

From the Nabob of the Carnatick to Governor Du Pré, dated and received 21st February, 1772.

ENCLOSED I send for your information a letter I have received from Mahomed Aufim Khân, under date the 13th instant. Thanks to the Almighty that the scheme for throwing at a distance the disturbances of the Marattas has now taken effect, and thereby the uneasiness we laboured under of their army penetrating into the Carnatick removed. The letters which Mahomed Aufim Khân mentions to have dispatched to me before are not yet arrived; when they do, I shall advise you of their contents. At our last interview you asked, when should we receive advices of peace with the Marattas, that you might distribute the Company's troops into different places, and dismiss the bullocks, &c. entertained on account of the Tanjore expedition, and thereby lessen the expenses; since, by God's blessing, as we proposed so it is come to pass, I am to request, from your kindness to me, that you will from this time exert yourself in ordering the Company's troops to places where the expense of their Batta may be lessened, and in dismissing the bullocks, &c. and as you well know the debts I labour under, and the little rain which has fallen in the country, you will lessen the Batta of the soldiers also at Trichinopoly as much as possible, that I may thereby be eased in the expenses through your kindness. In my letter of the 3^d of November last, I informed you of the particulars of both the Marawar Zemindars' not assisting in the Tanjore expedition either with troops or provisions; besides which, they have also re-possest themselves of the country the Rajah of Tanjore took from them; and the few troops which they sent after the Tanjore expedition was over went away of their own accord; of all which their insolence you are not unacquainted. When Mahomed Aufim Khân therefore took leave of me, I told him, that if the negotiation for peace with the Maratta Chiefs took effect according to our wish, he should immediately advise me thereof, as it was necessary those Zemindars should be punished agreeable to their deserts; accordingly the said Khân, directly on the Marattas' departure for the Balaghaur, advised me thereof. My views, by God's blessing, are, that herein no time be lost; and in consequence I have wrote to Omdat-ul-Omrah Behauder to go to those parts with the Circar's troops. Your favour in this business is also necessary to assist Omdat-ul-Omrah Behauder with as many of the Company's troops as you may be able, or may be proper, agreeable to what you were so good as to agree to before. The remainder of the Company's troops should not be kept together at one place, for then there will be a great crowd; but they should be divided, and stationed at Cuddalore, the several places in the Company's Jaghire, Madras, and also the Circar's forts. Through apprehension of the disturbances of the Marattas; in consequence of your desire, I gave orders for the collecting together a number of sheep, and for the keeping ready of rice in different places; accordingly of the sheep collected together a great number have died, and I have lost a great deal of rice: respecting the remainder of both sheep and rice, whatever you may write to me that I shall do.

What can I say more?

Paragraph of a Letter from Mahomed Aufim Khân to the Nabob relating to the Marattas, dated 13th February, 1772.

I HOPE your Excellency has received the letter which I addressed to you on the 5th instant, and is acquainted thereby with what passed the first day;

since which, or from the 6th to the 13th, I wrote to you a full account of what passed, acquainting you of a peace, and delivered it to the camel man, which I hope is brought to you by the way of Vencatagherry and Sautgudda. I must inform your Excellency, that Trimbeck Row and Morarow are become firm friends to your Excellency and the Company, all the Sardars of the army declared themselves in your friendship; the money you gave on account of the Zeafut or entertainment, as well as the presents of cloth, &c. were divided little by little among all the Sardars, Managers, and Muttasuddies; they were vastly pleased, and thought themselves under an obligation at receiving the Admiral's letter and the Governor's presents, and said very few people had treated them with such kindness and civility as they had met with from the said Gentlemen. By the blessing of God, a peace has taken place at present, and we are freed from apprehensions; in reality Hyder's country was saved by your means: they wanted to halt their army at Kistnagherry, and send their parties as far as Guntoor and Dindegul; but considering that it will be disagreeable to you, because the Pandauras or common robbers in the camp cannot be kept under command, notwithstanding the strict injunctions that may be laid upon them, and in consequence the inhabitants of the Circar's country will be dispersed, and moreover being informed of all these circumstances both from Madarow and myself, they declined to halt at the said place, but proceeded to the Balaghaut country: you may therefore begin the wedding of your Son, and send a detachment to join Hamanulla Khán and Captain Budden, who were ordered upon the expedition against Morarow, and punish him; don't lose the time. By the blessing of God, as the army is in readiness at Trichinopoly, it may be fitted out in a week, and the bullocks are also ready in the Circar's service. You will be pleased to send your orders to the Circar's country to send in the money, and to free themselves from the apprehensions which they had conceived.

N. B. He writes, that one Veerabudder intends to disturb the Palnaud country, by the assistance of the Zemindars, &c. on that side; wherefore he desires the Nabob to write a letter himself to Captain Fletcher, and procure also the Governor's letter to him, desiring him to send four companies of Sepoys, with a good Officer, to his deputy, called Meer Ismaul Khán, at Palnaud, whenever he may apply to him, with a direction to stay with him one or two months and punish the disturbers.

Extract of Proceedings of the President and Council at Fort St. George, in their Military Department, 24th February, 1772.

Extract of Letter from the President and Council to General Smith.

THE Nabob having acquainted us that the Marattas have returned into the Balaghaut, we have thought it necessary that the orders before given for holding the troops in readiness for taking the field should be now countermanded; you will therefore be pleased to issue the necessary orders for that purpose, and all Batta and other charges on that account are immediately to cease.

A P P E N D I X.

N U M B E R XXIX.

*Letters from Mahomed Ally Khan, Nabob of the Carnatick, to
the Court of Directors, on sundry occasions.*

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated — September,
1765. Received in London, 16th May, 1766.*

I HAVE had the happiness to receive with a most singular satisfaction the letters with which you have been pleased to favour me by the ships of this year, expressing high sense of the acknowledgments it has been in my power to make, and giving me the strongest instances of the sincerity of your friendship, and the continuance of your powerful assistance to perpetuate the Government of the Carnatick in my family.

The very curious present which accompanied the first of these letters has been also presented to me in a suitable manner, and as it bears the true lustre and splendour of your sincere friendship was highly acceptable.

I am pleased that Mr. Pigot has so kindly made known my attachment to the Company; by the blessing of God, a mutual and entire confidence can never be interrupted.

I concluded a former letter with acknowledging the constant attention of your Government here to promote my prosperity on all occasions; and I can now truly
17 H add,

1498 *Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, without date.*

add, that Governor Palk and your present Council have more than answered my expectations in every respect. My Government is peaceably established from Palnaud or Macherla, on the river Kistnah, to Tinnevely; proper garrisons are placed in all the forts; the inhabitants are encouraged in cultivating the lands, the Polligars, who in troublesome times were always ready to promote the confusion, have been reduced; and Nizam Ally, who lately invaded my dominions, and troubled me with his large demands, has thought proper to retreat hastily over the river Kistnah, and probably will never venture again into the Carnatick: he deserved indeed to be punished for this unprovoked attempt to distress me, which could easily have been done, most of his chiefs having shewed their inclination to have joined me. By late advices from Hydrabad I am informed, (in contradiction to what is mentioned above, "That he will probably never venture again into the Carnatick") that he publishes at his court, in the same manner as he did before Mr. Vansittart's departure, his intention of returning; I am therefore extremely uneasy lest, in the same manner as that proved true, this should do so also. *However I am convinced, through God's blessing, and the hopes of your friendship and assistance, that my taking possession of the Deckan, agreeable to the desires of the Sardars of those parts, may be accomplished with the greatest ease; in which case I shall have it in my power, and shall also gratify my own wishes, that of conferring on the Company, by way of Jaghire, four Circars, out of whatever part of the Deckan shall be agreeable to them. My greatest desire is, to do every thing to the utmost of my power that may be acceptable to the Company; and I hope my son also will make it their study to do the same as long as ever the Company may exist, as in this their interests consist.*

I have acquainted your Governor, that I will annually take from Madras woollens to the amount of thirty thousand (30,000) Pagodas, and upwards of ten thousand (10,000) more will be expended in cloathing my troops, which I hope will be agreeable to you.

As I look on Madras to be my place of refuge, I obtained a piece of ground there, and have already laid the foundation of an house for the reception of myself and family. I have resided at Madras six months of the present year, and it is unnecessary for me to add, that I have been treated with the utmost attention and regard. By the blessing of God, such a mutual friendship will be long continued to us.

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, without date. Received in London, 1st November 1766.

To the Honourable the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Direction of the East-India Company.

I AM under great obligations to General Lawrence, for which reason I request you will be pleased to present the enclosed letter to His Majesty, setting forth his services;

services; I have sent a copy of the letter for your perusal. You are so well acquainted with the long services and exertions of the said General, that it will be needless for me to rehearse them; I therefore desire that you'll be pleased, from the 1st. January 1767, to pay to the said General Star Pagodas 3750 annually on my account, as I shall pay the said sum on the same day to the Governor and Council of Madras; you'll be pleased to prevail on the General, my great benefactor, to regard the said yearly sum as a grateful acknowledgment from me and accept it. By the blessing of God, and the favour of His Majesty, as well as by your firm assistance and the good success of the General, a peace and tranquillity was restored to my country; it is therefore necessary and equitable that the General should reap part of the fruits of his good services: though the General is grown weak and infirm through his much labour and toils, yet his good name and reputation will for ever be strong to be remembered. The Mogul Patcha of Indostan was graciously pleased in these days to confer great honours on me, through the means of Lord Clive, your well wisher, *making my Government, and that of my children, always to be separate or independent of the Deckan, &c.* This is owing chiefly to my attachment and regard to the Company; a copy of the Phirmaund shall also be sent to you. My Government is firmly settled under your favour and protection, and I am free from all manner of apprehensions. I hope from your kindness, that as you are shewing your favours, and yielding your assistance to me, you will in the same manner be pleased always to continue them to my children; which I shall esteem as a great favour, and they also will be happy.

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated — January, 1767. Received in London, 14th July, 1767.

YOUR letter, the promoter of joy, accompanied by an elegant coach, which out of your great favour you were pleased to send, were presented by your Governor and Council in a manner suitable to the occasion, and received by me at Madras, where I have been for these twelve months past, with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. By the blessing of God, all the world are convinced of the sincerity and continuance of your friendship and powerful assistance, on which I entirely rely for the preservation of peace and prosperity to my country.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties I have long struggled with, and the pains I have taken to promote the cultivation of the country and happiness of my people, yet I have not neglected my engagements to the Company, but have been punctual in all my payments. It gives me the greatest pleasure to think, now that the discharge of my private debts is become so necessary, that it happens at a time when my debt to the Company is nearly paid off.

By a letter from the Governor and Council of the 10th December† 1766, I am informed, that you have sent positive orders to all your servants, *neither to receive nor ask from*

† Vide Appendix, No. XXX. page 1.

from me more than ten per cent." This I am convinced proceeded from the greatness of your favour and regard, I therefore think myself under the greatest obligations to you; especially as it came both unrequested, and even unmentioned by me. The discharge of my debts by this means, through God's blessing and your favour, will be effected I hope more easily than they could have been, had they stood as they were before: since, without my requesting, or even mentioning such a thing, you could shew such great favour to me, I flatter myself still greater will be shewn in any business that I may advise you of. It would be the highest ingratitude in me not to mention how kind and favourable your Governor and Council have been to me in putting your above order into execution. I have issued orders here, that, agreeable to the English custom, every one demand interest of another; which will be of great ease to the tradesmen, husbandmen, and inhabitants in general, the means of an additional increase of prosperity to the country, and extending the Company's good name.

In order to obviate the designs of Hyder Ally Khân against my Government, whose whole thoughts are bent on disturbing his neighbours, it was necessary to seek the alliance of Nizam Ally Khân. By the blessing of God, and the prudent conduct of the Governor and Council, who dispatched General Caillaud to court, the same is now established. In my letter by General Lawrence I acquainted you, *that the King of Indostan had taken me into the rank of his children, conferred upon me the highest honours of the country, and given me and my children the entire possession of the Carnatick, independent of every one;* I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that by the good management of the General, an engagement is lately come from Nizam Ally Khân, giving up all demands, past, present, and future, on the Carnatick, *so that now I shall hold my Government entirely free and distinct from the Subahship of the Deckan:* All which I esteem as proceeding from your favour.

"Tis true I was desirous of extending my Government and your influence over the whole Deckan country; but as a little in peace and security is to be preferred to uncertain and greater possessions involved in difficulties, and so liable to troubles, agreeable to your friendly advice, I shall confine my views to peace and the compass of the Carnatick country, satisfied that I shall never want your protection.

By Governor Palk, who is worthy of your favour, I have sent a white stone for His Majesty, the produce of the country which his victorious arms have rescued from falling under the dominion of the French; I hope therefore the same will be acceptable to him, and remind him of my dependence on his great and royal favour.

I make no doubt but you will be advised by my good friends the Governor and Council in how short a time, by God's blessing, my debt to you will be discharged, what pains I have and still am taking to effect the same, and how anxious I am to do every thing that may be for your benefit and advantage; indeed I look upon
success

success attending your affairs in a stronger light than I do my own. By the blessing of God myself and sons will ever remain firm in supporting your concerns, as we have the strongest reliance that you will our's.

When I consented that the expenses attending the siege of Pondicherry should be placed to my account, *I was promised that the stores taken therein should be given me*; which I accordingly acquainted your Governor and Council with, who told me that I should have credit given me for the amount. I mention this to you, as I esteem it a mark of your friendship.

Mr. Palk's departure for Europe gives me the greatest uneasiness, and would do still more, was he not to be succeeded by so worthy a friend, and so good a man, as Mr. Bouchier; by the blessing of God, I am convinced that in his government also my affairs will be crowned with success.

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 4th November, 1767.
Received in London, 22d April, 1768.*

YOUR very friendly favour of the 4th March,† in answer to my several letters, I received with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Your Governor and Council, *who are ever contriving means of honouring me in the eyes of my people*, transmitted the same to me to Arcot, my capital, by the hands of the second Governor, Mr. Pybus, from whom I received it in a manner suitable to that regard and friendship which your great favours so justly merit. The kind and friendly expressions you make use therein I am much indebted to you for, and am very thankful for your favours and assistance. You tell me, that my attention to encourage the sale of your woollens is not only acceptable to you, but also to the whole nation; and that you hope my example, in cloathing my troops with that manufacture, will spread and be followed by other Princes in India: this I understood. Your approving in so high a manner of so small a mark of my friendship as this, is a proof of the nobleness of your disposition; I flatter myself I need not assure you of myself and children making it our study to do every thing that may be acceptable to you and the English Nation in general, to whom we are so much—so greatly indebted. You say you have great cause, in many instances, to applaud the conduct of Lord Clive; and amongst others, that he has interested himself with the Mogul Patcha of Indostan to confer new honours on me, and to settle this Government on myself, and in succession to my children, *independent of the Deckan*; that this is what you have always wished, and what you shall willingly join your endeavours to mine to render effectual and permanent: this I understood. Previous to the arrival of any Phirmaund from the Mogul, you, Gentlemen, had discovered your intention of establishing this Government to myself and children, by the constant favour and assistance you have ever afforded to me, my thanks for which I want words to express; your mentioning them now in your letter I esteem a fresh obligation. My hopes and trust from your favour is, that as my

connexions with you and the English in general are so strong, so close, as long as your establishments in this part of the world subsist, so long myself and children, by God's blessing and your assistance, may continue firm in the Government of this country, and that it may be for ever.

You tell me you have no objection to the settlement I made upon General Lawrence for his life, but must request that I will confer no such favours upon any of your servants in future: this I understood. General Lawrence's services to me in this country were such, as I can assure you, Gentlemen, the trifling settlement I made upon him is a very inadequate reward; for it was meant by me only as a token of that esteem which his deserts so much so greatly merited. With regard to your prohibition of conferring such favours in future on any of your servants, you may depend on it's being complied with: however, in justice to those servants you at present have, I must say, that I have all the reason in the world to be satisfied both with their conduct and behaviour—fully attentive to your interest, at the same time not losing sight of mine; to your favour I beg leave therefore to recommend them.

You say you wrote to the President and Council of Madras the last year to concert with me the proper measures for reducing to obedience the rebellious Polligars, and fortifying the Passes leading to the Carnatick; that you had understood however from them, that before the receipt of your orders, they had, agreeable to my desire, furnished me with such a force, as had reduced most of those ungovernable people, and had moreover sent an experienced Officer to survey the Passes; this I understood. True it is that your Governor and Council did assist me; that some of the refractory Polligars also were reduced to obedience, and that it was the intention of your Governor and Council moreover to fortify the Passes: but the irruption of Nizam Ally Khân and Hyder Naigue into the province with immense armies, have prevented the completion of these salutary measures. It will doubtless be matter of great surprise to you, that Nizam Ally, notwithstanding his late agreement with you, and discharge to me, at Hydrabad, should, in direct contradiction thereto, enter the Carnatick in an hostile manner; but this step I imagine will be still greater subject of wonder to you, when I acquaint you, that, since then even he has given me an other paper, confirming the whole of the Carnatick to me and my heirs for ever, and promising moreover not to molest or injure me therein in any shape whatever; notwithstanding which, how shall I find words to paint the ravages and destruction done by his and Hyder Naigue's armies in this country? My letter to the Governor and Council of the 30th ultimo, which I earnestly beg you will peruse, contains a small attempt on this subject, but is far short of the true state thereof; the disturbances of the Polligars also therein, always watchful, and taking advantages of such times as these, exceed description; all which has given me more uneasiness, as it has been the cause of delay in my payments to you, my invariable friends and benefactors, for which your Governor and Council have been very pressing. By the blessing of God I ever have and will exert my ut-

most

most endeavours to make my payments to you, as I hope you are assured, only (as I have requested of your Governor and Council) desiring, that just at this juncture a little further time may be allowed me to perform them in. I cannot conclude this paragraph without observing, that there is little probability of the country's ever being in a state of perfect tranquillity 'till the extirpating the Polligars is entirely effected, the fortifying the Passes completed, which, by God's blessing, and a small exertion of your favour, may be easily accomplished.

The country people begin again to entertain their doubts of the disturbances of the French in this part of the world; what they say is this;—that they are now quiet it is true, owing to their low state; but as soon as ever they find themselves possessed of the power, they will not be wanting in their endeavours to renew their former troubles. When Mr. Law came to discourse with me about the terms of peace to be established between us, I told him, that in case of a new war breaking out between the English and the French in Europe, it must not be brought into this country; to which he assented. Mr. Palk, upon my mentioning this circumstance to him, said it was not in his power to agree thereto without orders from Europe. May I request the favour of you, Gentlemen, therefore to use your endeavours, that the point may be settled between both nations in the strongest manner possible, by which you will ever obtain the prayers of the poor inhabitants, and I shall think myself greatly indebted to you; moreover I make no doubt but it will tend in the end much to the benefit of your affairs, for the prosperity of which myself and children are ever extremely anxious.

What can I say more?

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 1st May, 1768.
Received in London, 12th November, 1768.*

I did myself the pleasure of writing to you the 4th November last, a duplicate of which I now enclose, and to which I beg leave to refer; since then I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that in consequence of the victories gained by your troops on these parts, and the wise and prudent measures taken by your Governor and Council, in sending a large body of troops towards the Deckan country, the Subah found himself under the necessity of suing for peace; for which purpose he sent down to Madras his own Dewan, and two of the most principal Jaghiredars of his Court, the Rajah's Ramchunder and Bere; through whose means, and by my mediation, which your Governor and Council were so obliging as to make use of, a peace of everlasting friendship and alliance has been concluded between him, the Company, and myself. I make no doubt but you will be informed by your Governor and Council of the pains I took to effect the same, by which I hope you, my best of friends, will be convinced, that the salutary advice you were pleased to favour me with concerning the Deckan country has not been in vain; you may be assured, that in every other instance also myself and children will

ever

ever pay the utmost deference to your wholesome advice, and that of your Representatives the Governor and Council.

The war with Hyder Naigue still continues. Your Governor and Council being of opinion that my presence with the army may be of service to the common cause, I propose, agreeable to their desire, to proceed there; when I flatter myself I need not assure you, that nothing on my part shall be wanting to put a speedy end to this war, so burthensome and so ruinous both to you and me, by the effectual removal of him (Hyder Naigue) from his usurped Government of Mysore; a measure, as your Governor and Council justly think, become absolutely necessary for the peace and quiet of the Carnatick: this once effected, agreeable to our former determination, the Polligars, those internal enemies, entirely rooted out, and the several Ghauts and Passes fortified, I think the Carnatick would in a short space of time become, what you and myself have expended such immense treasure and so much blood to obtain, in a truly flourishing state, and your trade by that means rise to a pitch it has hitherto fallen far short of; and this more especially, if what I took the liberty to recommend in my last letter concerning the French can be obtained. Hitherto indeed not only earthly but heavenly misfortunes have affected this country; for besides the numberless ravages and destruction committed by the enemy and the Polligars, a violent storm of wind and rain has caused great havock throughout the whole; and to this has been added likewise an uncommon sickness, which has and still does rage therein, and by which immense numbers, both of men and beasts, have perished, and still are perishing. It has been no small addition to the very weighty concern these misfortunes have brought upon me, that I have not had it in my power to take the quantity of woollens from you that I engaged during Mr. Palk's government; by the blessing of God, I flatter myself though that the time will soon come when I shall again be enabled to do so.

Having heard that the cloth manufactured in the district of Great Salem, of old belonging to the Carnatick Payenghaut, is much in demand by your Governor and Council to send to Europe, I have addressed a letter to them, requesting they would favour me with a particular account thereof, that I may send orders for the making the same in such manner as may be most advantageous to your interest. I flatter myself I need not assure you what satisfaction, what pleasure I have in being enabled, although in so small an instance, to shew my regard and gratitude to you, Gentlemen; you may rely with all confidence that no other opportunity of doing so will be let slip by me or my children. The consideration of my being to proceed to a far distant country, together with that of the uncertainty of human life in general, and the extreme youth of my children, induced me to request of your Governor and Council to write, and give me under their hands, certain articles, that the same might be of use to my children; they have been so kind as to do so, on condition however of your approval; let me flatter myself therefore, Gentlemen, you will be so good as to signify your approbation

probation to them by the first ship that leaves Europe, and be assured that myself and children are always thankful for your many favours, and praying for an increase of your wealth and prosperity.

What can I say more ?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 28th September, 1769: Received in London, 24th April, 1770.

Nabob Waulau Jau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajab Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Dëen Khân Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, to the Honourable the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Direction for all the affairs of the East-India Company.

HONOURABLE,

YOUR favour of the 17th of March last ‡ was delivered to me by the Governor and Council a few days ago.

I am much obliged to you for the pleasure you express at my welfare, and the friendly concern you shew for my affairs.

I am very sensible of and grateful for the friendship of the Company, which I have cultivated by every means in my power, and I flatter myself that my children will do the same.

The war with the French and their partizans having exhausted my treasures, the Company afterwards advanced their money to their troops, &c. to carry it on ; I have paid on this account the sum of 87 Lacks of Pagodas ; if to this be added the revenues of Poonamallee, St. Thomé, and Trevendiporam, the balance will be in my favour.

It is notorious that the late war was occasioned by the Circars being taken possession of and for the Company ; and when, after the Hydrabad treaty, Nizam Ally Khân marched with your troops against Hyder Naigue, I represented all along my suspicions that they would join against us, and make the Carnatick pay for all.

I always desired to know the fixed resolution of your Gentlemen, that I might co-operate with them ; for however I might differ in opinion, after representing my sentiments, I have always complied with their's.

When they were for making peace with Nizam Ally Khân, I joined with them, and made one to their satisfaction. The Dewannee of the Myfore country was

17 K

demanded

‡ Vide page 526.

demand and got for the Company, besides 25 Lacks of Rupees, and Hyder was declared a rebel. I asked then if peace also was desired with Hyder, as I could then make a good one;—No; he was a friend to the French, and must be reduced.

1793

My progress to the Mysore country was at the earnest solicitation of the Governor and Council; but little was left to my management, and opportunities of securing our possession and reimbursing the expenses were lost: in all these transactions, as well as what afterwards happened, I was entirely passive.

1794

You grant that a barrier to the Carnatick is necessary; this I all along intimated; but my endeavours have been ineffectual, and the Carnatick is now more exposed than before.

According to agreement I applied for a detachment to attend me, after Pondicherry fell, to collect my revenues, and secure the country properly from Tanjore, Vellour, &c. who had enriched themselves during the troubles; sufficient might and ought to have been got to enable me to pay the Company what I owed them, and to have withal also to answer emergencies.

I thank you for the concern you express at the state of my finances; you are pleased to attribute this to the number of troops kept up by me in profound peace; *but my distress is owing to my advice not being followed, and the proper opportunities being neglected.* As to peace, so far from being profound, that not one year has past without troubles and alarms, when your troops are collected together, and my people must take care of the country: besides, I never knew any service going on that my troops were not called for. If they are found fault with, no wonder, since good arms are carefully kept from me, and *my money always goes to your people in preference of mine.*

To enable me to discharge a number of my Sepoys since the peace, I applied for part of the battalions kept at my expense to be under my orders; but this *my only request was refused.*

When you consider that more money was demanded from me in one year than the country produced, you will not be surprised at my being indebted to individuals. The immense sums afterwards expended to reduce Vellour and Madura, the invasion of the Nazims, and troubles of the Polligars, continued and increased my debt; as did also the great sums I laid out for lakes, tanks, and on the improvement of the country, which soon after was over-run and laid waste by the enemy.

If these reasons are not satisfactory, I can only say, that my labours for the good of the Company have been incessant, and beyond that of your own servants; I have kept nothing for myself nor family, though very great, having placed

placed entire dependence on the friendship of the Company, in hopes of a continuance of the same to me and mine, which shall be carefully kept up to on my part. I sincerely wish success and prosperity to your affairs.

What can I say more ?

Madras,
28th September, 1769.

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 5th February, 1770.
Received in London, 22d March, 1771.*

Nabob Waulau Jau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah Dowlab, Anwer-ul-Deen Khán Bebauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, to the Honourable the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Direction for all the affairs of the East-India Company.

HONOURABLE,

I HAD before (28th September 1769) the pleasure of answering your letter of the 17th March 1769. I always imagined you were made acquainted with every transaction relative to the affairs of this country, (but understand by your letter that you were acquainted with no particulars) as you undoubtedly desire your servants to be very punctual in that matter, and their not interfering with my country government. If you were truly informed of my situation, you would find me perhaps the only firm friend amongst the Turband wearers, which perhaps is the reason of my being so often treated with disrespect. I now take this opportunity to write you, and let you know, that some of your servants are so greatly interested in their own affairs, that it much hurts both your's and mine; and likewise to inform you, that after the fall of Pondicherry, the Marattas were beat by the Abdallies, Hyder Naigue was beat by the Rajah of Mysore, and Salabat Jung was killed by Nizam Ally Khán; none of those Powers had any pretensions or force, and the English were superior in the country; if they had, conformable to their agreement, given me the assistance of their army, I could have cleared the Company's debt in a year. The Zamindar of Mysore offered with pleasure to deliver the Passes of the Carnatick into my possession, which I could have been secured in such a manner, that the whole force of Indostan could not have taken them from me; and that my treasury would have been filled, and the Company's trade would have flourished also. I do not mean this as a complaint, but that we might be punctual in our agreements. A copy of the letter which I wrote to the Governor and Council after the reduction of Pondicherry is enclosed. Afterwards they obliged me, without the least reason, to take the field against Usoff Khán at Madura, which cost me about one Crore of Rupees, besides the revenues of that country for two years, which I lost also; after
which

which they laid their hands on the Circars in an improper time, and made peace with Nizam Ally Khân, and promised to take Bangalore fort for him; which obliged Hyder Naigue to buy his peace with Nizam, and joined their forces to invest the Carnatick; and peace made a second time with the Nizam, they asked and had the Dewanneeship of the Mysore country given them in the Company's name; which enraged Hyder Naigue so much, that he came again into the Carnatick with a great body of horse, and destroyed the country entirely. I have lost a great deal of money by my taking the field on the Governor and Council's desire in the Mysore country, by supplying your army with rice, cattle, &c. When Hyder Naigue came near Madras, General Smith's army was very near him; and Colonel Lang's army was so stationed, that he would have found it a difficult matter to have got to his own country with his army, so much disabled with fatigue: yet when they made peace with him, I desired them several times not to promise him any thing of their assisting him against the Marattas; but they would not take my advice, the consequence of which now appears. Madavarow is now marched against Hyder Naigue, and asks your assistance to reduce him; and declares, that if you do not comply he will destroy the Carnatick; Hyder Naigue sent his man also with the same message, and asks your force agreeable to your promise; Nizam Ally Khân is marched from Hydrabad, with an intention to invest the Mysore country; he will likewise send his man to demand your promise: assistance cannot be given to every body, but they will jointly enter into the Carnatick and destroy it; if it should not so happen, Hyder Naigue, upon the retreat of Madavarow, will certainly do it.

After the reduction of Pondicherry not one year has passed without disturbance. I do not think I shall ever have an easy mind, nor the affairs of this country settled or brought to a proper method of government, without your servants will act in concert with me.

I have paid to the Company the sum of five Lacks of Pagodas this month, in part of the balance of your account settled by your Governor and Council to the end of December 1769, as also one Lack of Pagodas for January Gift of 1770, on account of the Company's Jaghire, all agreeable to your desire. The balance against me is not more than seven Lacks and ninety-two thousand Pagodas the 1st January 1770, which I hope to clear, if the country be in peace, before you can answer this letter. The charges of the Mysore expedition they have charged to my account, the sum of ten Lacks of Pagodas; which I left to your consideration; and after reading all the letters passed between the Governor and Council and me, from the beginning of the expedition to the 31st of January 1770, if you think it just that I should pay it, I will agreeable to your desire, but should be glad to have a little time allowed me.

You wrote me through your regard, in one of your former letters, dated in June 1764, that you would assist me and my generations for ever; which made me take
this

this opportunity of writing you the foregoing lines, depending on your justice, attachment, and friendship.

I sincerely wish success and prosperity to your affairs.

What can I say more?

Madras, February the 5th, 1770.

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnateck to the President and Council at Fort St. George
after the reduction of Pondicherry.*

BY the Grace of God I have received so kind assistance from the Honourable English Company, that I know not how to express the great obligations I am under to them by writing.

As you received not sufficient supplies of money from Bengal and England during the late siege of Pondicherry, I supplied the army with a large store of provisions and money, which I flatter myself was satisfactory; and I thank God for granting success to your arms, and putting you in possession of Pondicherry. Now I have only to desire you will be pleased to spare me a proper force of Europeans, with necessary stores of war, under the command of a capable officer, to assist me in the recovery of arrears of tribute lawfully due to me from the Zemindars and others in my province, who have not paid it to me these fourteen years past, by reason of the disturbance of the French. I expected such a favourable opportunity as this for this purpose, and to enable me to pay the money which the Company had disbursed on my account, according to the promise I made to the Governor and Council; and you in your answer were pleased to promise, that after the taking of Pondicherry, you will render me all the needful assistance to recover my right from the Country Powers, which I now refer to your consideration; and beg leave to add, that out of money which shall be so recovered by your assistance, I shall, in the first place, pay all the charges of the expedition, both for your's and my troops, together with the cost of ammunition, &c. and the remainder shall be divided into three different shares, whereof two-thirds shall go to the Company in part of their debt, besides the sum agreed of thirty Lacks of Rupees every year from the revenues of the province, that shall be paid you until the whole debt be discharged, and the other one to be reserved for my own use; but I understand that you intend to place your troops in the different Settlements on the Coast, as well for giving them rest as to save Batta and other expenses. I have no other view in the above proposals but to discharge the Company's debt, which I think will be difficult for me to perform if you neglect this opportunity; I must therefore desire you will be so good to lend me the troops that were employed lately against Pondicherry, to be made

It is now almost five years since I left my place of residence, at the desire and call of the Governor and Council, and came to your town of Madras, where I now am, and have remained so long in expectation of your taking proper notice of my situation, and the state of my affairs; and now I am very sorry to find, that the means you have judged most proper for this purpose are entirely frustrated by the Commissioners not being heard of, and General Coote's going away, the power and authority he expected from your commission to him not being admitted here; while at the same time affairs here, since the treaty with Hyder, are involved in greater difficulties than ever; and the Carnatick is so far from being secure, that it is more threatened and exposed than ever; for Hyder Naigue not only keeps possession of the Ghauts, and several places appertaining to the Carnatick Payenghaut, agreeable to the treaty, but likewise requires that the troops that are for the defence of the said Payenghaut should be with him to act against the Marattas, which is the only power in India that the Company have not lately been in war with; the Marattas desire that this may be taken notice of, and that it is their wish still to keep in friendship with us; and that the Company do as they have promised them at different times, on their parts they are ready to put me in possession of all the Ghauts and country of Payenghaut, and also to give whatever is reasonable concerning your trade on the Malabar Coast. Their power is such, that Hyder Naigue, with our assistance, cannot cope with them; is it prudent then to quarrel with, and take part against them? yet this has been often proposed. In short, by means of first quarrelling then striking up treaties, your assistance is promised to all the Powers of India; and as they are at variance with one another, the displeasure of some, if not all, is certain; and the consequence is, that my Carnatick will again suffer for all: however, I am confident of having done the part which friendship required of me, that of representing whatever I thought was proper for our common interest; and I flatter myself, that if my advice had been followed, all this perplexity would have been avoided, and we should not have been reduced to the disagreeable situation that we now are in.

Notwithstanding that the country was so ruined, that the Governor and Council themselves allowed that little was to be expected from it for some time; and notwithstanding the great and heavy charges I had been at on account of the war, which had been concluded very much to my prejudice; notwithstanding the little attention paid to my interest; and that none of the ~~30,000~~ ^{50,000} ~~l.~~ ^{l.} I was paying such great sums for were under my orders, or allowed to be useful to me in time of peace; and lastly, notwithstanding I had not money; yet, setting aside all other considerations, as you had expressed your concern, I raised money, and paid off the balance of my account with the Company to the end of the year 1769, and paid the ~~l.~~ ^{l.} money also as it became due, though, in order to do this, I subjected myself to every sort of hardship and inconvenience imaginable, by pawning and disposing of my jewels and effects at any rate, borrowing of money, and distressing the country still more.

As the late war was to procure new acquisitions to the Company, and as they actually have got the Circars, though they failed as to the Myfore country; and as I, instead of gaining, was the only loser, and that to an inconceivable degree;

Is it reasonable that I should be saddled with the expenses of the war carried on to take the Mysore country for the Company? for the only reason that I was concerned was, being thought more fit to serve the turn at that time than any other. Not one of the articles promised to me by the Governor and Council was fully complied with and carried into execution, yet the expenses of the war were demanded of me, which I undertook to bear on those articles being complied with, and on certain conditions, which the letters of the 23d October, 21st December 1767, 17th January, 14th April, 15th July, and 9th November, 1768, from the Governor and Council to me, and my answers to the same, as also of the 28th and 31st January, 4th February, 15th and 20th March, 1769, fully explain. Besides what has been charged in my account with the Company above the usual and stated expense for the Carnatick, and which I have cleared off, I expended of my own money on and for that expedition about five Lacks of Pagodas, whereas I received only one Lack and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two Pagodas, and fourteen Annas (1,61,932 : 14) from the countries that were put into the hands and management of my people; yet your Gentlemen lay it down as a maxim, that as our interests are one and the same, so our losses and gains should be equal. As I wrote you in my last, after reading all that passed concerning these affairs, I depend on your justice; *but be pleased to observe, that nothing appears on the Company's books that is not agreeable to the Governor and Council, as all such are returned to me and not entered; but whatever they please they write to me.*

The expenses of the Government are continually increasing, and the country has suffered so much, that the revenues will be greatly diminished; yet I have been obliged to anticipate them, in order to pay off the Company's money so suddenly, and for other necessary expenses of government; but your current expenses, instead of diminishing, are increased; and as the Sepoys charged to my account are kept in a few places, and if I want the use of them I cannot have them, therefore I am obliged to keep up just as many as if I was not paying for the seven battalions kept by your means.

When your Representatives enquired of me what assistance I could give them in case of a nation, ~~we have 10,000 Sepoys, and two thousand~~ (2000) ~~more~~. This I will do with pleasure, as long as I enjoy the Carnatick undisturbed; for I esteem the real friendship of the Company to be the same with mine, and I am always ready to concur with the Governor and Council for the common weal.

I hope you will take these things into consideration, and see how impossible it is for my country to recover itself and enjoy any happiness, when more is expected from it than it produces; you know also what sums are due from me to my board creditors for money borrowed to pay off the Company's.

Friendship, like a great river, loses much of its strength and power by being divided into parts; it is therefore my study to preserve your's entire, and for this reason I am vexed to see temporary expedients and connexions made use of, instead

of acting on a solid and sure footing. This also is my reason for desiring the management of the Jaghira, for which I pay more than I receive; but what is that when put in competition with your friendship, which will be endangered by your having other managers, as it extends to within a few Cofs of my capital. I have been threatened with this being taken from me, nay, indeed my whole country; but I am sure it will be neither for the credit nor advantage of the Company, though it may enrich particulars, by lending money at high interest, &c.

One thing I am sure of, that I have taken all pains to cultivate friendship with the Company, and will continue to do so by every means in my power.

Repeating my firm reliance on your friendship and assistance to me and mine, I wish prosperity to your affairs.

What can I say more?

Madras,
1st October, 1770.

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 26th March, 1771. Received from Lord Rochford, and read in the Court of Directors, 25th September, 1771.

NABOB Waulau Fau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Nabob of Arcot and the Carnatick, to the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, greeting:

I HAVE wrote you several letters, but have not had the pleasure to receive answers to them, of which however I have yet expectation. I have maintained a long friendship with you, and am the first friend you have amongst the turband people, and you are the first friends I have. I am always thankful for the obligations I owe you for your assistance.

I wrote you before of the great strength and power of the Marattas, their demand of assistance and friendship from your servants on a expedition against Hyder Ally Khan, and that a proper Vackeel had been sent on this occasion. The Marattas have in these days obtained a signal victory over Hyder Ally Khan without assistance from hence. Their cordiality towards us is lessened by our not complying with their demands, and it seems they now intend to bring troubles into my country.

Besides this, the Rajahs of Tanjore, ever since there was a Rajahship in that country, have paid tribute and obedience to former Subadars and myself; but now, by the accumulation of great wealth, the reason of which you well know, or will be informed of, the Rajah has marched into the country of the Marawar, Nalcooty, and Tondiman Polligars, dependant upon Trichinopoly, who also pay tribute and obedience in the same manner as the Rajah does, and has demanded and received tribute from them instead of paying his own to me. After these instances, how much more shall I acquaint you of the bad designs against my country? you will understand the full particulars

particulars which are contained in 22 letters of intelligence upon Tanjore affairs, and the answer I wrote on the 6th Jehiz, 1184 Hegyra, or 4th March, 1771, to the letter I received from the Governor and Council. I have always represented to your Governor and Council whatever had happened, or was likely to happen. The chief thing is this, so long as you, who have wrote me that you will assist me for ever, do not look favourable upon the affairs of these parts, and take little notice of them, the business of the country cannot be carried on properly, nor can I extricate myself from my debts and difficulties. By your favour I have hopes of being in a better condition in every respect, I therefore trouble you on this occasion.

Notwithstanding these things, I have, after much trouble and pains, fully cleared off the Company's money to the end of April 1770, agreeable to the accounts sent to me by the Governor and Council, that I might please you, and also all that was due from me for the Jaghire, and have paid a great part of the expenses from 1st May, 1770; so that what will remain at the end of April 1771 will be a trifle, and shall, by the providence of God, be paid off as soon as I receive the account from the Governor and Council.

I always wish prosperity to your affairs.

Madras,
26th March, 1771.

What can I say more?

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 20th July, 1771.
Received in London, 15th January, 1772.*

Nabob Waulau Fau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah Dowlah, Answer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, to the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of the English East-India Company in London, sends greeting:

Honourable,

YOUR letter of the 23d of March 1770 was delivered to me by the Governor and Council in a very ceremonious manner; and I received it with the greatest honour, in the presence of all the people of my Durbar, which rejoiced me exceedingly: my receiving this letter in these days full of concern gave strength to my heart. You sent me, out of your great regard and old friendship, two bridles, enriched with jewels, which I have received. I have observed the curious and elegant workmanship of them, and am much pleased. Your sending them to me from so great a distance is more regarded by me than the curiosities themselves; wherefore I am very thankful.

You wrote me, that, by your ship Thames, you had received an account that an end had been put to the miseries and devastations of war in my country, by the conclusion of the treaty of peace and amity; a point upon which you could not but observe that I had been totally silent; that you cannot, at this time and distance, communicate your sentiments on this event, until explanation of the circumstances attending

tending it are received from the Commissioners for your affairs in India, all which I understand. By misfortune the Commissioners have not arrived, otherwise you would have fully understood that my silence was better than any thing I could have said on this occasion. In my letter of the 10th. Jamaudessany, 1184 Hegyra, or 1st October, 1770, I referred you to the letters I wrote to the Governor and Council on the 28th and 31st January, 4th February, 15th and 20th March, 1769, before the treaty was concluded; by which I think you will understand a little concerning that business. As I did not sign nor affix my seal to the treaty with Hyder Ally Khan, wherein an alliance was made with him; and as the Governor and Council wrote friendly letters to the Marattas, and they were informed that the Commissioners were coming; for these reasons they have had hopes of receiving assistance, and have so long forbore to involve this country in trouble. *The Governor and Council, with a design to preserve tranquillity, without my consent, most weakly entered into an alliance with a person who keeps but few troops.* As I am most desirous of preserving tranquillity in my country, I thought it necessary to write to the Governor and Council of the power of the Marattas, the messages they had sent, and my own opinion, that friendship should be made with them; and therefore did write to the Governor and Council on the 7th June, and 17th August, 1770, and 7th April, 1771. There are two ways of preserving tranquillity in the country; one is, to maintain a sufficient force, and not depend much upon others for assistance; that when any enemies arise, they may be vanquished without seeking assistance from others. It is not at all in my power to undertake this; nay, even in my present circumstances, I am not able to take any great charges upon myself. The other method is, to form connexions with those persons whose friendship may prevent all disturbances; those persons are the Marattas; by being in friendship with them, we shall not live under any fears or apprehensions for your country or mine from all the Sardars of Hind. If you are at variance with them, it will be necessary that you send out a great body of troops, and a large quantity of warlike stores. Bearing in mind the firm friendship I have for the Company, I shall always join and assist them according to my abilities.

~~You wrote me, that you must remind me you have declared your perfect satisfaction with the extent of your possessions on the Coast of Coromandel. My favourable friends, the letters you have wrote me on that subject have never been received; if you mean the letters you wrote on the 4th March, 1767, † and 17th March, 1769, ‡ I have answered them with great friendship.~~

You wrote to me, that you need not repeat to me to avoid the horrors and misfortunes attendant on a state of war. These words have ever been strongly impressed upon my mind; because on account of peace and tranquillity my country will flourish, and the inhabitants live in happiness. If you have received all the letters which I have sent to the Governor and Council, at your leisure you may readily discover that I was always desirous of peace in my country, and of the increase of the Company's commerce; ~~but my being alone in a corner will not be effectual in this business.~~

You wrote to me that you need not represent to me your attachment and most effectual assistance in maintaining my cause and government at an expense so enormous.

† Vide page 512.

‡ Page 516.

mous, as materially to affect the interest and substance of the Company; I am always thankful to you. The nature of my friendship you will understand by the letter I wrote on the 2d Shawall, 1183 Hegyra, or 30th January 1770, in answer to letters from the Governor and Council. Although I have had so long friendship with the Company, labouring night and day in the business of the country, on account of various troubles therein, I nevertheless reap no benefit, but am greatly involved in debt. Gaining perpetual friendship with the Company and English Nation I regard as a most weighty advantage to me; I am well assured that, by their constant favour and friendship, the business of my country will be well conducted, and I and my family shall be at ease.

You wrote me to maintain harmony and peace with the Country Powers; this is the best advice, and, indeed, my utmost wish; I pray the Almighty to inspire the same sentiments into the hearts of the people here. My opinions from the first have been conformable to your's, that in time of peace and tranquillity as much treasure as possible should be collected, to be of use when troubles arise. If my country had not been plundered in the troubles raised by Nizam-ul-Dowlah, and Hyder Ally Khân, Ussoff Khân, and others; and I had not been in debt, on account of paying off the money which the Company had disbursed, if I had enjoyed my Government uninterrupted, as former Subahdars have done; I might have laid up as much treasure as possible, that if an enemy made troubles in my country, by the favour of God, he might be chastised.

You will readily understand what I wrote and told to every Governor relative to the affairs of the Tanjorean, if you will do me the favour to peruse all my letters, particularly that of the 6th Zecheez, 1184 Hegyra, or 24th March 1771; what I wrote many years ago is now found to be right. While I am full of these concerns, I am informed from England, that all differences are settled between the two nations; otherwise, had there been a war, what injuries would not this man have committed? his assistance would have been given to the enemy.

You wrote me, that you most confidentially rely that I will cautiously avoid and guard against the artifices and intrigues of designing men near my person. On this subject I wrote the Governor and Council in my letter of the 2d Shawall, 1183 Hegyra, or 30th January 1770, and 5th Rabbifany, 1185 Hegyra, or 19th July, 1771. *It is impossible for a man to please every body; I therefore hope you will not give ear, against such an old friend as me, to those people who mind only their own interest; because the business at this place is two-fold; if it be managed well, they take to themselves the merit of it; if not, they then lay the blame upon others. I have such firm friendship with you, that there has not been the difference of a hair; you may be easy in every respect.*

You wrote me, that possessed of unalterable sentiments of friendship and regard for my person, family, and government, you firmly persuade yourselves that I will with candour and justice listen to and comply with the application you have directed to be made, for enquiring into and defraying in an equitable manner the very heavy charges occasioned by the late war, and for taking the proper measures for that purpose; all which I understand. What power of language can express a true sense of my obligations to you who support me? You wrote me in great regard, that you

will assist me and my family always; I wrote you briefly concerning the affairs of the late war in my letter of the 1st October 1770.

You wrote me, that it was with great pleasure you observe the attention I have paid to the discharge of the great sums which your attachment to the support of my authority has from time to time obliged you to advance, and you trust that I will punctually adhere to the engagements I have made for the payment of the whole in the three fixed periods I have pledged myself to your Governor and Council, which I understand. That I discharged the full demand of the Company before the very short time agreed upon for payment, and the strength of my friendship for the Company, I wrote in my letters to the Governor and Council on the 27th Zecaud, 1183 Hegyra, or 26th March 1770, or the 25th Mohurram, 1184 Hegyra, or 22d May 1770, the 7th and 9th Shabaun, 1184 Hegyra, or 26th and 28th November 1770, and 5th Rabbifany, 1185 Hegyra, or 19th July 1771; my repeating the particulars will give you trouble, which I wish to avoid. I have since cleared off the current expenses to the end of April 1770, agreeable to the accounts of the Governor and Council, as I wrote them on the 3d Shawall, 1184 Hegyra, or 20th January 1771, to which they returned a letter of thanks on the 11th Shawall 1184, or 28th January 1771; and now I have paid off the current expenses to the end of April 1771, according to the accounts sent to me by the Governor and Council, as I wrote in my letter of 3d Rabbifany, 1185 Hegyra, or 17th July 1771, wherein I desired them to send me every four months an account of my seven battalions of Sepoys, and of the necessaries for equipping them, that in time of tranquillity I may send them the money; whenever they give me the account, if it be not in four months, I will pay them the money.

You wrote me, that by the influence of some of your former servants I was prevailed upon to make payments to individuals, which interfered with your demands. I am not under such obligations to the Company, that I should listen to the persuasion of others contrary to their interest; clearing the Company's money, agreeable to the desire of the Governor and Council, in preference to individuals; discharging the current expenses to the end of April 1771, agreeable to the accounts sent me by the Governor and Council; and the rents of the Jaghire; all these are witnesses of my true friendship for the Company. Regarding the loans of money which were made to me, I wrote to the Governor and Council in my letter of the 9th Rajeb, 1180 Hegyra, or 12th December 1766,* which will give you information. In what words can I express my thanks to you; you shewed great regard to me in reducing the interest of the creditors, which has given me power to discharge the whole in time of peace. Notwithstanding I have taken much trouble, and made many payments to the creditors, yet the load of my debt, which became so great by interest and compound interest, is not cleared. As those people lent their money when I was greatly in want of it, depending upon my honour and justice, it is proper that I should maintain my reputation by paying them. After I had cleared my full debt to the Company, and the rents of the Jaghire, with the approbation of the Governor and Council, I promised to pay to the creditors ten Lacks of Pagodas in the course of the year 1771, if the country be in peace; you wrote me never to enter

* See Appendix, No. XXX, page 2.

into any such engagement again; you wrote this in full favour and friendship to me, to increase my happiness, for which I am greatly obliged to you. Bearing in mind what you have wrote, and the many troubles I have sustained on account of my debts, I am fully resolved (unless I cannot help it) not to borrow upon any account hereafter. *Do me the favour to write to your Representatives to give me no more trouble on such occasions, by which my debt has increased.* You regard my affairs, therefore I write you a little concerning them.

Besides the connexions which my great Grandfather, my Grandfather, and my Father had with the Company from long time, I have myself entered into the Company's friendship for 24 years past; during which time the Company, through their friendship, never imagined I was to give ear to those people who pay a regard to their own interests only. In the last letter which I received from you in these days, I find very little difference from what was wrote to me in this place; wherefore I find it necessary to give you a clear understanding of every particular, by writing to you plainly. When the Company's Representatives sent me on account of the Company into the Mysore country, the labours and losses which I sustained will be known to you by perusing the letters I wrote the Governor and Council, and particularly by the copy of the articles concerning money, which were enclosed to me by the Field Deputies in their letter of the 21st October, 1768, and which they had received from the Governor and Council. Although the war was carrying on in the Balaghaut, yet they, by order of the Governor and Council, pressed me to return to Madras. I replied to the Field Deputies, that my departure before any thing was settled would be the means of bringing the war into the Carnatick, as I wrote in my letter of the 28th Jamadelowell, 1182 Hegyra, or 10th October 1768, to the Field Deputies; and afterwards I received a letter from the Governor and Council, dated 28th Jamadesany, or 9th November, 1768, wherein they desired me to repair to Madras; I thought proper to fulfil the desires of the Governor and Council, and return to Madras. My words proved to be true. What afterwards passed in my conferences with the Governor and Council you will understand by my letters of the 19th, 22d, and 26th Ramzaun, and 6th and 11th Zecaud, 1182 Hegyra, or 28th and 31st January, 4th February, and 15th and 20th March, 1769, to the Governor and Council. After the peace had been concluded with Hyder Ally Khan, the Governor and Council wrote me in their letter of the 9th Zerhez, 1183 Hegyra, or 17th April 1769, to pay Pagodas 650,000 per annum, on account of the articles which were sent to me by the Field Deputies from the Governor and Council, and the letter which I received from you, wherein you desired me to pay off your debt. I was positively determined to discharge in full what I owed to the Company at any rate, that such things might not be mentioned again between me and my friends; with this view, and that you might be much pleased, I asked for the particulars of my accounts in my letter of the 18th Jamadesany, 1183 Hegyra, or 19th October 1769, according to the custom of the whole world, but your Representatives thought it was for the sake of altercation; therefore I could not help it, and cleared off the money on a promise to grant me a discharge, which you will understand by my letter of the 11th Shabaun, 1184 Hegyra, or 30th November

1770, to the Governor and Council: they then agreed to procure a discharge from you. Considering the state of my debts, and the ruinous condition of the country, I requested the Governor and Council, in several conferences, and in several letters, to reduce my current expenses; nevertheless, in a gross account which I have received for one year to the end of April 1771, I found the current expenses amounting to Pagodas 4,60,828. Without waiting for answers to the letters which I wrote you the 28th September, 1769, 5th February, 1st and 8th October, 1770, and 18th January and 26th March, 1771, I now write you, and am persuaded that you, who are desirous of promoting my welfare, do not incline that my life should be spent so; therefore I write you underneath something of my present desire in four articles, which if you agree to, myself, my family, and all my subjects will be under obligations to you, and you will not be any losers by it.

Article 1. The villages in the Company's Jaghire, and those of my country, are contiguous to each other; if the Jaghire be put under separate management, there is reason to apprehend many disputes will happen concerning the boundaries of the territories: upon this account I wrote to the Governor and Council, in my letter of the 8th Rabbifany, 1177 Hegyra, or 16th October 1763, and desired it might not be put under the management of my enemies. Concerning the discharge of the rents of the Jaghire, you will be informed by the letters I wrote to the Governor and Council 14th Shawall, 1184 Hegyra, or 31st January 1771, and the answer of the 7th Zecaud, 1184 Hegyra, or 23d February 1771. I am desirous that the Jaghire should be managed by my means.

Article 2. By the providence of God I have paid off the money which the Company had before disbursed for me on account of current expenses to the end of April 1771, agreeable to the accounts sent to me by the Governor and Council, and hope to have a full discharge for the money, according to the agreement of the Governor and Council, from the beginning of the transactions to the end of April 1771, under the signature and seal of the Company.

Article 3. As the Governor and Council have power to exercise and administer justice within their ~~own~~ districts, in like manner I hope such authority for the administration of justice within my districts may rest in me, free from the interposition of others.

Article 4th. I wrote to the Governor and Council on the 7th Shabaun, 1184 Hegyra, or 26th November 1770, concerning Sepoys, and I hope, through your regard, you will be pleased to order the Governor and Council to comply with my request.

I wish prosperity to your affairs.

What can I say more?

Madras, 20th July, 1771.

Letter

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 27th February, 1772. Received in London, 10th September, 1772.

Nabob Waulau Fau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah-ul-Dowlah Anwer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Nabob of Arcot and the Carnatick,

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of the English East-India Company, sends greeting.

Honourable,

I AM the first friend to you amongst all the turband wearers, and ever retain a full sense of gratitude to you; my constant wishes are to please you to the utmost of my power. By the providence of God, by the next ship, which will soon sail to England, you will be fully acquainted with my friendship; 'till then, I humbly entreat you not to listen partially to the representations of others against such an old friend as I am. Be easy in every respect; depend upon my honour and friendship, and regard me as a person who is your friend, and very thankful to you.

Madras,
27th February, 1772.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 20th March, 1772. Received in London, 16th September, 1772.

Nabob Waulau Fau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Nabob of Arcot and the Carnatick, to the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, Greeting.

Honourable,

I ACKNOWLEDGE my obligations to you for the letter you sent me by the Colebrooke, a translation of which I have had the happiness of receiving from the Governor; but as I have not yet had the honour of receiving the original, I shall defer answering it particularly 'till then. I also acknowledge my obligations to you for the present of an Orrery which you have sent; and which, when I see with my eyes, will be a convincing proof of your remembrance of me, of infinite more value from the friendship which I have for you. I thank you for the concern you have at all times taken in my affairs, and am convinced you mean every interposition of your's for my ease, happiness, and welfare; I therefore cannot but express my great concern that the distance, the difference of language, customs, and manners, make it so difficult to communicate to you clearly the real state and situation of my affairs; and I have ground to fear, when such matters are intrusted to others, whose other concerns are of more consequence to them than mine, many things of very great consequence

quence to my honour, my country, and my people, may be neglected, or even misrepresented. I am led to make this observation from the letters which I now receive from you, of the same import with many which I received from your servants at this place, but which are very different from your friendly expressions in Governor Pigot and Governor Palk's time. This consideration has induced me to write the letter of 20th July 1771,* a copy of which I have enclosed in this, and which I hope has made you better acquainted with the real situation of my affairs than you seem to have been formerly. My inclination and wishes are to make you my confidants even in my most private concerns, to convince you of the sincerity of my heart and of the strength of my friendship to you; I have therefore troubled you with this letter, and cannot but express my confidence that you will listen to the words of an old friend, who has given you six and twenty years proof of the sincerity of his attachment to you and to the English Nation, rather than give ear to the misrepresentations of my enemies. I have spent the strength of my days, and the vigour of my youth, invariably adhering to my connexion with the Company; I now wish for ease to myself, and peace to my country, that I may have time and leisure to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the English and my people, by instructing my family in the advantages of that connexion which I embraced from choice in my youth, to continue for ever.

Every demand hitherto made on me by your Governor and Council I have fully paid, though I could not prevail on them to give me any accounts 'till very lately, and even those are wrote in such a manner that neither I nor any of my people can well understand them; however, from the beginning of my transactions to the end of October 1771, there is not a Daum due from me to the Company. The Governor and Council, in December 1769, thought proper to charge to my account ten Lacks of Pagodas as my share of the expense of the Myfore war: they have frequently mentioned in their letters to me that I acknowledged this as a just debt, and promised to pay it; and I understand from your letters that they had been at great pains to write in the same manner to England. During the Myfore war I expended large sums, as I maintained the whole army, paid the expense of the troops, as well those employed in the war as in the defence of the Carnatick at the time. By what management then could the extraordinary expenses amount to such a sum? This is the sense I have always had of the agreement I entered into with the Governor and Council in 1768, that I was to be put in possession of the conquered country, out of the revenues of which the whole expense of the war was to have been paid; the event of the war is well known; and in every one article the Governor and Council failed on their part, even in such as I esteemed essential to my honour, as well as to my interest and that of my country. I desire you to consider this matter well, and am certain that you will then see it in the light I do; and I appeal to yourselves whether you think it probable I ever could be brought voluntarily to acknowledge this demand as a just debt in such circumstances.

As to my private creditors, many of them lent me their money when I greatly wanted it, both to answer the purposes of my own Government, and even to pay

* Vide page 1515.

to the Company; therefore I am anxious to discharge it in an honourable manner, both from inclination and gratitude. I have always had this very much at heart, and regret exceedingly that the distresses of my country, and the repeated importunities of others, have so often put it out of my power to fulfil my inclinations. I have now hopes of being able soon to set my mind at ease in this matter, as I make no doubt, if peace remains to my country, a very short time will put it in my power to fulfil my engagements with them to the utmost. My honour is engaged in the faithful discharge of them, and I therefore hope I shall not meet with any interruption from others.

The proposed agreement between you and my private creditors I apprehend is therefore unnecessary; as my friends meant it for my ease, which the Governor expresses in his letter of the 1st February 1772, I make no doubt therefore, when you are informed that I look on my own way of payment as most for my honour and happiness, you will readily acquiesce in my wishes; nevertheless I have no objection to any agreement between the Company and my creditors, I only wish to pay them their money as soon as possible. I have expressed my sentiments upon this business in my letters to the Governor and Council, dated 18th February and 18th March 1772.

Ever since my coming to the Government of the Carnatick my utmost inclinations have been to keep peace in my country, and friendship with you and the English Nation. It is peace alone which can make me an useful ally to you, and to preserve this in a firm and durable manner, I have frequently wrote to the Governor and Council, recommending the proposals of the Marattas to their acceptance; notwithstanding which I received a letter from them, dated 15th December 1771,* enclosing their resolutions to the contrary, and that the whole burthen of the expense of the war, should the Marattas raise troubles, would be charged to my account: all this made me exceedingly unhappy, *as it is entirely owing to the connexion of your servants with Hyder Ally that I and my country are exposed to the resentment of the Marattas.* This war therefore, to which my country was exposed, could not be ascribed to me; on the contrary, had my advice been followed it had never happened; yet I am now told by the Governor and Council that should my country be ruined and depopulated by the Maratta troubles, I must also pay the expense of the war. How can I think of such ruin and desolation, with the prospect of an accumulation of debt upon my head, without the greatest concern?

As soon as the Maratta army appeared on the frontiers of my country, requiring assistance against Hyder, as they had been fed with hopes from hence, the inhabitants began to leave their houses, and all cultivation was stopped, for several villages were destroyed by their plunderers; all which made me sustain great loss; and I saw plainly, that unless those troubles could be removed, my country would be inevitably ruined: therefore, on the refusal of the Governor and Coun-

* Vide page 1445.

oil to do any thing which I thought absolutely necessary for the preservation of my country, I was obliged to take other measures, and left nothing undone to save my people, to preserve my country, and to enable me to be still an useful friend to you. I accordingly sent my Dewan to the Maratta camp, with the consent of the Governor and Council, on purpose to negotiate with them, and to declare the friendship which I had for them; by which means the fears and apprehensions of troubles are for the present banished from the minds of the inhabitants. I see that the preservation of my country, and of the Company's, depend upon the friendship of the Marattas; and besides the benefits which both may receive from such a connexion, there is one very material advantage, that then all the Powers of Hind could not be able to stand before such an alliance. It is the intimate union between my interests and those of the Company that moves me to give you this information. I have no other interest in wishing for the Maratta alliance, but as the only means of preserving and giving security to my country. You are wise and considerate, and no doubt are well acquainted with the correspondence between me and the Governor and Council, which will fully explain those matters to you; and I make no doubt but you will give such directions, as may be productive of most advantage to my affairs and your own interest. I have nothing so much at heart as endeavouring by every means to make my friendship with the Company stronger and stronger; and therefore, in my last letter by the ship Lord North, I told you that the next ship should bring you accounts of my friendship, that you might set your minds at ease. What is money to me without your friendship? or what sum can equal the value I have for you? Therefore, since you have been told that I would pay you ten Lacks of Pagodas, I now tell you, that out of pure friendship, and merely as the result of my own free will and choice, I will in time of peace and tranquillity pay to my friends, the East-India Company, ten Lacks of Pagodas; I ask nothing from you in return but your friendship, which I doubt not you will readily grant.

Ten Lacks of Pagodas for the Mysore demand, the current expenses, the money due to the creditors, the expense of the Tanjore expedition, and the expenses of keeping off the Marattas, altogether amount to a very large sum; I have remitted large sums of money to the inhabitants of my country for want of rain: you will therefore understand, by my letter to the Governor and Council of 18th March 1772 the method I have taken for paying ten Lacks of Pagodas in such manner that it may not be troublesome to me or my country, and how much I study to please you by agreeing to pay this money. Notwithstanding the great loss I have sustained on purpose to please you, who are my old friends, I have agreed to pay ten Lacks of Pagodas as an equivalent for the Mysore money; I therefore expect, through your favour, you will grant some trifling requests, as expressed in my letter of 20th July 1771,* by which you can lose nothing, but will make me wish to oblige you the more.

By the providence of God I have cleared off the money due to the Company: agreeable to my former request, do me the favour to give me a discharge. I

* Vide page 1520.

hope, when ten Lacks have been paid you will give me a discharge for the Myfore money, and I shall be much obliged by your compliance.

Madras,
20th March, 1772.

What can I say more

*Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 4th April, 1772.
Received in London, 16th September, 1772.*

Nabob Waulau Jan, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul Mulk, Serajah Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Munfor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Nabob of Arcot and the Carnatick, to the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, sends Greeting :

HONOURABLE,

ON the 20th day of the last month I had the pleasure of addressing a letter to you, which, with a duplicate of one I wrote on the 20th July last, was sent by the Governor and Council to England by the ship Deptford; and as that letter fully expresses my sentiments upon affairs in these parts, I have only to transmit you a duplicate thereof by the ship Lord Holland, now under dispatch, and shall send it to the Governor and Council, that they may cause it to be conveyed to you in the safest manner.

I have always esteemed myself happy when I had it in my power to oblige my friends the Company; and as your Governor has represented to me that it will be very inconvenient to your affairs if I do not pay seven Lacks, sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six (7,66,666) Pagodas, including current expenses, every year 'till the whole demand of ten Lacks of Pagodas, on account of the Myfore expedition, be paid, I am willing rather to put myself to great inconvenience than my friends shall suffer; therefore I readily agree to do my utmost, and to pay at the rate of 7,66,666 Pagodas every year, part on account of current expenses, which the Governor has promised to settle and reduce, and the rest to go as part of payment of the Myfore demand 'till the whole be paid, which you will understand by my letter to the Governor and Council of the 3d April 1772. I ever wish prosperity to your affairs.

Madras,
4th April, 1772.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 16th March, 1773. Received in London, 6th October, 1773.

Letter from His Highness Nabob Waulau Jan, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Deen Khân Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Subahdar of Arcot and the Carnatick, to the Honourable Court of Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE,

1. BY your Letter of the 25th March 1772,* which I had the happiness of receiving from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George the 26th of October last, I was pleased to find that you had received my Letters of the 26th March and 20th July 1771, as they would inform you of many things relative to my situation; yet as I find there are many things still necessary to be explained to you, I have thought proper to trouble you with this Letter. This I meant to have sent by the last ships, but I was made so unhappy by the divisions and disagreements between your servants, whom I could have wished to reconcile, as such quarrels amongst the Members of your Government affect my interest nearly as well as your's, therefore I wished for a more fortunate hour to transmit my best wishes to my friends; and although my endeavours to bring about a reconciliation were without effect, yet as I now have the satisfaction to intrust my Letter to Colonel Archibald Campbell, who is a man of honour and integrity, I look upon it as a happy omen, and a forerunner of good fortune.

2. It makes me extremely happy that you are pleased with my declarations of firm friendship, and that the testimonies which I have given you of my invariable attachment to your interest are satisfactory; the confidence you have in my good faith and honourable principles gives me the greatest joy, and the attachment which you express for my person, family, and government, of which your orders to continue the renting of the Jaghire to me, and your readily acquiescing in my holding the uninterrupted administration of justice within my districts, are evident proofs; these make me so happy, that I want words to express to you how much I feel my friendship increate to the Honourable Company.

3. In all these acts of kindness, and warm demonstrations of friendship, I can see the hand-writing of my friends, with whom I have been so intimately connected for these thirty years, and whose interests are so connected with mine that there can be no difference between us. *How different, how greatly different, are those testimonies of your regard, and the conduct of the servants, through whose hands the Company's affairs have passed to me for these several years past!* Of these you must no doubt be acquainted from the writings which have been sent to you, particularly by the ships of last year; these have made me very unhappy, and as I am conscious of the warmest friendship for the Company, it hurt me to the last degree to think that your

1c1v.15

* Vide Page 547.

servants should, unknown to me, endeavour to give you unfavourable ideas of my attachment to you; I therefore resolved to write to your Governor and Council, requiring to know if they had written against me, and if they have, what they have said, that I might have an opportunity of giving you and them evident proofs of my friendship, by exposing the villainy of those who have, by such false representations, endeavoured to sow dissensions between you and me: but in their answer, which I have received, they do not think proper to give me any satisfaction on this subject; therefore I have thought it right to write this long Letter to my best friends.

4. Were it necessary to adduce proofs of my friendship for the Company, I could instance every action of my life in evidence to the sincere attachment which I have always shewn to their interests. *But as I am on the spot, I can see much farther into the real motives of the words, of the writings, and of the actions of your servants, than you can do.*

5. *It was not a regard to your interest which was the sole cause in beginning the war with the Nizam in 1765, and with Hyder afterwards.* It was not for your interests that the Mysorean war was conducted in such a shameful manner, which the whole history of that period evinces. The peace of 1769 had not your interests for the only motives of it's being concluded. It never could be for your interests to enter into such strict connexions with Hyder Ally, and to bid open defiance to so great and so powerful a nation as the Marattas, who sought your friendship and courted your alliance. Nor could it be for your interests that your servants endeavoured to misrepresent me to you, or to persuade you to take the renting of the Company's Jaghire lands from me. If all these things were against the real interests of the Company, they are ten thousand times more against mine, and against the prosperity of my country and the happiness of my people; for your interests and mine are the same. *What were they owing to then? To the private views of a few individuals, who have enriched themselves at the expense of your influence and of my country; for your servants have no trade in this country, neither do you pay them high wages, yet in a few years they return to England with many Lacks of Pagodes. How can you or I account for such immense fortunes, acquired in so short a time, without any visible means of getting them?* I hinted at these matters in one of my former letters, which may in a great measure serve to account for my representations against some of your servants, and why some of them have written too unfavourably against me. You shall be the judges between us. I agree with you that a steady neutrality, if it can be preserved, is certainly the surest way to perpetual peace; but if any thing said or written to you from hence, have induced you to believe that I am in the smallest degree disinclined to maintain it, *you are deceived, and you are imposed upon by the artful insinuations of others.* It is my wish to maintain peace, and I have paid dearly for the tranquillity which my country has enjoyed amidst the jarring interests of my neighbours; but I have frequently recommended proper measures to your servants, and such as were dictated to me from sound policy, and they have always rejected my counsel, and refused to follow my advice.

6. Your

6. Your interests are a firm union amongst yourselves, between all your three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, by such means as you may think proper to establish. You may depend upon my alliance and my country; and *you should so arrange your Country Government in Bengal, as to be able to call out the immense resources of that Kingdom, which, under proper management, might easily be done;* then you might command the respect of the greatest Power in India; you could then be under no apprehensions from their growing greatness; and you might then embrace their friendship, when, with the force of the three Presidencies, and that powerful squadron of ships, which His Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to send into this country for the protection of his subjects and allies, you would have it in your power to check the progress of any Power in India when you pleased. This great Power, with whom your interests as well as mine are naturally connected, is the Marattas; and from whom great advantages might be had, *if the management of such a negotiation were in proper hands.* The Marattas united in firm friendship with the English and the Carnatick, no force, either European or Indian, could shake your power in Indostan. *But you must have men of integrity to be your rulers and the commanders of your armies, of good heads and with honest hearts; who will not be led from their fidelity and duty by the temptation of wealth, and in search of the acquisition of riches, but who will steadily adhere to the real interests of the Company.* I shall then have occasion to ask nothing, for if your affairs are well managed, mine must prosper.

7. The war with the Rajah of Tanjore does not seem to be so well understood in England; for had I been permitted to send the Circar troops under Captain Matthews into the Tanjore Country in the month of February 1771, when he was unprepared and unprovided with arms, ammunition, provisions, and engineers, all which he received afterwards, the Rajah might have been brought to reason with little expense to me, and almost without the loss of a man to the Company. *I know nothing of the negotiations of the Rajah of Tanjore with your President, nor of what nature they might be;* but I know that the delay of near eight months put it in the Rajah's power to prepare himself in such a manner for defence, while your army lay inactive, that it has cost me an immense sum of money, and many lives both to me and to the Company; and at last, from one cause or other, which it would not be easy to explain, a pecuniary accommodation was agreed to in the room of great advantages both to the Company and to me, as I mentioned in my Letter to your Governor of the 18th September 1771, or the 8th Jamadesany, 1185 Hegyra; *your late Governor and others can best account for these negotiations, and the causes of such delays.* At this day the Rajah, by the disposition he is making, seems determined to take the advantage of the first opportunity to raise troubles in the Carnatick; which in case of a war, particularly with the French, may, from the vicinity of Pondicherry, be very prejudicial both to your interests and to mine.

8. The Jaghire lands in my possession yield you a greater revenue than any one else can afford to give, as the renters must maintain themselves out of their
revenues,

revenues, besides the high presents which they must give to your servants and the high interest which they are obliged to pay for money to answer the several gifts; whilst I defray all these extraordinary expenses out of the revenues of my own Country; and you will readily allow, I hope, that the security of the Prince of the Country is better than that of individuals. My reasons for being so anxious to have that continued to me, are to prevent the disturbances that would certainly happen between my subjects in those districts under my own direction, and those in the Jaghire lands, about boundaries, water-courses, manufactories, and others; and to prevent others from establishing an interest amongst your servants, which might be attended with fatal consequences to that harmony which so happily subsists between you and me.

9. The same reasons induced me to apply frequently to your late President, requesting to have the renting of the Nizampatnam Circar; because the lands of that Circar are so intermixed with mine, that disputes constantly happen between the subjects of the two Governments, and which it's impossible to prevent; this is greatly to the prejudice both of your interest and mine. I therefore proposed to give ten per cent more than any one else should offer for those lands, but my suit was rejected; I added, the Company would do me a great favour by such a mark of friendship, yet I was refused, and told that the Company were displeased with me. I think, as it could not be for your interest, you would not have refused me such a reasonable indulgence. I now apply to yourselves; consider this matter well, and do me the kindness, through friendship, to send me a favourable answer.

10. The Company's small farms are no doubt let so cheap, that the renters might pay their rents regularly and get rich; and also all the Amuldars, who formerly rented these lands under the Company's servants before they were granted as Jaghire: yet whence happens it that all those people who have rented lands of the Company have been ruined? of this there are many proofs; and had not I paid near two Lacks of Pagodas to redeem property absolutely purchased from the renters of the Jaghire by your servants, all these people had been entirely ruined, and obliged to leave the country.

11. The hopes of improving your revenues, by letting the Jaghire to others, are vain, and are only meant to answer other purposes; the transactions between the renters and others could not be so well known then as now, and then much more would probably go to the forming of separate interests than now, yet you must not think that all my disputes with your servants here have been without foundation. Disputes with the Company I never had any, for they have always expressed themselves in the most friendly terms to me, and no friendship can be stronger than mine has always been to them. But your wisdom should examine well, and you will then find, that under many specious arguments your servants have made you believe they were attentive to your interests only, when their own private views were the real springs of action.

12. The northern Circars should be a great object of your attention. I have no objection to your servants making princely fortunes, if it be your pleasure they should do so, provided my country and people do not suffer. But I am your friend, therefore I mention these matters, you should attend to the permanency of your interest in that country.

13. You know my mind already about the ten Lacks of Pagodas, which I call the Myfore demand; I shall not therefore, through friendship, say any thing more on the subject. I have paid part, and I hope, by the Providence of God, in time of peace and tranquillity to discharge the whole in the times I have stipulated; but I acquaint you that I have done this out of pure favour and friendship for the Company, that I might convince them my friendship is invariable, notwithstanding the endeavours and misrepresentations of my enemies. God forbid that ever I should distrust the Company's honour! nor did I ever wish to invalidate any agreement made with the Company; but it is the custom of every Durbar to get discharges regularly every year for all the former debts to the day of payment; this was one reason of my requesting a discharge; and if I owe the Company nothing, surely their honour cannot suffer by my asking, nor by their granting me a discharge. But my debts have formerly accumulated in such a manner as I could not understand, the discharge therefore of my friends would have been a testimony to my posterity, that I had fully answered all demands on me by the Company; and when the Myfore money shall be paid, is it not reconcileable to your customs to grant a discharge, or even to do so now with that exception? It is with your servants I transact such business here, not with the Company; think of this matter well, and give me a favourable answer.

14. Although I pay the expenses of seven Battalions of Sepoys who are under the Company's orders, they never are suffered to be of the smallest use to me; yet I have willingly agreed to keep those in my pay to oblige the Company, in hopes that they will give such instructions to their servants as to make them serviceable to the Circar, and that I may have a right to advise their destination. Should a war happen in the Carnatick (which God forbid!) not only three additional battalions of my Sepoys shall be joined to the Company's, but my interest is to assist them with the whole force of my country. Were your forces properly employed, you have enough, when joined with mine, to make your name respectable in India; but if, after all that I pay to the Company, my open avowed enemy is to be encouraged, and those who are willing to be my friends shall be brought to threaten the Carnatick with an hostile invasion on account of the impolitical connexions of your servants, how do you think I am able to pay so much money for maintaining troops to defend my country? and yet in the day of danger I shall be obliged to purchase a peace, and to remove armies from my frontiers by other means; I refer you to the transactions of last year for an explanation of this. I have already given my answer to your Governor and Council on this subject, and which they have no doubt sent to you for your information.

15. I am

15. I am best able to judge of the force which my revenues can maintain in this country, and what are necessary for its defence; *you will forgive me if I take the liberty to judge in this for myself*; I have many reasons for it; you cannot be acquainted with the immense sums of money which I have been obliged to pay, and by which my treasury has been exhausted. Were such regulations made as prudence and wisdom would direct, and were the force of the Carnatick properly stationed and arranged, there is enough to give ample security against common occurrences both to your possessions and to mine. *Give me men in whom I can confide, and who will suit their views to your real interests and mine, and I shall at all times be ready to do every thing which shall appear proper and right for the mutual advantage of the Company and of the Carnatick.*

16. I have represented the affair of Justice to your servants here, but notwithstanding your orders, I have been put to inconvenience on this account; so much so, that one of my immediate servants has been arrested at the gate of my Durbar by your sheriff's officer, for a supposed debt to a Frenchman, which this subject of France avowedly declares was contracted on account of the collection of my revenues, when my country was in the hands of our mutual enemy. Should my friends in this manner assist my enemies against me? Was not the loss I sustained by the war enough? Must I even now have the happy days of peace interrupted by vexatious suits, prosecuted by my enemies in your Courts of Justice? Are these the proofs of friendship? I cannot understand this. But I had made a treaty with Mr. Law, dated 25th March 1765, by which, in all such cases as any of my subjects give cause of complaint to any subjects of France, the appeal is to be made to my justice; what then have the Mayor's Court to do with such business?

17. *Let your people enjoy the full freedom of their own laws, and let my subjects be judged by the customs of my country. If I or any of my people have cause of complaint against any of the subjects of England, I will apply to your Government for redress.* Direct your servants to make their application to me in the same circumstances with respect to my people, and I will do them justice; then I can remain amongst my friends with security, and without receiving fresh affronts to my dignity every day. You are my friends, and I have always trusted to you; do me the favour to regulate these affairs in a better manner, that my mind may be at ease.

18. My Sepoys and your's have frequently been employed in the same service; they have often shared common fatigues and common dangers; yet from the evil disposition of some, disputes have arisen between the troops of the Circar and of the Company about the rank of the officers: consider this matter well, and give such directions as may settle such business, that the common service may not suffer by the like difference for the future.

19. You will be able to judge by this very long letter, that I am very much disposed to increase my friendship with the Company, and very uneasy at the differences

ences which have happened between your servants and me, as I wish to cultivate the strictest friendship both with the Company and their representatives.

20. You may depend on the firmness of my attachment to you while the sun and moon endure. May the providence of God give you prosperity!

Given at Chepauk House, near Madras,
the 16th of March, 1773.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 29th October, 1773. Received in London, 26th March, 1774.

His Highness Nabob Waulaujau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Serajah-ul-Dowlah, Anwar-ul-Deen Khan Bebauder, Munsoor Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Subahdar of the Carnatick, to the Honourable the Chairman and Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I received your letter dated 7th April 1773, and I think myself very happy that your friendship to me is so firmly established; mine to you is invariable; and by such close union we cannot fail of baffling all the designs of our most powerful enemies.

I have very great cause to be well satisfied with the friendship of your present Governor and Council, and must, in justice to them, bear testimony of that readiness they have at all times shewn to join with me in what was evidently for the peace and prosperity of this country; and our interests are so connected, that when my affairs prosper your's must flourish.

Your Governor and Council have, no doubt, made you fully acquainted with the expedition against Tanjore, and with the fall of that Capital; I shall not therefore trouble you with particulars on that subject. *I shall only say, that the Rajah's bad behaviour in promoting disturbances, and supporting my refractory Polligars; in forming pretences to delay the stipulated payments according to agreement; in selling his countries to other European nations; and with all the money he could raise hiring our enemies to invade and destroy the Carnatick, made the measure absolutely necessary for our safety, and the security of the Company's possessions.*

I am always happy in every opportunity of making my best friends the sharers of my good fortune; I am therefore to request your acceptance of ten ~~thousands~~ ^{thousands} of Pagodas as a Nazir on this occasion, which I will pay into the Company's treasury as soon as my affairs will permit, and for which I shall settle proper Gifts with your Governor; I have also agreed to make an end of all disputes about the maintenance of Sepoys: and from the fall of Tanjore, as I am to pay the expense of ten battalions

lions of Sepoys instead of seven, I request you will give your directions that the whole ten battalions may be called the Nabob's battalions; which will be a lasting honour to me, and cannot possibly affect either their discipline or destination. I have further agreed to reimburse the Company a sum of money, by way of Enaum, for the expense which I am told they have been at in maintaining three battalions of Sepoys more than their establishment since the year 1769. What stronger proofs can I give of my friendship? This will appear by my letter to the Governor of the 25th October 1773 † or 8th Shabaun 1187 Hegyra.

Nothing could have disturbed our tranquillity after the fall of Tanjore but the bad behaviour of the Governor of Negapatnam, who contrived to take advantage of the Rajah's necessities, and to get Saneds for countries, which he, as my tributary and subject, had no right to dispose of, nor had they any right to purchase without my consent. I have told the Dutch that I cannot consent to this purchase, but I have made them offers of my friendship, and every thing that justice and equity could dictate; I have told them that I will reimburse them for all the money which they have paid to the Rajah in a full and ample manner, on condition of their restoring the countries, &c. but they have been deaf to my representations; I have therefore exerted the power which heaven has put in my hands to do myself justice, and my second son, Ummeer ul Omrah Behauder, by my orders, at the head of my army, hath taken possession of those countries, driven out the Dutch, and taken down their colours.

It is neither your interest, Gentlemen, nor mine, that any other European nation should have establishments and territory on this Coast but yourselves, and I am determined not to suffer it. Were the Dutch or any other nation permitted to have territory, they would maintain a standing army, they would make alliances with our enemies, and hence endanger the Company's possessions, and disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatick. You and I are one through friendship; our interests are inseparable and the same; and the best policy is, to prevent the growth of any power, capable of giving us inquiet, while in the bud. The Dutch talk of treaties; but surely no treaties can justify them for taking away part of my country without my permission. If I can settle this business amicably I certainly shall, and I shall leave no means unattempted for that purpose; but if the Dutch refuse my offers of friendship, their trade and possessions must suffer through the whole of my dominions.

I am very happy to hear that Governor Hastings has done such great things for the Company in Bengal; and as I rejoice in all your good fortune, I desire you will accept my hearty congratulations on the prosperity of your affairs.

I regularly paid money to your Governor and Council according to my engagements. This will appear by my letters to your President.

I am/ever your steady friend, and wish you all happiness and prosperity.

Given at Chepauk House, near Madras,
29th October, 1773.

What can I say more?

† Vide Page 1302,
17 R

Letter

1534 *Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors,*

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 3d February, 1774. Received in London, 14th July, 1774.

From His Highness Waulau Jau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Ausupb-ul-Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Deen Khân Behauder, Zupbur Jung, Sepoy Salar, Subahdar of the Carnatick.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

ON the 29th of October 1773, or 12th Shabaun, 1187 Hegyra, I had the pleasure to find a friendly letter, wherein I made my acknowledgment for the assistance afforded me by the Company's troops in the reduction of Tanjore, which I hope you have received.

The Carnatick has never been suffered to remain in peace on two accounts; either by troubles, or the apprehensions of troubles from the late Rajah of Tanjore; or from Hyder Ally Khân, and on his account from the Marattas, who always used every means to disturb this country, and who are still doing so. Thank God the Fort and Country of Tanjore have been reduced by your assistance, so that one of those causes of troubles is removed.

I have paid five Lacks and fifty four thousand Pagodas into the Company's cash in part of ten Lacks of Pagodas of the Mylore money, to the end of January 1774; and by the assistance of God, if peace remain by the end of April this year I shall have paid two thirds of that money, besides extraordinary expenses; the remaining part of the Mylore money, with other expenses, if peace remain, shall be paid off by the end of April 1775.

As I am at all times ready and willing to bestow marks of my friendship to my friends, and to give them every possible advantage in my power consistent with my own affairs, therefore I promised to present an Enaum of ten Lacks of Pagodas to my best friends, the East India Company, as an acknowledgement for my obligations to them for the assistance given by the Company's troops in the reduction of Tanjore; and also I have agreed to pay a large sum of money to the officers, army, and others, on account of plunder, &c. and near three Lacks of Pagodas on account of the three disputed battalions to the end of June 1773.

By the Providence of God I will fix gifts for all these sums, which shall be paid accordingly if peace remain.

You must believe me, Gentlemen, to be your true friend, and I am thankful for the favour you have done to promote my affairs; and I am certain the friendship which subsists between you and me is of such a nature, that I can not entertain a

I had written in that letter the Dutch represented to me, that they had lent so much money to the late Rajah of Tanjore, *although they had not lent so much to him*; yet to prevent their interfering in my countries, I suffered a loss, and agreed to pay the whole according to their own demand, and to take all the countries belonging to Tanjore into my own possession. I have given a copy of the * treaty between me and the Dutch to your Governor and Council, which you will understand fully by their representation.

I have already written my inclination to you on four different subjects. 1st. For a discharge. 2d. On account of the administration of justice. 3d. For the regulation of current expenses. 4th. With respect to the Sepoys, which I pay under the order of your Presidency. I hope you will be pleased to give orders to your Governor and Council, that they may give me a discharge after the Mysore money shall be paid off, and also a discharge for the current expenses by the time they shall be cleared, under the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor and Council, from the beginning of all money transactions between them and me; and that for the future they give me a discharge each time I shall have paid off any money engagements with them: and with respect to the Sepoys, I hope you will comply with my desire, as expressed in my letter to the Governor and Council of the 7th Shabaun, 1184 Hegyra, or 26th November 1770, because if my affairs shall be settled in a proper manner, your business also must prosper; and be assured, as my property increases, I shall never fail to give you proofs of my friendship to the utmost of my abilities.

In the present year the crops of grain in my country have been very deficient on account of the want of water, by which I have sustained great loss, and the inhabitants have been much distressed as well as by their apprehension of an invasion from the Marattas, as you have already been or will be informed,

I have always considered your interest and mine to be the same; your enemies have been mine, and I and my country have cheerfully suffered in your cause in the wars with the French, &c. My enemies, who seek my destruction, and the ruin of my peace and tranquillity, must be enemies to your interests also. I wish your servants could be prevailed on to think in this manner; but although an army of Marattas at this time threatens to enter and to plunder my country, I cannot prevail on the Presidency to assist me even with their pen to preserve the tranquillity of my country. I pray the Almighty to shower down his blessings upon his creatures.

Given at Chepauk House,
the 3 February, 1774.

What can I say more?

* Vide Page 1541.

1536 *Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors,*

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 15th March, 1774. Received in London, 17th September, 1774.

Letter from His Highness's Nabob Was'lau Jau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Aufuph ul-Dowlah, Answer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Zupbur Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Subbadar of the Carnatick, to the Honourable the Chairman and Directors of affairs for the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

ON the 21st Zecaud, 1187 Hegyra, or 3d February 1774, I had the pleasure to send a friendly letter to you through the Governor and Council, by which you will clearly perceive the strength of my friendship and attachment to you, and the endeavours I have made to discharge the monies due from me; of that letter I now send you a Duplicate.

No European can comprehend the nature of the affairs of my country so clearly as I do. In like manner, the forts in my country have been garrisoned with the Company's troops, by my desire expressed to your representatives, and again these troops have been withdrawn from such forts when I have desired it; they did not wish to part the Company's troops in any of my garrisons on their own account.

When the fort of Vellum, dependent upon Tanjore, was taken, the people of that country came to me, representing, that to that time no bullocks had been slaughtered there, and that they would return and dwell there if I gave them a Cowle, confirming to them their ancient usages. Upon consideration, it was thought both by myself and Mr. Du Pré, that a stock of provisions of every kind which would be wanted should be laid up for the people posted in Vellum, in the same manner as for people in a ship, bound on a voyage to sea, that the people of the country might not become dispirited and neglectful of their business.

For these reasons, when I came to the resolution of taking the fort of Tanjore, which had been in the possession of the Hindoos, I desired your late Governor Mr. Du Pré, to continue in the possession of my people the country of Tanjore, with all the forts in it, in the same manner as they were possessed by the late Rajah. Mr. Du Pré, in his letter of the 15th Jamadesany, 1185 Hegyra, or 25th September 1771,* informed me, that whatever should be taken from the Rajah of Tanjore, whether forts, countries, military-stores, or effects, should be put into my possession; Governor Wynch also wrote to me to the same effect. Depending upon the words of these Governors, I granted a Cowle to the people of the country, promising that Europeans, of whom they were greatly afraid, should not be stationed therein, and thereby set their minds at ease; the people were pleased, and returned to their houses to follow their different occupations.

* Vide Page 625.

When

When I cleared the debts of the Dutch at Negapatnam, and took possession of Nagore and other countries, the Dutch were apprehensive that the English would ask for the Nagore country, which might prove a means of injury to their commerce; and urged, that if I did not make them a promise that Nagore should not be given to any others, matters could not be settled between us, nor would they withdraw their troops. Although I told them, that a firm agreement was subsisting between me and the English, that they never would ask me for so much as a foot of ground more; yet this did not satisfy the Dutch, therefore considering the power of the Dutch, and that my friends were cool in my business, and the increasing expense of the army, and the apprehensions from the approach of the Marattas, to prevent all disturbance from the Dutch, I have said that I would keep that country to myself for ever. The Dutch earnestly wished to have from me a grant of Nagore and other countries dependent upon Tanjore, and promised to behave ever afterwards with submission to my Government, and to be firmly attached to it; as I wish not to be connected with any other power except the English, upon whom alone I depend, I was deaf to their entreaties. So great has been the experience of friendship between the English nation and you and me for a long time past, that further proofs of it are quite unnecessary; I am ever thankful for your assistance.

Notwithstanding what I have thus written, the Governor and Council required in their letter of 9th Zecaud, 1187 Hegyra, or 22d January 1774, that the Company's troops might be stationed in Tanjore; I sent a reply thereto on the 20th Zecaud, 1187, or 2d February. I acquaint you with all those particulars, lest others may misrepresent facts, and sow in your minds the seeds of doubt towards me. I hope, as I expressed to you in my letter, dated the 27th February 1772, that you will not listen partially to what may be mentioned to you concerning so old a friend as I am.

In Lord Pigot's Government, I desired him to send Captain Caillaud, who had then the rank of Major, to command the fort of Trichinopoly. He said in answer, that I should send an officer of inferior rank who would obey my orders, and that I should never appoint officers of high rank to command my garrisons. Now Majors and Colonels are appointed to command my garrisons—and the real cause is this,—that these are appointed to command forts, whose interests are attended to; they are not sent merely to defend the works, but to promote their own advantage: besides, by means of Dubashes and servants, many of the inhabitants are harassed and ruined, which is injurious to my honour.

My country is not free from trouble, or the apprehensions of trouble every year; for upon the report of the approach of an enemy, the Governor and Council station a proper number of troops in the forts, and send the rest into the field. In the first place, much time is lost in assembling the troops from different places where their services are required; in the second, the countries through which they march suffer greatly, and those they immediately pass over are entirely destroyed. This may appear

pear like a complaint, but it is not my intention to complain against any one. Some time since, when the designs of Ragonaut Row against this country were publickly known, very great trouble and heavy expense attended the assembling the troops in the field from different places. The Almighty has been pleased to cause variances to break out in the family of the said Row, which has obliged him to hasten back to his own country.

It is impossible to assemble troops in the field with expedition when they may be wanted and it is necessary that troops for actual service should be assembled at one place, to frustrate the designs of foreign enemies. It is my wish that the Company's troops and sepoy, kept in my service by means of the Company, should be stationed in one place, that those who would wish to disturb our repose should be kept in awe. I hope, through your favour, you will give orders to the Governor and Council, to put some of the Company's people in such places as I may desire, and withdraw others from such places as I may think proper, to remove them in the same manner as before.

In consequence of the diffensions which have happened amongst the Marattas, I wrote a letter to the Governor and Council, dated 19th Jehiz, 1187 Hegyra, or 3d March 1774, by which you will understand, that I have pointed out a certain method of keeping off future troubles from the Marattas, and of procuring advantage to the Company.

Given at Chepauk House, near Madras,
15th March, 1774.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 4th October 1774. Received in London, 23d May, 1775.

Letter from His Highness the Nabob Waulau Fau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Aujub-ul-Dowlah, Anwer ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Zuphur Jung Sepoy Sardar, Subahdar of the Carnatick, to the Honourable the Chairman and Directors of affairs for the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I have nothing particular to say to you, having written so fully already, yet I cannot let this opportunity pass of giving you the strongest assurances of unalterable friendship, and of my invariable attachment to the English East-India Company; notwithstanding which, I understand I have given offence to some by opening my mind freely to my friends; this gives me pain, as I wish to give no offence to any individual as such; but you must know that it is necessary, and also for your advantage, that my causes of grievances and grounds of complaint should be known to you, that you may give directions for the cultivation and improvement of our friendship. I recommend myself to you, consider me,
Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, as your first and best friend in India, whose interests are so interwoven with your's, that there can be no separation between us.

I leave the accounts of our money transactions to your Governor and Council, who will no doubt do me the justice in their representations which I deserve; it grieves me however to think on the unjust representations made against me; but I have learned to forget injuries, and to me 'tis inexpressible pleasure to make a friend of an enemy, for then I gain two friends.

May the Almighty grant you prosperity and success!

Given at Chepauk
this 4th day of October, 1774.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 13th October, 1775. Received in London, 26th June, 1776.

To the Honorable the Chairman and Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I embrace this opportunity of writing to you my friends by Brigadier-General Joseph Smith; though he will be able to explain every thing to you, yet gratitude and friendship induces me to lay before you from myself, every thing that regards me, my family and country.

I acquainted you by His Majesty's sloop the Swallow of the unhappy and unjust disputes between some of your servants here and me, which have been carried on, on their part, contrary to former custom, and contrary to your intentions.

From my first connexions with the Company I have been their invariable friend; I depend on your hearts and attachment, I have no doubt of your reason and justice. People here make frequent applications to me to withdraw the papers relative to our disputes, and to bury them in oblivion, but I chose to submit them to your judgment. My pen unwillingly writes complaints against any body, nor does it care to move in such a business; there are bad people in every country; I act with friendship even towards such, when English, as I have so great an affection for their nation. From my earliest youth I planted your friendship in my heart; I knew the value of it before I possessed it, and I place my trust in the Company and the English nation. I regard the hour of our connexion as the happiest of my life; our affairs are so united, that they can never be separated; I have the strongest confidence in your friendship and assistance, a confidence which always supported my mind in time of trouble. I, my country, and my family, are now in peace and tranquillity; I leave it to you to determine how long this tranquillity will last, when I explain to you the situation of the Country Powers who
are

are capable of destroying it. You and I always value the peace of our country; we are not desirous of war, which always brings misery with it; we should at all times avoid it, but if necessity requires, we must engage in it. Many reasons convince us, that without entering into a war sometimes, we cannot establish peace hereafter, and induce us sometimes to unsheath the sword.

You'll be informed by your servants here of the state of the Marrattas, therefore 'tis needless that I should describe it to you; my mind has shared in your troubles with them; however they will be attended with good consequences. The Maratta state is now so much divided in itself, that their neighbours are increasing their power, which gives me apprehensions for the peace of the Carnatick. Hyder Ally avails himself of this opportunity greatly, as will appear to you, when I assure you that he has increased his troops to double their former establishment, and has also taken possession of part of the Maratta country. All the inferior neighbouring powers are in dread of the increase of Hyder's dominion; before you receive this letter, I fear he will be in possession of Currapoi and Curnoul, and should I be surpris'd if he took Adony also. I wish, as long as it is consistent with my honour, to remain in peace and tranquillity; I do not mention this with a desire of engaging you or myself in a war; but I can truly say, that if Hyder is allowed to proceed as he has done for these two years past, the Carnatick, and the Company's possessions and commerce, will be in danger. I have written to your Government here the proceedings between Hyder and my Ambassadors during their stay with him; you'll understand thereby his intentions towards us: I for my part think, that he watches his opportunity to take advantage of us; for he is a friend to the French, and connected with them; and I fear, that if we do not check his ambition in time, we may repent, when it is too late, our having looked tamely on the rising and increasing power of a man, whom we never had any reason to suppose our friend: but I leave this to your consideration, for on you I depend for the happiness of myself and family, and the security and prosperity of my Government.

I have cleared off the Company's balance to the end of April, except a trifle, which I am now paying monthly, as also the current expense as per agreement; you will be informed of this by the Governor and Council.

The scarcity of rain for these two years past has much distressed my country; this, added to the expenses attending the reduction of my tributaries of Tanjore, has retarded the payment of my creditors: however, I have no doubt but in the next season, which has a more favourable appearance, I shall have it in my power, if by the blessing of God peace continues, to clear off the whole sum due to my creditors, and I will be eased of this burthen.

In my last interview with General Smith I opened my mind to him without reserve, I shall therefore refer to him for the particulars that then passed. Was I to mention to you, my best friends, every thing I would wish to say, I should
spin

spin this letter to an immoderate length, therefore conclude with the most fervent wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Given at Chepauk,
13th October, 1775.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 14th October, 1775. Received in London, 26th June, 1776.

Gentlemen,

WHAT you wrote to me on the subject of General Lawrence appeared to me very proper and just, for every servant should depend only on his master; but near thirty years faithful service of Brigadier-General Joseph Smith to the Company, and his true friendship to me, induced me to request you will permit the allowance which the deceased General Lawrence had from me to be continued to General Smith from the first of January 1776.

As so firm a friendship subsists between the Company and me, I hope you will approve of my conduct towards your good servants.

Given at Chepauk,
14th October, 1775.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 12th February, 1776. Received in London.

His Highness the Nabob Waulau Jau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Ausuph-ul-Dowlah, Anwer-ul-Deen Khan Behauder, Zuphur Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Subabdar of the Carnatick,

To the Honourable the Chairman and Directors of affairs for the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I AM happy in the receipt of your friendly letter of the 12th April 1775*, delivered me by Lord Pigot; I acknowledged the receipt thereof by my letter of the 14th December last, forwarded by his Lordship in the Salisbury Indiaman, but deferred my answer to the next opportunity. I now trouble you my friends with that answer, explaining in some measure my situation. You write me, that “when you observed that your servants refused to listen to the supplication of the Rajah, when he was solicitous of being restored to my favour through their mediation, that indeed you confess yourselves at a loss to conceive what motives could induce them to decline the office of mediator between me and the Rajah, at a time when their friendly interposition might have prevented the horrors of war, and more especially as they were compelled by solemn stipulation to guaranty the treaty of 1762. That as Lord Pigot was perfectly acquainted with your sentiments respecting the proceedings of your servants, and intrusted by you to restore good government, and introduce a regular system for the

* Vide page 550.

“ management of your affairs in general, you would not at this time trouble me
 “ with further remarks thereon. That you are convinced that all possible atten-
 “ tion will be given by his Lordship and Council to my interest and the Com-
 “ pany’s, and consequently to the welfare of the Carnatick; and that you rest
 “ satisfied that I will cordially unite with your servants, and readily concur in
 “ every measure which shall be adopted towards the completion of these just and
 “ honourable purposes.”

Lord Pigot sent me in writing an extract of the order you gave him relative to Tanjore. From the commencement of my connexion with the Company my business has been transacted with the Governor and Council; and I have regarded their words and writing as your’s, and they have corresponded with me under the Company’s seal, and they have written to me, in their letter of the 24th of May 1775, that they are representatives of the nation.

Though your two late Governors and Council, by your positive orders, gave me their assistance fully in regard to Tanjore for several years past; yet your present Governor has brought a fresh order lately from you, entirely contrary to the former ones: this perplexes me. How am I to depend on the assurances of your representatives?

I am the first friend to the English Nation and the Company, and I have spent the best part of my days in their friendship; in all times of prosperity and adversity, and in the battles with the Company’s enemies, I have been joined with the English Nation; and I did not hesitate in offering my life and fortune, and in sacrificing my sons in their service; and I have always used my best endeavours to add to the honour, prosperity, and advantage of the Company. I hold the friendship of the Company in such esteem, and place my dependence so strongly on it, that I never think any thing too dear or too good for the support of it.

During my long attachment to the Company, our interests have been so closely united, that what prejudiced the one must prejudice the other. All the power by which the former Subahdars of the Carnatick punished their enemies, Zemindars, Polligars, and the rebellious inhabitants and disturbers, and reduced them to obedience, is supplied to me by the friendship and assistance of the Company and the English Nation; for they have firmly promised to assist me in preserving tranquillity in my country, and to regard my enemies as their own. I entirely depend upon this, and am therefore entitled to explain it to you, who are my assistants and friendly protectors, as well as any matters which are prejudicial to my government, honour, and the tranquillity of my country; therefore I hope you will, through your justice and candour, take such measures as may secure my honour, and restrain my enemies; for I am your true friend and invariable well-wisher, and I regard your friendship and favour as the treasure of my life.

You, Gentlemen, are good judges of business in your part of the world, but you cannot have so thorough an acquaintance with matters here as I have; therefore

fore it is necessary for me to give you my opinion of the measures which appear most proper to be pursued for the tranquillity of the Carnatick, and to repress our mutual enemies, which I know to be your wish.

In my letter of the 17th of July 1762 I wrote to your Governor and Council a state of affairs from the time that the ancestors of Tuljaujee rebelliously possessed themselves of the Tanjore country; a copy of that letter I enclose for your perusal.

During the Subahdaree of Zulphecar Khân, Subahdar of the Carnatick, Tuljaujee's ancestors having given him an obligation in writing for the payment of thirty Lacks of Rupees yearly, and for remaining under his command as his servants, the country was again put under their management.

During the Subahdaree of Daoud Khân and Satullah Khân they preserved their obedience, and besides such tribute as was demanded of them they gave frequent presents of large sums of money.

During the Subahdaree of Ally Dost Khân the Zemindars of Trichinopoly and Tanjore became a little disobedient, and he sent his son Subder Ally Khân to reduce them; who possessed himself of their countries, and appointed Meer Afud Ulla Khân his deputy in the Tanjore province, and Sheik Lutf Ulla to the command of the fort, and allowed a small pension to Purtaupa Sing, the father of Tuljaujee.

As Ally Dost Khân and Subder Ally Khân were slain, Shaik Lurphullan delivered up the possession of the fort to Purtaupa Sing, whereby the Tanjore country remained no longer in the management of the Subahdar of the Carnatick.

In some time after the deceased Nizam-ul-Mulk marched from the Deckan at the head of a large army, and sent a detachment under the command of Cojah Abdullah Khân to take Tanjore; but the Vackeels of Purtaupa Sing met him, and agreed to pay a tribute of fifty Lacks of Rupees. My deceased father during his Subahdaree was often under the necessity of punishing him, and he obliged him to pay sums of money, and took into his possession Combeconum and other countries, and appointed his servant Mortuza Khân Hamildar there.

All this I have faithfully related to you, whereby you will understand the manner in which the ancestors of Tuljaujee got an establishment in Tanjore, and the dependence in which they possessed it under the Subahdars of the Carnatick.

When I became Subahdar of the Carnatick, Purtaupa Sing was obedient to me and under my command, and his troops were employed in my service. Seeing that the Gentlemen of the Company and the English Nation are my firm friends and assistants, I thought that my authority in taking tribute from the Zemindar of Tanjore would have been greater than that of former Subahdars; but during the
wars

wars of the French and others he seized the opportunity of freeing himself from the payment of any tribute, and enjoyed himself at his ease. Seeing that my country was destroyed, and the expense of supporting the war with the French and others fell upon me, he should have contributed his share, as he had done in the time of former Subahdars.

After the reduction of Pondicherry the tribute was settled in the year 1762, but I had it not in my power to oblige him to pay the extraordinary aids as former Subahdars had done. I was of opinion that this arrangement would have prevented Purtaupa Sing from promoting disturbances, and would have determined him in obedience to me; but contrary to this he applied to Usoff Khân to assist him in destroying the tranquillity of the Carnatick; and when Usoff Khân became a rebel, he assisted him, by sending him troops, with a number of Frenchmen who were in his service, and by giving him advice and every other encouragement. After Madura was taken, and Usoff Khân killed, Purtaupa Sing's letter to him came into my hands, of which I informed your Governor and Council in my letter of the 30th of October, 1764, a copy of which I enclose for your perusal.

After the death of Purtaupa Sing, Tuljaujee of his own accord became his successor; and, contrary to the rules and customs of this country, he neglected asking my permission to the succession, nor did he do homage to me as was his duty. The gentlemen of the Company know very well, that when any Zemindar in Bengal and Bahar, or in Chicacole, Rajahmundry, and other countries, dies, his son cannot succeed him without the Company's permission. Upon this subject I beg leave to recall to the memory of my friends the instance of the Rajah of Benaras, a more powerful Zemindar than Tuljaujee, and dependent upon the Nabob of Oude in the same manner as Tuljaujee is on me. On the death of the late Bulwant Sing, his son Cheyt Sing did not enjoy the Zemindary 'till he had obtained the confirmation of it from Sujah-ul-Dowlah, for which he paid a large sum of money to that Nabob, and agreed to increase his annual tribute to him. Of all this you have been informed by the letters of your servants. Sujah ul Dowlah was not, like me or my father, the ancient friend of the Company, but an enemy, who had been a few years before in arms against them. Therefore, according to the custom of this country, of which I have given an example, Tuljaujee was not entitled to the succession without my confirmation, nor yet to the protection of the guarantee, which was only for his father.

When Hyder Ally Khân invaded the Carnatick, the Governor and Council and I repeatedly wrote to Tuljaujee to send his troops to join our's, but he paid not the least attention; a copy of one of the Governor's letters is enclosed. He shewed no honours to Mr. Ardley, second in Council at Fort St. George, and to Syed Muckdoom Ally Khân, who were jointly deputed to him to require his assistance: and in the beginning of the war with Hyder he sent only a few of his troops to join Colonel Wood; and though the Colonel repeatedly wrote to him to send money for the port

port of his troops, he did not send any; therefore the Colonel was obliged to supply them out of his own pocket; and when he had no more money to supply them with they left him: Tuljaujee yet owes the money that the Colonel advanced to his troops. Besides all this he sent his Vackeel to Hyder, and formed a connexion with him, and gave him great assistance, by sending him money, elephants, horses, dresses, jewels, provisions, &c. which enabled him to ravage the Carnatick at his pleasure; he advanced even near Fort St. George, and concluded a treaty with authority.

I have enclosed you copies of Tuljaujee's letters to Hyder Ally Khân, in regard to sending him money and other supplies, and Hyder's answers, advising him not to pay tribute to me, and offering to support him. After Hyder's war was at an end in this country, Tuljaujee, depending upon his assistance, refused to pay the tribute, and gave no attention to your representatives' letters and mine on that subject, but, contrary to all rules of submission, marched his army against the Marawar and other countries, who are my tributaries, and dependent upon Trichinopoly; and though the Governor and Council and I forbid him this proceeding, he was too proud and haughty to mind us, but took forcibly from those countries their money, jewels, and elephants, and then returned to Tanjore. Although the Governor and Council and I wrote to him to restore the things taken from the Marawar countries, &c. and to submit to me and pay my tribute, it had no effect, but he prepared for war.

Governor Du Pré, who went to Purtaupa Sing at Tanjore in the year 1762 to settle the guarantee, was in his government sensible of the bad conduct of the Rajah, and according to the advice of Mr. Hastings, (who was at that time second in Council at Fort St. George, and in whom you now place your confidence, and have appointed Governor-General to all your settlements in Indostan) and other Counsellors, who were also sensible of his bad conduct and of my rights, thought proper to assist me in punishing him; and for that purpose employed the Company's troops, under the command of General Smith, in the year 1771, according to your orders contained in your letter of the 17th March 1769* to Governor Du Pré. The paragraph is word for word as follows;

" It appears most unreasonable to us, that the Rajah of Tanjore should hold
 " possession of the most fruitful part of the country, which can alone supply our
 " armies with subsistence, and not contribute to the defence of the Carnatick. We
 " observe the Nabob makes very earnest representations to you on this subject in his
 " letter entered in the book of Country Correspondence, wherein he takes notice,
 " that the Zemindars of the Carnatick have been supported, and their country pre-
 " served to them, by the operations of our forces employed in his cause; and that
 " nothing was more notorious, than that three former Princes of the Carnatick had
 " received from the Tanjore Rajah 70, 80, nay even a 100 Lacks of Rupees."

17 U

" th

* Vide page 525.

“ time; that to the preceding Nizam he had paid a contribution of 50 Lacks;
 “ and the present, if he had met with any success against our army, would not have
 “ been content with less than a Crore of Rupees from this Rajah. How just then
 “ does it appear that he should be made to pay some part of the expense of those
 “ measures, to which he owes his security and the peace of his country? We
 “ therefore enjoin you to give the Nabob such support in his pretensions on the
 “ Rajah of Tanjore as may be effectual; and if the Rajah refuses to contribute a
 “ just proportion to the expense of the war, you are then to pursue such measures
 “ as the Nabob may think consistent with the justice and dignity of his govern-
 “ ment.”

Before the troops marched from Madras or from Trichinopoly, we sent admonitions to Tuljaujee, recommending it to him to submit to me and discharge the tribute; but he was too proud to attend to them, and sent harsh and disrespectful answers, and treated disrespectfully Syed Muckdoom Ally Khan, my Ambassador, and ordered him out of his presence; and before General Smith and my Son Umdat ul Omrah Bahauder marched from Trichinopoly, he took the field with his troops and prepared for battle, and opposed our army at the distance of three or four coss from Tanjore, and several times cut off their provisions. After the defeat of his troops, and the siege of the fort was carrying on, where many of the Company's troops and mine were killed, Tuljaujee repented, and sent messages, offering to discharge the tribute due, and to pay it in future, as was customary to former Subahdars, as also the expense of our army on the expedition; he likewise made over some districts belonging to his country till these sums should be discharged.

It was my intention only to take tribute from him, and that he should submit to me, that my country might enjoy tranquillity; and after he had entered into a solemn engagement in writing to that effect, I sent orders to the army to raise the siege. On the 17th Rajeb, 1185 Hegyra, or 20th of October, 1771, peace was concluded, and the Company's troops and mine returned to Trichinopoly.

Tuljaujee soon broke his agreement, and prevailed on Trimbeck Row, a Maratta Chief, who was at that time with forty thousand horse in Hyder Ally Khan's country by offering him large sums of money, to assist him with twenty thousand horse. Trimbeck Row accordingly crossed the Ghauts on the 25th Shawal, 1185 Hegyra, or 3d of December 1771, and his troops plundered my country as far as Calaspauk, which is but fourteen coss from Arcot. I persuaded Trimbeck Row to retire, having sent Syed Aufim Khan Behauder my Ambassador to him, with large sums of money, jewels, elephants, &c.

When Tuljaujee had nothing further to expect from Trimbeck Row, he sent Pandarum to Poonah to raise troops for him, and to bring him assistance from the Maratta. My agent wrote me from thence, that Pandarum had entertained ten thousand

* Vide page 791.

land horse, and that the managers at Poonah had engaged to furnish ten thousand more for hire, and that the twenty thousand were preparing to march into the Carnatick to destroy it. Mr. Thomas Mostyn, who was then resident at Poonah from the Government of Bombay, wrote likewise this account to the Governor and Council at Fort St. George. Tuljaujee also applied for assistance to Hyder Ally Khan; and, without either my knowledge or that of your representatives, sold some districts of his country to the Dutch, on condition that they should assist him; and agreed to make over to them the Subah of Mannargoody for the payment of such troops as they should furnish him with. This will appear from the letter of the Governor-General of Batavia to me of 26th July 1771. Tuljaujee mortgaged to the Danes some other districts, and sold to the French others near Carrical, with a view of obtaining their assistance; he sent a Resident to Pondicherry, and shewed great favour to the Governor of that place. His view in soliciting all this assistance, and in assembling troops, was to get possession of the whole Carnatick, and to raise such disturbances as my friends and I would find very difficult to suppress.

All these proceedings, and your letter of the 17th March 1769, determined the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, in order to promote the tranquillity of the Carnatick and the rights of my government, to give me assistance in taking the fort and country of Tanjore from Tuljaujee. He, in hopes of succours from our enemies, (for the Dutch had then a thousand Europeans, and three thousand Malays and Sepoys, at Negapatnam) delayed acknowledging obedience to us, or entering into a negotiation with General Smith, and Ummeer-ul-Omrah Behauder, my second son, till the day of the storm. We at last carried the fort, by which the interior disturbances of the Carnatick, mentioned by you in your letter of the 4th of March 1767, are at an end.

This you seemed much to wish for. Tuljaujee has ever since lived in his palace in proper honour and dignity, and all his family are continued with him as formerly; and there is no alteration in his or his family's table. All his friends, Muttisfuddies, Bramins, Fackeers, Pagodas, Choultries, &c. are kept up as during his government. From this representation, every circumstance of which is founded upon truth, my best friends will see that there was the greatest necessity for reducing the power of Tuljaujee; and that what has been done has been done with justice, and for the good of the Company and the Carnatick.

It is now five years since Governor Du Pré gave positive orders to take the fort of Tanjore, and employed the Company's troops for that purpose; and it is near three years that Tanjore has been taken, as has been known to the Company at home, but they have been silent on that subject.

I have paid large sums of money to the Europeans of other nations, which they demanded from Tuljaujee for the release of some districts which he had sold to them, as I have already related; besides I paid considerable sums of money which he owed to individuals and to his army, as also the expense of the Company's army
and

and mine ; and I have prevented the Marattas from coming into this Country, by buying them off with a large sum of money. I have borrowed considerable sums from English Gentlemen, who lent them to promote the capture of Tanjore ; I have besides borrowed from the people of the country large sums of money, which I expended in improving it, in repairing the water-courses, the mounds, and the fortifications, which last was done by Major Stevens a Company's Engineer.

I have made great advances to the inhabitants towards buying bullocks and seed grain, and I have borrowed paddy seed from the country people, &c. and given to the inhabitants, which has made the Tanjore country flourish more than in Tuljaujee's time. I have consented to paying three additional battalions of Sepoys out of the revenues of the Tanjore country only. I have paid considerable prize-money to the army for their trouble and fatigue and other expenses for provisions, &c. and for the Zemindars and Collicies, who came to my assistance in great numbers. It would be very tedious to write all the expenses attending these two expeditions. The money due to those who lent it to promote the capture of the Tanjore country, depending upon my honour, lies upon me, and my money depends upon the revenues of that country.

It is well known to every one that Tanjore has belonged to the Carnatick from the beginning, and that I am, by the blessing of God, lawful owner of that country. It was only by the favour and assistance of you, Gentlemen, that I got possession of my rights, and I am thankful to you day and night. This business was carried into execution pursuant to your orders, and the approbation of your representatives and the Ministers of the King of Great-Britain, which was in fact the approbation of the whole nation.

At the end of five years you, Gentlemen, have given orders to Lord Pigot, that I should return the fort and country of Tanjore to Tuljaujee ; this has given me great affliction ; and I am convinced, that had you received a full account of this affair, and a just representation of my rights from the Governor and Council, you would not have given such orders to your servants. Though Lord Pigot has brought your order so great a distance, mentioning that if any civil or military servant should obstruct the execution of this order, or refuse to give him his assistance in it, his Lordship should dismiss such person your service ; yet people, to whose integrity and justice the whole world can bear witness, say, that right is on my side ; and even his Lordship, in negotiating this business, seems sensible of my rights, but says he has got positive orders in his hands, and cannot avoid obeying them. His Lordship also says, that you were assured that Tuljaujee was in the fort of Trichinopoly, and had therefore given him orders that he should on his arrival appoint a guard for the security of his person. I asked his Lordship what accounts he had received here, and he told me that he had heard that Tuljaujee was at Tanjore : I then desired his Lordship to observe from this and many other matters how differently circumstances appeared here and in England ; his Lordship agreed to this observation. Had you, Gentlemen, given orders to his Lordship to decide according

cording to justice, after he had thoroughly informed himself of the true state of affairs and my rights, every body here is as well convinced as I am that affairs would not have been carried on as they are at present. From the first establishment of the Carnatick, Tanjore has been dependent upon it, and the Zemindar of that place has been always subject to the Subahdar of the Carnatick. Perceiving the enmity of Tuljaujee, I took possession of my right at a great expense, and through the favour of my friends. This right my friends now mention in their order to be but four Lacks of Rupees yearly; and they have determined to re-instate the enemy of the Carnatick, and re-establish the government of Tanjore under firm conditions, which tend to the advantage of the Company. Is it just or right that they should intend to make conditions, and gain advantage from my subject in his present weak state? If the Company have their own advantage in view, they should expect it from their old friends. It would answer their interest, and establish their reputation with the whole world, as they would not infringe the rights of their friends, and might notwithstanding attend to their own advantage. I am astonished that you should want to put this order in execution, for it will not only destroy my rights, but be hurtful to the honour and interests of me and my family, as also to the honour, justice, and interest of the Company and the English Nation, and will be prejudicial to the tranquillity of the Carnatick for ever.

His Majesty the King of Great-Britain has been graciously pleased to write me a letter of congratulation, wherein he mentions that my troops, and the troops of the Company, have been successful against my subject, the Zemindar of Tanjore. This letter was read by His Majesty's Plenipotentiary publicly in my Durbar, in the presence of all my people, and the Vackeels of the neighbouring Powers; and the King of Delhi and other Kings, and all the Powers of Indostan, and the Europeans also, being convinced of my rights, wrote me letters of congratulation.

By this change in affairs your justice will appear in an unfavourable light, and my rights will be greatly infringed. I hope through your friendship and assistance to increase my honours and authority; you have always increased them. I therefore trust that you will so act, that my character and consequence may not be lessened in the eyes of other Powers; and that you will do justice to your old friend, who has spent his youth in your friendship, and whose chief desire of power is to testify his regard to you: he now waits in expectation of your justice.

You mention in your orders that you are guarantees to the treaty of 1762. That treaty so guaranteed was with Pertaupa Sing only. Even Pertaupa Sing, by his bad conduct (as appears by a letter of his in my possession) as I have before-mentioned, did not merit the protection of the said guarantee. You may besides consider, if, supposing Tuljaujee guaranteed in 1762 as well as his Father, he did not lose all right to such guarantee by his bad conduct, since he destroyed the guarantee by drawing his sword. I too have been guaranteed in my rights as lawful Nabob of the Carnatick by the whole English Nation; this I owed to your

favour. By guarantee I have always understood a protection to a friend in his rights, and not a protection to an enemy against a friend.

I cannot conclude this letter without requesting that you will depend upon what I say, for I open my heart to you in the greatest sincerity. It has been my wish and desire, from the commencement of my government, that there should be no other power in the country except your's and mine; in consequence of which, with great trouble and expense, I released the countries which Tuljaujee had sold to the Dutch; and the disturbances of the Tanjore country, which lies in the heart of my dominions, are through your favour at an end. There was no other road by which an enemy could enter the Carnatick but the Tanjore country. Your now re-instating Tuljaujee is just the same as establishing the French in this country, because when they bring their forces here, and intend hostilities, Tuljaujee will provide them with bullocks, coolies, provisions, &c. which will much add to their strength.

Your giving the revenues of the Tanjore country into the hands of Tuljaujee, is just furnishing provisions, coolies, &c. to the French, Hyder, and the Marattas, in their disturbances. Should it remain in my hands you will be able to drive any enemy out of this country, and it will be in my power to confine them in getting provisions, coolies, &c. from any part.

You will now, Gentlemen, remember that I now foretel what is to happen. Though, by the promises of your representatives, I was not to have a Company's garrison in the fort of Tanjore, yet as I have been from the beginning your firm friend, and under obligations to you, and as our friendship has been established by the loss of my father's life, by the loss of our fortunes and effects saved in a series of years, and by the spending my youth in your alliance; and further, as it is my utmost wish that your favour and assistance should be in the same manner continued to my posterity, I have written to Lord Pigot of the 22d of January last, and 3d instant, and in the latter enclosed him an order to my representative at Tanjore to receive your garrison into the fort, in the same manner as at Trichinopoly, and enclose you copies thereof for your perusal.

I have desired Lord Pigot to be pleased to write to you what he finds here to contradict the reports that prevailed in England, and to represent my firm friendship to you; his Lordship has promised that he will do this, and also recommend me to you.

As I am always your invariable friend, I humbly beg that you will be pleased to send orders to your representatives not to interfere in my management of the Tanjore country; this favour will establish me in my right, and I shall be eased from my heavy burthen of debts. I am and ever will be thankful for your favour.

You write me, that you have heard that the distress of my creditors is very great, and that it is said to be owing to their property being in my hands; and you mention

tion this circumstance, as the most powerful argument to induce me to make speedy provision for their payment; that you entertain no doubt of my honour in this respect, or that I will immediately attend to this subject: this I understand.

It is my first duty to discharge my debts to my creditors, who have lent their money depending upon my honour, and I am always taking measures for that purpose. Tuljaujee in the year 1771 promised to pay his arrears of tribute, and gave a bond for the amount, which I assigned to my creditors; but as he did not pay me, I was under the necessity of remaining in their debt.

I am now obliged to you for your favour in reminding me of this affair, and by the blessing of God these debts shall soon be cleared off.

* Given at Chepauk,
February 12th, 1776.

What can I say more?

Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatick to the Court of Directors, dated 6th February, 1777. Received in London, 6th August, 1777.

His Highness the Nabob Waulau Jau, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Omdat-ul-Mulk, Ausupb-ul-Dowlab, Anwer-ul-Deen, Khan Bebauder, Zuphur Jung, Sepoy Sardar, Subahdar of the Carnatick,

To the Honourable the Chairman and Directors of Affairs for the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

AS my best friends must, long before now, have received my representations relative to the oppressions I have suffered in the business of Tanjore, and as you are gentlemen who have ever approved yourselves just and honourable, I address you on this occasion, with a heart full of happy expectation, though I am surrounded with trouble and distress.

Had I ever put it in the power of my enemies to produce one single proof to you of my infidelity to the sacred engagements of friendship and alliance, that have for more than thirty years united us as one Power, I could then find a reason in my own heart for the orders you sent about Tanjore. But the truth is, you never meant to violate my rights, nor have I ever given you the least cause to break any one public engagement made to me by your representatives, or under your own seal, which I have ever considered as one obligation.

You will now understand from your own servants, as well as from public reports, that every distress which I foretold in my letter to Lord Pigot of the 22d of January 1776 is now coming to pass. In one word, without the revenues of Tanjore are returned to me, it is impossible for my government to subsist, nor can your affairs remain on a footing of security. When I make this declaration to my best friends, they will readily consider that I feel equally for their interest as for my own.

The