Stores in your Garison and then state
a Condition and the Paymaster accordingly directed to let
you inspect the Warehouse when ever you may think it
necessary and to order your Conicoply to shew you the Acco.
of the Stores Return of Stores which you send monthly
to the Right Honble the President

I am Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Fort St. George

June 18th 1783

To Lieut. Innes ... requesting his Complaint against ... Paymaster,

and

disobedien
as
order
stile

is proper that as their is his

2640 Fort St. George June 1783

June — 18 Dispatched a copy of the foregoing letter to the Paymaster of Pennonallies desiring him to act conformably thereto.

To Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy &c
Members of the Committee of Stores,

Gentlemen

I am directed by the Right Honble the President & select Committee to send you the inclosed account of Ordnance &c landed from the 5 Ships Dalley &c and desire you will examine them, and report to the Select Committee their State and value and whether or not they are wanted for the use of the Company's

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your most Obdt Servant

Fort St. George
June 18th 1783

Jno Smyth
Storekeeper

To the Committee of Stores containing an account of Ordnance &c from the Ships Dalley &c which they are to report upon

To Mr. R
Agreeable
Lt Storekeeper.

Inclosed — Mr R
Sir

Now Horses lately arrived

To Mr. Smyth the Master has declared on board will not admit of their landing any Goods

Committee on

I am directed by the Right Honble the

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Fort St George June 1783

June 18th President & Select Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter and to inform you, that the Winterton India-man is destined upon Service to the Fleet and not immediately to Bengal as you supposed.

The Navy Agent will inform you that that Ships requires too much dispatch at present for admit of her landing any Goods as she is taking in Provisions & Stores for the Fleet.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedt Servt.

Fort St George,
June 18th 1783.

Received the following letter and inclosures from General Stuart.

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

My Lord &c.

I most earnestly Congratulate your Lordship &c on the successful Effects of this brave Army in carrying at one Stroke the whole of the Out Posts & Redoubts of the Enemy with 18 pieces of Artillery

From Genl Stuart &c. a particular acct of his taking the out Posts & Redoubts of the Enemy at Cuddelore &c. this letter to Admiral Hughes, to the Presidt of Fort St. George, the Genl disposi-

since
efforts
mount

Fort St. George June 1783.

in them, their Life in Europeans killed wounded according to the Returns report being twenty one Officers & sixteen Men, we have also lost many excellent Officers & Brave Men — On the preceding day the (12th.) I called a Council of the two Officers next in Command to me, Major General Bruce & Colonel Stuart — I acquainted them of the State of our affairs in General, the Letters I had received from the Admiral representing the sickly Condition of his men and the state of the water, which might oblige him to return to Madras also the approach of the French Fleet but above all the indefatigable Industry visible in the vast works they were making on the high grounds and Lines in Communication with the Post commonly called Brydonneyres; those reaching along the Neck by which we must approach the place & I requested General Bruce and Colonel Stuart, freely to speak their minds that I called the Chief Engineer & the Commanding Officers of the Bengal and Coast Artillery as deliberative Councils to know in their different departments if they were in readiness in so far as regarded materials for Closing the Redoubts after we should get Possession and to form a Battery of first praller and as to Guns with the sufficient supply of Stores for the Enterprize — They agreed that every thing was in readiness and were unanimously of Opinion that there was not an hour to be lost in driving the French from all their Out Posts into Cuddalore under the Guns — I immediately presented the plan I meant to follow in the Attack and produced a Copy of

Fort St. George June 1783

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June 18th

which I have the honor of enclosing — It was in General most exactly followed; Lt. Colonel Kelly in the precise moment agreed upon, got possession of the Posts of the Enemy on the Pandiapollum Hills with their Guns and Lt. Colonel Cathcart at the Head of the Grenadiers supported by Colonel Stuart Commanding the advanced Picket on the left consisting of the Remains of the 73rd Regt under Capt. Lamont & two Battallions Sepoys made a movement to turn the Enemy's right flank — In advancing they sustained such a heavy fire and the ground so difficult that with great judgement Colonel Stuart covered his people untill he could better reconnoitre and some further disposition could be taken to approach the Enemy from different quarters nearly about the same time. — He sent me a report of his Situation, and I gave orders in Consequence to the reserve under Colonel Gordon to make a movement in advance to their left, and to Major General Bruce to march from the Right in the direction of the Redoubt if the Ground would admit of it. the Genl had very properly posted Lt. Colonel Edmondson upon the said Hills near the Sea to support the Four brass 18rs and prevent our being Flanked on that side; upon further Information that the Redoubt which principaly annoyd the Grenadiers were to be got at in the Rear, Orders were given for the Grenadiers, the reserve, and the Right under Genl Bruce to close upon the Enemy with their Musquetry leaving their Guns under Cover, & I desired the Commanding Officer of Artillery to fire three Guns as a Signal and to continue a heavy fire for five minutes on the Enemy's Redoubt in the front opposite to Colonel Stuart and the Grenadiers whilst the Re-

2644
Jamaica ... 88

Fort S.t George June 1783

under Coll. Gordon was moving on upon our first Leaving the attack
on all sides to begin, the Reserve which consisted Chiefly of the Grenadiers
of His Majesty's 101st Regt. & of the Detachments from the 15th & 16th Regts
of Hanoverians with 3 Company's of Capts Mackheads Battn of Jagers
advanced in the best order imaginable under the heaviest fire of
musquetry & round & Grape from the Enemy that I ever beheld
the greater part had got within the Enemy's Entrenchments many
of our Officers fell there. The Detachment of His Majesty's
Hanoverians under Lt Colonel Wagenheim, and Major Varnau
behaved most remarkably well the Major fell in the attempt
the Compy of Grenadiers of His Majesty's 101st & the Officers of
that Corps & the Officers & Sepoys of the 20th Carnatic Battn
shewed the greatest spirit and steadiness and of the other men
of the 101st had seconded the efforts of their Officers & Grenadiers
there is not a doubt but the business would have been over
at once, but they did not mid our people on that attack were
for a certain time drove back and pursued to a considerable
distance by the Enemy, however at that precise time, when
the French were in the pursuit, our Grenadiers under Lt
Colonel Cathcart & Major Moore with Colonel Stuart &
Captain Lamont, with the precious remains of the 73d
entered the Redoubts on the side where it was not intirely
closed & not only took possession of it but pushed forward to
a Post called Brickmyers considerably in advance, and were
for sometime in possession of it with the Guns but obliged
to quit on account of Fresh Troops pouring in upon them
Our People kept hold of the first Redoubt as Commanding
& infilading every thing in Front or to the right of it & therefore

Fort S. George June 17th 1783

2645
to
18

June — argood point to go from in our approaches, it was ordered
be closed by the Chief Engineers as soon as possible, the havoc
done by our Guns from the Heights appeared plain, and ha
thus secured by Colonel Kelly and his Brigade the Comma
-ing points of the Bendepollum Hills, giving an opening to
Large Tank that lays between them, and swing from thence
in reverse the whole bound hedge of Cuddalore, and having
secured a post for to approach from, of such importance as
before mentioned; I thought it sufficient for the day, consi-
-dering the numbers of our brave men that fallen; the spare
of our people, even after so severe an Action was, so undau
that I was urged to proceed further and to drive the whole
of the Enemy into the Fort the same Evening, altho' we
have had both heavy Guns and Musquetry to encounter
with but I declined it, both for the above reason and becau
from my knowledge of the French, I was sure that after
a nights reflection of what had passed they would not try
a second day out of the Fort; It happened so, for they
abandoned in the Course of the night, all their remaining
out Posts, & drew off their Guns excepting three, which
we brought into the Redoubt.. The inclosed return will shew
to your Lordship the Guns we have taken from the Enemy
two of them are upon the Hill, and two in the Redoubt ready
to open against their former masters; I shall in a seperate
Letter, so soon as I know it with precision, acquaint your
of the loss on our side. It is with infinite regret that I
mention the loss of Capt.. Douglas Deputy Ajutant Gen.
as an Officer, and as a Member of Society: and the se

Fort St. George June 1783

2646

June — 18.

Lieut.t Peter Campbell, my first aid de Camp, Major
Vaneneau fell haranguing his men advancing to the Redoubt
The Honble Capt.n Lindsay Commanding the Grenadiers of
the 73.d R.t was wounded and taken Prisoner, refusing to suffer
his own people to remain behind with him, I have had no
Accounts of him since. In a word nothing I believe in
History ever exceeded the heroism and coolness of this Army
in General, visible to every one, for it lasted from four in
the morning till two in the afternoon. — Thinking it my
Duty to give the earliest information to the Admiral, I sent
him a Letter of which the enclosed is a Copy — I have rec.d
his answere by which I think we may look for his steady
support untill the Service is over, especially as we can now
by the Assistance of a Battallion from Tanjore, or Porto
nova & Chullembrum give him every Assistance, both in
Provisions & Water, which he may need. — I inclose to your
Lordship &.c a Letter wrote to Mr.r Sulivan on that and
other Subjects. — The Admiral with the whole Fleet is
now at Anchor near our Rice Ships, and by our last accts
Mr.r Suffrein was seen by him to the Southward with
Sixteen Ships of the Line and two Frigates. — I have
wrote to Major General Burgoyne to give Orders (with the
previous information to Government) that 200 Hanove-
rians with all the recovered men and Recruits belonging
to His Majesty, now at or near the Presidency be sent
with the utmost dispatch to us by Sea. and I beg leave to
recommend to your Lordship &.c to Order the same regard-
ing the recruits and recovered men of the Company's

Fort St George June 1783

2647

June — 18th

Europeans in a seperate Letter, I shall give the reason.

Your Lordship &c. will see from my l

enclosed to the Admiral, what has been done relative to

Chellumbrum and my reasons for not losing a moment

in taking possession of that important Post. Lieuten.

Brakenyre who Commands, acquaints me in two Letter.

that he has found thirty four pieces of Cannon there

& that he is now busy-unspiking the few that were

spiked. an infinite number of Cannon and Musket-

ball has been found, and he has found the means to

extinguish the Fire which the Enemy had sett to the Pad.

and Rice. He thinks he will be able to save 8 or 10.000

Collums of Paddy and to discover a great quantity more

which is hid there and in the Country. He is a very dilig.

paine taking man, Speaks the Language and knows th

manners of the Country People, and I think him the proper

-est man for the present to Command there, Mons. Suffren

being Actually now at Anchor at the Mouth of the Coleroon

But I know Brigmyre is not soon frightened. I have had

no answer from the Warior Pollium-man and yet there can

be no excuse if we are not now well supplied with Bullock

and Sheep; because Chellumbrum serves the Communi-

-cation. I beg leave to recommend Major of Brigade. —

Richardson to be Deputy adjutant Genral in the rom

of Captn Douglas & Lt. Charles Smart to be my 2nd Aid

de camp upon the Establishment in the rom of Lt. Peter

Campbell if there has been an omission on my part in

not informing your Lordship &c. that Lord William —

2648 Fort S.t George June 17.th 1783.

June ... 18th Murray who has the Kings leave to serve as Capt.n with his Majesty's Troops in the East Indies, and the same in regard to Lt.t Sampson Lt.t and Quarter Master with the Grenadeers; I say if there any want of form, these Officers or others, who I do not recollect have not been reported by me to your Lordship V.r I trust they will not suffer on that Accot. by being deny'd their Allowance according to their Ranks and Stations; these Officers having acquainted me that the Paymaster declines paying them but by your Orders.

I have the honor to be.

My Lord V.r

Your most Obed.t & most

Humble Servant

James Stuart

Camp in Advance
South of Cuddelore
June 15th 1783

The Army lay upon their Arms for 20 hours after business of the 13th was over and untill I had the means to bring our Camp further on advance now that we had silenced the Guns planted on the Enemy's out Posts; our right is now within a mile of Cuddelore; but as I had the honor in a former letter to represent to your Lordship V.r having now so large a Circuit of Posts to occupy in front, added to our loss in Action & Sickness, incident fatigues, and having nearly a Brigade to cover our rear and landing place; I repeat that unless the force under Colonel Fullerton does come near to co-operate & to take off some part of the heavy duty that now falls to our share, this Army will in a very short time be reduced to nothing, thirst sickness and other Accidents,

2649

Fort St. George June 1783.

18th I have accounts of Bullocks & Sheep, to a considerable number, but in very bad order, being arrived at Pennaroil, however much we may need them, it is impossible for me to an account and therefore you will be pleased to let Lt. Davis know that he must wait for the light Dragoons and 12th Batt. to bring them forward; I not repeat what I have said concerning our want of Grain in case my information is right that there is none now on these Ships here; The Horses must inevitably be ruined if the quantity indented for has not been sent, and if 7000 bags are now deficient of the Indent.

I have mislaid my Letter of the 6th to the Admiral, I can only find that of the 11th now sent but I desired Sir Edward to forward to your Lordship &c. the other letter. The Paper shows inclosed a No. 1 letter to the Admiral June 11th No. 2 letter to Mr. Sullivan the Resident at Tanjore. No. 3 General disposition for the Attack of the French lines the 13th No. 4. Return of Ordnance taken

I. S.

A

B

To Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hughs K.B.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your Letter of yesterdays date, and as I see that mine of the 9th had not been received I now inclose a Copy of it, as also of certain important Correspondences with the Select Committee and

2650 Fort St. George June 5th 83

1

18th Colonel Fullerton to the latest date, which, as connected with our joint operations, I conceive I am at liberty to communicate as it will put you on fait if any thing Material of movements & expectations in our Land opperations.

You see by Major Brucas Letter that the Colonel, may have received my last Orders about the 8th of June, & therefore we may look for him in less than a Fortnight; at which time, in addition to watering, I engage to give your Fleet a day or two fresh provisions in the Bay. and in the mean while I have ordered fifty (50) Bullocks to be furnished Captn. Halliday for the Ships with, and as I hear he has found a watering place nearly opposite to his Ships, I have ordered every possible assistance to be immediately given them.

As soon as I have driven the French from this Bound Hedge to the shelter of their Fort, which will be not many days hence, I shall try to spare you a force sufficient both for protecting the watering of the Fleet and landing your Sick at Porto Novo; and when Colonel Fullerton joins we shall leave the whole river immediately and Chellambrum soon after; when every thing on shore shall be spared to keep your brave men healthy.

I think it is clear that Genl. Mathews and Hyder Nagar & Mangalore, are yet safe, and you see the Monsoon stops Tippoo doing any thing more for the Season. There remains therefore nothing for him to do if he is wise, but to direct his whole force against Fullerton and if the Select Committee countermand my Orders and

Fort St George June 1783

2651

98 It Persist in Expeditions against Coimbatoor or Mysore
Yrs. Vs. the Rivers of themselves will cut them off from us
even Tho.s Tippoo do not, & the East India Company will
perhaps be at the Expence of Millions for another
Campaign before an honorable & Advantageous Peace
can be finally concluded with all the Indian Powers:
and this never can be permanent while any French
force
Force or influence remains in India. The extinction
of our only real Enemy & driving them from this
Earth, I personally undertake by your protection for
seven weeks by Sea, with the Co-operation of Colo.
Fullertons force on the Coleroon.

I have the honor to be;

Sir

Your most Obedient &
most Humble Servant
James Stuart

Camp South of
Cuddalore
January 11th 1783.

F.

To James Sullivan Esq.r
Resident Tanjore

Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that on
the 13th Inst. we drove the French from all their Out Posts &
took 18 pieces of Cannon. — Their loss in Europeans I believe
took

2652 Fort St. George June 5th 1783

18th by report to me Killed and wounded 26 Officers 600 men — We have not carried it without loss, but the importance of the Object rendered it necessary — The Enemy are now either under the Guns, or within the Walls of Cuddalore.

The infinite advantage which I saw to result from the immediate Possession of Chillumbrum led me to make a Detachment from this Army when we could very little spare it the morning before we attacked the Fort — I have got possession of it and every assurance that I can expect from the Admiral has been given me, that now we have got it, he will water & refresh at Porto Novo.

The extent which I necessarily must occupy in our approaches to Cuddalore, scarcely leaves a man in this Army off Duty, and if Col. Fullerton does not immediately come towards me we shall have half of our people down with Sickness and fatigue — One reason for writing to you at present is, that the Cattle & Sheep which you may have provided for us may be now with safety drove by the Pollygars towards Chillumbrum on their way here; & I am to request to have it done without loss of time, because we are at an end of Cattle, drawing to a close, & the Admiral must leave a Sloop to enable him to remain off Porto Novo, for our protection — The Commanding Officers at Tanjore and Trichinopoly have failed in their duty in not sending me Returns of the Troops there, I am at a loss to know where to draw the 5 Comp. or even a Battn of Sepoys which I think absolutely necessary to send (without delay) to Chillumbrum, but —

Fort S. George June 1783

18th I beg of you in my name to settle the ordering of this Detach-
=ment so as it be not delayd. — There is by the Returns sent
me from thence, by the Officer Commanding above 8 or 10,000
Collumnes of Paddy besides a great quantity of Artillery
Stores and 34 pieces of Cannon, part of which he is unspik
=ing; and as the Admirals must be made entirely at ease
as to the safety of his People, both at Porto Nova and in the
boats watering high up the river, my intention is to devide
a Tanjore Battn., half of it along the Banks from Chillum
=brum down the River, and half at Porto Novo; there is
not a moment to lost, because the Admiral writes to
me that he is at his lower tier of water, and only waits
for my acquainting him that he may send his boats to
Porto Novo; I ordered a letter to be wrote to the Warriore
Pollum man, giving him every assurance of protection
and desiring that he would with his Polligars drive the
Enemy from the Chillumbrum District. —

I expect great assistance in the Cattle
way from this man and soon. — you will have received my
note when that we are 7000 bags of grain short of what was
indented for at Madras. — I have wrote to the same effect
to Mr. Cochrane at Negapatnam, trusting that by land
or by Sea, our wants in this respect will be supplied with=
=out delay; otherwise our Cavalry here, and His Majesty's
Regt. of Light Dragoons expected in ten days hence, must
go to ruin. — The Enemy's fleet have been seen by the
Admiral to the Southward these three days. They are
15 line of battle and 2 Frigates: Sir Edward thinks they

2654

Fort St. George June 15th 1783

18th are shy, their intention as I suppose is to take the first advantage that offers to push into Cuddalore, it will be difficult without a battle, and there is some chance that our business here of the 13th which was as decisive as any thing of kind ever was, will shew the very great probability of losing both Fleet and Army, if we Suffer'd the Ships safe to their place, and our being possessed of Chillumbrum weighs likewise in the adverse Scale to France.—

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obedient &
most Humble Servant
(signed) James Stuart

Camp one mile South of Cuddalore June 15th 1783.

P.S. Were it necessary for me to give additional Reasons for the immediate Junction of Colonel Fullerton's Force to this Army, it would arise from the very great loss, killed and wounded sustained by us on the 13th Inst. and this to yourself —

J. S.

Receipt of Major Bagge for Gen.l Attack

Received, this 22nd August 1783. by desire of General Stuart from the Military Secretary the General Disposition for the Attack of the Out Posts and Trenches Lines at Cuddalore the 13th June; which I expect immediately from another witness &
(signed) G. Bagge

2655 Fort St George June 1783

18th A Return of Ordnance &c. taken from the Enemy in their posts near Cuddelore June 13th 1783.

On Bandupalliam Hill,

Brass Guns serviceable mounted and may be used in the

Posts ..... 4½ Pdr. 2

In the intrenchments from Bandypalliam hills to Brickmires post ..... 9 Pdr. 1.

Iron Guns serviceable, the Carriages damag'd & cant be used ..... 9 Pdr. 1.

4½ D° 1

Brass Guns Serviceable mounted & may be used 4½ D° 1

2½ D° 2

In Brickmires Post

Iron Guns serviceable mounted & may be used against the Fort 18 Pdr. 2.

9 D° 1

5 D° 1

Brass Guns Serviceable mounted and may be usd 9 Pdr. 1

Between Brickmires post & Cuddalore

Brass Guns Serviceable mount.d & may be used 3 Pdrs. 3

Ammunition Tumbrils 8

Carts for Shot 4

(Signed)

Wm Elliot. Jos.h Moorhouse

Lt Colo Artillery Comy of Stores to the Army

2656

Fort St. George June 19th 1783

1783.
June 19. Dispatched the following Letter to Mr. Auriol
enclosing the above dispatch from General Stuart —

To John Peter Auriol Esqr.
Secretary to the Governor General,

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honorable the —
President and select Committee to request you will lay before
the Honble the Governor General and Council the inclosed copies
of dispatches Rec'd Yesterday from General Stuart —

To Mr. Auriol inclosing General Stuarts account of the taking the French Ships the Success Galley and Armand Amelia's action

I am also directed to inform you that the —
Success Galley and Armand Amelia arrived here Yesterday
from Cuddelore having narrowly escaped being taken by the
French Fleet which they left off that place our Fleet was far
to the Eastward their Topsails just in sight from the Topmast
head of the Armand Amelia which Vessel has brought here
5000 bags of Rice she took from hence for the Army — for
intelligence is hourly expected

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed. Hble Servt

Fort St. George
June 19th 1783.

J. Maddeston

C 2657

Fort St George June 1783—

June — th 19 Dispatched the following Letter to Genl Stuart—

To Major General Stuart
Commander in Chief, Camp.

Sir

To General Stuart, the Morse to be dispatched to him with Rice & Gram the Nancy also with the Hanoverians & the Winterton — the — quantity of Gram already sent and what he — indented for,

Your Letter of the 15th Inst. to the Committee has been received by them, and as I presume they will soon reply to it, I only write to acquaint you at present, that the Morse Indiaman which sails this night will carry to you 1500 bags of Rice & 1600 bags of Gram, and Jam treating with the Captain of the Nancy Grab, which is approved, to proceed also with Rice & Gram & the Reinforcement of the Hanoverians Recovered their Recruits as you desire, at all events the Winterton Indiaman will be dispatched to you loaded, the moment she can be got ready — But we are not able to get on as fast as we could wish, the number of our boats is so much diminished by the Absence of the twenty which we sent to you to the Southward, by the Wreck of others in the late Squalls, and the flight of many of the Boatmen, that We at present have not a fourth of the proper Complement for the Duty of the Port. — I know not whether, your information, with respect to Gram be right or wrong, but I know that, you desired in your paper signed James Stuart and dated Camp: South of Palar April the 22nd 1783 certain—

2653

Fort St. George June 1783

1783.

June ... 19. quantities of Horse Grain, proportioned to three Months Rice and that Mr. Ross the Agent informs me, that he has complied with Mr. Hemworthy's Indents accordingly, and that it is his intention to continue to do so; he has already sent 4610 bags, and he has near 5000 more which he intends to dispatch as opportunities offer, which will much exceed Mr. Hemworthy's Indents. — 2248 bags of Gram make the proportion of Gram to 15,199 bags of Rice or one months Consumption. — Every exertion is making on our part to assist you, but I should hope, Considering the Condition of the Enemy, that by a Vigorous & speedy prosecution of the business you are now engaged in the Object of your present operations may be Accomplished as soon as our supplies

supplies

can reach you. — You will probably hear from Sir John the Condition of his Regt. and the time it will be able to March. — The 12th Battalion of Sepoys will accompany them, as you desire, otherwise I should send them by Sea.

I have the honor to be.

Sir

Your most Obed. Hble Servt.

[Signed]

Macartney.

Fort St. George.

June 19th 1783.

N.B. Sent a Letter to Colonel Floyd as entered in MR with permission to draw Bills as Commandeering Officer at the Mount till further Orders. —

2659

1783. 12

June 19

Fort St George June 1783

Sent Letter to Collonel Adams with the same permission as being Commanding Officer at St Tomás.

Sent Letter to the Commanding Officer of Pennacole / as entered in M:B / desiring him to detain the Cattle at Pennacole till a proper reinforcement arrives to convey them to the Army.

Sent the following Letter to the Captain of the Hble Company's Ship Morse.

To Captain Elliot
Commanding the Honorable Company's Ship
Morse.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the President and Select Committee to desire you will prepare on board your Ship and make the best of your way, 3 or 4 miles to the Southward of Cuddalore, where on your arrival you will hoist a yellow Flag at the foretop gallant masthead which will be answered from the Shore by an Union Flag, and a Pendant over it.

To Captain Elliot desiring he will proceed to Cuddalore and point the usual Signal and then deliver the Rice he has on board and return hither

The Select Committee desires you will deliver as fast as possible, the Rice, Grain, and whatever other Articles you may have on board for the use of the Army, and then return hither — Mr Baillie proceeds with

Thome

Pennacoo

Pennacoo

Fort St. George, June. 1783.

C 2660

1783. ℔
June 19. you to superintend the busines

As the two Fluts are supposed at this moment to be on the Coast, you will take care to kup a good look out; — It is however probable from our superiority of numbers &c. that before you can get so far to windward the Enemy will be driven off.

I am Sir

Your most Obed. Servt.

Fort St. George
June 19th 1783.

Dispatched the following Letter to Mr. Proctor

To Mr. George Proctor.

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the President & Select Committee, to inform you that they understand you have refused to deliver your accounts to Mr. Irwin, or delayd it in such a manner as is equivelent to a refusal, As you were expressly ordered by the Select Committee in their letter to you of the 29th January last "to deliver over to Mr. Irwin your account of Receipts and Disbursements, during the time you had the management" and as you could not be ignorant, that the inspection of your accounts was essential to the due Investigation of the several matters given in charge to Mr. Irwin and stated in his Instructions the Select Committee

To Mr Proctor, desiring he will without delay deliver over the acts to Mr Irwin

Fort St. George 20th June 1783

2661

June 19th desires that you will immediately on receipt hereof, deliver over the whole of your accounts (the Originals, if Copies, should not have been prepared) to Mr. Irwin, and that you will explain to them your Reasons for not having already obey'd their Orders on this Subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obed't Hble Serv't

Fort St. George
June 19th 1783.

Friday
1783.

June 20th At a Select Committee, Present the Right Honorable George Lord Macartney President — Antony Sadlier Esqr. Alexander Davidson Esqr. — Morgan Williams, Esqr. — Major General James Stuart absent on Service —

The Minutes of last Committee read and approved. —

Read the following proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue Vizt.

Their letter of the 17th May 1783

Do. ... of the 21st Do. ... with a Petition from the Inhabitants of Collaveram. —

Do. ... of the 30th ... Do. ... with a Petitions from the Inhabitants of several Districts, complaining of the seizure of their Cattle —

Do. ... Do. ... of the 3rd June with Extract of their minutes

From the Committee of assigned Revenue with their Proceedings of the 17th. Inst.

Fort St. George 20th June 1783

2662

June ance 19th

of the 2nd Inst. on Mr Irwins letter of the 22nd April.—

The Committee having attentively perused &

Resolution thereon examined the foregoing Letters and proceedings of the Committee of

a/signed Revenue, come to the following Resolutions thereon, Viz.

Resolved, that Advertisements be immedi-

-ately issued for Renting out the Aycut Districts in three Divisions

Letter from Com: of a/c 11th May 17 as recommended by the Committee of A/signed Revenue for the R

remainder of the present year & for the following three years of

the Nabobs A/signment.— also that Advertisements be issued

for renting in separate Farms, the districts of Worriapollam

and Uricalore, and the collections at Trippetty for the same period—

Resolved, that in future Receipts be given

by to the Agent for such Bullocks as may be supplied from the a/signed

Ditto of 21st May Countries, and that the Owners be referred to the Committee of

a/signed Revenue to be paid by them according to such Valu-

-ation as they shall settle with the Owners of the Bullocks.—

Resolved, that the Commanding Officers of

be informed that they will no

future be considered responsible for any oppressions committed

Ditto of 30th May by their Dubashes, and that such oppressions will be followed

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by their / the Officers / removal from their Commands.—

Resolved, that the Establishment and

Regulation of an Investment in the Tinnevelly Country as

proceedings of the Com: of a/c: Revenue — the 3rd Inst. proposed by Mr Irwin, be answered hereafter, when the Country

is more settled and the Company can better afford the means,—

but that he be directed to make such advances to the Weavers as

may be sufficient to support and keep them employd if he thinks

the situation of this Country at this time favorable for attempting

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the provision of an Investment, and that he be also desired to inform us what provisions would be requisite to be given to the weavers for Cultivating Cotton, and that Mr. Irwin be authorised to establish the ment at Tutacorin -

Resolved that Mr. Irwin be directed to advertise proposals for renting the Chank and Pearl Fisheries for the next three years, and send the proposals he may receive, with his opinion, to the Presidency - and that notice be given in the advertisement, that an armed Vessel will be stationed to protect the Fishery's during the time (30 days) it is to last. -

Ditto —

Resolved, that Mr. Irwin be directed to make particular enquiry into the losses which Jadi Tuliver & other principal Inhabitants of Tutacorin have suffered by plunder and to make to them what he shall Judge a full Retribution for the injuries he shall find they Actually sustained from the Conduct of any of the Company's Officers or Servants. - also that Mr. Irwin be desired to present Jadi Tuliver with a Complimentary dress or some other mark of favor on behalf of the Company. —

Resolved that Mr. Irwin be desired to prevent to the best of his power all illicit Commerce but he must be particularly cautious with respect to the Dutch at this moment, as there is reason to believe they will be included in the peace which is probably by this time Concluded. —

Resolved that Mr. Irwin be desired to fulfill the promise of Government, respecting the arrears due to the two Commandants and twenty five Subidars of the

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of the Dismissed Sibbendy, to the time of their Dismission. —

Resolved, that Mr Irwin be Authorised, to take into the Company's Service the Officers & such of the Sibbandy Corps as were discharged, if he thinks the measure necessary or expedient for the Public Interests. —

Resolved, that as the pay of the Nabobs Sibbendy dismissed, amounted to only; three hundred and fifteen Chuckrums p.r Month — Mr Irwin be desired agreeably to his Recommendation to continue to them, their Allowance, and to endeavor to employ them in some way, that may be useful to the Company. —

Resolved, that Mr Irwin be informed, with Regard to the memorials of Captain Hammond and Mr Neil in the Nabobs Service, and of Mr Dolle, Paymaster of the Troops in the Tinnivelly Country, that the claims of those Gentlemen for the Payment of Sums and Bonds granted by the Nabob before the Assignment of the County, cannot consistently with the express conditions of that Assignment, and the Orders issued in consequence be admitted, but that the Select Committee will represent their situation to the Court of Directors, to be such as entitles them to the General Relief which the other Creditors of the Nabob may find in the equity of the Company; —

Resolved, that Mr Irwin be informed, that that part of Mr Dolle claim which is founded on Bonds from the Inhabitants, being of a different Nature from the rest, and not appearing to affect the Interests of Government, or the Country, may receive his Assistance, under the Express condition that no part of the Debt shall be paid until the demands of the Company, or of the Nabob Hunter, are amply provided for — but that We cannot think it

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advisable to accept Mr. Potts tender of his Bonds to the Company.

The President desires that the Report of the [illegible]
Committee of assigned Revenue of the [illegible] may be now read [illegible]
and it is read accordingly. —

The President also desires his Minutes of
the 22nd April on the Subject of Salaries for the members of the
Committee of Assigned Revenues, and the Resolution thereon may
be now Read — and the same being read Accordingly. — .

The President delivers in the following Minute. —

Minute in Select Committee June 20th. 1783. —

President's minute — proposing Salaries — for the Committee of assigned Revenue — .

Pursuant to the Resolution of the 22nd. of April, I beg leave
to deliver my opinion respecting the Salaries proper to be given to
the Members of the Committee of Assigned Revenue for the Execution
of the important Duties intrusted to them. —

In estimating the Services of these Gentlemen
we are not merely to Consider the Labours they have employed
in attaining the purposes of their appointment; tho' upon this
Ground their Claims are not inconsiderable, as will appear
by their proceedings. they have in truth to great application,
Joined a steady attachment to the Interest of the Company,
and a particular Zeal, for the Success of the Assignment. —
— The Exertion of these qualities, has proved of the greatest
use to us, in contending with the various, and powerful, Opposi
=tion, We have experienced. — My own mind is Strongly
impressed with the Sense of it; and I cannot doubt that it

it will have the same effect upon the Committee, and upon the Court of Directors.—

The Claims of the Gentlemen to a Just and even Liberal Reward, for their Conduct, Receives additional Weight from the declaration they, make, and to which I give entire Credit, that no advantages whatever have accrued to them in the execution of their trust, and that all their dependance, is upon the Salaries, which may be appointed for them by the Board.—

I had some thoughts of proposing a certain Commission upon the Revenues, to be divided among them, but this mode may perhaps with more propriety be adopted, when the Country is settled; at present I am of opinion, that fixt Salaries should be appointed, and I am happy, to observe that there may be defrayd by applying only a very small portion of the Savings, which have been made in the expences of the Assigned Countries.— The Rules I would propose are as follow—

To the President, or first member of the Committee Pagodas — at the rate of — 6000 Pagt. p annum —

To each of the other members,

— who have taken their seats 4000 Pagt. p annum

To the Secretary — 2400 £. p. a.

To the Accomptant — 1200 £. p. a., to be computed from the 16th of January 1782.

I would also recommend that the account of what is due, according to these Rules, be made up and Dividends and the Salaries in future paid Quarterly.— &c

Macartney

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The Committee Agree with the President in the Importance of the trust reposed in the Gentlemen of the Committee of Assigned revenue, the great attention they have paid to it and the Assistance which the Public Service has derived from their Exertions —

Vide infra thereon

The Committee also acquiesce in the President's proposed Establishments of Salaries for them, out of the Savings & Savings which they have made in the Expences of the Assigned Countries reserved. —

Resolved accordingly that the following Salaries be established for the members of the Committee of Assigned Revenue and paid out of the 5 p.r Cent set apart for the Charges of Cultivation by the Resolution of the and that the surplus shall return to the General

To the President or Senior Member ..... Pag.s 6

To each of the other members who have taken their seats 4

Salaries Established

To the Secretary 2

To the Accomptant 1

— and that the account of what is due by this Estat be made up to the 6th Instant July ensueing and discha that the Salaries be in future deducted quarterly out of that shall be received from the Assigned Revenue. —

Mr. Sadlier dissents to the abo being of opinion that no Salaries should be Establishe Committee of Assigned Revenue untill the Orders of the of Directors shall first have been Obtained on the

Mr. Sadlier dissents

Salaries being established fo

Assistants appointed Assigned Revenues —

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that the place of Agent for the provision of Slopery Clothing held by Mr. Newbray, be vacated, and that Mr. Thomas Hingeroth be appointed thereto.

The President laid before the Committee the following Copy of a Letter to Sir John Burgoyne from General Stuart.

To Major General, Burgoyne,

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving your two last Letters, and in particular the one, addressed to Colonel Owen, who writes me from Parnacoil the 12th Inst. that your Stores are arrived, which I give you Joy of — but I do not lose a moment to inform you not only that, there is no Corn at Parnacoil, but to the best of my information, there are 7000 bags short of the Compliment of my Indent for three Months, to the present Establishment of Cavalry here; — I have in Quadruplicate informed Government of this; Unless that, & even a larger quantity can be sent, both our 6th Cavalry & your Regiment must be ruined, for there is no depending upon the Paltry supplies to be had here; I wish you therefore to make use of this essential preliminary before your Regiment Marches. I am even to desire that you will give orders, with previous information to Government, for all the Unserviceable Men, and Recruits belonging to the different Corps of His Majesty's Troops