

*College of Fort William.*

VIII E 5

A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup>. CCVIII.

Book 505.



Extract of a Consultation of the 17th January 1765.

Fort William, the 17th January 1765.

At a Consultation; Present,  
The Honble. John Spencer, Esquire, President;  
Charles Stafford Playdell,  
Ralph Leycester,  
John Burdett, Esquires.

Thursday

Received the following Letter from the Commander in Chief of the Army.

Gentlemen,

I have to reply to your Favours of the 6th Current, enclosing a Letter from the President to the King, with Articles for him to sign; you will find by the Enclosed, that your Orders and Instructions on that Head have been strictly complied with.

Letter from  
the Com-  
mander in  
Chief of the  
Army.  
L. R. No. 1.

I have, as much as in me lay, guarded against leading the Honourable Company too far in any Engagements with the King, and never gave Reason to expect or hope for his Views extending farther than Part of this Country.

I have also put him off, from Time to Time, in regard to advancing him Money for his daily Expences; but, as he is under our Protection, I thought, as did Mr. Billers, the only Way to prevent our being obliged to advance him Money from the Fund for the expences of the Army, was to permit Bulwant Sing to make him the First Payment of the Revenues of the Part of this Country in our Possession; and indeed, if he is satisfied with that, I think it ought to be continued to him until he is put in Possession of such Part of the Country as is to remain with him. If you, Gentlemen, think with me, in this Particular, it will be proper to signify so to Mr. Marriott, and the Commander in Chief of the Army.

In Compliance with your Desire I endeavoured to know from the King, and others, his Connections, and who it is he mostly depends on of the Country Powers to stand by him; all the Answer I could get was, That when once Shuja Dowla was drove out of the Country, every Body will be his Friends; and that he can at all Times depend upon the Chief of the Rohillaes for any Services he can do him.

The Paper which I said in a former Letter I had enclosed, and which you mention being only a Translation, was not taken from the Persian Writing, but was delivered by Word of Mouth, taken down by me in English, Captain Stables my Interpreter; but as I kept a Copy of it, I have ordered it to be wrote in Persian, and shall present it to the King to sign, to which he can have on Objection.

You may be assured that there will be no Money exacted from the People of Benaris, or any of the Inhabitants of the Country, for the Army; and I, in Name of the whole Army, Gentlemen return you many Thanks for your Attachment and good Will, by expressing yourselves so warmly in our Favour, as well as in thinking what the Merchants of Benaris gave for their Protection not improper, and giving Consent, without being asked, to the Army's keeping it. I have acquainted the President with my Resolution of quitting the Army the First Week of next Month. The Plan I intended to follow, was I to remain with it, shall be left in Writing with the Commanding Officer here, a Copy of which I shall enclose to the Governor, in hopes the Whole, or any Part of it, may meet with the Approbation of the Board.

I shall take care that such Part as concerns the King, relative to Meer Cossim Sombre, and the Deserters, shall be partly put in Force before my Departure from Camp.

I am, very respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Hector Munro.

Camp,  
30th Dec. 1764.

Translation of Papers enclosed in the Letter.

Translation of the Phirmaund executed by the King.

Papers en-  
closed.

As the English Company have been put to a great Expence, and their Affairs exposed to Danger by the War, which the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla unjustly, and Contrary to our Royal Pleasure waged against them, we have therefore assigned to them the Country of Gazypoor, and the

rest of the Zemindary of Raja Bulwant Sing, belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla; and the Regulation and Government thereof, we have given to their Disposal, in the same Manner as it was in the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla's. The aforesaid Raja having settled Terms with the Chiefs of the English Company, is according thereto to pay the Revenues to the Company.

The Army of the English Company having joined our Standard, shall put us in Possession of Illahabad, and the rest of the Countries belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla, and the Revenues, excepting those of Raja Bulwant's Zemindary, shall be in our entire Management and Disposal.

It becomes the Company to shew their grateful Sense of our Royal Favours, and to exert themselves to the utmost in the proper Management and Regulation of the Country, to encourage and befriend our Subjects, to punish the contentious, and expel the rebellious from their Territories. They must use their best Endeavours to promote the Welfare of our People the Ryots, and other Inhabitants; to prohibit the Use of Things of an intoxicating Nature, and such as are forbidden by the Law of God; in driving out Enemies; in deciding Causes, and settling Matters agreeable to the Rules of Mahomed and the Law of the Empire, so that the Inhabitants may apply themselves, with Peace of Mind and Satisfaction to the Cultivation of the Country, and the Exercise of other their Professions; and that the Weak may not labour under Oppression and Violence—They will consider these as our strict Injunctions.

Written on the 4th Day of Regub, the Sixth Year of the Reign.  
(29th December 1764.)

From the King to Major Munro.

If the English Chiefs are desirous of taking this Country, let them give it to us, and join us with a small Part of their Army, that it may be seen they are in League with us; and we shall pay those Troops. After the Departure of your Army from hence, with our Army, and the small Body of English Troops, we shall make Ahmud Cawn and the other Chiefs our Friends, and settle the Business of the Country; by the Grace of God, should any One shew their Face this Way, we shall punish them well; there will be no Occasion for an additional Army of English—Of the Revenues of this Country we shall appoint our Part, and send them to you yearly. If you are not inclined to this, but will make a Treaty with the Vizier, we shall depart towards Shahjehauabad, and will by no Means put ourselves in the Power of Shuja ul Dowla again. We remember well the Manner in which he treated us before—we have no Friends save the English Chiefs, their good Behaviour towards both heretofore and at present, we are not forgetful of: If it please God, in return for this their Loyalty, we shall shew them our Favour and Bounty. Now is the Time for taking Possession of this Country, that Treasure, &c, in Plenty may come into your Hands. The Rohillas, &c. are of old the Enemies of Shuja Dowla, and sincere in their Friendship to us.

Papers laid  
before the  
Board by the  
President.

The President also lays before the Board, the following Extract of a Letter which he has received from Major Munro, together with Translations of the Letters mentioned to be enclosed therein.

'I shall set out To-morrow as I intended. Enclosed I send you the last Letter I received from Shuja Dowla, with my Answer to it.

'I founded the King the Day before Yesterday, to know if he would chuse a Peace on any Terms with the Vizier; his Answer was, "First get him to say he will deliver up the People you want, and then we shall think of what is to follow."

'From Shuja Dowla to Major Munro.

See in origin.

'Formerly I was inclined to be on a good Footing with the ruling People of the English, and even to deliver up their enemies to them; but it is contrary to the Custom of Hindostan and inconsistent with my own good Name, to deliver up those who have put themselves immediately under my Roof for Protection; and this is the Reason that has hitherto prevented any Act of Friendship on my Part. However, if the English will now enter into Friendship with me, I will immediately dismiss their Enemies, and withdraw my Protection from them; and this Friendship being confirmed, I will join with the English Army in endeavouring to take them wherever they are to be found. I mean no Equivocation in what I now write; for the Truth of which, I take God and his Holy Prophet to witness.

'Dated 3d January 1765.

'From Major Munro to Shuja Dowla.

'I am informed of Captain Stables of the Particulars of the Conference between you and him; and he likewise delivered me your Letter, the Contents of which I am made acquainted with; but they do not correspond with my Demands, nor is the Letter itself such that I can send it to Calcutta. If you will write me another Letter, the Whole of it in your own Hand-writing, offering to make Peace with the English, and to deliver up to them Cossim Sombre,

'and the Desetters that are with you, you will do right. In that Case, I will forward your Letter to the Honble. the President and Council at Calcutta, for their Perusal, and you may expect a Satisfactory Answer, and that Terms of Peace will not be refused you.

'Dated the 3rd January 1765.

These several Papers having been read, and properly considered,  
 • Agreed, We write in consequence the following Letter to Major Munro, and Mr. Marriott Chief at Benaris, advising, that in case the Major left the Army, the same is to be considered as addressed to Mr. Marriott and the Commanding Officer for the time being.

All having been read and considered, Major Munro and Mr. Marriott wrote to in consequence, L. L. S. No. 1.

riott wrote to

Gentlemen,

We have received Major Munro's Letter of the 30th ult. with the King's Phirmaund enclosed, and his Letter to the Major, and are now to give you our Sentiments and Instructions thereupon.

We observe that the Phirmaund does not, in Form, correspond with the Paper which we sent up, but, in particular, that one very material Article has been entirely omitted therein, although it is in some Degree, admitted in the King's Letter; that we mean, which relates to his defraying the Expences of the War from the time he joined us. As our Army are now employed for his Benefit in establishing him in the Possession of Shuja ul Dowlah's Country, it is highly reasonable he should bear the Company clear of Expence in this service; and we therefore desire you will take an Opportunity of conferring with him on the Subject, and press his Compliance, as far as Prudence and Propriety will admit, endeavouring to obtain a Writing to that Effect.

As it is our Interest and Desire that his Majesty should receive every Testimony of our Respect and Attachment, we cannot but approve of the appropriating such a Part of Bulwant Sing's Revenues as can be spared from the Occasions of our own Army, to the Relief of his present distressed Circumstances; you will only observe to take from him the proper Receipts and Promissory Notes that he will refund the same to the Company, whenever he shall have Ability so to do.

#### Further Extract from the same Consultation.

The President further lays before the Board the following Copy of a Letter from Major Munro to Major Fletcher, on the Occasion of the former's quitting the Command, which he has received enclosed from him.

Copy of a Letter left by Major Munro with Major Fletcher.

Sir,

As I am now to quit the Command of the Army, I shall, besides leaving with you any Instructions I may have received from Time to Time from the Board, beg leave to acquaint you with the Situation of Affairs here at present, and the Resolution I had taken was I to continue longer in the Command.

(a) You will see, by the Letters from the Board, that the King is to be put in Possession of whatever Part of this Country shall be conquered by our Arms, and the Management of it given to such as he pleases. I therefore called in Bulwant Sing, at the Request of the King; but as he had offered his Services before that Time, or that I knew the Intentions of the Gentlemen at Calcutta of keeping the Country, I encouraged his coming in as much as possible; and, upon his getting the Country, as before, to collect the Revenues the same as he did for the Vizier, together with the King's sending Nabob Munier Dowla for him, he came in; and our Agreement with him for collecting the Revenues has since been confirmed by the Board.)

Several have been making large Offers for being put in as Fousdars and Jemidars of the Country, independant of Bulwant Sing; but as they have no Troops to support their Consequence in the Country, I rejected all their Offers, knowing besides, that the Troops must be dispersed all over the Country, had those People been taken in, which neither would answer the Intention of the Governor and Council, nor be at all proper whilst the Vizier is able to keep a Body of Troops together; and, for the same Reason, I have desired the King to send to such People of Weight, and who can command some Troops, to join him, and give them Sunnuds for any other part of the Country, that our Arms may conquer. He has therefore wrote as I have, and sent Sunnuds to Mirza Nifiss Cawn for the Management of Ilihabad under him, and to Amit Cawn Bungash for\* and Lucknow; should they move to take Possession of those Places, the Vizier must fight, or return to their Protection; Answers are not yet arrived from those People; the getting them over must be of Service in our present Situation.

Sic in Orig.

In all Probability the Vizier does not intend to come to a general Action. I never would follow him except it was for One or Two Days Marches, and that only if he brings up his Artillery; for if he, by any Means, can cut off our Communication with our Boats, or destroy even a Part of them, the Army, in my Opinion, could not remain long in this country: In order to disconcert him as much as possible, I would order the Phousdar of the Sarcar Sarang Country to go with the greatest Number of his Troops to Gavrickpoor, to make a Diversion there, and send with

(a) Vide supra, Page 1466.

him



him 5 or 6 Companies of our Sepoys. Whenever Captain Robert Campbell should arrive, I would send Two hundred Europeans and a Battalion of Sepoys, with some Artillery joined to some of Bulwant Sing's Troops, and himself with him to Illahabad, whilst I would remain here with the Army to watch the Vizier's Motions; this more especially, if any of the Country Powers join the King, or promise not to take Part with the Vizier in the War. As there may be some Difficulty in supplying the Army with Grain some Time hence, I intended laying up Four Months Provisions either in Benaris or in Chanritty Fort, putting a proper Detachment of the Troops into it; by this Means the Vizier can never dispossess us of such Part of his Country we have got, nor will he, in my Opinion, be able to keep his Troops long together. When the Grain is taken out of the large Boats, I intended ordering them down to Patna before the River is too low. I have sent Captain Wedderburn to Patna with some of the armed Boats to repair them, and bring up all the Grain he can for the above Magazine.

(At the End of the Letter.)

Camp, the 4th January 1765.

Hector Munro.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

The Letter  
wrote to in  
consequence  
I. L. S. No. 2.

Agreed, We write in consequence to Major Fletcher, informing him that we suppose Major Munro has accordingly left the Army, and therefore as the Objects he has pointed out correspond entirely with our Sentiments, we must recommend them strongly to his Attention, particularly the Caution for keeping himself properly secure of Provisions, and not suffering himself by any Artifice of the Enemy or other cause to be drawn so far from his Boats as to expose them to an Attack; further advising him of our having wrote the before minuted Letter to Major Munro and Mr. Marriott, that if he is in the Command he will in general regulate himself by those and the other Instructions we have from Time to Time sent to the Commanding Officer; and further, of Major Carnac's being on his Way to join and resume the Command of the Army, to whom he must accordingly deliver over the Charge, together with those Instructions, observing, in the mean Time, to keep us duly advised of every material Occurrence.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation.)

J. Spencer,  
R. Leycester.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCIX.

Book 507. Page 313.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th April 1788.

Fort William, the 11th April 1788.

Resident at  
Benares, 16th  
February.  
Read again.

Read again the Letter from the Resident at Benares, dated the 16th February, and recorded on the 2nd instant.

The Governor General in Council having taken into Consideration the above Letter and Enclosures from the Resident at Benares, proceeds, in the First Instance, to state such remarks as may throw Light upon the Nature of the Engagements of this Government with the Rajah of Benares, and on the Remissions claimed by him previous to a Decision on the respective Articles. Rajah Mehipnarrain was invested with the Zemindarry in September 1781, and he then agreed to pay to the Company a fixed annual Revenue of 40 Lacs of Benares Sicca Rupees. This Sum was settled upon an Account exhibiting the gross Settlement of the Zemindarry, from which sundry Articles having been deducted for Jagheers to several People, as well as to the Rajah himself, and for his personal Allowances, and those of his Dependants, the Remainder was fixed at Forty Lacs; but at the same Period the Rajah delivered to the Governor General a Paper of Request, exhibiting Claims to further Deductions from the Forty Lacs stipulated.

These Articles are as follow:

- 1st The Mint,
- 2dly The Adawlut,
- 3dly The Fouzedarry,
- 4thly The Cutwally of Benares,
- 5thly The Nekas,
- 6thly The Brokerage from Strangers,
- 7thly The Talashee,
- 8thly The Khomar Khana,
- 9thly The Dustoor upon Rings.

Upon these Articles, with an Exception of the 6th which was expressly abolished without any Condition, it was agreed, that the Rajah should be allowed a Deduction agreeably to the average Receipts of the Four last Years from the stipulated Amount of Forty Lacs.

(a) The Original not being complete, it does not appear what Members were present at this Consultation.

This



This Order points out to the Board a clear Rule for deciding upon those Articles severally; and shews at what Rate the Rajah ought to claim upon each, since nothing further appears necessary than to ascertain the average Rate of Receipts. But at this distant Period the Subject, from not having been accurately adjusted, has been involved in an Intricacy which does not admit the Application of the above Principle without breaking some subsequent Resolution; neither can the precise Amount of the Collections for the Years on which the Average is to be formed, be in every Instance ascertained.

From Mr. Duncan's Report it appears, that the Sums remitted on Account of the several Articles, exceed what the Rajah would be intitled to by the Terms of the above Order. But these Remissions having been since either expressly or tacitly confirmed, the Rajah considers this Confirmation as a final Decision upon them.

The Question then is, whether these Remissions shall now receive the Sanction of Government on the Grounds of subsequent Confirmation, or whether a Recurrence shall be made in deciding upon them, to the Accounts by the Standard of which they ought to have been adjusted.

Either Way the Decision is attended with difficulty. If the First Proposition should be determined in the Affirmative, a final Sanction is bestowed upon Remissions granted in Error and Misinformation, to the Prejudice of the Company. If the latter be adopted, the Rajah will complain of a Breach of those Resolutions which have been since past in his Favour.

But it should be remembered, that in this latter Case, the Company exact nothing from the Rajah beyond what, by his Agreement, he was bound to pay. The principles of that Agreement, and of the Orders issued upon it, are strictly adhered to; and nothing will be recovered from him but what he has hitherto received without Right.—The Governor General in Council, therefore, determines to abide by the Terms of the Orders issued by Mr. Hastings on the Subject of these Remissions, allowing at the same Time some Weight to Circumstances which have occurred since the Agreements, without insisting, with the utmost Rigour, in every Advantage which the Company might claim from the Terms of the Agreement with the Rajah, in which Light they consider Mr. Hastings's Orders.

Upon these Principles the Governor General and Council now proceed to examine each Article separately, as it stands in the List sent by the Resident;

1st. The Mint

R<sup>a</sup> 13,410.

As the Rajah appears to be fully intitled to this Sum in equivalent for the Duties of the Mint, Resolved, That it be admitted.

2d. Adawlut

R<sup>a</sup> 10,000.

This Article includes also the Third mentioned in the List, under the Head of Fouzedarry and appears to arise from the Fines and Fees formerly levied in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Country. From an Average of Five Years, Three of which expired before the Rajah's Accession, and Two subsequent to that period, the Allowance ought to be 4,885 : 9 : 3—3-5ths; and the highest Receipts of any One Year are only 7,979 : 6 : 9. The Board, influenced by the preliminary Considerations stated, resolve to fix the Amount of the Remission at R<sup>a</sup> 6,532 : 8 per Annum, being the Medium between the highest Rate of Collection, and the average Amount of Four Years.

3d. Cutwallee, or Police, (The 4th Articles in the original List), R<sup>a</sup> 12,000.

The Data applied by the Rajah himself afford sufficient Grounds for deciding upon this Article. The Amount at which he stated the Revenue of it in the Accounts which were the Foundation of the Settlement made with him, is R<sup>a</sup> 4,991 : 4. This is for the Year 1189, and the Amount for 1184 is the same. There is no Reason to presume that an Average of the Five Years would yield a larger Amount; and the Board, therefore, see no Necessity for making an Allowance beyond the Amount above stated, further than to fix that at an equal sum; and accordingly determine, that the Remission shall be fixed at 5,000 Rupees per Annum.

4th. Nikas, or Duties on Horses,

R<sup>a</sup> 1,202.

The Board concur with Mr. Duncan in Opinion, that all the Rajah had a Right to claim on this Article was R<sup>a</sup> 167 : 4 : 11½, being the Average of his Forbearance in consequence of the Orders issued. If these had been carried into Execution faithfully, the actual Loss to the Rajah would have been R<sup>a</sup> 621 : 2 : 7½ per Annum, and the Board,

Resolving, That this Tax shall be wholly abolished in Benares, agreeable to the obvious Intent of the Orders of Mr. Hastings, and the Precedent established throughout the Company's Provinces.

Agreed, That that Remission allowed be fixed at R<sup>a</sup> 622 per Annum.

5th. Khomar Khana, or Tax levied on Graining Horses,

R<sup>a</sup> 880

The actual Difference between the Amount claimed and the real Produce of this Article is too great to pass unremarked.

Resolved, That it be fixed at the Average of the Three Years, being R<sup>a</sup> 149 : 3 : 1½, or in a nett Sum without Fractions, at 150 R<sup>a</sup>, and that the Tax be wholly abolished.

6th. Dustoor, Angooshtere, or Duties on Rings, — R<sup>a</sup> 98.

On this trifling Article the Board only think it necessary to resolve, That the Remission shall be at 10 Rupees, which rather exceeds the average Rate.

7th. Telashee, — — R<sup>a</sup> 2,000.

The Average of this Article being R<sup>a</sup> 683 : 4 : 7½,

Agreed, That it be fixed at R<sup>a</sup> 700 Per Annum.

The above were all the original Articles which the Company were bound to allow; and the Reductions, agreeable to the present Resolutions, will stand as follows :

Mint	—	—	R <sup>a</sup> 13,410 : 0
Adawlut	—	—	6,532 : 8
Kutwaly	—	—	5000 : 0
Nikas	—	—	622 : 0
Khomar Khana	—	—	150 : 0
Duties on Rings	—	—	10 : 0
Telashee	—	—	700 : 0
Total	—	—	26,424 : 8

The Amount saved to the Company by this Adjustment is only R<sup>a</sup> 13,165 : 8, and the Adjustment is to take Place from the Fussully Year 1195. For although the Board might call upon the Rajah to refund some Part of the above Allowances, yet, as they have been Part hitherto, they do not think it right to insist upon the Point; and agree, That to the End of 1194 they shall be allowed as heretofore.

The remaining Deductions stand upon different Grounds; among these, the following consists of Allowances to the Persons named, in Reward for the Zeal shewn by them to our Government during the Troubles of Benares.

8 Rajah Govindjeet	—	—	37,500
9. Rajah Adel Sing	—	—	8,000
10. Bughoo Sing	—	—	11,800
11. Adhoo Sing and Oosom Singh	—	—	1,500
12. Bikermajeet Sing	—	—	4,000
13. Ali Azeem Khan	—	—	10,000

“(a) With respect to several of these, a question of considerable Importance arises. It appears that many Zemindars were dispossessed by Bulwant Sing, when he was employed as Aumil of Benares under the Father of the late Sujah Dowla. Their claims were acknowledged by Mr. Hastings in 1781, and his Determination went to the Restoration of them to their Zemindaries; which, with regard to Rajah Adel Sing, was literally carried into execution.”

The Board do not observe that this Determination was founded upon any Investigation into the Causes of the Dispossession of the Claimants, or their Ancestors, but that it appears to have been formed upon a Conviction of the Justice of their Claims, and upon the Title they had acquired to the English Protection, and to some Reward for the Zeal shewn by them in the Service of the Company.

This Decision however, as far as regards the Rights of the Claimants, is opposite to the Principles established by this Government for taking Cognizance of old Claims. The Limitation prescribed to those by the Adawlut Regulations, which were established upon mature consideration, is, that no Suit shall be heard or enquired into where the Cause of Action arose before the 19th August 1765; nor any Suit whatever where the Cause of Action arose Twelve Years before the Institution of the same, unless upon Proof that the Demand had been made before under certain Forms.

Sufter Jung, the Father of Sujah Uddowla, died in 1167, Hegira, or 1753 A.D. Twelve Years before the Period of Limitation, and those Claims, by this Rule, ought not to have been attended to.

These Regulations were not however established until 1783, and the Determination of Mr. Hastings was made in 1781, so far as it is not contrary to Regulations subsequently established; but it is nevertheless opposite to the Principle of them which existed in the Regulations published before 1781 as Rules of Conduct for the Collectors and Supervisors.

That the Principle of the Limitation is just, can not be doubted; for, if it were not in force, Half the Property of the Country would be litigated; most of the Suits would be in the Nature of Appeals from the Decision of former Administrations, before the English acquired Possession of the Dewanny, and as the Public Records of transactions are, before that Period, incomplete, it

would be impossible to ascertain the Grounds of Decision against the Claimants to Zemindarries, who, in this Case, would have an Advantage in every Suit. Many other Arguments might be urged, if necessary, in support of the Principle of Limitation, which the Board deem just and proper.

Having thus determined the Principle, the Application of it remains to be considered. The Sovereignty of Benares was first conferred upon the English in 1764; it was restored by them by Treaty in 1765 to the Nabob's Sujah ud Dowla; and again made over to the English by Ashoph ud Dowla in 1775. In all these Transfers the Reservation of the Rights of Bulwant Sing, and Cheyte Sing, the Zemindars, little short of Independency, were particularly attended to, and even now the internal Administration of the Country is left with the present Rajah, with no other Interference than to assist, superintend, and controul his Administration.

The Governor General in Council, having attentively considered these Premises, is of Opinion that no Claims for the Possession of Zemindarries in Benares should be attended to where the Dispossession took place antecedent to the 1st July 1775, the Date from which the Company's Sovereignty over the Country may be said to have been established, and that consequently the Claims mentioned in the Resident's Letter, of Persons dispossessed during the Sezawulship of Bulwant Sing shall be totally disregarded.

The Governor General in Council, in establishing this Principle as a General One, is aware of some possible Exceptions to the Application of it, and therefore leaves it to the Resident, to point out any that may actually occur to him, or such as he may deem probable.

The Question next occurring is, what is then to be done with respect to those whose Claims have been recognized by Mr. Hastings? If his Decision be confirmed, the Governor General in Council acts in opposition to a Principle which he deems equitable, and in effect infringes the Potah granted to the Rajah of Benares, which is a very important Consideration. On the other Hand, if Mr. Hastings's Decision shall be annulled, those who have benefited by it would have Reason to complain of the Resolutions of Government for resuming, without Cause, what is bestowed as a Reward for zealous Service.

This Point the Governor General in Council thinks should be left to the final Determination of the Court of Directors, and in the mean Time that those who received Jaghires, either in Land or Money, should continue in the Enjoyment of them as they now stand. This is a general Principle; whether any Deviation can with Propriety be made, will appear from the following Summary of the Claims of each Individual on which the Suggestions of the Board are to be noticed to the Court of Directors.

#### 8. Rajah Govindjeet.

The Grant to him by Mr. Hastings is in the Nature of a Jaghier, and is thus termed in the Deed. By this he is bound, when called upon, to attend with a chosen Body. The Grant is expressed to be conferred in recompence for proper Services and requisite Exertions. The Sunnud to his Son and Successor Rajah Ram Golam, from Mr. Fowke, is of the same Nature.

The Amount assigned is 37,500 R<sup>s</sup> being, according the Resident's Explanation, an Equivalent to the Malikana Allowance usually settled upon Zemindars, and was intended as a Subsistence, until Raja Govindjeet should acquire the Repossession of his Zemindarry.

By the terms of the Grant the Allowance must be considered to expire with the Life of the Incumbent. By the Spirit of the Donation it appears to be in the Nature of an Inheritance, with all the Obligations of the Zemindarry Tenure annexed to it.

Agreeable to the Principles assumed by the Governor General in Council, he can consider it only in the Light of a Recompence for the Services of Rajah Govind Jeet, and proposes therefore, that it should be resumed on the Death of the present Possessor Rajah Ram Golam.

The next mentioned Landholder is Rajah Adel Sing; the Grant to him by Mr. Markham, in conformity to the Orders of Mr. Hastings, specifies the Allowance to be Nankar and Ulumgha. But as he has actually obtained Possession of the Land as Zemindar, it appears to the Board that he ought to be placed on the same Footing as the other Zemindars in Benares, without any peculiar Exception in his Favour; and that the Allowance of 8,000 R<sup>s</sup> ought to cease. It still however remains to be determined, whether the Zemindarry, which he has acquired, shall be deemed an Inheritance. The Board are of Opinion that it should not; but that to give him every fair Advantage during his Possession it should be recommended to the Rajah to make a Mokurrery Settlement with him, during his Life only.

The Grant to Bugwut Sing is in the Nature of a Malikana Jaghier, combining his Claim to Malikana with his Right as Zemindar.

It appears however, that he has obtained a much larger Sum than he was entitled to; for as the gross Produce of the Zemindarry determines the Malikana, so it was fair in the Rajah to give him that Rent as Zemindar. At present his Allowance is paid in ready Money, and the Villages alloted to him have been since resumed. The same Resolution occurs to the Board Bugwut Sing's Claim as on those of Govindjeet, that his Allowance should be resumed on his death, and not continued to his Heirs; but, as it appears greatly to exceed the Amount he has Right to claim, that it be fixed at the Rate of 500 per Month. The Circumstances, with respect



spect to Adel Sing, and Jellul Sing, would also justify a Deviation from the general Principle of these Resolutions; but the Governor General in Council deems it more advisable to adopt, with regard to them, the preceding Determination of continuing their present Allowances for Life.

The Two last mentioned Persons, Rajah Bickermajeet Sing, and Alf Azeem Khan, are not included in the List of Remissions, being paid from the Company's Treasury at Benares.

The Governor General in Council, on examining their Sunnuds, sees no Reason to deviate from the Spirit of the former Resolutions, but thinks that the Two last named should continue to receive their present Allowances, which should be resumed on their Deaths.

The same Resolution is also adopted with respect to the Two following on the List, viz.

12. Moonstee Jubrajee Sing	—	—	Rupees 1000
13. Moonstee Kereem Ullah	—	—	1822
14. Article Fakeers of Solimans, Durga at Chunar	—	—	500

\* From the Explanation of the Resident, the Board are of Opinion, that this Article should be continued and paid to the Fakeers, but that the Rajah has no Title to any Deduction on this Account for the past.

#### 15. Duties on Saltpetre.

The Governor General in Council having attentively considered this Article, is of Opinion, that in Strictness, the Rajah might be made accountable from the Year 1190, for the Remissions granted to him on this Article, as far as they exceed those which he would be entitled to by the new Rates established by Mr. Hastings for levying the Duties, but as he has received Credit for them in consequence of an Order of Government, and willing to shew every Degree of Indulgence to the Rajah consistent with their public Duty,

Resolved, That no Retrospect shall take place into this Article beyond the Commencement of the present Year, and that they shall be regulated until that Period by the Rates allowed in 1189, viz.

• Per Annum, with respect to the present Year, and in future, the Rajah is to be allowed a Remission on the Saltpetre imported on the Company's Account, agreeable to its actual Quantity and the present established Rates and Customs.

Ordered, That the Secretary do apply to the Board of Trade for an Account of the Saltpetre, passed in 1786, and since in the Company's Account, through Benares, Duty free.

#### 16. Stone Quarries at Chunar.

From the Explanation afforded by the Resident, the Governor General in Council does not hesitate to declare the Rajah's Right to the Remission stated, from the Date of the Pottah to him.

#### 17. Four Thousand Cubits of Ground round the Fortrefs of Chunar.

Resolved, That the Resolutions of the 6th September 1786 be confirmed to that Date; but that, subsequently, the Remission be fixed at 1646, the Allowance made by the Rajah to the Aumil, unless he can prove a greater Sum.

#### 18. Shehab Khan's Jaghire 3000 Rupees.

Resolved, on the Grounds of the Explanation of this Article, That it be settled at Rupees 1750, instead of 3000, the Alteration to commence from the Fudly Year 1195.

#### 19. Fyd Fuzl Alli Khan.

Admitted, on the Principle of the preceding Resolution.

#### 20. Behader Sing.

That a Remission of 3000 Rupees be, on the same Principles, also admitted.

#### Article 21. Cashinaut Pundit — 800 Rupees.

Admitted on the Grounds of the Explanation afforded.

#### Article 22. Rajah Bowaul Deo — 16,000.

This Allowance to this Claimant, stands nearly in the same Predicament with that to Gomed Jeet, and Buggut Sing, and the Resolution upon it is according to the Principles before down, viz. that it be considered as a personal Allowance to Bowaul Deo during his Life only.

#### Article 23. Molovy Aumud Ullah.

Admitted on the same Principles, and under the same Resolutions.

Article 24. Allowed.

Article 25. Allowed to Bundoo Khan.

Admitted at the Rate of 2000 Rupees per Annum.

The Engagement of the Allowances to be for Bundoo Cawn's Life only.

Article 26. Allowances to Meer Seyd Alli.

Admitted on the Explanation given.

Article 27. Tulseram.

Admitted for her Life only.

28. Shewanund Switty Swanny.

Admitted, for the Reasons assigned.

The Board having thus gone through the several Articles, cannot avoid expressing their Satisfaction at the clear Manner in which they are stated by the Resident.

Resolved further,

That in order to simplify the Accounts between the Company and the Rajah, all the Articles stated in the preceding Resolutions to be Allowances to Individuals, be paid by the Resident from his Treasury, and be not inserted in the Accounts of the Rajah in future, as they are in Fact a Charge upon the Company, and not upon the Rajah.

Resolved also, That the Secretary do transmit to Mr. Duncan, Copies of the Records, applied for by him, and that these Resolutions be communicated to him for his Information, as to the Principles which have dictated them, and his Guidance in the Execution of them.

The Board, reverting to their Resolution of the 26th ultimo in the Public Department, and willing to prove to the Rajah the Equity of their Disposition with regard to him, agree, that he shall be allowed for the present Year and the next the Sum of 12,707 Rupees, in consequence of the Abolition of Duties on the Inland Transportation of Grain. The Remission is limited to Two Years only, because the Board are of Opinion, that in that Period the Rajah will derive a pecuniary Recompence from the present Arrangements sufficient to counterbalance the apparent Diminution of his Revenues from this Article in future.

Ordered, That an Extract, containing the foregoing Resolutions, be sent to the Resident at Benaris for his Information and Guidance.

Ordered, That Copies of the Resolutions passed this Day, relative to Remissions to the Rajah of Benaris, be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, with a Copy of the Resident's Letter, dated the 16th February.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,  
J. Shore.

## A P P E N D I X. N<sup>o</sup> CCX.

Book 508. Page 948.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st May 1788.

At a Council; Present,

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;  
The Honble. Charles Stuart, and  
John Shore Esquire.

§ ("a) Read, the following Letter and its Inclosures, from the Resident at Benares.") §

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

I have been honoured by the Receipt of the Resolutions of your Lordship in Council of the 7th April, on the annual Deductions granted to the Rajah, and am happy at the Expression of your Lordship's Satisfaction with the Statement of them, which I was enabled to transmit.

The Average of the Duffoor Angooshtry was in Fact only Nine Annas Five Pice, as stated in the Ninth Voucher, accompanying my Address of the 16th of February last, and not Nine Rupees, as appears to have been understood by the Board; however, as the Sum is so inconsiderable, I have allowed it to stand to the Rajah's Advantage as thus passed by Government.

§ ("b) Enclosed I submit a short Statement of the Dates and Manner of the Dispossession of the several Landholders, on the Claims of whose present Representation your Lordship in Council has decided, whence they appear to have all happened prior to the Accession of the Company to the Dewanny of the Province of Bengal and Bahar, or even to the first Acquisition of Benares, by the British Arms in the Year 1766; so that, although all the Persons in question were not dispossessed, as your Lordship's Resolutions seem to imply, in the Life-time of Sudder Jung

Rev. Dep.  
Wednesday.

President at  
Benares, 9th  
May.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1467.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.



" (my Address of the 16<sup>th</sup> February only specifying the Ancestor of Gobind Jut to have then lost the Zemindary of Kimlet), yet the Dates of the Dispossession of all appear to be anterior to the most distant of the Periods of Limitation pointed out in the Resolutions of the 11<sup>th</sup> ultimo, and thereby afford a sufficient Ground for these Resolutions.")

Rajah Kam Golaum is the Brother's Son, and not the immediate Descendant or Son of the late Gobind Jeet, as expressed in the Resolutions.

The Resumptions of Raja Adel Sing's Jaguir is, I suppose, meant to be made from the present Date, and it should accordingly be ordered to take place from the 1<sup>st</sup> of Bylaak, which answers in this Country to the 11<sup>th</sup> of the present Month of May; but as it has been already sequestered for some Months past by the Raja Mehynarain, with my Consent, in consequence of Adel Sing's Failure in the Payment of his Kists as Zemindar, the Raja would, no Doubt, be disappointed at being deprived of this additional Security for the Revenue, by its present Resumption, as well as Adel Sing himself, who would thereby be deprived of the immediate Means of Subsistence, something being still allowed to him out of the Produce, whilst the major Part, as well as all the Produce of the Zemindary, is brought to public Account by a Sezawil appointed by the Raja. Besides these Considerations, it does not seem quite consistent with the Spirit of this Part of the Resolutions that the Jaguir should be resumed before the Mokurery Settlement be adjusted with Adil Sing, which cannot well take place till the End of the current Year, till which Period I would therefore, for all the Reasons above specified, recommend that the Resumption to Government should remain suspended.

The Allowance to Rajah Bhuggeet Sing, of 500 Rupees per Month, will commence from the Month of Bylaak, and will appear for the first Time in my Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the Month of May. The Rajah will be instructed to resume, from the same Date, the Land, and re-annex them to the Malguzary or public Revenues, and to settle his Accounts with Bhuggat Sing up to that Period; concerning which there are some Differences now between them, which if I cannot myself adjust, I shall hereafter have the Honour of submitting the Circumstances of, to your Lordship's Determination.

Respecting that Part of the Resolutions which relate to Abdhoo or Oudhoo Sing, and Jylaul Sing, I enclose (N<sup>o</sup> 2.) an Extract from my Proceedings of the 18<sup>th</sup> ultimo, held in consequence of the Death of Abdhoo Sing, concerning which I request to be favoured with your Lordship's farther Instructions.

By your Lordship's Resolutions, it does not seem certain whether or not the Allowances to the Rozunadars are to be paid by the Company, as suggested under the 23<sup>d</sup> Article of my Address of the 16<sup>th</sup> of February; I therefore take the Liberty of noticing the Subject, because, until further Instructions, I shall consider that they are to be issued by the Rajah as heretofore.

All the other Ready Money Allowances, that used to be paid by the Rajah, as specified in my before-mentioned Address of the 16<sup>th</sup> of February, will be paid from Bylaak, or May, from the Company's Treasury here, including that to Bhowayl Sing of Beluah; for as his Lands are already in the Rajah's Hands, it will, I think, be much better that they should continue so, in like Manner with the similar Tenure of Rajah Bhuggat Sing, as all Disputes, and a divided Money Interest, will thereby be avoided.

I have the Honour to remain, with Respect, &c.

Benares,  
the 9<sup>th</sup> May 1788.

(Signed)

Jon<sup>n</sup> Duntan, Resident.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Enclosure in a  
Letter from  
the Resident  
of Benares, of  
9<sup>th</sup> May.

§ ( " (a) Translation of Amrow Sing's Report of the Date of the Dispossession of sundry of the former Landholders of the District now comprising Part of the Zemindary of Benares.

" Meer Rustun Ali Khaw was dispossessed from his Farms of the Cerkars of Benares, Chunar, and Juanpore; and Bulwant Sing was appointed by the Nabob Saadut Khaw, the Predecessor of Muzoor Khan, to the Charge of the Collections thereof, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of the Month of Suffer, in the 1151 of the Hejrah; that is 51 Years and 7 Month ago.

" 2<sup>nd</sup>.

" The Raja of Byy Gur was forced to resign his Ameldarry of the Byy Gurr District, and to sell the Fortrefs of that Name for 70,000 R<sup>s</sup> to Raja Bulwant Sing, in the Fussilee Year 1160, that is 36 Years. Rajah Adel Sing is the present Representative of this Family.

" 3<sup>rd</sup>.

" Loll Bukermajeet, the Raja of Pergunnah Hunlet (the Ancestor of Govind Jeet and Raja Ram Gholaum) was displaced in 1161 Fussilee, that is 35 Years ago. At that Time Mahom-mad Khuli Khan and Roy Purtab Sing were the Naib of the Soubah of Allahabad and Oude. As there was a large Balance of Revenue due from the said Loll Buckermajeet to the aforesaid Kuli Khan as Naib of Allahabad, Bulwant Sing (who then paid his Revenue to Roy Pertab Sing, who came to assist Kuli Khan in the Expulsion of Buckermajeet), gave the Banker,



" Nundoo Lollfahs Security for 90,000 R<sup>s</sup>. for the Liquidation of the latter's Balance, and there-  
upon possessed himself of Kuntcel.

" 4<sup>th</sup>.

" The Nabob Abul Munroor Khan, the Father of Shajeed Dowla, died in 1168 of the  
Hejra, that is 33 Years ago.

" 5<sup>th</sup>.

" The Nabob Fuzul Ali Khan of Ghazapoor, was displaced from Ghazeepore in 1169 Fuf-  
filee, that is 27 Years ago. Beny Behader was at that Time Naib of the Soubah of Oude, on  
the Part of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, and appointed Rajah Bulwant Sing to Ghazypoor.

" 6<sup>th</sup>.

" Baboo Dergbyy Sing (the Father of Rajah Bhuggat Sing), then the Zemindar of Seunga, in  
the Purgunnah of Chowlah, was displaced by Force of Arms by Raja Bulwant Sing, in 1170  
Fuffilee, that is 26 Years ago.

" 7<sup>th</sup>.

" Bhowayl Sing, the Zemindar of the Pergunnah of Beluah, was dispossessed by Bulwant Sing  
in the Fuffily Year 1171, 25 Years ago."

Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 18th April 1788.

The Resident having, when at Suktes Ghur, heard of the Death of Abdhoo Sing, a Jaguirdar  
of the Company's in the District of Bijeh Gur, desired the Raja to take Measures for securing the  
future Produce for Government, in consequence of which, Jylaul Sing, the Brother of the  
deceased, having attended and exhibited the original Sunnud of Mr. Fowke for the Jagier, it  
therein appears, that the Jaguir in Question is granted in common to Abdhoo Sing and Jylaul  
Sing, for themselves and their Posterity. A Perwannah is now therefore written to the Rajah,  
to give up the said Jaguir to the said Jylaul, and to the Family of the deceased.

A true Extract,

Signed Jon<sup>n</sup> Duncan,  
Resident.

Agreed, that the Average of the Duffoor Angoostery be admitted to be charged at Nine Rupees.  
As to the Resolution passed on the 11th April, and communicated to Mr. Duncan, with respect  
to certain Claims to the Possession of Zemindarries in Benares, it is agreed, that the Principle be  
confirmed on which such Possession was refused.

Agreed, for the Reasons stated by the Resident at Benares, that the Resumption of Adil Sing's  
Jaghire, be suspended until the End of the current Year.

Approved the Resumption of the Lands held by Bhuggut Sing from the Date mentioned by  
Mr. Duncan, and the proposed Mode of settling his Accounts.

Agreed, That the Jaghire of Abdhoo Sing be continued to Jylaul Sing, on a Mokurey Lease  
for Life.

Concerning the Allowances to the Rozeenadars, it is agreed, that they be paid by the Resident, and  
that the Rajah be debited for their Account.—Approved the Determination of the Resident with  
regard to the other Ready Money Allowances, specified in his Letter of the 16th February, including  
that to Bhowayl Sing of Belluah.

(Signed at End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,  
Ch<sup>r</sup> Stuart,  
J. Shore.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXI.

Book 505.

(" (a) Extract of a Consultation of the 21st January 1765.

" Fort William, the 21st January 1765.

Monday.

" At a Consultation; Present,  
" The Honble. John Spencer Esquire, President;  
" Cha<sup>r</sup> Stafford Playdell,  
" Ralph Leycester,  
" John Burdett, } Esquires.

" Received a Letter from Major Carnac, dated Cossimbuzar the 5th instant, advising of his  
Arrival there the Day before, and that he should proceed on as fast as the Things which are of  
Major Car-  
nac's Letter.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1469.

" immediate

" immediate Necessity for his Journey can keep pace with him. That he has Advice of Bulwant Sing's having eloped from our Army," ) (a) and desiring an explicit Account of our Plan and Views in the Prosecution of the War, that he may regulate his Conduct accordingly; but offering at the same Time, as his Opinion, that we have engaged ourselves too far with the King, unless it be our determined Resolution to pursue Shuja Dowla to the utmost, and to decline all further Reconciliation with him.

Agreed, we write him in Answer, That with regard to the Intelligence he mentions to have received, of Bulwant Sing's having left our Army, we suppose it must be entirely groundless, nor having had any such ourselves; and that no Engagements have been made with him, but such as it is equally for his Interest as ours should be fulfilled. ] That respecting those with the King, they are such only as we have been necessitated to enter into from Shuja Dowla's obstinate Perseverance in refusing to comply with our Terms, as he will find on Perusal of our late Instructions to the Commanding Officer of the Army, which Major Fletcher, who has received the Command from Major Munro, has our Orders for delivering over to him, together with all others, on his Arrival in Camp. That we refer him also to these for the explicit Account he requests of our Plan and Views; and that he will, from them, observe, in particular, that the King has not received from us any Encouragement, further than our Interests and the Circumstance of the War with Shuja Dowla, naturally led us to give him.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Spencer,  
J. Burdett.

# A P P E N D I X, N° CCXII.

Book 505.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st March 1765.

[(b) Fort William, the 21st March 1765.

At a Consultation; Present,  
The Honble. John Spencer Esquire, President;  
Charles Stafford Playdell, } Esquires.  
George Gray, }  
Mr. Burdett indisposed.

Received since our last Meeting Three Letters from Mr. Marriott, Chief of Benares, dated the 18th, 22d, and 28th ultimo, advising of Bulwant Sing's Return, and of his having, in Conjunction with General Carnac, settled with him for his Revenues to be paid the Company; and inclosing a Statement of them with the Copies and Translations of the Agreements to which he referred us, advising further that the Raja had already paid the King about 1,20,000 R<sup>s</sup>; he had received Two himself, and was to receive another immediately.]

Received also a Letter from General Carnac of the 22d from Monka Seray on the same Subject, and advising that Bulwant Sing's coming in, rendering a Force unnecessary in those Parts, he had left only a Battalion of Sepoys to garrison the Fort, and craft the Rest of the Detachment, with Major Stibbert, over the Ganges, that they might proceed on to Illehabad, from whence he should march to reduce Lucknow, and such other Parts of Shuja Dowla's Dominions as had not yet submitted. That on his Arrival at Chinarghur he discharged a Number of unnecessary Boats, which he there found with Stores and private Baggage, ordering the former to be lodged in the Fort. That a small Quantity of Grain was found in it on the Capture, which, as he deems Provisions of all Sorts as well as Ammunition, to belong to the Government and not to the Captors, he insisted on its being laid aside as our Property, for fear of introducing a bad Precedent; yet, as the Quantity is too inconsiderable to be an Object worth our Notice, that he could wish we would pay the Compliment to those concerned, of making them a Present of it.

These Letters having \* received before the Closure of the Bute's Dispatches, the necessary Advices from them were given to the Company in a Postscript to the General Letter.

Ordered now, That the Papers received from Benares be entered after the Consultation; and agreed, that they do lay for further Consideration; and that we do in the mean Time write to the Chief and Council, with Directions to continue the Collections on the present Footing.

Received since, Three other Letters from the General.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

In the last, dated the 9th, he advises us, in Answer to ours of the 19th, that the King in no Shape interferes with the Collections of Bulwant Sing's Zemindary. That Beny Behadre had that Day joined him, and he should settle with him as soon as possible.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1469.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1470.

Further

Secret Dept.  
Thursday.

\* Sic in Orig.  
Purport of  
them advised  
home.

Papers enclos-  
ed entered,  
and the former  
answered the  
Chief and  
Council.  
J. L. S. No. 39.

## Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Agreed, We do now write to the General in Answer to his several Letters, as follows :

And the Com-  
mander in  
Chief wrote to  
in Answer,  
I. L. S. No. 40.

## Further Extract from the same Consultation.

[(a) That on the Subject of the Agreement made with Bulwantsing, and the Points therein referred to our Determination, we have not yet resolved any Thing. But have, in the mean Time, given the Directions before minuted to the Gentlemen at Benaris.]

That we are glad to find the Payments already made from his, Bulwantsing's, Collections proved to be seasonable a Supply. But as it appears he may still continue in want of Money, we have given Directions (in the other Department's Consultation of this Day) to the Gentlemen at Cossimbuzar, to forward him, as soon as possible, Two Lacks of the Nabob's Tunca for December, with Two Lacks more for January, which we conclude they must ere now have received, and afterwards to send on regularly every Month the whole Amount of their Receipts, on this Account, till our Directions to the contrary.

## Further Extract from the same Consultation.

## Account of the Revenues of Bulwantsing in the different Provinces; viz.

Benaris, Journpoore, &c.	—	—	Hursun Rupees	11,69,707	—
Bejapoor	—	—	—	2,00,000	—
Satis Gur	—	—	—	11,000	—
Gawzipoor and Shaidabad	—	—	—	5,40,000	—
Boydwoy	—	—	—	1,35,000	—
Nancar in the different Provinces	—	—	—	30,900	—
Total Amount				Hursun Rupees	20,86,607

## Sundries to be deducted.

Pymahly, or Destruction occasioned by the Troops of Shuja	—	—	—	—	—
ul Dowla, in spoiling and destroying the Crop,	—	—	2,00,000	—	—
Nuncar, or the Allowance of his Zemindary,	—	—	15,800	—	—
				2,15,800	—
				18,70,807	—

## Sundries deducted till the Resolution of the Board is known on the following Heads.

Jagheer of Boydwoy	—	—	1,35,000	—	—
Kirat to Landry People, agreeable to their Sunnuds	—	—	93,306	10	—
				2,28,306	10
				Hursun Rupees	16,42,500 6

N. B. Rupees 16,42,500 6 An<sup>a</sup> divided into 12 Kists, makes every Month, and 6 An<sup>a</sup> the last Month, 1,36,875 Rupees  
Four Months from 1st Augun to the last of Phangun, Amounts to Rupees 5,47,500

No. 1. A Statement given by Raja Bulwantsing Bahadre, under his Hand, amounting to 20,86,607 Rupees, Account Revenues Benares, Chinargur, Jounpoor, &c.

\* In Benares, Mahmudabad, and Houly, are the Duties of Shaiz, and Revenues or Mahl; and \* in the Purgunna of Nundra, &c. under the Talluck of Sun-crambo, is a Collection for Daum \* Mulbo \* fecaufe; and in the Amlah Purgunnas of Chanra, Boydwoy, Satisgur, and Bejapoor, is \* the Custom of Dewanny; and in Gauzipoor and Shaidabad, are the Duties of Shair, and \* Revenues or Mahl. After the customary Jagheer and Aima Lands are deducted for the Year 1172, the Two Fussils amount to the above Sum, the Charges Sabundee, &c. having been deducted; as he willingly agrees to pay them. He further promises to pay the Amount Revenues into the Company's Cash, agreeable to the present Kistbundee; and this Acknowledgement he gives under his Hands and Seal.

[ ] Vide supra, Page 1471.

[ 12 X ]

The



The whole Amount is	—	—	—	Rupees	20,86,607	—
Pymahly	—	—	Rupees 2,00,000	} Deducted	—	—
Nancar	—	—	15,800		2,15,800	—

Rupees 18,70,807 —

Sundries deducted till the Resolution of the Board is known.

Boydway Jagheer	—	—	—	1,35,000	—	—
Kirat and Allowance	—	—	—	93,306	10	—

Rupees 16,42,500 6

Revenues of Benaris	—	—	—	Rupees	12,15,707	—
Deduction formerly allowed	—	—	—	—	15,100	—

12,00,607 —

Boydway	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,000 —
Satisgur	—	—	—	—	—	11,000 —
Bejapoor	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 —
Gauzipoor	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000 —
Shaidebad	—	—	—	—	—	40,000 —

Total Amount of all the Provinces — 20,86,607 —

No. 2. First Ramfan "Bengal Stile" 1172, Kiftbunde of the Revenues

of Benaras, &c. amounting to — — — — — Rupees 20,86,607 —

Pymahly	—	2,00,000	—	} Deduct till the Board's	—	—
Nancar	—	93,306	10		2,28,306	10

\* See in Orig.

Rupees 16,42,500 6

Bengal Stile.

Commencing Augun 13.

Prese	—	—
Mang	—	—
Phangun	—	—
Chiut	—	—
Bysaack	—	—
Jute	—	—
Affar	—	—
Sarveen	—	—
Baudeen	—	—
Kunauhr	—	—
Cartieck	—	—

Persian Stile.

Jumadistany

Radjub	—	—	1,36,875 —
Shaubun	—	—	1,36,875 —
Ramzan	—	—	1,36,875 —
Shewall	—	—	1,36,875 —
Zelcaut	—	—	1,36,875 —
Zichage	—	—	1,36,875 —
Mohr'rum	—	—	1,36,875 —
Suffer	—	—	1,36,875 —
Rubbe Allawne	—	—	1,36,875 —
Rubbe Offanny	—	—	1,36,875 —
Juma Delawall	—	—	1,36,875 6

Rupees — 16,42,500 6

No. 3. First Ramfan Year 1172 Fully.

This Agreement is made with Rajah Bulwand Sing, on Part of the Company, that he shall collect the Revenues of the Mahls of Mahmudabad, Benares, and Jounpoor, and Havilly and Chenar, and the other Mahls in the Districts of Gawzipoor, with Shaidebad and its Mahls, exclusive of the customary Jagheer and Aima. The whole Amount is 20,86,607 Rupees for the Year 1172, commencing at Fussill Kurruff, and ending at Fussill Rubbee, the Company making no Deductions for Sabundee, or any other Charges. It is proper that you set your Mind at Ease, and carry on the Management of the Business of these Collections, to the Improvement of the Country, and Satisfaction of the Tenants, and agreeable to your Agreement and Kiftbunde, without any Dispute pay your Rents.

The whole Amount is	—	—	—	Rupees.	20,86,607
Pymahly	—	—	2,00,000	} Deduct	—
Nancar	—	—	15,800		2,15,800

R' 18,70,807

Deduct till the Board's Pleasure is known,

Boydway Jagheer	—	—	—	1,35,000	—
Kirat to Sundries	—	—	—	93,306	10

Rupees.  
16,42,500 6

Particulars of the — 20,86,607 Rupees.

Banaras, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,15,707
According to Custom deducted	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,100
							12,00,607
Boydwoy Pergunnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,000
Satfegur	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000
Bejapoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000
Shaidabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000
Gauzipoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000
Total of all the Provinces	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,86,607

## N° 4.

Chendrys, Conundgoes of Benaras, Gauzipore, Jounpoor, Chinar, &c. of the Subah of Illahabad: Know ye, that the Posts of Ameenes and Phoudarry of the above Circars, for the Year 1172, beginning at Fussil Khurriff, are given to the Rajah Bulwandfing. It is proper that you should be thankful for these Posts, and agreeable to the Customs, Formalities, and good Management of the Country, and Improvement of it: Punishing the Guilty, driving away Robbers, protecting the Poor and Tenants; be vigilant in your Posts, placing proper Tamadars, with Orders not to demand what is forbidden by the King; nor permit Wine to be drunk or sold, or any intoxicating Thing; should any Person do these Things, let them be called, and forbidden to do so, and order them to follow their own Employes with Carefulness. If these People mind not this for warning, send and punish them, but not confine them; but all Traitors make Slaves of. All Plunder of Animals lent them belong to the Sircar. Be careful that there is no robbing or pilfering; if any Person is robbed you must find the Thief, and return the Goods to the Person robbed, and punish the Thief. It is proper that the Choudrys, Conundgos, and Tenants of the Mahls and Sircar should know Rajah Bulwandfing to be the Amene and Phouldar of them, and pay all due Obedience to Custom in these Posts.

## N° 5.

Ramzan 1172 Fussy.

I Rajah Bulwandfing Bahadre, have hereunto given, under my Hand and Seal, and delivered in, an Account of the whole Collection of the Revenues of Benares, &c. amounting to 20,86,607 Rupees, which \* Sum I do agree to pay unto the Honourable the English Company yearly; and should it at any Time appear, that this Account is false, I am ready to be answerable for it, and therefore have given this Certificate to avoid any Dispute. • Sic in Orig.

## N° 6. Bulwandfing's Arzee.

For the carrying the Business on at Benares, &c. in Suja-ul-Dowlah's Time, have given in my Agreement; and now humbly request, that as far as my Districts extend, that there may be no Body else placed to interfere in my Business.

## N° 7. Arzee.

For the Management of the Revenues of the Gauzipore Country, without the Pergunnah of Serynjah is included, it cannot be done; therefore humbly request that the said Pergunnah may be under me, and whatever Revenues the Zemindar has already collected may be brought to Account; and should the above Pergunnah remain in the Hands of the said Zemindar, that the Sum of 1,20,000 Rupees may be deducted out of the whole Collection of Revenues of 20,86,607 Rupees.

## N° 8. Arzee.

Your Petitioner's Country has received great Damages during the late War, therefore humbly requests, that there may be an Allowance made for the Losses, of the Sum I have already mentioned to you.

## N° 9. Arzee.

Agreeable to your Orders I have given in my Agreement for the Year 1172, and now humbly request, that there may not be any Sum demanded than what is already given under my Hand.

## N° 10. Arzee.

For the forwarding of the Collection of the Revenues of the Gauzipoor Country, &c. a Battalion and One Gun is requisite, therefore humbly request that it may be granted.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Spencer.

A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXIII.

Book 504, Page 631.

Extract of a Select Committee of the 25th September 1770.

Fort William, the 25th September 1770.

At a Select Committee; Present,  
The Honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President;  
Claud Ruffell,  
and  
Charles Floyer, Esquires.

Six Letters  
from Captain  
Harpur,  
L. R. No. 124  
to 129, en-  
tered.

Read, several Letters from Captain Harpur, dated 30th July, 7th, 15th, 25th, 27th ult. and 4th instant.

Ordered, They be entered after these Proceedings.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 636.

Agreed, That the following Letter be wrote to Captain Harpur.

To Captain Harpur, at Fyzabad.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 637.

The President has already communicated our Sentiments to the Vizier, in Favour of Bulwand Sing's Son. It has afforded us great Satisfaction to learn that he will attend to our Recommendation in the Nomination of a Successor to the Zemindary of Benares, and we shall not fail to urge this matter strongly to him. To this End, we desire you will exert your utmost Endeavours to prevail on the Vizier to confirm the Sunnuds to the Son of Bulwand Sing. The strong and inviolable Attachment which subsisted between the Company and the Father, makes us most readily interpose our good Offices for the Son.

Fort William,  
25th Sept. 1770.

We are, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 644.

§ (" (a) To the Honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Gentlemen of the Select Committee.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" I am this Moment come from the Vizier, who sent for me, to acquaint me of the Death of Bulwand Sing, which happened the Night before last. His Excellency desired me to acquaint you, that he shall set out in a few Days for Benares, to take Measures for his own Advantage; but that he shall be happy to act in such a Manner as will prove most agreeable to you, and that he hopes you will write him instantly on this Subject. This, however, the Vizier seems determined on, not to allow Bulwand Sing's Son to hold the same Authority as his Father did, either in Country or Forces.

" Fyzabad,  
25th Aug. 1770,  
10 P. M.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Gabriel Harper." §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 646.

To the Honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Gentlemen of the Select Committee.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 648.

§ (" (b) The Vizier Yesterday informed me, that he had received a Letter from Allage Cawn, who acquainted him that Bulwand Sing's Son had promised to present the Nabob with Ten Lacks of Rupees if he would grant him the Sunnuds his Father held: His Excellency has promised to do it (he is much changed in a few Days), provided he pays him double that Sum as a Nezah, and increases the Revenue Five Lacks per Annum. The Nabob will not I think march until he hears again from Allage Cawn. The Truth I believe is, he is apprehensive of determining on any Thing until he knows something of your Intentions regarding this Affair.



" His Excellency entreats that you will be pleased to take some effectual Measure for his being repaid the Ten Lacks he lent His Majesty.

" I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,  
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

" Gabriel Harper." ) §

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXIV.

Book 199. No Page.

Letter from Rajah Cheyt Sing, dated 7th November 1770.

I have been honoured by the Receipt of your Excellency's obliging Favour, acquainting me, that you had written to the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, in Behalf of your Well-wisher, and been exalted by its Contents. His Excellency the Vizier was at first fixed in his Resolution of visiting Benares, and had pitched his Tents in the Road; but Captain Harper, immediately on the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter, having in View the Favour and Friendship of the English Serdars for your Servant, delayed the Vizier's Intentions, came himself to Benares, and has exerted himself in every Instance for the Advantage of your Servant, and the Vizier's Satisfaction. It is evident to the World, that the English Serdars support the Public on every Occasion, and use their utmost Endeavours for the Maintenance of their Honour and Reputation; and Captain Harper, who is endowed with much Wisdom and Understanding, has spared no Pains in the Preservation of the Honour and Character of your Well-wisher, and the Satisfaction of the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah. § (" (a) The Favour of the English Serdars is such, that I cannot describe the smallest Particle thereof; and if even every Hair of my Head was a Tongue, it would be impossible to express my Sence of it. May the Almighty preserve the English Serdars in their Establishment, by hearkening to the Prayer of your sincere Well-wisher; and for the rest, may the Wealth and Prosperity of your Excellency endure.") §

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXV.

Book 75. Page 866.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th November 1775.

Fort William, the 9th November 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Lieutenant General John Clavering,  
The Honourable George Monson,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell, } Esquires.  
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.  
Thursday.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

(a) In pursuance of your Instructions, of Date the 24th August, I received on the 21st October the Sum of 10,000 Gomfooy Rupees from Rajah Cheite Sing, as a Nuzzarannah in Acknowledgement of the Sovereignty of the Honourable the East India Company over the Territories of his Zemindarry, Proclamation of which has been made through the City of Banaras, and Perwannahs have been issued by the Rajah to the several inferior Zemindars, with Orders that the same be proclaimed throughout their respective Districts on the 23d October. I received from the Rajah a Tahud under his Signature in the Form described; administered to him an Oath of Allegiance, and delivered to him the Sunnuds of Investiture, and a Khelaut in the Manner you were pleased to direct in your Letter of the 12th October.

I have made a diligent Inquiry into the Nature of the Mint and Cutwally, and hope to be able in a few Days to transmit to your Honourable Board a satisfactory Account of those Offices.

I have the Honour to inclose herewith the Tahud on the Part of Rajah Cheite Sing; and to subscribe myself, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Benaras,

30th October 1775.

(Signed) Francis Fowke.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1472.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1474.

Agreed, That Mr. Francis Fowke be addressed as follows :

To Mr. Francis Fowke.

Sir,

We have received your Two Letters of the 14th and 30th ultimo.

The Injunctions which you have issued to the different English Gentlemen in Rajah Cheyt Sing's Country, requiring their immediate Return to the Presidency, are very proper, and conformable to our Orders; we now desire that you will acquaint us whether they pay due Obedience to those Injunctions.

Fort William,  
9th Nov. 1775.

We are, &c.

Warren Hastings, &c.  
Council.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
J. Clavering,  
Geo. Monson,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
P. Francis.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXVI.

Book 76. Page 203.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d February 1778.

Fort William, 2d February 1778.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Richard Barwell, }  
Philip Francis, } Esquires.  
Edward Wheler, }

Read, and approved, the Proceedings of the 29th ultimo.

Reconsidered the Subject of the last Consultation.

Read, the Question therein proposed by the Governor General.

Mr. Wheler delivers in the following Minute:

1st. It being agreed by the 12th Article of the Treaty, concluded between the Company and the Mahratta State 1st May 1776, that 'no Assistance is to be given by the English to Ragonaut Row, 'or to any Subjects or Servants who may cause Disturbances or Rebellion in the Mahratta Dominions.' I do not think that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted by the Treaty of Porunder, to join in a Plan for conducting Ragonaut Row to Poonah; nor can I agree with the Governor and Council of Bombay, that the Application of Sacoram Baboo, Morabee, 'Furnessce, 'Batcheba Punder, Tolkagee, Holker, may certainly, with the utmost Justice, be considered as 'an Application from the Mahratta State, and treated accordingly;' because those Persons, be their Station and Influence what it may, can only be considered as constituting a Party in the State, in Opposition to another Party, headed (as it appears from the Bombay Proceedings) by Nana Furnessce; and I do not think that we are warranted by the Treaty of Porunder, to take a Part in the Divisions of that Government.

2nd. In giving my Opinion on the Second Question, I must first observe, that I entirely disapprove the Conduct of the Governor and Council of Bombay, in coming to a Resolution which may, if the Conditions of it are complied with by the other contracting Party, involve their Government and all the British Possessions in India in a War with the Mahratta State, and this without first receiving the Sanction of our Board as required by the late Act of Parliament. I differ from the President and Council of Bombay, in thinking that the Urgency of the Case would admit of no Delay. And 'that there was an imminent and absolute Necessity of some 'Measures being taken to prevent the French from getting a Footing in the Mahratta Country.' Their own Proceedings state no Facts to prove such immediate Interference on the Part of the French, but express their Suspicions only of an Agreement being made by the Chevalier St. Lubin with Nanna Furnessce, and of an Express having been sent to Europe in consequence, it follows, that even on the President and Councils own State of the Argument, that they have had the same Opportunity as the French Agent to make Representations to Europe for their Negotiations; and that even admitting them to take full Effect there (which I hold to be very doubtful), the Company will have Time to take Measures at Home in consequence, and to transmit their Instructions for the Guidance of their Servants Abroad; and it follows, still more strongly, that the Governor and Council of Bombay were not so pressed in Point of Time but they might have made Application to this Board, accompanied with full Representations of the State of Affairs,

Affairs, and received our Instructions accordingly. I do not therefore think that the President and Council of Bombay are either bound or warranted by the Orders of the Court of Directors to give their Support to the Pretensions of Ragonaut Row, even if they could effect it without a Violation of the Treaty, as the Consent of this Board, as directed by the Act of Parliament, was necessary to be first had and obtained.

3d. It is true that the Company do in their general Letter of the 5th February 1777, say, 'That if the Conditions of the Treaty of Poonah have not been strictly fulfilled on the Part of the Mahrattas; and if from any Circumstances you shall deem it expedient, we shall have no Objection to an Alliance with the Ragoba, on the Terms agreed on between him and the Governor and Council of Bombay;' yet in all their former Orders, though they express the strongest Desire of possessing Salfetta, they strictly prohibit the Governor and Council from taking Possession of it by Force, under any Circumstances whatever, without first obtaining their Permission for that Purpose; and even according to the Terms of the Order first quoted, although the Treaty should not be strictly complied with, yet the Sanction for our making an Alliance with Ragoba depends on our deeming the Circumstances expedient, which, from the incomplete State of the Company's Forces upon the Bombay Establishment, from the total Inability of their Treasury to support in any Degree the Expence of a Mahratta War, from the Danger and Difficulty of affording them Assistance from Fort St. George, in case the Measures which the Governor and Council of Bombay have adopted should terminate in a Rupture with the Mahrattas, and from the still greater Hazard of transporting Troops from hence, added to the ruinous Consequences that must follow from draining this Treasury to support a War in a Part of India so remote from hence, and the Uncertainty of Affairs in Europe, which require every Precaution on our Part to avoid even the Risque of adding to the Embarrassments of Government; I am of Opinion, from strong and urgent Reasons, why an Alliance with Ragoboy, or any Interference in the Divisions of the Mahratta State, is at this particular Time dangerous and inexpedient; and in which, if the Party we espouse succeed in their Views, the Advantages are small and uncertain; if they fail, the whole Burthen of a War with the united Mahratta State must fall on the Company, and perhaps be extended to all their Possessions, the Consequences of which are too obvious to make it necessary to point them out, and cannot be thought of without the deepest Concern.

4th. As the Plan proposed by the Governor and Council of Bombay appears to me neither consistent with the Treaty, or conformable to the Orders of the Company—I cannot give my Consent to it.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 240.

Governor General.—As Mr. Wheler, in his Answer to the second Question, seems to doubt the Reality of the Designs of the French as they are represented by the President and Council of Bombay, I request that the following Extracts of our Persian Correspondence may be entered in this Place, and that Mr. Ellior's Letter, which was addressed to the Board on the First of October last, may be annexed to them, as I think it now, whatever it might have been before, of no Consequence to withhold it from a Place in our Records. These Evidences, the First of which have not I believe been seen by Mr. Wheler, will, I think, remove every Doubt of the Existence of such a Design, and of its having been carried into Execution so far as it could have been effected by the promised Delivery of the Credentials received by the French Agent from the Court of France, and by the written Engagements affirmed to have been executed between him and one of the Ministers.

Mr. Wheler.—I do not recollect that I implied any such Doubt of the Intention of the French Interference in my Minute. I have, it is true, endeavoured to make it appear, that our immediate Fears cannot arise from any such Apprehensions from the French, as it is said, before they carry Designs into Execution, they have dispatched Monsieur de Sauty with Credentials to the French Ministry.

The Governor General.—Mr. Wheler's Explanation is perfectly consistent with the Words of his Minute; but as I think the Danger which may arise from the French Intrigues at Poonah has not been sufficiently understood, and as these form the principal Grounds for the supposed Resolutions of the President and Council of Bombay, I still desire that the Papers above-mentioned may be recorded in this Day's Consultation.

Extract of Letters relative to the Chevalier St. Lubin.

2. From Row Jee to the Nabob Wallah Jah, dated 13th May 1777.

I some Time ago transmitted to the Presence Two Papers of Intelligence; the former written on the First of Rabbeulawul (11th of April), the latter the 19th of the same Month (29th of April): These you have doubtless received, and have communicated the Contents to his Highness. The Particulars relative to the French Sirdar are these—Mr. Chevalier, with a Train consisting of an Elephant and Standard, and Seven Gentlemen in Palankeens came to Durky, where he remained 10 Days waiting for his Things to come up. On the 24th of Rabbeulawul (4th May) he set out from thence, and travelled to Bhaonry. Bheem Row Paula went on the Part of Seremunt Pundit Purdhaun to meet him. On the 25th Siccaram Pundit and Nanna Purnaveese went to the Encampment, under



under the Walls of the Fort, where the French Chief was introduced to them. He had not brought his Presents with him. After the Ceremony of the Introduction was over he retired with Siccaram Pundit, Nanna Purnaveese, Madho Row, Sadashao Kishen Row, Belal Boosilas Vackeel, and Conjee the Interpreter, and produced a Letter from the Prime Minister of the King of France addressed to Seremunt Pundit Purdhaun. As there was no Frenchman belonging to the Sircar to read it, Mr. Chevalier read it himself, and the Interpreter explained it. The Substance was, that 'from Time immemorial Friendship and Harmony had subsisted between the Two States, which it was expedient to preserve in Time to come; and that Mr. Chevalier would personally explain all further Particulars.' The Ministers enquired after Mr. Buffy, and were informed by Mr. Chevalier, that he was in Health, and employed in an eminent Station about the Prime Minister; and that he had desired his Compliments to Ramehunder Jadoo Row. They then enquired, if the French and English were Friends, or otherwise, to which Mr. Chevalier answered, that they were at present Friends, and that the French were not at Variance with any Power whatever. This was all that passed in the first Meeting, after which he took his Leave and retired. Provision for 200 Men, Provender, &c. are daily supplied by the Sirkar: Mulhar Pundit, Muttasuddy, and 20 Hircarrahs, are appointed to attend on Mr. Chevalier, and procure for him whatever he wants. On the last of Rabbee-ul-awul (9th May) Mr. Chevalier was desired to attend at the afore said Encampment to be introduced to Seremunt Pundit Purdhaun. There was nobody of Consequence present at this Interview, except Seremunt Pundit and the Two Ministers. Mr. Chevalier presented Five Paintings on Glass, a Cup, a Gun, a Pair of Pistols, and a Glass by which Poison might be discovered. After some Minutes spent in Professions of Friendship Mr. Chevalier presented a Letter from the French King, addressed to Seremunt Pundit. I have not yet been able to learn the Contents of it; as soon as I do, I shall inform his Highness. After receiving the Letter Seremunt took Leave of Mr. Chevalier, and returned to the Fort. Mr. Chevalier remained in private with the Two Ministers and the Interpreter. Siccaram then desired him to communicate what he had to say; to which he replied, I have a great Variety of Matter to treat of, which I will fully explain at a convenient Time. Siccaram Pundit then said, I will appoint some Person to negotiate your Business for you—it must be a Person who is well versed in your Affairs. I know of no one qualified for this Purpose, except Madho Row Sadashas. Mr. Chevalier, not relinishing this Proposal, made answer, He is employed in the Negotiations with the English; how is it possible we should unite? Siccaram replied, Be under no Kind of Apprehension on this Account; in like Manner as I am, so also is he, a Muttasuddy of the Sircar. All Negotiations are conducted through Muttasuddies, but I act in such Manner as I think right. Mr. Chevalier made no Reply, but retired. Siccaram Pundit then went to Shathoore to a Wedding. Nanna Purnaveese is also going to Poonah, where he will stay Ten Days or a Fortnight. This of Course occasions a Delay in the Negotiations of the French, which I understand will be concluded on their Return. Madho Row is under great Perplexity; not knowing his Highness's Pleasure in this Matter, he is at a Loss what Steps to take. I have addressed frequent Arzies to you in the Course of the last Month relative to the French, which you have doubtless fully explained to his Highness. I am astonished that I have not yet been honoured with a Line in Answer thereto. It is now necessary that you communicate the above Particulars relative to Mr. Chevalier to his Highness, and write me a full and explicit Answer; and also inform me what Conduct I am to observe here, that I may accordingly satisfy Madho Row. The French have till now remained perfectly quiet; but it appears from these late Measures, that they design to enter again into the Affairs of this Part. I have therefore sent repeated Expresses to the Presence. Having made yourself acquainted with his Highness's Pleasure, write me fully on the Subject.

From the Nabob Wallah Jah to Row Jie, dated the 6th June 1777.

I understand, from your Letter written the 3d Rabeassanie (13th May) to Sheeh Row, that one Monsieur Chevalier, a Frenchman, is arrived in those Parts, under the Pretence of having come from Europe on an Embassy to Row Pundit Purdhaun; and that on this News, a Man of Rank went from Row Pundit Purdhaun, met and conducted him to the Presence of the principal Ministers, who received him with every Mark of Friendship, gave Ear to the Representations of that Impostor, which he himself had fabricated, and then produced as coming from the Prime Ministers of France; and that Madho Row Sadashae conceived that a Connection between him and the Ministers must give Offence to the English Chiefs. The History of this Frenchman is this—He was formerly in the Service of Hyder Ally Khan, and after waiting some Time for an Opportunity of quarrelling with him, he deserted him with a Party of Fugitives, and continued for a long Space of Time to wander in those Parts. Monsieur Bellecombe, who is lately arrived from Europe, in the Station of Governor of Pondichery, has not the least Knowledge of him; but says, that he invents these Impostures to procure himself a Support in the different Places to which he wanders. As the firmest Friendship has subsisted for Three Generations between my Family and that of Row Pundit Purdhaun, I desire you will represent to Madho Row Sadashae, that since Friendship and Union has been firmly established by Treaty between Row Pundit Purdhaun and the English, the Fame of whose good Faith and Steadiness is every where spread, and whose Constancy in Friendship is become a Proverb throughout the World, and since the Governor General of Bengal,

Bengal, who is the absolute Representative of the English Nation in this Country, is the Author of this Treaty, it is necessary that he should reflect how highly displeasing the Encouragement of this Impostor of another Nation, must be to the English, that it is therefore incumbent on him (as a Man of Wisdom, Penetration, and Fidelity to Row Pundit Pundhaun, and as he was employed on Colonel Upton's Arrival at Poonah, on the Part of the Governor General of Bengal, as the Channel of that Negotiation) to paint, to the Ministers of Row Pundit Pundhaun, in the strongest Colours, the Impropriety of shewing any Countenance to such an Impostor, and to persuade them ever to preserve, with the greatest Care, the Friendship of the English, which is of the greatest Value.

Extract of a Letter from Siccaram Pundit to Colonel Upton.

Monsieur Chevalier de St. Lubin, on the Part of the King of France, lately arrived on Board a Ship on this Coast, and landed on Rio-Dunda, belonging to this Government, from whence he transmitted a Letter to the Presence of Seremunt Row Sahib Row Pundit Pundhaun, containing a Request of an Audience, to treat with him, which, if granted, he would wait on him, and fully explain to him the Subjects of his Mission. As Friendship had subsisted from Time immemorial between the French Nation and the illustrious Family of Seremunt Sahib; and moreover, as Hospitality is due to the Envoy of a great Prince, an Order for his Approach was sent from the Presence. When the aforesaid Gentleman arrives, the Subjects of his Negotiation will be explained. The Governor and Council of Bombay will represent this Matter to the Supreme Council of Calcutta in an injurious Light; I have therefore written you, and the Supreme Council, the Relation of what has really passed. Friendship is now established between us, which shall never be interrupted in the smallest Degree. Do you, my Friend, amply represent all the Particulars to the Governor and Council.

Extract of a Letter from Siccaram Pundit, received the 17th of July 1777.

Monsieur the Chevalier de St. Lubin, on the Part of the King of France, lately arrived on Board Ship on this Coast, and landed at Rio Dunda, belonging to this Government, from whence he transmitted a Letter to Seremunt Row Sahib Row Pundit Pundhaun, containing a Request of an Audience to treat with him, which if granted, he would wait on him, and fully explain to him the Subjects of his Mission. As Friendship has subsisted from Time immemorial between the French Nation and the illustrious Family of Seremunt Sahib; and moreover, in Compliance with the Duties of Hospitality, an Order for his Approach was sent from the Presence. When the aforesaid Gentleman arrives, the Subjects of his Negotiation will be explained.

The Governor and Council of Bombay will represent this Matter to you in an injurious Light; foreseeing which, and possessing the most sincere Friendship towards you, I have given you Intelligence of this Gentleman's Arrival, and of what has actually passed. No Interruption shall ever proceed from this Sirkar, of the Friendship which has been so firmly established between us.

From the Nabob Wallah Jah, 3d September.

I some Time ago sent you, for your Information, a Newspaper from Poonah, containing an Account of the Arrival of Monsieur Le Chevalier, a Frenchman, at that Place; and, at the same Time transmitted you a Copy of a Letter, which I wrote to Row Jee, my News-writer, to exert his utmost Endeavours to prevent the Poonah Chief giving Countenance to such a Cheat and Impostor. I now inclose you an Answer from the aforesaid News-writer, addressed to his Brother. I am induced, by the Warmth of my Friendship, to send you this Newspaper. You will keep it under the most profound Secrecy; for should it be known that my News-writer had communicated this Intelligence, his Life would be in Danger.

Extract of a Letter from Row Jee to Sheesh Row.

You sent me Two Letters on the Subject of the French Chief, to this Purport, that this Person who was come to Poonah was an Impostor; that no Countenance must be shewn to him, or any extraordinary Appearance of Civility kept up with regard to him; for should the Gentlemen of the Administration of Bengal suspect such an Intercourse, it will be productive of very disagreeable Circumstances; this I perfectly understand. I represented all the Particulars to the Ministers through the Channel of Madho Row Sadashao; but Kishen Row Billal is the Patron of this Frenchman, and makes use of every Method to persuade the Ministers to countenance him. They therefore pretend to Mr. Mostyn and me, that they are about to give him his Dismission; but their real Designs are different; they have been three or four different Times to the House of the French Chief, and I hear that he has promised, that in the Course of Eighteen Months he will send them from Europe a respectable Body of European Troops, with all the necessary Stores, &c. and that the Chiefs of all the different Settlements shall likewise receive express Instructions for their Conduct from the King of France. He represents, that a Place on the Sea Coast will be necessary for the Residence of the Forces, and the secure Anchorage of the Ships. A small Village has therefore been fixed upon near Riounda: This they will give up to him, as soon as



an Answer arrives from Europe. He demands at present a Monthly stipend of One Lack and an Half of Rupees for the Support of the People he has with him; and that 10,000 additional Sepoys should be raised, and properly disciplined; he has brought on Shore from the Ships Eighty Pieces of Cannon, and has also with him 200 European Soldiers, with all Kind of Arms and Ammunition, and is desirous of disciplining this small Body. The Ministers say amongst themselves, these Troops will be disciplined under the Direction of Europeans, and the Sepoys which we keep in our Service are without Necessaries or Discipline, but if put under the Direction of Europeans they will be rendered fit for Service; such are their Deliberations. I do not know if Madho Row Sadashao is acquainted with this Circumstance, and conceals it from me, or whether the Ministers keep him ignorant of it. I asked Madho Row Sadashao what was the Reason that Cannon, Lead, Powder, and Ammunition had been landed at the Ghaut of Rio Dunda, and Orders given for the Building of Storehouses, &c. He replied, That it was the tempestuous Season which renders it necessary to unload the Ships—that they had therefore been lightened of their Cargoes—that after this Season was over, they would be again carried on Board the Ships, and the French Chief should receive his Dismission. I shall communicate whatever I learn in future.

Translate of a Letter from Siccaram Pundit, dated the 20th October 1777.

I some Time ago wrote to you Information of the Approach of a Person deputed by the King of France to this Quarter. Monsieur Le Chevalier de St. Lubin has lately been honoured with an Audience of Row Pundit Purdhaun Pishua Shaib, when he delivered Letters from the King of France on the Subject of strengthening and confirming the ancient Friendship which subsisted between the Two Nations, and he also spoke on the Subject of their ancient Intimacy and Connection.

As the rainy Season was set in violently Mr. Le Chevalier did not desire his Dismission, and his Departure has been delayed on this Account. The Duties of Hospitality both to Friends and Strangers are incumbent on Chiefs of high Rank.

Should this Circumstance be related to you in an unfavourable Light, you will not, I am persuaded, give Credit to it. There will never be the least Deviation in this Government from the Duties of the Friendship established, but it will take deeper Root. I send you a Letter, in a Koteta, from Seremunt Row Pundit Purdhaun, addressed to the King of England on the Subject of Friendship, be pleased to transmit it to England, and procure an Answer. By this you will much oblige me, give great Pleasure to Row Sahib Pundit Purhaun, and encrease the Friendship which at present subsists.

Extract of a Letter from Row Jie to the Nabob Wallah Jah, dated the 30th of September.

The French Chief brought here Five Lacks of Rupees in Goods, which he has sold to the Merchants of this Place, but he is to deliver them here; he is accordingly gone with his People to Rio to fetch them.

Extract of a Letter from Duagur Pundit Dewan of Moodajee Boota's Rajah of Berar received 18th December.

Soon afterwards an experienced Ambassador arrived on the Part of the King of France, with a Letter and Present of various Europe Articles, and earnestly entreated an Audience of Pundit Purdhaun, which he obtained. I was also acquainted with the Discourses they held in private—Five Persons only were privy to this Matter; the Intention of what I have written above is to shew, that as soon as the English entered into an Alliance with Pundit Purdhaun, the Powers of other Countries immediately courted his Friendship, and his Government thereby acquired a fresh Degree of Splendor.

1st. Extract from a Letter from Rowjee to the Nabob Wallah Jah, dated the 11th of April 1777.

Mr. Mostyn informed me that Two French Ships, One carrying 70 Guns and the other 40, were arrived at Rio, and the other at Rio Dunda; that they had sent Boats to learn Intelligence concerning Ingria who was near to them, to Four or Five Men in a Boat from the Ship, who coming to Rio Dunda, visited the Government Gomastah, and through him wrote an Arzie to the Presence, to be admitted to an Audience. Mr. Mostyn hearing this, represented that the French were in Alliance with Hyder Ally Khan, and that it was necessary the Government should be on its Guard; but the Ministers paid no Regard to him, but sent Orders to the Gomastahs, at Rio Dunda, to furnish the French who were arrived there with Conveyances to transport them to the Presence. On the Arrival of these Orders, Three Europeans, Two Coffries, with a Writer of Ingreas, and 45 Peons, set out for the Presence, and arrived at Poonah. On the 28th Nana Purnaveesie returning to Poonah, they waited on him, but what passed between them is not known. Madho Row had taken no Part in this Business, nor is there any Person of Credit engaged in it except Nana Purnaveesie. I hear that some French Officer is arrived at Rio Dunda, and means to proceed to the Presence.



Presence. On this Account Nana Purnaveese continues some Days at Poonah. This Circumstance has thrown a Damp on Mr. Moystn's Negotiations. The French Chief is daily expected; when he arrives I will make myself acquainted with the Subject of his Negotiation, and transmit you an Account thereof.

I learn from Report, that the French Officer's Name is Monsieur Le Chevalier de St. Lubin.

From the Aumil of Windawas, dated the 29th August 1777.

I have already informed you of the Arrival of the French Officer, and of his Engagement with the Ministers to bring them Aid from Europe in the Course of Eighteen Months, during which Time they are to give him the Command of 10,000 Infantry, to be disciplined by him; they were settling the Pay of this Body when your Highness's Letter to me arrived, directing me to explain, in the clearest Manner, to the Ministers, that, by giving Encouragement to a French Sirdar, the long established Friendship between them and your Highness, and the English, would be destroyed, and that they must not expect in such Case any Friendship either from you or the English. This Representation occasioned much Reflection, and threw a Damp on the Negotiation.

I hear that the French Sirdar has written Letters to France through the Factory at Surat, but the Purport is not known. Mr. Moystn told me, that the King of France sent him to gain Intelligence. It is very certain he has a Letter from the King of France. The Minister sent Dispatches to Europe through the Chief of Surat, in consequence of which the King sent this Man; and it is probable that whatever he may have proposed in his Letters will be complied with. For the Sake of Appearances he brought Goods with him, and is engaged in Commerce, but his real Designs are different. His Expences are great—how should he be able to make such Presents of himself? From these Circumstances it is evident that he is no Impostor.

§ ( “ (a) Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,  
 “ Having been fortunate enough to obtain some Intelligence before I left Europe, in which  
 “ the Interest of the East India Company, and the Influence of Great Britain in India appear to  
 “ be deeply interested, I think it incumbent upon me to take the earliest Opportunity of communicating it to your Honourable Board. I am concerned at the same Time to be under the  
 “ Necessity of laying the Facts only before you, without having it in my Power to point out the  
 “ Channels through which the Intelligence was conveyed to me, as my Promise was most particularly taken before I was myself intrusted with it, that I should conceal the Names of the  
 “ Persons from whom I received the Information. It was not without some Difficulty that I obtained Permission to inform the Governor General and Sir John Clavering of this material Circumstance, and that only upon Condition, that they should not trust it to the Records of the  
 “ Company, however secret they might be; the Opinions which those Gentlemen must form as to  
 “ the Authenticity of the Facts which I now propose myself the Honour of laying before you will  
 “ be a sufficient Justification of me for addressing you in this Letter.  
 “ It appears by the Information to which I allude, that Monsieur Sartine, Ministre de la Marine  
 “ of France has concerted, with Three or Four of the principal Ministers of that Country, a Scheme,  
 “ the Object of which is, the total Overthrow of the English Interests in India: That he was sensible  
 “ the Force which France could herself bring against our Settlements would prove insufficient for  
 “ so great an Undertaking, and had therefore thought it necessary, to the Completion of his Views,  
 “ to begin by intriguing with the Country Powers, and by endeavouring to secure them in the  
 “ Interests of France, in Opposition to those of Britain: That for this Purpose it was resolved to  
 “ send a Person to India, with full Powers, in the Character of Agent, and likewise to send out  
 “ Persons who, in the Information, are called des Exerceurs, to discipline the Natives of India,  
 “ and a considerable Quantity of Arms and Military Stores. The Person who was nominated  
 “ to this Office was described to me as One who had before been in India. He was to go to  
 “ Pondicherry first, but to assume no public Character, that he might not be subjected to the  
 “ Suspicions of the English. He is furnished with Letters from the Court of France to all the  
 “ Country Princes of any Note in India, to be used at his own Discretion. He likewise carries  
 “ out Presents of considerable Value, which he is to distribute as he may judge necessary. The  
 “ Substance of his Instructions are as follows; To treat with such of the Country Powers as he  
 “ may have Reason to think will most readily assist the Views of France, and to form Alliances  
 “ with them in the Name of the King of France; to endeavour to persuade the Country Powers to  
 “ fall upon the English Settlements, and he is authorized to promise such as will accede to his  
 “ Proposal, the warmest Support of his Nation secretly, till Hostilities are actually commenced,  
 “ and then openly. He is warned, however, in his Instructions, that France is not to take the  
 “ Lead in the War, but is to come in as an Assistant only. The Persons from whom I learned  
 “ these Particulars know for certain, that the Agent sailed for Marseilles, in the Beginning of  
 “ April last; but was unacquainted with his Name, and unable to inform me for certain what  
 “ Road he had followed to India, but seemed to be of Opinion, that he must have passed over to  
 “ Alexandria, in the Intention of embarking at Suez for India.” )

Having informed you of what I venture to say may be relied on as authentic, it will not be misplaced to add an Account, more in Detail, of some Inquiries which my Knowledge of the above Circumstances led me to make, which, though by no Means so successful as my Zeal on this Occasion would make me wish, will not, I flatter myself, be deemed unworthy of your Notice.

A Circumstance which I learned from Colonel Capper, who had passed through Egypt in February last, and which was confirmed to me by Mr. Dighton, who was in his Company, rendered it very probable that the Agent had passed through that Country in his Way to India; that the French Consul at Cairo was in daily Expectation of the Arrival of a Ship at Cairo when they passed through that Town; and I was told by Mr. Baldwin, an English Gentleman residing at Cairo, that when an Account was brought of a Ship's being seen off or in the Red Sea, which afterwards proved to be the Swallow Sloop of War, the French Consul said, in his Hearing, that he was sure it was a French Ship, as he had certain Intelligence that one was dispatched from India, which should arrive about that Time. I was assured nevertheless by Three or Four French Merchants at Cairo, from whom I made Enquiries upon this Subject, that they never had had any Expectation of seeing a French Ship at Suez; and I learnt at Mocha, that there has not been a single French Ship in the Red Sea this Year. In passing through Marseilles, I made all the Inquiries that I could, without rendering myself suspicious, but could learn nothing of any consequence, but that some Ships had sailed from that Port early in the Year for India. As there was no Ship to sail from Suez under Three Weeks or a Month after my Arrival at Cairo, I had an Opportunity of tracing a Gentleman who had left Cairo a few Days before my Arrival, and who, in many Particulars answered the Description given to me of the French Agent on the other Side of the Water. It appears from the Intelligence which I received, which was principally derived from Mr. Baldwin, and partly from the Gentlemen of the French Factory in Egypt, and from a Turk, whom I shall afterwards have Occasion to mention more particularly, that early in April, a French Gentleman, wearing a Cross, and calling himself the Chevalier de Montagny, arrived at Cairo from France. It was reported, upon his first Arrival, that he was going to India; but after having staid at Cairo about a Month, that Report was entirely dropped, and, upon my asking the Question of the French Consul, was positively contradicted. He associated but very little with the Gentlemen of Cairo, which is uncommon where the Society of Europeans is so small. A Venetian Gentleman, and a Janizary who attended upon the Chevalier, informed Mr. Baldwin and myself, that he had had a Persian Master whilst at Cairo, and used to study that Language great Part of the Day. With some Difficulty the Man, a Native of Damascus, with whom he had studied, was traced, and I had an Opportunity of conversing with him more than once. From him I learnt that the Chevalier had studied Persian with him about Six Weeks or Two Months before his Departure from Cairo; that he understood the Language a little before he came to Egypt, and was able to converse in it, though not without some Difficulty; that he brought Persian Books with him from France, the Names of which were mentioned to me, and had likewise many Persian Letters, which, upon questioning the Turk, I found were Letters of Hindostan, as their Alcabs or complimentary Addresses were used in Hindostan only; that his Attention was given more to these than to the Books; and that he informed this Man, he was going to India, and offered him advantageous Appointments if he would accompany him, which, from an Apprehension of the Danger of a Sea Voyage, was refused by the Turk. About the 20th of June he went away from Cairo, in a very secret Manner, taking Leave of no one, as is always customary amongst the Europeans at Cairo, which was not only observed as a Singularity by Mr. Baldwin and the Venetians, but likewise by the French Merchants, who expressed their Astonishment at what they deemed a Want of Politeness. It is observable, that he left Cairo the Day after the Arrival of a Mail from France. Mr. Baldwin would have remained ignorant of his Departure, as the Chevalier had not been visible for a Month before, had he not by mere Accident seen a considerable Quantity of Baggage going out of Cairo, which, upon Inquiry, he found to be his; and he was then told by the Arabs, a Body of whom always escort Travellers across the Desert, that they were going to Suez. The Air of Mystery with which every Thing was conducted which had any Relation to this Gentleman, led Mr. Baldwin to be more particular in his Enquiries; and the Custom Master, a Native of Egypt, and who could consequently have but little Idea of the Jealousy subsisting between the two Nations, observed that there must be something very particular in this Gentleman, who, though there were Four English Vessels at Suez, could not be persuaded to embark on \* One of them for India, where he was going, but was resolved to go to Judda or Mocha on † a Boat, in which he was subjected both to Danger and Delay. I cannot help dwelling a little upon this Circumstance, because it seems to me to be a strong presumptive Proof that the Chevalier is in some Shape employed by the Court of France. It was necessary to apply to the Custom Master from his Office for a Country Boat, and he was the Person who I conjecture advised him to embark on board an English Vessel, and unless the Chevalier's Dislike to this Mode had been expressed in a Manner very marked, it is not probable that a Native of Cairo would have drawn such a Conclusion from it. The Misfortunes which befel Mr. Grand Maison, and the Seizure of his Papers after his Death on Board the Terrible, is a Circumstance with which your Honble. Board must be acquainted, and of which the Chevalier could not be ignorant, as I myself heard the Story related at Cairo, after which it is not to be wondered at if he would not

\* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.



trust himself to an English Vessel. The last Circumstance which I learned at Cairo seems to be the most conclusive, which is, that he was furnished with a very large Credit by the Court of France; and this Circumstance I rely upon as authentic, because I was informed of it by a French Merchant at Cairo, and likewise by a French Renegado at Suez, who learned it from the Chevalier's own Servants. It will not be misplaced here to observe, that Monsieur Grand Maison had a similar Credit for Ten Thousand Venetian Sequins, about £ 4,500. When I enquired whether it was customary for the Court of France to grant such Credits, the French Gentleman who informed me of it seemed sensible that he had committed an Imprudence, and said that he imagined the Chevalier de Montagny was employed by the Court as a Man of Literature and Knowledge, to make a Journey into Egypt. Upon my Arrival at Suez, I found that the Chevalier had been there, and not being able to find a Boat that would sail with him in less than three Weeks, had made a Journey to Mount Sinai, from whence he returned a few Days after my Arrival at Suez, and had sailed for Judda about the 15th July. I thought it worth while to enquire whether he had used any Mathematical Instruments in his Excursion to Mount Sinai, and was assured by the Arabs who accompanied him, that he had carried none with him, having left his Baggage at Suez. Had he been employed as a literary Traveller, he certainly must have used Instruments. His Servant told the Renegado, that he was a Traveller of Curiosity, and meant to go from Judda to Mecca: This was not possible, as he embarked avowedly as a Christian; and as it is notorious that the Mahomedans allow no Christians to approach a City which they esteem so holy, and which they would conceive to be polluted by the Presence of those whom they call Infidels.

I have thought it necessary to be very minute in the Account of what I was able to discover relative to this Gentleman, because it appears to me, that he must be employed by his Court in some Shape or another. Though there are many Circumstances which render it probable that he is not the Person intrusted with the Commission mentioned in the first Part of my Letter: Though the French Title of Chevalier is a Title which carries little, or indeed no Importance in it in any Part of Europe, it is not so common in India; and if the Chevalier de Montagny should turn out to be the Agent, the Court of France will certainly, in some Shape, have departed from their original Plan, which was to give him as little external Consequence as possible. I was likewise told at Cairo, that he is himself a Major in the Army, and the Son of a Person who either is or has been a Fermier General, and that his Family, by a late Promotion, are become Noblesse. There is one Part of the Intelligence I received at Cairo, which does not agree with the Information given me in Europe, as it was positively asserted that he had never before been in India; though the Truth of this Assertion may be doubted, as his talking Persian, and his being in Possession of Indian Correspondence, are sufficient Reasons for suspecting that he had been there. One French Gentleman went so far as to say to me, that he was a Person qui vouloit se donner du merite envers les Bureaus. If the Chevalier de Montagny had been entrusted with so important a Commission, it is very extraordinary that a vessel should not have been ready to receive him at Suez; and none having even come into the Red Sea in the Course of the whole Year, affords a strong Presumption that he is not the Person, though it by no Means amounts to a Proof, as many possible Accidents may have occasioned such a Mistake; and it must be observed on the other Hand, that the French Consul, who is the national Agent there, assured himself that one would arrive. The French Merchants disagreeing with him in this Expectation, leaves room to conjecture, that the Ship he expected was employed by Government, and not upon a trading Voyage, as he is himself restricted from Trade. On the whole, I doubt not your Honble. Board will deem the Appearances sufficiently strong, to think it worth while to take some Steps to clear up whatever may appear doubtful about this Gentleman; and as it is possible, and indeed likely, that he should assume another Name and Character upon his Arrival at Mocha, I made particular Enquiries about his Person, and venture to add, however useless it may be, the Description I received of it: He is short in his Stature, stoops much, and looks down when he is speaking with any one; his Hair is brown, and his Complexion inclinable to be dark; his Legs are remarkably ill proportioned, being nearly as thick at Bottom as at Top. He is accompanied by a European Servant, who is a stout tall Man.

He will, in all Probability, make an exceeding long Voyage down the Red Sea, and will not be able to reach Mocha till the latter End of August. \* He will find no French Ship at Mocha • Sic in Orig. till the latter End of August. He will find no French Ship at Mocha, and will be reduced to the Necessity of embarking on Board the Alexander, an English Ship trading in the Red Sea, or of going over Land to Muscat, on the Persian Gulph; a Journey not to be performed without much Difficulty, and great Delays. It is, however, possible that he may arrive Time enough to sail in a Portuguese Ship, which intended to sail from Mocha to Surat about the 20th August. At any Rate, I think it is not possible that he should be landed in any Part of India sooner than the End of October.

OEt. 1st. 1777.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. Elliott.



The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Francis having drawn up Objections to the Resolution of the President and Council of Bombay, in the Form of a Protest, with his Reasons stated in distinct Articles, I have thought it proper to copy his Minute entire, and to insert my Reply opposite to each corresponding Passage, for the better Comprehension of the several Arguments contained in both.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 319.

8th. Because it is at all Times the Duty of this Council to give their utmost Attention to the Preservation of Peace in India, but at this Conjunction more particularly than at any other, while a considerable Part of the National Force is employed in America, and while the Apprehension of a War with France and Spain hangs over the Councils of the Nation.

8th. The Argument which is here introduced as an Objection to the proposed Measure, would, in my Judgment, be better applied to the Defence of it. If the Apprehension of a War with France and Spain hangs over the Councils of the Nation, we relieve them from a considerable Share of their Apprehension by establishing a firm Interest in the most powerful State of India; and by checking, in its first Growth, the Seeds which the French have sown of an Alliance with it, and which, if suffered to grow to Maturity, may prove fatal to the British Possessions in India; at the same Time it is the most unexceptionable Way by which the French Designs could possibly be obviated, as they have no ostensible or direct Concern in these Disputes, but will be eventually crushed by the Overthrow of their Friends; whereas, by waiting till they have acquired an Establishment in the Mahratta Dominions, we shall be reduced to act openly against them, which we cannot do without an immediate additional Hazard, nor without involving the Two Nations in a War.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 350.

The Governor General having sent in the following Minute since last Council Day, it was immediately circulated.

Gov. Gen.  
Minute rela-  
tive to Jugg  
Mohun Dutt.

The Governor General thinks it proper to inform the Board, and desires that the Secretary will send this to the Members of it for that Purpose, that he received Information in October last, that a Man named Jugg Mohun Dutt, a near Relation of the Sircar of Mr. Chevalier, the French Commandant, used daily to frequent the House of Lalla Sevuck Ram, the Mharata Vackeel, and to hold very long and secret Conferences with him. Having taken the proper Means to ascertain the Truth of this Information, the Governor General gave Orders for his being apprehended and brought before him; but these were not executed, the Man soon after falling sick, till Yesterday Morning, when he was taken coming from the House, and before the Door of Lalla Sevuck Ram. Being brought before the Governor, and questioned, he declared that he never had been before at the House of Lalla Sevuck Ram; and afterwards, that he had been but once before there. As this Denial of an Intercourse, which had before been ascertained beyond a Doubt, served but to corroborate the Suspicion of a Connection between them, tending to disturb the Peace of this Government, the Governor General sent him immediately to the New Fort under a Guard, and caused all the Papers in his House to be seized, and sealed, in the Presence of creditable Witnesses, and to be brought to his House, where they now remain.

Deeming it improper to proceed further in this Inquiry till he shall have received the Satisfaction of the Board for that End, he begs Leave to propose, that Persons properly qualified may be nominated to examine the Papers now under his Charge, and for that Purpose, that each Member of the Board will be pleased to appoint a Person versed in the Bengal Language, (in which the Papers are mostly written), to meet at the Governor's House, and jointly to inspect them, and to take the Reports of the Evidences to this Transaction.

Saturday,  
31 January 1778.

(Signed) Warren Hastings

The following Minutes were returned upon the foregoing.

Minutes on  
Ditto.

Mr. Francis.—I approve of the Precaution taken by the Governor, and agree to his Proposal. I am not acquainted, or do not recollect that I am, with any Gentleman versed in the Bengal Language, except Mr. Moore, who, I believe, is qualified to examine the Papers in question.

P. F.

I approve, and think Rajah Nabkissin ought to be present at the Inspection of the Bengal Papers.

R. B.

I agree

I agree to the Governor General's Proposal; but as I neither am in Habits of Intimacy or Acquaintance with Gentlemen skilled in the Bengal Language, I cannot recommend any One to examine the Papers now under the Governor's Charge.

E. W.

The Governor General having ordered the Papers which were seized to the Council House, and Mr. Moore and Rajah Nob Kissen attending, they are delivered to them, with Directions to select such as have any Relation to Conferences or Concerns with Lalla Sevoek Ram, the Maratta Vackeel, and to deliver back the others immediately to the Owner, Jug Mohun Dutt.

Mr. Moore and Rajah Nobkissen having examined the Papers of Jug Mohun Dutt in his Presence, inform the Board that they contain nothing but Accounts and Papers relative to his own Concerns, but no Letters received, or Copies of Letters written by him; and having put several Questions to him on the Subject of his frequent Visits to Lalla Sevoek Ram, the Maratta Vackeel, they deliver them in with his Answers, as follows:

Jagemohun Dutt being interrogated, gives the following Information:

For about a Month past I have been visited constantly Twice a Day by one Ramjoy Sircar, an Acquaintance of mine, who informed me that he was deputed by Shaik Abdullah, who wanted me to be introduced \* him to Lalloo Sabuckram, promising that if I would effect it, it would be attended with some Advantages to me; to this Purport the Visit of Ramjoy Sircar were constantly employed, and in the most urgent Terms. I informed him that I was not on Terms of Friendship with Lalloo Sabuckram, but would contrive Means of having his Wishes answered.

With this Intent I went to Holassyrath, a Gomastah of Cassimereymulls, and told him that I was desirous of introducing Shaik Abdullah to Lalloo Sabuckram. He said that he was not very intimate with Lalloo Sabuckram, but could go so far as to mention it, which he would do if I would communicate my Business; but that Atterally Cawn, a Doctor in Calcutta, was very intimate with him, and advised me to obtain the Introduction through him. In consequence I went Three different Days to Atterally Cawn. The first he told me that he was very intimate with Lalloo Sabuckram, and would undertake the Introduction: He afterwards informed me that Lalloo Sabuckram had been to his House the preceding Day, and that he had communicated the Purport of my Business to him, adding 'do you stay at Home Tomorrow, I will then visit Lalloo Sabuckram, and will send for you from thence.' But Atterally Cawn did not go as he promised, nor sent to me. This occasioned me to send a verbal Message by One of my Lices, named Ducey, to Atter Ally Cawn, telling him of my Disappointment the Day before, and informing him that I should remain at Home all that Day, that if he went to Lalloo Sabuckram he might send for me. He replied that he had said every Thing to Lalloo Sabuckram that was favourable to me; that he had no Occasion to go to Lalloo Sabuckram, but desired that I would on his Recommendation. At this Time Ramjoy pressed me much to go, and insisted upon it: In consequence I went with him to Lalloo Sabuckram. Lalloo Sabuckram talked very kindly to me for some Time, and at Length asked me if I knew how the English cyphered and wrote; telling him that I did, he sent for his Pen and Ink, and desired me to write the English Alphabet and Figures, which I did; this done, he wrote an Explanation of every Letter and Figure in the Nyagnee, and sent the Whole into his Office, telling me that he intended to have his Son taught English. All this Time Ramjoy was with me; soon after I told Lalloo Sabuckram that Shaik Abdullah was very desirous of being introduced to him. He asked with what View, and whether with Intent to forward any Letters, (he did not say to what Place, or on what Subject): I told him that I was not acquainted with Particulars, which I supposed Shaik Abdullah would communicate himself.

I then got up to take my Leave, and did so; it being late at Night he gave me a Mossaul, and ordered some of his Servants to attend me, and I got Home about 11 o'Clock. I do not know the Names of the Servants that attended me.

On Friday last I received a Morning Visit from Ramjoy and Shack Abdullah's Munshee (whose Name I do not know), they told me it was a lucky Day, and desired me to go and introduce Shack Abdullah to Lalloo Sabuckram, requesting me to go then and apprise him that we would wait on him in the Evening. The Munshee's Reason for my giving this previous Information, was to be convinced that my Intentions were sincere. I set out, and they accompanied me to the Door of the House, which seeing me and Ramjoy enter, the Munshee took his Leave. We found Lalloo Sabuckram shaving; we apprized him of our intended Visit in the Evening, and were coming away when the Governor General sent for me.

Q. Who is Ramjoy Sircar?

A. He is an Inhabitant of Calcutta, but has Employment about Camp.

Q. You say that this is the Whole of what passed within about a Month, and that Ramjoy Sircar constantly visited you Twice a Day during that Time,—did he never omit a Day?

A. He omitted Three Days that he was at Chandernagore. When he returned he appeared to be very impatient and hurried.

Q. How

Report of Mr.  
Moore and  
Rajah Nob  
kissen.

\* Sic in Orig.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Ramjoy Sircar?

A. I have been very long acquainted with him, but for these Five or Six last Years I never saw him till within the last month.

Q. Whereabouts in Calcutta does he dwell?

A. He told me in a Lane behind the Dwelling House of Luckicant Seats, in the Boro' Bazar.

Q. Where is he at this Time?

A. I do not know;—when he saw the Governor General's Servants come for me he went away.

Q. You say that if you introduced Shaik Abdullah to Laloo Sabuckram, Ramjoy Sircar promised you some Advantages; was this Promise made before he went to Chandernagore, or after he returned?

A. It was made the First Time he came to me.

Q. Do you know Shaick Abdullah?

A. No.

Q. Do you know where he lives?

A. Ramjoy Sircar told me that he lived in Chappatollah, near the Byteconnah Bazar.

Q. Did you ever before see his Munthee?

A. I never saw him before—but he bears the Appearance of a respectable Person, and is very well dressed. The Munthee told me that Ramjoy Sircar would constantly attend on me on the Part of Shaick Abdullah.

Q. Did you ever inform Holapynam of what passed after your Visit to him?

A. I have not.

Q. Did you inform Atturally Cawn of these Circumstances?

A. I have not; nor have I been near him since my Visit to Laloo Sabuckram.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Views of Shaick Abdullah in getting introduced to Laloo Sabuckram?

A. I am not.

Q. Can you produce Ramjoy Abdullah and his Munthee, or any one of them?

A. I have not been Home, and therefore cannot tell—if I am allowed to go Home, as it is not known where I am, nor what I am a Prisoner for, I imagine they will come to me as usual,—in which Case I shall be able to produce them.

Q. Who was present during your First Visit to Laloo Sabuckram?

A. Ramjoy accompanied me there.—When we entered, Laloo Sabuckram was alone, but his Two Sons entered soon after, accompanied by Two other Persons, one of whom was allowed a Seat.

Q. What length of Time past before they entered?

A. About Two Hours English.

Q. Who was present at your Second Visit?

A. Laloo Sabuckram, myself, Ramjoy, the Shaving Barber, and a little Boy.—This Visit lasted only about One Hour.

Q. Do you know what Ramjoy went to Chandernagore for?

A. When he returned I asked him, and he told me that he had only been to see some particular Friends.

Being asked whether he would swear to the above Deposition, he says he will.

Ordered, That Jugg Mohun Dutt be remanded back to the Fort, to continue in Confinement there till further Orders.

The Governor General desires that his Aurrubeggy may be examined upon the Subject of the Information which he has received of the Conference held by Jugg Mohun Dutt with the Maratta Vackeel, and that the Persian Translator may be ordered also to translate the Papers which he shall deliver to him on this Subject.

Agreed to.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 370.

The Secretary having received the following Letter from Mr. Francis he communicated it to the Governor General.



To James Peter Auriol Esquire, Secretary to the Governor General and Council.

Mr. Francis to  
the Secretary.

Sir,

I have sent the Madras Papers to Mr. Wheler, and desire you will submit my Opinion to the Governor General, that the Letter for that Presidency should go, a Number in the present Pacquet, or at least an Extract from that Part of it which relates to the Requisition from Bombay, and Hyder Ally's Connections with the Commandant at Pondicherry.

Tuesday Morning,  
3d February 1778.

I am, &c. &c.  
(Signed) P. Francis.

The Governor General.—Instead of the Proposal made by Mr. Francis, I would recommend that the Letter from Fort St. George with its Enclosures be added to our last Consultation, and that the Substance of it, with our Resolution upon the Requisition made to them by the Presidency of Bombay for a Re-inforcement of Troops, be mentioned in the general Letter.—This will connect and close the Subject of our late Proceedings.

Mr. Francis.—Agreed.

The Letter from Fort St. George and its Enclosures are accordingly entered in this Day's Proceedings, as follow :

Honble. Sir, and Sirs.

In our Letter of the 9th December, we acknowledge the Receipt of your Favour, dated the 17th September, and informed you of our Intention to reply to it in a short Time; we shall now, in consequence, proceed to give you our Sentiments in the clearest Manner we are able upon the several Points stated in that Letter.

Although we do not find from the latest Intelligence which has been received, that there is any Probability of an immediate Rupture with any of the States of Europe, yet the unsettled Situation of Affairs at Home, which by the last Accounts was likely to continue for some Time longer, ought certainly to put us as much as possible on our Guard against an Event of such Importance to the well being of the Company's Possessions in India. We shall therefore, on our Part communicate with you on this Subject most cheerfully, and at all Times be ready to join our best Endeavours to maintain the present Security.

Agreeably to your Request we have ordered a Return of the actual State of the Troops under this Presidency to be made out, by which you will perceive that in Europeans we are deficient of the proper Establishment 226 Men. The few Recruits sent out by the Company for these Two or Three Years past have proved very inadequate to our Wants, and our Force becomes still more weakened by our late Engagements with the Rajah of Tanjore for the Protection of his Fort and Country; so that we apprehend were any Occasion to call for the Exertion of our whole Strength in the Field, we should be very deficient in the proper Complement of Europeans: With Respect to the Means of completing the Establishment (concerning which you desire our Sentiments) we can only say, that repeated Representations have been made to the Court of Directors on this Subject, but the Difficulties they are under in providing Recruits, on Account of the American War, have, as we believe, hitherto prevented their sending the proper Number. We have therefore no Means or Prospect of completing our Establishment of Europeans but with your Assistance, and we submit it to your Consideration whether it may be expedient to afford such Assistance at this Time from your Presidency.

Our present Establishment of Sepoys, consisting of 29 Battalions, or upwards of 23,000 Men, is in general complete; Five of these Battalions were raised last Year on Account of Tanjore; and the late Commander in Chief recommended also, that Regiments of Black Cavalry should be maintained by the Company on the same Account, as soon as sufficient Funds could be provided for their Support; but this Measure hath not yet been adopted, and the Subsidy paid by the Rajah of Tanjore will not at present admit of our raising any additional Force for the general Protection of the Carnatick.

As it is not unreasonable to suppose, in case of a War with France, that the earliest and most formidable Attack will fall on our Possessions in India, we deem it an Object of great Importance to be effectually prepared for resisting the first Efforts of the French, which will probably be directed against our Settlements on this Coast; in this View it may be proper to apprise you of the particular Situation in which we stand with respect to Supplies of Money.

The Revenues of the Company under this Presidency amount, by the most favourable Computation, to somewhat more than 15 Lacks of Pagodas, of which about 12 Lacks are under the immediate Management and Controul of the Company, and the Remainder, arising from the Jagheir and Poonamallee Farm, are under the Controul of the Nabob, and accounted for by him to the Company, in certain stipulated Kists. Besides this, we receive annually about Two Lacks for our Imports, and Draughts upon England. With these Funds, supposing the Nabob regular in the Performance of his Engagement, we are able to defray our ordinary Charges in Time of Peace, and provide an Investment of near Six Lacks of Pagodas; more we cannot do, and our Treas-

fury, with the best Œconomy, is never in a Condition to answer any extraordinary Demands that may come upon it.

Being dependant on the Nabob, not only for the Revenues of the Jaghire and Poonamalties, but also for the Reimbursement of near Four Lacks of Pagodas expended annually in the Payment of the Troops expressly maintained for the Defence of the Carnatic, we are frequently subject to great Inconveniencies for Want of Money, and we feel them particularly at this Time from the Situation of the Nabob, which appears to be, and we believe really is, a good deal embarrassed by an enormous Load of private Debt, for which he had given Assignments and Orders upon almost the whole Revenues of the Carnatic, and thereby deprived himself of the Means of fulfilling his Engagements punctually to the Company. The Nabob has lately written us a Letter informing us, that he has concluded certain Articles of Agreement with his private Creditors, which have enabled him to disengage his Country entirely from these Incumbrances, and he promises to grant no further Assignments of any Kind whatsoever upon his Revenues. We have not yet had Time to deliberate on the above Letter, and can only say therefore at present, that we shall think it our Duty to take all possible Care that the Nabob's Arrangements with his private Creditors does not interfere with or impede the Payment of his Debt to the Company, for which we shall endeavour to obtain ample Provision.

Whilst we continue thus dependant on the Nabob for Money, and have no Resources within ourselves to answer any Failure on his Part, the Companies Affairs lie continually exposed to Danger, and we can be at no Certainty even for Money to pay the monthly Charges of our Troops, a Circumstance which cannot fail of impressing us with very disagreeable Apprehensions; but if we are liable to this State of Insecurity in Time of Peace, how much more Reason have we to be alarmed, should a War find us in a Situation so incapable of employing the Forces of the Company with Effect? Having no Money in our Treasury, and possessing no Controul over the Resources of the Carnatic, we should probably, in such an Event, be reduced to the utmost Distress before we could receive the Benefit of foreign Aid.

This Subject has been frequently treated in former Advices to the Company from this Government, and many forcible Arguments, drawn from the Experience of past Times, have been produced to shew the Propriety of having always a sufficient Fund in our Treasury to answer the Exigencies of the War. The more we think upon the Subject, the more we are convinced such a Fund is necessary, and that without it, under the present System, we might be unable, were the Carnatic, or the Possessions of the Company suddenly invaded, to put our Troops in the Field, so as to employ them to any good Purpose: We flatter ourselves, that what we have said will engage your serious Attention; and as the Company's Possessions, on this Coast, lie more open to a powerful Invasion than those of Bengal or Bombay, and will, in all Probability, be the first Object of Attack, in case of a War with any European State, we doubt not you will consider of the Propriety of sending us a sufficient Supply of Money to enable us, on an Emergency of this Kind, to act with Vigour until we can be further supported from Bengal.

You are pleased to desire our Opinion upon the best Means of making a Diversion in favour of Bombay, should an Enemy appear on that Side of India: We think the French are the only European Power in a Condition to form Designs against any of our Settlements, and were they to meditate an Attack on Bombay, the only Diversion which it appears to us could be made, would be by sending our Troops against Pondicherry, which in its present State, would be an easy Conquest.

With respect to the probable Views and Connections of the different Powers around us, their Strength and Resources, these are Subjects upon which we can write with little Degree of Certainty; for the Means we have of procuring Intelligence are not to be depended on, and we cannot put the Company to that Expence which is necessary to procure good Intelligence, without the Hazard of incurring Blame; however we shall, as you desire, give you all the Information in our Power upon these Points.

We shall here speak first of the Maratta Government, which holds the first Rank among the States of India, for real Strength and powerful Resources for War; their present Views seem principally turned to the Conquest of Hyder Ally, who has been the most troublesome Opponent they have met with in the South. Fortunately for Hyder the late intestine Divisions amongst them have enabled him to recover the greater Part of the Countries of which he was dispossessed before these Divisions took place, and he appears now in a Condition to resist them with some Prospect of Success. He has at this Time in the Field, as we are informed, a Force consisting of about 30,000 Sepoys with Small Arms, of 50,000 Matchlockmen, 28,000 Horse, and 27 Guns; and the Marattas have assembled a Body of 67,000 Horse, and about 50,000 Matchlockmen, and are encamped within Five Miles distant from him. In this Situation it is probable an Engagement will very shortly happen, which may prove decisive. The Marattas expect to be reinforced by Troops from the Soubah of the Dewan, and his Brother Basatit Jung; and if their Reinforcement arrives in Time, there is little Doubt but they will be greatly an Over-match for their Opponent.

With respect to any Connections which may have been formed by the Maratta State, we can only speak from Conjecture. It seems probable that some Engagements may be in Agitation, or perhaps



perhaps concluded between that State and the Soubah; and they have lately, we believe, maintained a close Correspondence with the French, as appears from the Proceedings of Mr. St. Lubin at Pondicherry, and the Grant which they have given to the French at Chowle on the Malabar Coast, of which you have been already advised.

Hyder Ally's Military Strength, as appears by the Force he has now in the Field, is very powerful, and the Revenues arising from his different Possessions are immense, amounting, we believe, to Three Crores of Rupees. His whole Attention seems at present engaged by the Marattas, and his Views confined to the Preservation of his own Dominions; he has a Vakeel at Pondicherry with Mr. Bellecombe, from whom he receives every Assistance the French can at present afford him.

Mr. Bellecombe, as we are advised, keeps up a constant Correspondence with Hyder, and endeavours all his Power to engage him in the Interests of the French.

The Government of the Soubah, Nizam Ally Cawn, is so weak that we believe his Views are chiefly confined to his own Preservation, and it is not probable that he has lately formed Connections with any of the other Country Powers, except perhaps some temporary Engagements with the Marattas.

The Nabob has however just received Intelligence, that a Person of some Consideration lately arrived from the Soubah's Court at Pondicherry, and was received with great Respect by Mr. Bellecombe, but the Purpose of his coming is not as yet known.

With regard to our Friend and Ally the Nabob, we shall only say a few Words, as his Situation is so well known. He has lately reduced his own Troops considerably, and instead of Seven Regiments of Cavalry, which he before kept up, he has now only Four; the Revenues of his Country may be reckoned from 25 to 30 Lacks of Pagodas annually. The Nabob has no Connection but with the English, we believe him sincerely and steadily attached; and, as far as we can judge, he has no Views independent of their Friendship and Support.

Our Sentiments upon the proper Alliance to be formed with any of the other Powers, in case of Invasion are briefly these:

The Maratta State is already too powerful, and we are of Opinion that no Alliance could be formed with them for our Advantage, without entering into Engagements which would tend to aggrandize them still more, and ultimately prove dangerous to ourselves; we think Hyder might, in such an Emergency, be made an useful Ally, as his Troops are more warlike, better disciplined, and better appointed than those of any other Power; but we are afraid the Nabob could never be brought to act cordially in such an Alliance, as he has long entertained a rooted Enmity towards Hyder, and hath on several Occasions manifested it, in Opposition to his own true Interests. As to the Soubah, little could be gained by a closer Union with him, and our Opinion, both in respect to him, and the Marattas, is, that we should endeavour, in case of a War, to prevent their taking Part against us; but that we could prefer Hyder as an Ally whose Assistance might be the most serviceable.

We think it necessary to inform you, that we have just received a Letter from the Gentlemen at Bombay, requesting that 200 Europeans, a Battalion of Sepoys, and 50 Artillery Men may be held in Readiness at Palamcottah, to march to Anjenjo at a Moment's Warning. We have the Honour to enclose a Copy of their Letter, and to acquaint you that, upon careful Deliberation, we are clear in our Sentiments, that such a Force could not, in prudence, be sent from the Coast at the present Juncture, when we have so near a Prospect of War; when our Establishment is incomplete, and when our Fortifications here, and the Fortrefs of Tanjore, are not in so finished a State, which you will observe by the inclosed Reports, as to render it safe to detach any Part of the Troops stationed for their Defence. But were there not even these powerful Motives for declining a Compliance with the Request of the Gentlemen at Bombay, we should, in another View, consider our Acquiescence as improper; for we conceive the Measure in Agitation there will not be undertaken without your Consent and Approbation, and we should be very unwilling, were it even in our Power, to make such Preparations before the Measure had obtained the Sanction of your Concurrence, unless the Exigency of the Case was very pressing, which is not apparent from the Letter we have received.

We lately took under Consideration the Nabob's Claims on the Rajah of Tanjore, which were repeatedly brought before the Gentlemen of the late Administration; and frequent Demands were made of the Rajah, to deposit a Sum of Money on that Account into the Company's Treasury, until the Decision of the Court of Directors on the Nabob's Claims could be had; but the Rajah was so positive in his Refusal to make any Payments on Behalf of the Nabob, that nothing was obtained from him. When the Matter came before us, we thought it as reasonable that the Rajah should deposit a Sum of Money for the Purposes above mentioned: That we came to the Resolution of requiring from him 4 Lacks of Pagodas on this Account; and we were the more induced to this Step from a Review of the low State of our Finances, and the Consideration that such a Sum remaining, even in Deposit, within our Reach would be acceptable to the Company.

Upon these Principles we proceeded, and thinking that the Business might be sooner and more effectually concluded, by deputing a Member of our Board to negotiate with the Rajah, than by a Correspondence of Letters, we sent Mr. Perring on that Service, which he executed in a few Days very much to our Satisfaction.



The Rajah shewed the same Aversion to the Nabob's Claims that he had manifested upon every former Application, but consented to deposit the Money from a Motive of Friendship to the Company, subject to whatever Orders they might send out on the controverted Claims. The Rajah represented his Inability to complete the Payment of so considerable a Sum from his Revenues in less than Six Months, having besides this Money Three Lacks of Pagodas to pay in the Course of the next Four Months, on Account of his annual Subsidy to the Company. We therefore agreed to receive the Deposit from him on the following Payments; viz.

On the 30th January	—	—	Pagodas	50,000
28th February	—	—	—	100,000
30th March	—	—	—	50,000
30th April	—	—	—	50,000
30th May	—	—	—	50,000
30th June	—	—	—	100,000
				Pagodas 4,00,000

We have formerly explained to you particularly the Influence acquired by the French in the Guntoor Circar, and the Troops of that Nation entertained in the Service of Baflet Jung: The present State of the Force which is commanded by Mr. Dehally, is One Troop of European Cavalry and One of Indian, consisting of 100 each; Two Companies of Topasses; Two thousand Sepoys; and Four thousand Peons.

The Zemindar of Gomsur, situated in the District of Ganjam, having frequently withheld his Tribute, and being now considerably in Arrear to the Company, we have deemed it necessary to assemble a Force, consisting of Two Battalions and Six Companies of Sepoys, in order to compel the Zemindar, if necessary, to pay his Arrears; but we hope he may be induced by these Preparations to discharge what is owing from him without reducing us to that Necessity.

Since writing the foregoing we have received Intelligence from Hyder's Country of so late a Date as the 8th instant, by which we find that Hyder attacked the Maratta Army on the Night of the 5th instant, and gained a considerable Advantage over them; the Particulars are explained in the Papers of Intelligence, and we have the Pleasure to transmit a Copy of it for your Perusal.

Fort St. George,  
16th January 1778.

We have the Honour to be, &c.  
John Whitehill,  
President, &c. Council.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

## A P P E N D I X. N° CCXVII.

Book 13. Page 235.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th July 1778.

Fort William the 7th July 1778.

Secret Dept.  
Thursday.

At a Council; Present.  
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.  
Philip Francis, }  
Edward Wheler, }

Read, and approved, the Consultation of Yesterday.

The Morning Star, a Vessel belonging to the Bombay Marine, arrived last Night with Letters from that Presidency, from Suez, and from the President and Council at Fort Saint George, which are now read as follow:

Bombay.

§ " (a) Gentlemen,  
" We dispatch the Company's Vessel, the Morning Star, express, to convey to you a Packet  
" this Day received from Mr. Baldwin at Grand Cairo; and for greater Security, we also transmit

(a) Vide supra, Page 1480.

" Copy

" Copy of His \* Letter to us received at the same Time, containing Intelligence, next to a Certainty, of War being declared between France and Great Britain. \* N.B. This is a Counterpart of the Letter which follows.

" By this Vessel we have sent Advices of the same Import to the Presidency of Madras, and Sir Edward Vernon.")

We beg you will return the Morning Star immediately to Bombay; and are, with Respect, &c.

Bombay Castle,  
12th June 1778.

(Signed)  
W<sup>m</sup> Hornby, &c. Council.

5 " (" (a) Honourable Sir, and Sirs,  
" In my Quality of Agent to the Honourable the East India Company, it may seem incumbent upon me to communicate to their Presidencies in India any Intelligence which may affect their Interest or Safety; but I am in no Doubt, in the present Crisis of public Affairs, of its being my Duty as an Englishman; I therefore have the Honor to lay before your Honble. Board, a Sequel of the Advices arrived since the Departure of Captain Thirtleton on the 7th of April from Suez.  
" On the 27th following I received an Express from my Agent at Alexandria, dated Alexandria the 25th of April 1778, containing the following Advice, viz.  
" Last Night came to an Anchor in this Port, a Venetian Ship under the Command of Captain Tanabochia, being only Nine Days upon his Passage from Coron, in Mocca, who brings Advice, That before his Departure from Coron, a French Tartan<sup>o</sup> came in there with public Dispatches for the French Consul, intimating the Declaration of War with England, and that an English Squadron had fell in with and taken Twenty-eight Sail of French Ships laden with Warlike Stores for America. The French Merchants have received the same Intelligence at the same Time, and I thought it too consonant to the Situation of Public Affairs not to take proper Notice of it. Captain Pruett was that Day going to Suez in order to depart, and I thought it right to present him with the following Letter; viz.

" To Lieutenant Ashuread Pruett.

" Sir,  
" I have just received Intelligence from Alexandria, dated the 25th instant, to the following Purport: (Here was inserted the Copy of the before mentioned Paragraph.)  
" Now, Sir, as this Intelligence seems more than probable, and a Confirmation or Contradiction may arrive in the Course of a Week, you may think it your Duty to retard your proposed Departure, in order to convey Information of such Importance to the Company's Affairs into India, it is mine to offer it to your Consideration.  
" All the latest Advices from Europe gave us the best founded Expectation of such an Event, and the unusual Delay of some expected Merchant Ships from<sup>o</sup> Marseilles, give us room to conjecture that an Embargo may have been laid upon all Shipping for the Purposes of the War. In order to get the best Eclaircissements possible of the Intelligence brought by the Venetian Captain, and to gain Time, if his Report should be true, I shall immediately detach a Messenger to Alexandria, with Directions to my Agents there, to entreat the Venetian Captain to make a regular Deposition of the Advice he brings, to affirm it in the Presence of Witnesses, and to send it to me immediately. The Messenger will be back in Seven Days.  
" I dare not venture my Opinion, whether the Service may be an acceptable one or not to the Honble. Company, since I met with such a Disappointment in the Event of my best meant Exertions in their Service last Year; but at all Events the Public will receive a Benefit from it, and Public Good is the Object which employs me in the present Address.

" Cairo, 27th April 1778.

" I am, &c.

George Baldwin."

" Mr. Pruett answered me, that he would postpone his Departure from Suez until the Return of the Express from Alexandria, and I dispatched the Messenger the same Moment. In Five Days more a more important Messenger arrived to the French. On the Second of May, in the Evening, being in Conversation at a French House where most of the French Gentlemen assemble, Letters were brought in express from Alexandria, and distributed severally as they were addressed. Mons. Noel Olive, a young Gentleman, was the first that had perused the Advices, and upon being asked impatiently by the Count de Stanlefort, next to whom I sat, what was the News, Mons. Olive made Answer, greatly agitated in his Spirits, that the Tartan was arrived from Marseilles, bringing Advice that the War was declared at Paris on the 30th of March against England. The Count turned to me, saying, he was extremely sorry, and we mutually exchanged our Wishes that it might not be of long Duration. I mention this to prove that I could not have been mistaken in my Comprehension of Mons. Olive's Intelligence; it merited, notwithstanding, some closer En-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1478.

“ quiry, and I have discovered, from unquestionable Authority, that the State of Things are really  
 “ as follows; viz. ‘ The Court of France, predetermined to break with England, or seeing a War  
 “ inevitable, issued Orders to the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, to dispatch Tartans to all  
 “ the Ports at the Mediterranean, directing the Consuls to put all their Subjects upon their Guard.  
 “ That on the 26th of March the Tartan sailed from Marseilles with these Orders, and her Progress  
 “ has since been to Algiers, Tunis, Tripoly, and Malta, and lastly at Alexandria. The Captain  
 “ of the Tartan reports, That being at Malta on the 16th of April, a Courier arrived there with  
 “ Advice of the Declaration of War at Paris on the 30th of March. The French Merchants of  
 “ Cairo want to conceal this Advice, but the many concurring Circumstances make it too strong a  
 “ Presumption not to give it the most implicit Credit.’ The private Advices obtained by indirect  
 “ Means from the French Merchants themselves, confirm all these Reports; and say more, that  
 “ the Government at Marseilles had sequestered Two English Vessels then in that Port, and had  
 “ made the Crews Prisoners. But as strong a Confirmation as any is, in a private Letter from the most  
 “ capital House of Marseilles to a French Merchant here; it is dated the 25th of March. I read it;  
 “ it says thus, ‘ By a Courier just come in from Paris we receive Assurances that Lord Stormont  
 “ has been recalled, and that England declared War against France on the 18th current, in Con-  
 “ sequence of which Advice the Mahon Packet Boat made Sail immediately for Mahon.’ This I  
 “ attest to upon Oath, and that every Circumstance herein recited is the Report of the French them-  
 “ selves; the Arrival of the Tartan is manifest to all the World. To add however Weight to these  
 “ Assertions, and to give such a Degree of Authenticity to an Intelligence which may so deeply affect  
 “ the Councils of all India,\* as seems proportioned to, or rather necessary to its Importance, I have  
 “ entreated the English Gentlemen, fortunately at present in Cairo, to subscribe to the following  
 “ Opinion; viz.

“ That many of us were present on the 2d instant May, at the Conversation when the French  
 “ Advices arrived; that we have severally heard the above Reports confirmed from different People;  
 “ that it is the firm Opinion of every one of us, that the War is unquestionably declared, and that  
 “ it is for the Interest of the Nation that the Intelligence should be conveyed to India as expediti-  
 “ ously as possible.”

“ Cairo, 4th May 1778.

Signed,

“ John Shaw, who can affirm to this  
 “ by Letters from Alexandria  
 “ and Leghorn.

“ Jam<sup>s</sup> Home,  
 “ M. H. Graves,  
 “ Will<sup>m</sup> Browne,  
 “ W<sup>m</sup> Barrington,  
 “ Ja<sup>s</sup> Sutherland,  
 “ James Amos,  
 “ George Skipp,  
 “ Rich<sup>d</sup> Hughes.

“ With the above Authority I trust, Honble. Sir, and Sirs, you will justify my Zeal in  
 “ hastening away this Dispatch. I have only another Observation to make which leads to the  
 “ general Conclusion, that the Merchant Ships expected from Marseilles have suspended their  
 “ Voyages, and confirm my Conjectures of the Embargo laid upon the Shipping there. This con-  
 “ sidered with the other weighty Circumstances have determined me not to wait the Return of the  
 “ Express from Alexandria: Five Ships are at Suez by whom any momentous Intelligence can be  
 “ conveyed if I should receive Orders, or the \* Enigency should require it. I entreat the Honor  
 “ of your Protection, and subscribe most respectfully, &c.

“ Cairo, 4th May 1778.

“ Geo. Baldwin.

“ Postscript.

“ While the above Dispatches were closing, came in the Return of my Express from Alex-  
 “ andria, bringing with him Letters arrived by a French Vessel from Leghorn, dated the 9th  
 “ April.

“ The Venetian Captain has wrote me a Letter, in which he confirms Word for Word the  
 “ Intelligence handed me by my Agent, as inserted in the First Part of this Dispatch. My  
 “ Agent further writes me, ‘ That upon the Arrival of the Tartan at Alexandria, the French  
 “ Consul assembled all the French Subjects there, and communicated to them the Orders of  
 “ his Court, which consisted in informing them that they were to guard against the English  
 “ Ships at Sea, who they were thenceforward to consider as their open Enemies.”) §

Extract from the Duplicate of a Letter, dated the 25th of March, from Messrs. Reynolds and  
 Clegg of Leghorn. The Original is with a Vessel that sailed on the 7th of April, but not yet  
 arrived.

“ From our Newspapers you will collect our political Situations, especially in regard to Ame-  
 “ rica, for which Place Commissaries are gone out to treat and fix, if possible, an Accomadation  
 “ with



‘ with them. At all Events a War with France is expected ; and there is a general Uproar on the Continent. Turks and Russians, Prussia and Austria, it is daily expected will come to Blows, &c.’

Extract from the same, dated the 7th April.

‘ War it is imagined is now declared between us and the French, both Ambassadors having abruptly left the respective Courts ; considerable Speculations have been made at Marseilles, here, at Genoa, &c. on this Expectation.’

Extract of a Letter, dated the 9th of April from Messrs. Otto, Franck, and Co. of Leghorn.

‘ Ere this reaches, you may probably have heard the French Court have entered into a Treaty with the Thirteen United Provinces of America of Commerce and Friendship ; and that having caused it to be notified to the English Court, the King forbid his Presence to the French Ambassador, and ordered Lord Stormont to come away from Paris without taking Leave ; which, with Lord Chatham and Earl Shelburne being admitted into the Ministry, imagine a Rupture between the Two Courts inevitable. War Premiums are already paid, and the Prices of many Articles have advanced by the Speculations made in consequence of the ill Humour which subsists between the Two Courts. The Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia have both large Armies on Foot ; the Russian and the Porte are in no good Understanding together ; that Europe is on the Eve of being involved in a general War.’

True Extracts.

(Signed) Geo. Baldwin.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ The Company’s Ship Morning Star is just arrived from Bombay with a Letter from the President and Council there, enclosing Accounts from Mr. Baldwin at Cairo, by which we are advised that War was actually declared by Great Britain against France on the 18th March last, and by France against Great Britain on the 30th of that Month. The Gentlemen at Bombay inform us that they have sent the same Advices to you by the Morning Star, we shall not therefore detain the Vessel to send you a Copy of what we have received, but will transmit Copies to you by the Osterly and Grosvenor which will sail for Bengal Tomorrow.”)

Fort St. George.

We are exceedingly pleased to find by a Letter from Mr. Hastings to our President, that your Board have determined to send 10 Lacks of Rupees to us by the Seahorse Frigate. Such a Supply at this Juncture will be of great Service, and you may rest assured that it shall be sacredly reserved for the Purpose we desired it.

As you will probably before this Time have received the Company’s Orders regarding the Supplies for China this Season, which they have directed to be drawn from your Treasury, we deem it proper to apprise you that, however anxious we may be to give all the Aid in our Power to the China Trade, it would be highly imprudent, upon the Intelligence we have received, to part with a Rupee from our expected Resources, in which we include the Ten Lacks from your Presidency. It will therefore rest with you intirely to assist that Branch of the Company’s Concerns with the Money they have desired. We shall forward the 20,000 Pagodas for which we have drawn on you.

We think it highly improbable that Sir Edward Vernon will, in the present Situation of Affairs, be able to send One of the Frigates to your Presidency, for the Purpose of conveying the Treasure which the Company have ordered for China. Should any later Intelligence from Europe contradict the Advice received from Mr. Baldwin, we shall transmit to you the earliest Notice of it, informing you at the same Time whether a Frigate can be spared.

Fort St. George,  
the 15th June 1778.

We have the Honour to be, &c.  
Tho’ Rumbold, &c. Council.

The Secretary having received the following Letter from Captain Sutherland of the Caranja, who was dispatched to Suez in September last, lays it before the Board.

Sir,

Mr. Baldwin has by this Opportunity given the Honble. Board a particular Account of the present important Intelligencies from Europe in Two Letters, and leaves me only Occasion to acquaint you with my Intentions in Respect to my future Proceedings.

Captain Sutherland from Suez.

The last Orders you honoured me with, were to wait here for particular Orders from the Honble. Court of Directors ; but as it is almost the general Opinion here, that all the India Pacquets by Way of Suez this Year must have been seized, as they went in French Vessels and could scarcely have arrived before the Commencement of the War, I judge it my Duty to return to India with the First Packet that comes recommended to Mr. Baldwin as important.

Cairo, 4th May 1778.

(Signed) Ja<sup>s</sup> Sutherland.

To prepare to  
attack Pondi-  
cherry.

To form an  
Alliance with  
Hyder Ally.

To Fort St.  
George.

§ (" (a) As the Truth of the Intelligence contained in the above Letter from Mr. Baldwin at Suez is not to be doubted, and as it must be soon followed with an authentic Confirmation of the Fact, the Board judge it necessary to take their Measures immediately upon it: They are of Opinion, that the most effectual Step for guarding against any hostile Designs of the French in India, would be to take immediate Possession of Pondicherry, a Step so obvious, that they entertain very sanguine Hopes, that the President and Council at Fort St. George will have already resolved to carry it into Execution; but, lest they should not, it is unanimously agreed, that it be strongly recommended to them to order a proper Force to march directly towards Pondicherry, and to prepare to take Possession of that Place on the Instant that they shall receive a Confirmation of the News of a Rupture between France and England.

" The Governor General informs the Board, that he has been advised, by several Letters received from Mr. Rumbold, that Hyder Ally Cawn had very urgently solicited an Alliance with the Company by repeated Letters, and a Person of Trust expressly deputed to him for that Purpose. As it is a Point of very great Importance to take the most early Means for securing the Friendship of Hyder Ally, and to prevent the French from engaging him in their Interests, the Governor General submits to the Board the Propriety of recommending this Measure in very earnest Terms to the President and Council of Fort St. George. A Treaty already subsists betwixt the Company and Hyder Ally, to which he thinks that the President and Council of Fort St. George may be instructed to join such additional Conditions as will serve to cement a good Understanding with him, and to insure his Assistance; but carefully to avoid any Engagements which might draw their Forces from the immediate Protection of the Company's Possessions, and of the Payen-gaur.

" Agreed to the Measure above recommended by the Governor General; and  
" Resolved, that the following Letter be immediately written and dispatched to Fort St. George.

" Gentlemen,  
" We have just received your Letter of the 25th June, by the Morning Star.  
" We have also received, by the same Conveyance, Letters from the President and Council at Bombay, and from Mr. George Baldwin at Grand Cairo, informing us that a War has been declared between France and England.  
" As the Intelligence communicated by Mr. Baldwin is too well authenticated to leave any Doubt of the Truth of it, we expect that it will soon be confirmed by Authority; in the mean Time, however, it is our Duty to be active in preparing Measures to guard against the Designs of the French in India: The first and most effectual Means of preventing the ill Consequences of them will certainly be to take immediate Possession of Pondicherry. We therefore earnestly recommend it to you to march a proper Force for that Service directly towards Pondicherry, and hold them in Readiness to attack that Place the Instant the News of the War shall be confirmed.  
" The utmost Secrecy should be observed on this Occasion; and we have no Doubt that you will take every Precaution to maintain it.  
" We understand that the Nabob Hyder Ally has urgently solicited an Alliance with the Company by repeated Applications to your President. As we deem it a Point of very great Importance to take the most early Means to secure the Friendship of this Chief, and to prevent the French from engaging him in their Interests, we strongly recommend it to you, to negotiate and conclude such Conditions with Hyder Ally, in Addition to the present Treaty subsisting between you, as may serve to cement a good Understanding with him, and to insure his Assistance in case of Necessity, carefully avoiding any Engagements that may draw the Company's Forces from the immediate Protection of their own Possessions, and of the Payen-gaur.")

Fort William, the 7th July 1778.

We are, &c.

§ (" (b) The Board think it proper, before they proceed any further in the Consideration of this Business, to annul the Letter to Colonel Leslie prepared Yesterday, and now laid before them for Signature; and to direct him, on the Grounds of the Information now received, to proceed with the Detachment under his Command to Berar, a Country on his Road to Bombay, which is at the same Time contiguous to Bengal, and convenient for the Return of the Troops if it should appear expedient to recall them for the Defence of these Provinces. The following Letters are therefore written to Colonel Leslie, and ordered to be dispatched to him this Evening by express Pattamars:

" Sir,

" We have received Intelligence by the Way of Suez, that War was declared by the Court of France against England on the 30th of March last, we think it necessary therefore to give you

(a) Vide supra, Page 1481.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1491.

“ peremptory Orders to proceed with the Detachment under your Command, by easy Marches,  
 “ on the Road to Berar, but not pass beyond that Province until you shall receive further In-  
 “ structions from us, notwithstanding any Orders to the contrary which may be sent to you from  
 “ the President, &c. Council of Bombay.

“ Fort William,  
 “ the 7th July 1778.

We are, &c.”)

§

Sir,

As it is of the greatest Importance that the Contents of the enclosed Letter should be kept  
 a profound Secret, we think it necessary to inclose it in this Cover, and to direct that you suffer  
 no Person whatever to peruse it, nor to know the Purport of it through your Means.

To General  
 Stibbert;  
 enjoined Se-  
 crecy.

Fort William, the 7th July 1778.

We are, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 255 of the same.

Agreed, That the Board assemble again Tomorrow Morning for the further Consideration of  
 these Advices.

Warren Hastings,  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
 P. Francis,  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheeler.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXVIII.

Book 16, Page 234.

Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors,  
 dated August 17th, 1778.

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

Honble. Sirs,

Secret Dept.

Par. 3. Our present Dispatches will be \* will be conveyed to you by the Eagle Packet, which we have thought proper to return to you for that Purpose. \* Sic in Orig.

§ “ (a) 4. On the 7th ultimo we received a Letter from Mr. George Baldwin, at Cairo, dated 4th  
 “ May, acquainting us with the State of Affairs in Europe. He quoted several Authorities and  
 “ Extracts from private Letters, to prove that Great Britain was at War with France: He added,  
 “ as Intelligence from undoubted Authority, that Tartans had been dispatched from Marseilles  
 “ to all the French Ports in the Mediterranean, to caution them against the English as their open  
 “ Enemies; and he further informed us, that he understood a mutual Declaration of War had  
 “ been made, in London on the 18th March, and at Paris on the 30th of the same Month. He  
 “ corroborated all these Informations, by annexing the Testimony of several English Gentlemen  
 “ at Cairo; that they had only heard the Reports he alluded to, but believed them to be well  
 “ founded.

“ 5. With such circumstantial Evidence before us, we thought that no Time should be lost in  
 “ proceeding upon it as Fact, and therefore agreed to take such immediate Measures as we judged  
 “ necessary for the Security of your Possessions committed to our Charge. We ordered Colonel  
 “ Leslie, with his Detachment, to halt when he should arrive within the District of Berar, and to  
 “ wait there for further Orders. We wrote to the Presidency of Fort St. George, recommending it  
 “ to them, to assemble a sufficient Force in the Neighbourhood of Pondicherry with all possible  
 “ Expedition, to be ready to invest that Place the Moment that a Confirmation of the News should  
 “ arrive. We advised them to open a Negotiation with the Nabob Hyder Ally, who lately had  
 “ made repeated Applications to their President to solicit an Alliance with the Company. We  
 “ ordered the Balance of Cash, which had accumulated in the Hands of our Resident at Owde, to  
 “ be immediately sent down to the Presidency; and called for such Accounts as might enable us to  
 “ determine the State of our immediate Resources.”)

§

Further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Page 238.

7. The next Objects which came under our Consideration were the Measures immediately ne-  
 cessary for the internal Defence of this Country. We ordered Two Battalions of Sepoys to cross

(a) Vide supra, Page 1491.



the River, from the Barrockpore Station, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dow, to surround the Town of Chandernagore, in order to prevent the Removal of any Inhabitants or Effects. Colonel Dow was instructed to demand the Surrender of the Place from Mr. Chevalier, and to attach all the Effects both public and private, but to permit the Inhabitants to remain in quiet Possession of their Houses on Parole. Mr. Chevalier, although he was at Home at the Time the Sepoys were posted in their different Stations, contrived to elude their Vigilance, and to make his Escape, as we understand, in Disguise; he continued his Flight as far as Cuttack, and was there apprehended, by means of Mr. Elliot, with the Escort which attended him, in his Way to Berar.

8. The Town of Chandernagore, with all the French Ships and Property, were surrendered, after Mr. Chevalier's Retreat, by Monsieur Hocquart, the eventual Commandant, to Colonel Dow.

9. We in like Manner demanded the Surrender of all the French Factories throughout the Provinces, attached the Effects contained in them, and made the Subjects of that Nation Prisoners of War.

10. We dispatched the Morning Star Armed Vessel belonging to the Bombay Marine, which had been sent round with the Intelligence, down the River, to seize all the Pilot Vessels and Pilots belonging to the French, and afterwards ordered her to cruise in the Roads with Two of the Company's Pilot Schooners, on board of which we placed a Force of Sixty European Soldiers, in order to take all the French Merchant Ships that might enter the River. You will perceive, by the Reports and Lists entered on our Proceedings, that they were successful in both these Services.

11. Having thus taken such Steps as appeared instantly necessary at Home, we thought it advisable to acquaint the Commander of his Majesty's Fleet, and the other Presidencies, with our Proceedings, to recommend it in the strongest Terms to that of Fort St. George to march their Army immediately against Pondicherry, and afterwards to plan the Reduction of Mahe, which we did not think the President and Council of Bombay could Spare Troops to effect, to urge that Presidency to collect all their Force on the Island of Bombay, evacuating, and even demolishing, if necessary, the Fortifications on Salsette, and to request in general of Sir Edward Vernon, that he would co operate, with his Ships, in any Services, where their Aid might be requisite.

(a) 12. "We have agreed to augment our own Military Establishment by the Addition of Fifteen Companies of Native Artillery and Nine Battalions of Sepoys. Three of these Battalions are now forming by Drafts from the Regular Troops which are stationed in the Nabob's Dominions, and the other Six will be composed of Recruits. But as we think it just, that Rajah Cheyt Sing should contribute his Part to the Charges of the War, we have determined that Three of these Battalions should be raised and maintained at his Expence, by Means of a Subsidy of 5 Lacks per Annum, which he has agreed to for One Year."

13. We have further embodied the Militia of the Town of Calcutta, and revived the Office of regulating Captain, for assembling and disciplining that Corps.

14. And having now, as we hope, provided a sufficient Force for the Defence of this Country by Land, we intend to make the following Distribution of them, taking Care to keep our Veteran Troops upon the Southern Station, viz.

With Colonel Leslie	—	—	—	1 Company Native Artillery.
				1 Regiment Cavalry.
				6 Battalions of Sepoys.
In the Nabob's Country, beyond the Line of Guarantee	—	—	—	2 Companies of Native Artillery.
				2 Regiment of Cavalry to be ready to march down.
				9 Battalions of Sepoys.
				1 Regiment of Europeans.
In the Nabob's Guaranteed Domimions	—			1 Company D <sup>o</sup> Artillery.
				6 Battalions of Sepoys.
At Chunar	—	—	—	1 D <sup>o</sup> "D <sup>o</sup> .
				1 Company European Invalids.
At the Presidency, and under its immediate Command	—	—	—	2 Regiments of Europeans.
				4 Companies D <sup>o</sup> Artillery.
				15 Companies, Natives, D <sup>o</sup> .
				14 Battalions of Sepoys.
In the Midnapore District, to form an Army of Observation	—	—	—	3 Battalions of Sepoys.

Further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Page 245.

20. On the 20th ultimo we received further Advices from Mr. Baldwin, dated at Cairo the 7th May, stating his former Intelligence of the actual Declaration of War between Great Britain and France to be premature, yet confirming the Grounds of it by such Testimonies as made that Event appear to us inevitable; and a Letter from Mr. Thomson, who went Home by that Route charged with Dispatches to you, dated at Marseilles the 18th April, affirmed as authentic, that Fifteen Ships of the Line, with Transports, and upwards of Five thousand Troops, and sailed from Toulon on the 13th of that Month; and that the English Vessels in the Harbour of Marseilles, to prevent their sailing, had their Rudders taken off. This served to confirm us the stronger in Opinion of the Propriety of the Steps we had taken, and we resolved to pursue them on the same Plan, without any Relaxation. We are happy, however, to have acted so consistently with your Commands of the Fifteenth April, by anticipating the Contents of them. We are also happy, by the Receipt of those Commands, to be relieved from that State of Anxiety and Suspence, which, in a Case of this Importance, must inseparably attend a Possibility of Doubt.

22. The President and Council of Fort St. George, before the Receipt of our Letter declining to send them a Supply of Money, which we advised you we had written in our last, had applied to the Commodore for a Loan of One of His Majesty's Ships to convey the Treasure to Fort St. George, which, relying on our affording the Aid required, they expected from us. We therefore, on the Arrival of the Sea Horse, took again into Consideration the State of our Funds, with a View, if possible, to prevent their Disappointment, and finding that we might spare them Ten Lacks of Rupees, without subjecting ourselves to any immediate Distress, we furnished them with that Sum, which we understand they have duly received.

23. In consequence of a recent Application from that Presidency, we have ordered 630 Barrels of Gunpowder, which is all we can at present spare them, to be shipped for their Use.

24. We are advised, in the same Letter from Madras, of their Intention to proceed, without Loss of Time, against Pondicherry; and as we conclude that they will have Dispatches to convey to you on the Subject of this important Operation, we have ordered the Eagle to call on the Coast for a Packet.

25. A Letter which we have intercepted from Monsieur Bellecombe, the Governor of Pondicherry, to Monsieur Chevalier late Commandant at Chandernagore, containing Matter of some Consequence, we think it proper to enclose a Copy for your Information.

Fort William,  
the 17th August 1778.

(Signed at the End)  
Warren Hastings,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler."

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXIX.

Book 13. Page 511.

Consultation and Appendix of the 24th July 1778, beginning at Page 511 of the same Book.

(" (a) Fort William, the 24th July 1778. Secret Dept

" At a Council; Present,

" The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;

" Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

" Philip Francis

" Mr. Wheler indisposed.

" The Proceedings of Yesterday read and approved.

" The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minute from Mr. Wheler.

" Fort William, the 23d July 1778.

Mr. Wheler's  
Minute.

" Having been prevented from attending the Board this Day by Indisposition, Mr. Francis has favoured me with a Communication of certain general Propositions given in by him for the Defence of Bengal, and for making a Loan of 50 Lacks of Current Rupees at 5 per Cent. Interest.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1495.

" I take

" I take this Opportunity to declare that the above Propositions, as well for the Defence  
" of Bengal as for making the Loan in Question, meet with my entire Concurrence and  
" Approbation.

" The former, or something adequate thereto, I deem absolutely and indispensably necessary  
" for the Safety of the Country committed to our Charge, and that any further Delay in taking  
" the most effectual Precautions against the Possibility of an Invasion after the Advices we have  
" received, and knowing the embarrassed State of our Government at home, which leaves us little  
" Prospect of Assistance from thence, will be absolutely inexcusable towards our Employers, the  
" People under our Protection, and the British Nation at large.

" The Loan I deem a very judicious and adviseable Measure, as well to have such a Sum in  
" case of Emergency, as to secure the Attachment of so considerable a Part of the Inhabitants as  
" would probably become Subscribers; and I have no Doubt, if begun immediately, but we shall  
" in the Course of Two or Three Months be able to fill it up; but if this or other Precautions are  
" neglected till the Time of Danger, they will then be impossible and unattainable.

" I sincerely hope that the Emergency of the Case will unite every Member on the present  
" Occasion, and that the Motions will be followed by unanimous Resolutions.

" The Governor General delivers in the following Letter from the Chief Engineer.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

The Chief  
Engineer.

" Sir,

" Having already furnished you with a List of such Engineer's Stores as I deem requisite for  
" the actual Defence of Fort William, I shall now consider the Arrangements which I apprehend  
" to be absolutely necessary for impeding the Progress of an Enemy who may come properly pre-  
" pared for the Siege of that Fortress.

" To defeat such an Enterprize there are Four principal Objects to which I conceive the Attention  
" of Government should be particularly directed; viz.

" 1st. To endeavour, if possible, to keep Possession of the intricate Channels which form the  
" Entrance into the River Houghly.

" 2dly. To oppose an Enemy's Fleet in their Progress up the River at every Place where the  
" Channel is narrow, or the Navigation difficult and dangerous.

" 3dly. To make a determined and resolute Stand against the whole Force of an Enemy at the  
" Post of Budge-Budge.

" 4thly. To oblige an Enemy to make their Attack upon the South Side of Fort William.

" The Means of opposing the Entrance of an Enemy's Fleet into the River I have already  
" explained in my Letter to the Board of the 15th instant, I shall therefore say nothing more  
" upon that Subject at present, except to express my anxious Wishes that the whole Plan may be  
" soon carried into substantial Execution.

" To obstruct the Passage of an Enemy's Fleet up the River Houghly, many natural Difficul-  
" ties are still to be overcome, both from the skilful Pilotage which is required in some of the  
" Channels, and the Narrowness of others. It is at such Places that new Impediments may be  
" opposed with the greatest Success, and Batteries should be erected upon Points of Land which  
" command and rake those Channels in the most advantageous Manner, and where the Distance is not  
" so great as to render the Certainty of striking an Object precarious: But of those commanding  
" Situations such only should be chosen as may be made defensible against the sudden Assault of a  
" Body of Troops which might be occasionally landed from an Enemy's Fleet; and at all these  
" chosen Posts good Redouts, fringed with strong Pallisadoes, should be erected. If they are  
" properly constructed, such Works are not to be carried by the mere Effort of the Firelock and  
" Bayonet; neither will the Defendants receive such Annoyance from the Cannon of the Ships of  
" War. The Expence of these Works will be trifling in Comparison of the very essential Service  
" which may be expected from them, and an Enemy must inevitably be either frequently reduced  
" to the Necessity of landing Cannon and Mortars, or to risque the Loss of their Ships upon every  
" Attempt to pass a Station where such Obstacles are added to the natural Difficulties of the  
" Navigation.

" I am unable at present to point out all the Situations which are proper for the Construction of  
" the forementioned Works; and until I have made a particular Examination of the River myself,  
" in Company with Mr. Gilbraith, who I had the Honour before to recommend as a Man whom I  
" wished to consult as an able and experienced Pilot, I can only recommend some additional Works  
" to be executed at Budge Budge, and the Point of Sangrail to be occupied without Loss of  
" Time.

" Besides the Opposition and Retardment which an Enemy may receive from the Works before  
" mentioned, we have, I hope, a still more formidable Means of destroying their Squadrons by Fire  
" in the narrow Channels of the Houghly. In my own Opinion, our Attempts could seldom fail  
" of Success but from the most palpable Mismanagement, or Ignorance of the Person who might be  
" charged with this Part of our Defence. It is from a thorough Conviction of the Mischief which  
" may be done to an Enemy's Fleet by the Means of Fire Floats, that I most earnestly request you  
" will permit me to prepare one Set, in order that an Experiment may be tried, with which they can  
" be laid on board a Ship riding at Anchor in the Stream, and of the Impossibility of a Ship under

" Sail



“ Sail evading their terrible Effects, by any other Means whatever than that of altering her Course  
 “ briskly; but this would be a momentary Expedient, for if she escaped the Flames, no Skill could  
 “ afterwards prevent her from running aground, and no Efforts from being destroyed by our  
 “ Batteries.

“ The Confusion and Damage which must inevitably arise from the Use of these formidable  
 “ and perhaps unexpected Weapons of Defence would, I apprehend, frustrate all Hopes of forcing  
 “ a Passage up the River; and an Enemy must then be reduced to the Necessity of landing their  
 “ Troops a considerable Distance below Calcutta, or of abandoning their Enterprize entirely; which  
 “ latter Measure would, in my Opinion, be most prudent, though in Appearance less honourable  
 “ to the Commanders; for I should consider an Attempt to conquer Bengal with an Army which  
 “ has its Fleet to escort and defend from the Banks of the Houghley, and at the same Time is  
 “ obliged to open Trenches and erect Batteries before every Post, which prevents their Progress up  
 “ the River, could afford but a very indifferent Prospect of Success.

“ In these various Attacks, to which I foresee an Enemy must be reduced, their Troops will  
 “ be constantly harrassed by our Sepoys, and besides, be very much exposed to the Cannon Shot of  
 “ our armed Vessels and floating Batteries, both which may be employed on these Occasions to great  
 “ Advantage; and although they may not do much real Mischief, yet they will incommode and  
 “ retard the Operations of an Enemy, and most probably compel him to erect Batteries for the sole  
 “ Purpose of keeping our Craft at a greater Distance; neither can any Attack be carried on with  
 “ Safety to their Ships, without they first occupy both Sides of the Rivers with Troops and Can-  
 “ non; for if one Side remains undefended, our Fire Floats may be conducted to their Fleet with  
 “ Ease and Safety. In short, I see so much real Labour which must be performed, and so many  
 “ Difficulties which must be surmounted by European Soldiers and Seamen, at the End of a long  
 “ Voyage, that I am ready to believe an Enterprize so hazardous may probably be entirely frustrated,  
 “ without one Cannon of Fort William being employed for the Defence of Bengal.

“ In the present Situation of our Affairs, very little or no Opposition could be given to a power-  
 “ ful Squadron of Ships, with a considerable Body of Land Forces on Board. The Post of Budge-  
 “ Budge is the only Place which has yet been made use of for that Purpose; but the Works are  
 “ only calculated to oppose the Progress of our Enemy's Fleet by the mere Effect of Cannon Shot,  
 “ and no Advantage whatever has been taken of the natural Strength of the Situation. Our Bat-  
 “ talions, it is true, might do considerable Mischief to Ships, but the landing of a Body of Troops  
 “ with a few small Mortars, would oblige the Defendants either to surrender in Twenty-four Hours,  
 “ or to make a precipitate and dangerous Retreat.

“ It is to remedy this unaccountable Oversight, that I propose, with your Permission, to con-  
 “ struct such additional Works of Earth and Pallisadoes as will not fail, in my Opinion, to render  
 “ the Station of Budge Budge formidable, even to the whole Force which any Enemy can bring  
 “ against it.

“ My Plan is, to erect a Number of strong fraized Redoubts within the Ditch of the Intrench-  
 “ ment that surrounds the Old Fort, each capable of containing One hundred Sepoys, and to have  
 “ Two small Pieces of Iron Cannon to be used occasionally; these Works to be flanked, and  
 “ defended by each other reciprocally both by Musquetry and Cannon. As these Redoubts will be  
 “ situated close behind a Ditch of about Forty Feet in Breadth, with at least Seven Feet Water in it,  
 “ an Enemy cannot therefore possibly carry one of them by Assault, nor can such Works, in such a  
 “ Situation, be taken by any other Means that I know of than that of a regular Attack; and as the  
 “ adjacent Ground is very low and marshy, the Business of erecting Batteries and making Trenches  
 “ must be attended with prodigious Labour and great Difficulty. I am convinced the Besiegers  
 “ will make a very slow Progress in their Approaches. Indeed, if we consider the important Objects  
 “ which must engage the Attention of an Enemy during the Time of this Attack, such as guarding  
 “ their Ships from the Effects of our Fire Floats, both above and below (which I think almost  
 “ impossible); the taking and maintaining Possession of the opposite Shore, to prevent their Fleet from  
 “ being cannonaded by the Guns attached to our Troops of Observation on that Side; to secure their  
 “ Camps and Out-posts before Budge Budge against the Attacks and Insults to which they will be  
 “ liable from the Troops that may be most advantageously stationed for that Purpose behind the  
 “ neighbouring Marshes, where they remain in Safety, and return from their Attacks with great  
 “ Security by the Means of Dingies and Canoes; I say, if we reflect upon an Enemy's Situation  
 “ during the critical Period of their Operations, we cannot suppose that they will be able to afford  
 “ more than Half their Troops for the Reduction of Budge Budge.

“ Besides these Redoubts, I propose to secure the lower Point of Land which forms one Side  
 “ of the Mouth of Budge-Budge Nullah: By this Means we shall be able to keep a large Store of  
 “ Fire Floats in perfect Security and Readiness, to be employed as Occasion may require. This  
 “ Work will be protected by the Redoubt at the Extremity of the Intrenchments, which will, for  
 “ that Reason, be made larger than the others.

“ In order further to obstruct the Progress of an Enemy's Fleet, I also propose to have a Line  
 “ of Ships moored across the Channel, (above Budge Budge), and fastened together by very strong  
 “ Cables, with a Line of Fire Floats above or behind them, which I apprehend will effectually pre-  
 “ vent the headmost Ship from escaping; for, if the Boom (of Ships) was not able to resist her

" Weight and Force, the Floats would certainly intercept and destroy her, and if the Boom was sufficiently strong, our Batteries would soon reduce the Commander to surrender.

" It must be considered that, upon every Occasion, when a Line of Ships attempt to pass a single Battery by a narrow Channel, there is always a good Chance of disabling one of the headmost Vessels; and if that happens, those that follow must be in great Confusion, and may perhaps either fall on board each other or run aground, even were the Whole supplied with good Pilots, which, however, can never happen in this River.

" To oblige an Enemy to carry on their Approaches to the Southward of Fort William, must, I think, appear almost self-evident to every Person; for, whilst that Attack is continued, we must remain Master of the River above,\* and consequently have the Means of reinforcing and relieving the Troops in Garrison with the greatest Ease and Safety.

" In order to reduce an Enemy to this Point of our Wishes, I propose to construct a large Field Work on the opposite Shore, something below Fort William, capable of containing Two Battalions of Sepoys, for a Garrison; as this Fort will be secured with fraized Work, it will not become an easy Conquest to an Enemy, open as it will be to Succours at all Times, neither can they possess themselves of the Command of the River above, without being Masters of this new Strong Hold; and, whilst one Part of the Houghley remains open, and in our Possession, all Attempts to wrest Fort William from us must be attended with certain Disappointment; and I consider every Endeavour to force a Passage with Ships, when opposed by the Cannon of Fort William, and those of the New Work, supported at the same Time by our Fire Floats and armed Craft, cannot meet with a better Fate.

" But if an Attempt should be made upon Fort William to the Southward, the Guns from the Field Work on the opposite Shore will gall an Enemy exceedingly, and most probably oblige them to change their Design of approaching by the River Side, which will be a considerable Advantage gained, as it will add much to their Labours.

" In short, I am convinced, if we immediately pursue vigorous Measures for our Defence, and make use of the Advantages which Fortune has put into our Hands, that we shall soon be able to resist the united Efforts of an Enemy who brings Twenty thousand Soldiers and Twenty Ships of the Line to conquer us, and such a Force, I apprehend, may be expected by the 15th of October.

" As the various Works which will be necessary must call for many Hands to execute them, I therefore request, if my Plan of Defence should meet with your Approbation, that I may have full Power to carry it into Execution; and that Two thousand Bildars and Coolies be immediately sent to Budge Budge, and One thousand more collected to work upon the New Fort on the other Side of the River.

" I think it also necessary to acquaint you of the absolute Necessity there will be to stop, for the next Three Months, all private Works in the Town of Calcutta, where Bildars, Coolies, Carpenters, Sawyers, Bricklayers, and Smiths can be employed. This Prohibition will enable me to execute every Order of the Board with the requisite Dispatch.

" I must also request that you will please to allow me to employ Three hundred Lascars for a short Time; and that an Addition of One Rupee a Month may be made to their Pay, for Three Months only, which will induce good and active Men to enter into the Service, and to continue in it in Time of Danger. When that arrives I am persuaded it will then be in vain to attempt to recruit them.

I am, with the greatest Respect,  
Sir, &c.

Fort William,  
22d July 1778.

(Signed) " Henry Watton,  
Chief Engineer."

" The Board approve generally of the Plan of Defence proposed by the Chief Engineer; and Resolve, That he be directed to carry such Works, as he has therein proposed, into immediate Execution, with full and discretionary Powers for that Purpose, subject however to such Variations as the Board, from Time to Time, may think proper to direct; and for this Reason, Ordered, That the Chief Engineer do keep, and occasionally lay before the Board (for their Inspection) a Diary of his Operations in this Business.

" Ordered also, That the Chief Engineer be directed to prepare Plans of all the different Works which he proposes to construct, with Estimates of their Expence, and that he lay the same before the Board for their Approbation; and

" As the Board are of Opinion, that it may very much distress the Inhabitants of Calcutta to give the Order proposed by the Chief Engineer for prohibiting Artificers from serving Individuals immediately;

" Ordered, That an Advertisement be issued from the Public Department to warn them from commencing any new Buildings.

\* Sic in Orig. " The Governor General informs the Board, that there is a Deficiency of casemated Buildings in the Fort, and recommends, that the Chief Engineer be directed to make Choice of a proper Place or Places for such additional Bomb Proofs as may be constructed in the Course of



“ of the ensuing Season, without impeding the other more immediately necessary Operations; and  
 “ that he lay before the Board of Inspection Plans and Estimates of the same.

“ Ordered, That the Fort Major be called upon for a Report of all the Barracks and Cafes-  
 “ mates in the Fort, of the Uses to which they are now applied, and a Calculation of the Number  
 “ of Men which may be quartered in the latter, exclusive of Stores, in the Time of a Siege.

“ Reconsidered the 17th Paragraph of the Chief Engineer's Letter, in Consultation the 20th  
 “ July.

“ For the Purpose of executing the Plan here recommended, the Board take into Con-  
 “ sideration the Appointment of a Commodore; and although they approve of Lieutenant  
 “ Colonel Watson's Choice of Captain David Cumming for that Trust, and conceive him  
 “ amply qualified for the Execution of it, yet they are of Opinion that Objections might be  
 “ made, and with some Justice, by the Captains of the Company's Ships, to act under the Com-  
 “ mand of a Person who has not heretofore borne a superior Command; but, as the same Ob-  
 “ jection could not with Propriety be against a Naval Officer of considerable Standing in His  
 “ Majesty's Service, it is

“ Resolved, That Mr. John Richardson be offered that Appointment.

“ The Secretary having consulted the Europe Captains, in Obedience to the Orders of the  
 “ Board, upon the Capacity of their Ships for War, and the Time required for preparing them,  
 “ begs Leave to record the Questions which he put to Captains Coxon and Rogers, with their  
 “ Replies, as follows:

“ Questions to Captain Coxon.

“ Question 1st. What Number of Guns could your Ship mount in case of Necessity?

“ Answer. Twenty-four Nine Pounders and Twelve Four Pounders.

“ Question 2d. What Number of these Guns have you now on Board?

“ Answer. Twenty Nine Pounders, and Six Four Pounders.

“ Question 3d. Can your Vessels carry Guns of a greater Weight, and what?

“ Answer. Our Charter Party expresses only Nine Pounders.—I believe the Ship might carry  
 “ Twelve Pounders in case of Necessity; but I could not take upon myself the Consequence of de-  
 “ viating from the Charter Party.

“ Question. What Number of Hands have you on Board?

“ Answer. Ninety-five Men and Boys, most of them Foreigners; but not French.

“ Question 5th. What additional Complement of Men would be necessary to fight your Ship?

“ Answer. Our Complement ought not, in the Whole, to be less than Three hundred Men.

“ Question 6th. In what Time might your Ship be prepared for War?

“ Answer. In about a Month. She is now stripped, and her Cargo not taken out; many Pre-  
 “ parations and Alterations are necessary to be made.

“ Captain Rogers, Commander of the Osterly, being asked the same Questions, gives the like

“ Answers to each, except the Second; to which he says, his Number of Hands consist of 107  
 “ Men, but mostly Foreigners. Ten Englishmen were pressed out of each of these Ships by the  
 “ Commodore at Madras.

“ The Secretary having prepared a Letter to Commodore Sir Edward Vernon, after the Dis-  
 “ patch of those written on the 20th instant to Fort Saint George and Bombay, and conceiving, from  
 “ the Replies of the Europe Captains, that their Ships would not answer the original Intention of  
 “ the Board, now submits the Letter, with Corrections adapted to the present Circumstances, for  
 “ their Approbation.

“ To Commodore Sir Edward Vernon.

“ Sir,  
 “ Considering that the Naval Force belonging to the French, which is now in India, is superior, To Sir Ed-  
 “ particularly in its Complements of Guns, to the Fleet under your Command, and deeming it ward Vernon.  
 “ an Object of the greatest Importance to the Success of the British Arms to afford you all the Ad-  
 “ dition of Strength that it may be in our Power to furnish, we have ordered the Ship Resolu-  
 “ tion, which is capable of mounting 20 Eighteen Pounders, and 22 Nine Pounders, and the  
 “ Charlotte of the same Capacity, which we have taken up for that Purpose, to be fitted out and  
 “ prepared with all possible Expedition for War, intending, as soon as they shall be ready to sail,  
 “ which we expect will be by the End of August at farthest, to send them to join the Fleet to act  
 “ under your Orders; and to be at your Discretion and Dispatch, as long as you have Occasion  
 “ for their Services.

“ We have also desired the President and Council at Bombay to cause the Britannia, another Ship  
 “ belonging to the Company, to be pierced for as many Guns as she will carry, and to consign her  
 “ to you in like Manner, and for the same Period of Time.

“ We hope, with this Increase to your Armament, that you may not only be in a Situation  
 “ to cope with any Force which the French may be able at present to collect together, but to pro-

“ vide



" vide for such other Services as, in your Judgment, may be conducive to the Security of the Company's Possessions in India.

" Fort William,  
24th July 1778.

" We are, &c.

Mr. Francis.

" Mr. Francis.—I disapprove of the Letter to Sir Edward Vernon, because I think it not improbable that Events may oblige us to keep these Ships for the Defence of the River, and because I am convinced that they cannot be manned without taking away all the Europeans, whose Service here may be essentially necessary, as well to supply the Marine in the River, as Recruits for the Artillery Corps.  
" The Board approve the above Letter to Sir Edward Vernon, and order that it be written fair, and dispatched.

" The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from the Commandant of Artillery.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

" Sir,

Commandant  
of Artillery,  
the 18th July.

" 1. Having received the Honor of your Commands to give my Opinion on the Defence of Fort William, and the Proportion of Stores requisite for it, I shall beg Leave to confine myself to the Military Part only, leaving what concerns the Works and Engineers Department to the Chief Engineer, who undoubtedly can give you the best Information on this Subject.

\* Sic in Orig.

" 2. In a former Letter, dated the \* I gave it as my Opinion that the Garrison ought to consist of the following Number: Of Europeans, one complete Regiment on the present Establishment, Five Companies of Artillery, Three hundred Cavalry if to be had, but if not, I presume the Settlement would afford Three hundred Men for other Services, and Fifty Miners. The total Force of Europeans, according to this, 2038; and nearly this Number, I imagine, it is in the Power of Government to get, if not the Whole, of Natives. \* I proposed Eight complete Battalions of Sepoys, or to that Amount, Ten Companies of Native Artillery, Eight hundred Pioneers, and Five hundred Artificers, besides Surgeons and the Attendants of the Hospitals, Servants, Slaves, and Women.

" 3. The Subject growing still more serious to me than it was when I wrote the former Letter, I have endeavoured to put Things, as if were, in Motion, and by so doing think I made some small Mistakes. I therein stated the Pioneers at 800, I think they ought to be 1000; but they more immediately belong to the Engineer Department, for whom I mean the 500 Artificers, and consequently I ought to have said, they were to be in Addition to those already on the Establishment. With my own Artificers, and those in the Commissary's Department, all that belongs to the Cannon and Musquetry might be performed; with those I propose for the Engineer, I presume he would be able to keep the Platforms in Order, and to perform his other Services.

" 4. But with Respect to the Artillery, I find I fall short considerably. I shall therefore first endeavour to shew what they will have to do in the Siege: Supposing the Enemy should attack One of the Demibastions, the Guns of One Side of a Redoubt, Part of One Face of a Redan, One Face of the Counterguard, One Face of the Lunette, the Two Faces of a Ravelin, and the Face of a Bastion would all bear upon the Attacks, and all the Guns would be employed, more or less, every Day. Their Number is 72, and may be more. These I purpose employing during the Day only, and I suppose them to fire daily 300 Shot, which is a very moderate Proportion. In the Covert Way before these Works I purpose placing the smaller Mortars, these to fire Night and Day, and to expend about 400 Shells daily. In the Night I purpose firing from the Glacis with Field Pieces, as long as the Enemy are out of Reach of Musquet Shot from the Barbets, and from Carriages on Slides to be raised within the Covert Way when they shall be nearer; and these Guns to be Twelve and Six Pounders, to fire between 300 and 400 Shot in the Night, and sometimes more, and generally One of Case to Two Round.

" 5. For these Duties it is evident, That I cannot allow less than Two Europeans to a \* and Six Native Artillery, which for the Attacks will therefore require Europeans 144, Natives 432; besides these, there must of Necessity be others in the different Works; for Instance, in each of Four Ravelins, and in the other Redoubt not attacked, Nine; in the Counterguard Thirteen: and in the Remainder of the Redans not attacked, Thirty-one, in all, 89 Europeans, and 267 Natives, which make up the Numbers, Europeans on Duty 233, Native Military 693; and for Three Reliefs it would require, Europeans 699, Native 2099, exclusive of Officers.

" 6. But I am justly apprehensive, that were Government inclined to raise the requisite Number of Artillery, they could not obtain so many Europeans; I will, therefore, recommend what I humbly conceive to be obtainable, if Government should be pleased; viz. European Artillery 500, exclusive of Officers, Native Artillery Fifteen Companies, according to the Scheme of a Company annexed, and marked N<sup>o</sup> 2; with these and a small Assistance from the Infantry, as is usual on like Occasions, I think I could undertake to perform all the Artillery Duties of the

" the Siege; with less I could not be answerable for it. And, indeed, the Drudgery, if the Duty  
 " were performed, would be insupportable in this Climate, and in that Season in which it is  
 " most likely the Enemy would come.

" 7. From what I have said, the Quantity of Shot and Powder is easily computed, and will be  
 " found to be the same as I have stated it; but I must premise, that I suppose we should be at-  
 " tacked by Shipping at least Thrice in the Siege, and I have provided 105 Rounds for each  
 " of 90 Guns, which, on such Occasions, would be employed, and which must of Course be  
 " worked by those Artillery who should not be on the Duties of the Front attacked.

" 8. The Quantity of Powder is not however all that would be wanted; the Chief Engineer  
 " would use it in Mines, but then I conceive he would not use more than would make up the  
 " Grand Total 6,500 Barrels.

" 9. There is another Subject I must touch upon, it is the Insufficiency of the Casemates; ac-  
 " cording to the Proportion I propose for the Garrison, there will be at least 15,000 in the  
 " Fort. I will suppose only the Garrison Part to be entitled to Casemates, and of these only One  
 " Third under Cover at a Time, then will there be 3,500 Men who must be securely lodged; the  
 " Officers of the State, those of the Garrison must have constant Lodgements, and the Hospital  
 " must be secure; but besides all this, all Provisions and Stores liable to be destroyed by Bombs,  
 " and all Workshops for the Duties of the Garrison ought to be equally secured. I therefore take  
 " the Liberty to recommend an Addition to these necessary Buildings. The proper Place for  
 " them it is the Engineer's Duty to point out. However I may, without invading his Depart-  
 " ment, say, I think the Curtains seem to me to be the most natural Place for them.

" 10. The Magazines are capable of holding all the Powder I require, or even more; but  
 " then the new One and all those in the Outworks are so very damp as to be at present unfit for  
 " Service.

" 11. The List which accompanies this contains all the Essentials that I should want during a  
 " Siege; some petty Articles which might be made out of the Materials may be omitted, but I  
 " believe none of Consequence. I omit the 12 Pounders which were condemned, the Necessity  
 " might make us risk the using them, and I have confined the Number of Guns to what we have,  
 " laying aside the Consideration of what we ought to have.

" 12. I can only add, that I have made my Calculations from my own Judgement and what  
 " I have seen of Service, for I am not possessed of any Tables digested by Men of Eminence in  
 " this Business. I have indeed, since I made out my Proportion, seen those which Captain Kydd  
 " translated from Le Blond, and was very happy to find so close an Agreement in the main Ar-  
 " ticles. It is true the Numbers do not agree, but then the Suppositions are different; our Works  
 " are calculated chiefly for a Defence by Cannon, and we lie exposed to Attacks by Ships, neither  
 " of which were the Suppositions of the Author before-mentioned. My Numbers and Quantities  
 " must of Course be greater, as they will be found if compared.

" 13. Having in the former Part of this Letter shewn what Number of Artillery would be wanted  
 " for the Defence of this Garrison; I must to conclude, beg Leave to observe, that there must  
 " also be Artillery with the Part of the Army not within the Fort, for which there will be no  
 " great Allowance, if I recommend Two Companies of Europeans, and Six of Native Artillery.  
 " This however would, I presume, be nearly sufficient. It will, therefore, I hope, be worthy of  
 " Consideration, whether this so useful a Corps ought not to be augmented.

" 14. I must observe, that whilst the Lascars are kept on the present low Pay, it is impossible  
 " for me to keep them together as they ought to be, seeing their Duties very laborious, and  
 " their Pay inadequate. I already find Numbers deserting, and have ever found them desirous  
 " of quitting the Artillery to entertain in the Seapahs, if sufficiently high to be therein admitted;  
 " so that, although I have uniformly endeavoured to collect a Body of Men fit for the Artillery  
 " Duties, my Labours have been in vain; but were their Pay the same as Seapahs, I should not  
 " fear quickly having them as fit for Duty, and as perfect in Discipline as the Europeans I have  
 " the Honour to command.

" I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Fort William,  
 10th July 1778.

T. D. Pearse,  
 Lt Col Comm<sup>o</sup> Artillery."

" Ordered, That the Inclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

" Resolved, That Two additional Companies of European Artillery be formed, and that the  
 " Commander in Chief be consulted upon the Expediency of raising them by Draughts from the  
 " European Regiments.

" Resolved, That Fifteen Companies of Native Artillery be immediately raised, according to  
 " the Plan, N<sup>o</sup> 2, entered after the Proceedings, recommended by Lieutenant Colonel Pierse.

" Read, the following Letter from Brigadier General Stibbert.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I beg Leave to inform you, that I shall be ready on Monday next to lay before your Honble  
 " Board, agreeably to your Direction, a General Plan for the Disposition of the Army, and the  
 " Defence of the Provisions. As the Subject was of the utmost Importance, I deemed a close  
 " Investigation of all its Parts absolutely requisite, and I wished to form it upon the most mature

Gen. Stibbert,  
 24th July.

" Deliberation, that I might be enabled to deliver it in as complete as possible; I have therefore  
 " to hope, that your Honble. Board will be pleased to do me the Justice to believe, that no un-  
 " necessary Delay has been made on my Part.

" Fort William,  
 " July 24th 1778.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.  
 (Signed)

G. Stibbert."

The Governor  
General.

" The Governor General.—As the Commander in Chief has promised to furnish us with a  
 " Plan for the Defence of the Provinces on Monday next, and as this is all that remains of the  
 " Materials which I understood it was proposed to collect, for forming the general Plan and  
 " Distribution of our Forces, I shall hope that the same may be completed with decided Resolu-  
 " tions on Monday next. I did mean to suspend every Declaration of my own Opinion until  
 " we should be prepared by such a Decision; but as a Plan of Defence has already been recom-  
 " mended, and as it is my Wish to adopt such Part of it as shall appear to me consistent with the  
 " general Line which I deem indispensably necessary for that Purpose, in the Hope that the same  
 " candid Allowance will be made to mine, I will here summarily mention the Strength and Di-  
 " stribution of it, which I mean to recommend as necessary and sufficient for the Defence of the  
 " Provinces against every probable Enemy, leaving the Reasons and Detail to a future Oppor-  
 " tunity.

The Governor  
General's Pro-  
positions.

" For the Province of Owde, and the new acquired Territories of our Ally the Vizier, I would  
 " propose to leave the Temporary Brigade in its Station, to complete the First Brigade to its pro-  
 " per Strength, including the Garrison of Cheenar; and for the Protection of our own Provinces,  
 " to bring down all our remaining Strength into Bengal.

" Two complete Brigades to be employed in the Service immediately dependent on the Presi-  
 " dency.

" The Second Brigade remaining for the present at Bunampore, and an Army of Observation,  
 " consisting of Three Battalions of Sepoys, to defend the Southern Districts, and especially the  
 " Subau Ruha, which is one of the practicable Avenues into Bengal, for which Purpose Three  
 " more Battalions should be raised. This Disposition I now recommend to the Consideration of  
 " the Gentlemen of the Board, previous to our next Meeting.

Mr. Francis.

" Mr. Francis.—I move, that it may be resolved, that the Board will take into Consideration  
 " the State of the Treasury on Monday next.  
 " Resolved accordingly.

" Warren Hastings,  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
 P. Francis." )

Aprons	Leaden	—	—	—	—	One to every Gun.
Augurs	—	—	—	—	100	
Axes	Pick	—	—	—	200	
Bags	Behestic Hand	—	—	—	100	
Bamboes	—	—	—	—	1000	
Beds	Mortar compleat	—	—	—	—	To each Two in Store.
	13 Inch	—	—	—	—	
	10	—	—	—	—	
	8	—	—	—	—	
	5½	—	—	—	—	
	4½	—	—	—	—	
Bellows	Smiths	—	—	—	10	
	Hand	—	—	—	10	
	Brassmens	—	—	—	10	
Bits	Steel for Guns	—	—	—	800	
Boilers	Copper	—	—	—	10	
Borax	—	—	—	Mds	1	
Boxes	Tube Tin	—	—	—	300	Of 100 lb. each, or to this Amount.
Buckets	Gun	—	—	—	1000	
Budge	Barrels	—	—	—	200	
Brushes	Painting	—	—	—	100	
Cotton	Wick	—	—	Mds	5	
Candles for Magazine, &c.	—	—	—	Mds	20	
Canvas	Bolts	—	—	—	20	
Carriages, Field, for light 12 and 6 Prs	—	—	—	—	—	Three to Two Guns, compleat and serviceable, and One to Two Guns in Pieces ready to join together.
Ditto Howitzer	—	—	—	—	—	
Garrison, for Iron Guns	—	—	—	—	—	
Transport, compleat	—	—	—	—	10	

Cartridges



Cartridges — empty			
32 Prs	—	—	3,500
16	—	—	2,000
24	—	—	15,000
20	—	—	1,500
18	—	—	9,500
12	—	—	15,000
6	—	—	15,000
8 Inch	—	—	300
5½	—	—	1,500
4½	—	—	1,500
Cases — Port Fire	—	—	2,000
Chalk	—	—	Mds 20
Clay	—	—	Mds 50
Charcoal	—	—	Mds 5,000

One Fifth Part ready, and Flannel to make the rest.

Cooling Pans	—	—	20
Copper	—	—	Mds 30
Crows, Iron	—	—	20
Caps, Canvas for Sponges	—	—	—
Dragrope — Sets	—	—	200
Engines — Fuze	—	—	2
Fuze Blocks	—	—	10

Or Wood to make it, which would be better, because more easy to fill, and less liable to damage.

Two to every Gun.

With Drifts, Ladles, Trays, Mallets complete, One Set of each for each Nature of  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mortars.

N. B. In the 13 and 10 Inch, there are Four Drifts in a Set, in the others only Three.

Fuzes — Empty 13 Inch	—	—	3,000
10	—	—	3,000
8	—	—	4,000
5½	—	—	10,000
4½	—	—	10,000
Files and Rubbers	—	—	500
Flags — Garrison large	—	—	10
Flints — Fuzee	—	—	10,000
Musket	—	—	80,000

With Buntens to make 10 more.

Formers Cartridge 32 Prs	—	—	—
26	—	—	—
24	—	—	—
10	—	—	—
18	—	—	—
24	—	—	—
6	—	—	—
13 Inch	—	—	—
10	—	—	—
8	—	—	—
5½	—	—	—
4½	—	—	—

Five to each Nature.

Gauges — Brass Set	—	—	1
Wooden Sets	—	—	20
Guns with Tackle and Falls	—	—	10
Guns — Scales	—	—	Mds 5
Hammers — Claw	—	—	100
Gun	—	—	300
Handspikes, common	—	—	6000
Traversing	—	—	—
Hides — Bulga	—	—	500
Hooks — for Shell, Pairs	—	—	20
Instruments — Howitzers, 8 Inch	—	—	—
5½	—	—	—
4½	—	—	—

Six to every Field Piece.

Perpendiculars Gunners	—	—	10
Quadrants — ditto	—	—	10

One to every Piece.

Better if we could get the Grooves to each Mortar, and the new Quadrants, Two for each Nature, of 13, 10, and 8; — Six for each of the other.

Iron

Iron — Flat } — Mds 500  
           Round }  
           Square }

Junk — — — Tons 150  
 Knives — Fuze — — 6  
           Laboratory — — 100

Ladles — Copper Guns, with } 32 Prs  
       Wadhooks — — — }  
                                   26 —  
                                   24 —  
                                   20 —  
                                   18 —  
                                   12 —  
                                   6 —

One to every Two Guns, for fear of wasting Cartridges.

Lanthorns — Dark — — 100  
                   Horn — — 100  
                   Muscovy — — 100  
 Lead — Tons — — 15  
 Line — Hamburgh Skains — 200  
           Ratline Coils — — 10  
 Linstocks, with Cocks — — 100  
                   without — — 200  
 Moulds — for Musket Shot, Sets — 20  
                   Wall Pieces — — 10  
                   Swivels — — 10  
                   Portfire — — 20

With Trays, Ladles, Drifts, Mallets, and Setters complet. N. B. Four Drifts, and One Steel Former in a Set.

Match — Gun  
       Country } — Yds 50,000  
       Europe }  
       Quick — — Lb. 50

Measures — Powder, Sets — 10  
                   For Musquetry — 100

Needles — Sail — — 400  
                   Sewing — — 10,000

Nifedal, or Sal Armoniac — — I.b. 20

Oil — Cocoa-nut — — Mds 10

Mustard — — — Mds 100

Wood — — — 20

Linseed — — — 20

Ordnance — Brafs 24 Prs — — 9

18 — — — 15

12 — — — 10

6 — — — 21

Howitzers 8 — — — 5

5½ — — — 14

4½ — — — 13

Mortars 13 — — — 6

10 — — — 12

8 — — — 17

5½ — — — 19

4½ — — — 20

Iron — 32 — — — 25

26 — — — 13

24 — — — 122

20 — — — 11

18 — — — 75

12 — — —

Paint — Blue — — Mds 10

White Lead — — — 30

Palme — Steel — — — 200

Paper — for Cartridges — — 300,000

for Portfires — — — 20,000

Pitch — Barrels — — — 100

Portfires — filled — — — 5,000

Portfire Sticks — — — — 200

With Funnels, viz. Two to each Set complet.

N. B. 22 of these at Budge Budge.

N. B. 12 ditto ditto ditto

Of 100 lb. or this Amount.

Pots — Copper pulverizing, compleat	6
Iron, ditto ditto — —	3
Prickers — Fuze with long Handles	50
Gunners — — —	400
Powder — Coarse, or Cannon lb.	225,440
	67,500
	100,000
Fine and Middling	37,420
	100,000
Total Fine and Middling —	118,760
Total Powder Barrels of One Hundred each — —	549,260

With Four Paddles and One Skimmer to each, with Ladles Three each.

For loading small Mortars, viz. 8, 5½, and 4½.

For heavy Guns, at ¼.

For fixed Ammunition for light Guns, at ¼.

Waste filling Shells, Accidents, Swivels, and Surrender.

For Mortars and Howitzers.

For Musquetry, viz. for each Man on Duty 24 Rounds a Day; and 2,500 on Duty, it gives 33,75 lb. a Man for the whole Time; which increase to 40 lb. to allow for Waste, Accidents, and Wall Pieces, and the Whole will be 100,000.

Exclusive of what would be wanted for Mines.

Prickers, with Brushes —	20,000
Priming Wires — —	2,000
Rammers, with Sponges and Cape —	—
Rasps — Flat — —	200
Rattans — Bundles — —	400
Reels, for Quick's Match — —	10
Rope — Europe 4 Inch Coils —	20
Rope — Europe, Barrels — —	50
Saltpetre, unfined and refined — Mds	200
Pulverized — — lb.	500
Saws — Cross Cut — —	10
Pit — — —	10
Scales — Copper, large — —	2
Ditto, small — —	2
Scissars — Pairs — —	100
Screws — Elevating Guns — —	—
Ditto Mortars — —	—

Two to every Gun.

For Drag Ropes.

Of 100 lb. each; or to this Amount.

In Barrels of 100 lb. each, or to this Amount.

One to each Field Piece.

One to each Mortar, and One to each Howitzer Garrison Carriage.

Searchers — Spring, with Relievers	10
Single — —	5
Setters — Brass Coopers — —	10
Wooden Fuze, Sets — —	10
Sheep Skins — — —	4,000
Shells, empty 13 Inch — —	2,000
10 — — —	2,000
8 — — —	2,000
5½ — — —	9,000
4½ — — —	9,000
Shot — Round 32 Pcs — —	2,150
26 — — —	1,430
24 — — —	13,420
20 — — —	1,210
18 — — —	8,250
12 — — —	10,000
6 — — —	10,000
Cafe 32 — — —	250
26 — — —	130
24 — — —	1,220
20 — — —	110
18 — — —	750
12 — — —	5,000
6 — — —	5,000

For Three Attacks by Water, in which 90 heavy Guns will be employed, and every one to fire 35 Rounds in each Attack; this includes also Shot fired occasionally from the Works not attacked — — —

9,450

For the Part attacked, at 300 per Day for 60 Days — — —

18,000

For Surrender — — —

1,470

Total for heavy Guns — 28,920

For fixed Ammunition for light Guns to be used at Night and in Sallies

30,000

Grand Total — 58,920

Sieves



Sieves	—	Brafs Wire	—	10
		Hair	—	40
		Silk	—	40
Solder	—	—	Mds	1
Spikes	—	Gun Steel	—	1,000
Spirits	—	Wine	—	Gal <sup>s</sup> 20
Spun yarn	—	—	Rolls	50
Steel	—	—	Mds	20
Tables	—	Mealing	—	6
		Portfire	—	6
		Laboratory	—	6
Tallow	—	—	Barrels	2
Tar	—	Europe	ditto	20
Thread, Silk Sewing for Cartridges,	Mds	6		
Tools	—	Carpenters	—	10
		Coopers	—	3
		Smiths, for Forges	—	10
		Brassmen	—	2
Timbers	—	Saul large,	—	100
		Soondry ditto	—	100
Tin	—	Block	—	Mds 5
		Sheets	—	5,000
Tompions	—	with Collars	—	—
		32 Prs	—	—
		26	—	—
		24	—	—
		20	—	—
		18	—	—
		12	—	—
		6	—	—
Toothengue	—	—	Mds	5
Tubes, empty, Copper or Tin	—	—	—	—
		32 Prs	—	4,500
		26	—	2,350
		24	—	22,000
		20	—	2,000
		18	—	13,500
		12	—	22,500
		6	—	22,500
Turnkeys	—	—	—	20,000
Twine, Europe	—	—	—	—
Wax	—	Bees	—	Mds 20
Wax	—	Pawlins, Small	—	500
		Magazine	—	50
Worms	—	Musquet	—	10,000
		Fuze	—	2,000
Wheel-barrows for Budge Barrels	—	—	—	30
for Shot	—	—	—	30

With Two Rubbers, 2 Miners, Two Hair Sieves and One Silk, One Brush, One Shovel, each with Four Rollers, and Four Formers, Pafte Pot, and Two Pafte Brushes each. Of 100 Wt. each, or to that Amount.

One to every Piece.

Enough for 400,000 Cartridges. In Barrels of 100 lb. or to this Amount.

(Signed)

T. D. Pearse,  
Lt. Col. commd. Art.

Plan for a Company of Native Artillery, as proposed to be raised.

					St R.
1	Lieutenant	—	—	—	184
1	Lieutenant Fireworker	—	—	—	154
2	Jumauddars	23	8	—	47
8	Haveldars	15	—	—	120
8	Naicks	12	—	—	96
1	Drummer	12	—	—	12
1	Fifer	12	—	—	12
84	Golandavy	7	8	—	630

1255

The Rates include the Allowances to the European Officers 1 and the Pay and Half Batta of the Natives, as now paid by the Company to the Seapahs.

## Plan for a Division or Battalion of Native Artillery.

1 Captain	—	—	—	—	266
1 Subadar Commandant	—	—	—	—	135
1 Subadar Adjutant	—	—	—	—	94
1 Havildar Major	—	—	—	—	20
7 Companies at 1255	—	—	—	—	8780
					<u>9300</u>

## Plan for the whole Corps of Native Artillery.

- 1. Field Officer.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter Master.
- 1 Serjeant Major.
- 1 Quarter Master Serjeant.
- 3 Divisions or Battalions.

## An Account of the Expence and Establishment of a Company of Native Artillery, as now attached to the Temporary Brigade.

1 Captain Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	216
1 Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	184
1 Subador	—	—	—	—	75
3 Jemautdars	—	—	23	8	70 8
8 Havildars	—	—	15	—	120
8 Naicks	—	—	12	—	96
80 Golandaurs	—	—	7	8	600
					<u>1361 8</u>

These are the Rates they do actually receive at Half Batta, being the same as Seapat Pay and Half Batta.

## An Account of the Pay and Batta of a Lascar, and a Comparison.

	Pay.	Half.	Total.
1 Serang	12	2 8	14 8
1 Tindal	8	2	10
1 Lascar	5	1	6

The Serang being the highest Officer of the Lascar, when he arrives at that Rank he has nothing further to expect, and finds he is lower than an Havildar; yet he commands a Company. In the Seapat Corps the Pay is as follows:

Havildar	—	—	—	—	15
Naick	—	—	—	—	12
Seapat	—	—	—	—	7 8

Therefore this Comparison shews the Reason for the Preference given by the Natives to the Seapat Corps, as mentioned in the last Paragraph of my Letter.

## An Account of the Expence of the Lascars now on the Establishment, including the Three Companies of Native Artillery serving with the Temporary Brigade.

Presidency attached to the Artillery	—	—	—	—	5352
Brigade in the Field, also Three Companies of Native Artillery, and Artillery ?	—	—	—	—	9587
of Lascars of Temporary Brigade	—	—	—	—	—
Light Infantry for the Artillery	—	—	—	—	178 8
With the Seapat Battalion	—	—	—	—	2184
Patna	—	—	—	—	477
Chunar Gurr	—	—	—	—	304
					<u>18,382 8</u>

It is proposed that the Native Artillery supply the Places of all these Lascars, by doing their Duties, which are now performed by them.

\* Comparison.

• Sic in Orig.

The Staff and Field Officers are now allowed, therefore will make no Difference, and for that Reason are left out.

Three Divisions at 9300	—	—	—	—	27,000
Expence of present Establishment, No. 3.	—	—	—	—	18,382 8

9517 8

Means

## Means of reducing this Difference.

Every Battalion of Seapahs doth not set apart 20 or more Seapahs for the Guns, who, as they never do any other Duty, may be turned over to the Native Artillery, and struck off from the Battalions; it is evident, that every Battalion will, when considered as Infantry, be just as strong as it was before the turning over there \* were; this, as there are 30 Battalions, would raise 600 Men, and their Pay is 4,500 Rupees, at Half Batta; so that the whole Charge may be made for 5,018 8. And an Increase of the Strength of the Army will be made by Three additional Battalions, which, if at any Time they should be stripped of their Ordnance, can join the Infantry, and do Duty in the Line.

But it is to be understood, that no Guns are to be with Battalions except when they are wanted on Service.

By this small Alteration and Increase of Expence, a very useful Body of Men will be made contented, who now serve with Reluctance; and the Means of reducing them to proper Discipline are provided for by an Addition of Forty-seven Officers of Artillery.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXX.

Book 511. Page 507.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th October 1778.

Pub. Dept.  
Monday.

Fort William, 5th October 1778.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Philip Francis,  
and } Esquires.  
Edward Wheler, }

Mr. Barwell indisposed.

§ (“ (b) Read, Two Letters from Mr. Graham, as follows.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs, “ .

“ I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 17th Instant, informing me of  
“ Rajah Cheyte Sing having, by means of his Vakeel, agreed to pay a Subsidy of Five Lacks  
“ of Mutchlidar Rupees, as his Share, for the Support of the Burthen of the present War, and  
“ for the Purpose of defraying the Expence of Three Battalions of Seapoys, resolved to be raised  
“ and maintained at his Charge; also acquainting me of your having ordered the Rajah to pay  
“ this Sum immediately into my Hands, and directing me to receive the same from him, and to  
“ remit the Amount of it to the Presidency.

“ In Consequence of these Orders, I have called upon the Rajah for Payment of Five Lacks of  
“ Mutchlidar Rupees, which I shall accordingly receive, and, agreeable to your Orders, remit to  
“ the Presidency.

“ As the Exchange on Bills between this and Calcutta is daily rising, and is at present at the  
“ exorbitant Rate of 10½ per Cent. and as I am desirous the Company should sustain as little Loss  
“ as possible by the Remittance of this Sum, I beg to be informed whether you would prefer its  
“ being sent down under Insurance,”) § whereby a Saving will accrue of One per Cent. after  
allowing for the full Expence of Coinage, which if the Company, being themselves the Coiners, do not chuse to charge themselves with the Difference between remitting by Bills at the present Exchange and sending Specie, will be Three per Cent.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,  
Honble. Sir and Sirs, &c.

Benares,  
the 29th August 1778.

(Signed) Tho' Graham, Resident.”

§  
Mr. Graham,  
22d Septem-  
ber.

§ (“ (b) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I have the Pleasure to acquaint your Honble. Board, that last Night the Rajah made me a  
“ Payment of Fifty thousand Rupees in Part of the Subsidy of Five Lacks; he has promised to

(a) Vide supra, Page 1502.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1503.

“ send



" send me as much more Tomorrow or next Day ; and if the Whole is not discharged very soon, it  
 " shall not be owing to any Want of Exertion on my Part to perfect the Execution of your  
 " Orders.

" Benares,  
 " 22 September 1778.

" I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

" Tho' Graham, Resident." §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
 P. Francis,  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXI.

• Book 511. Page 362.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th September 1778.

Fort William, 28th September 1778.

" At a Council ; Present,  
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;  
 Richard Barwell,  
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.  
 Edward Wheler, }

Pub. Dept.  
 Monday.

Read, the following Letters from Mr. Graham, Resident at Benares.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 362 of the same.

" (a) I think it necessary to inform you, that notwithstanding Seventeen Days are elapsed  
 " since your Orders arrived here, directing the Rajah to pay into my Hands the Subsidy he had  
 " agreed to pay of Five Lacks of Mutchildar Rupees, he has not yet paid me One Rupee, and  
 " offers as a Reason his Inability to discharge the Whole at Once, and requests me to receive  
 " it by monthly Payments ; your Honble. Board Orders authorizing nothing of the Kind, I have  
 " acquainted him that it is impossible for me to come into his Request, and have repeated  
 " my Requisition, which I have indeed been urging every Day since the Receipt of your Orders,  
 " to pay me the whole Amount as speedily as possible.

Resident at  
 Benares.

" I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

" Benares,

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs, &c.

" the 14th September 1778.

(Signed),

" Tho' Graham, Resident." §

Ordered, That the Accounts enclosed in the above Letter of the 15th July, be sent to the  
 Accomptant General, and that the Bills enclosed in the Letter of the 14th September be sent to the  
 Treasury.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the following Letter from Rajah Cheyte Sing.

From Rajah Cheyte Sing, 28th September.

Rajah Cheyte  
 Sing.

I have been honoured with your gracious Letter, desiring that I will, as a Subject of the Com-  
 pany, take on myself the Payment of Five Lacks of Muchledar Rupees, as my Proportion of the  
 Expenses of the present War, and pay them to Mr. Graham ; although I have no Ability left,  
 and the great Burthen of Expence I laboured under from the Time of the Decease of the late Rajah,  
 till the Expiration of the Nabob Vizier's Authority over me, is well known to God and your  
 Excellency ; yet, solely with a View to Compliance with your Orders, and to prove my Fidelity,  
 having sold and pledged every Thing belonging to me, I will make good the aforesaid Instal-  
 ments in Six or Seven Months, although by parting with my Effects, which are clearly necessary, I  
 am left in a State of Inability for the future ; yet you will shew me much Favour, that I shall again  
 recover myself.

As a Time is required for the Sale of my Effects, and raising the Money, I hope from your  
 Kindness, that the Officers of Government may take from me, in different Payments, the said Sum  
 in Sonahr Specie, as I shall not be able to procure this Sum in Muchledar Rupees ; and that you  
 will be graciously pleased to affix your Signature to my Requests, that I may apply myself with  
 Satisfaction and Assiduity to the Business of the Sirkar.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1503.

[ 13 H ]

Governor

Governor General.—The Substance of this Letter, and the Requisition made by the Rajah to Mr. Graham, differ so much from the chearful and ready Acquiescence with the Rajah's Vakeel, Shaick Ally Nucky, made in his Master's Name, to the Demand made on him for this Subsidy, that I think it necessary, for my own Justification, to call upon the Secretary, to certify the Accuracy of my Minute delivered on the 17th August, containing the Assent expressed by the Vakeel, in his Master's Name, to the Payment of his Subsidy.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the Governor General delivered to him the Minute above mentioned, previous to his laying it before the Board, with Orders to explain the Contents of it to the Rajah's Vakeel, that it might correspond with the Acquiescence which he had delivered. He accordingly communicated the Minute to the Vakeel, and received from him a Confirmation of the Terms therein expressed.

The Governor General moves, That Orders be written immediately to Mr. Graham, that he do, on Receipt of them, demand of the Rajah in Person, the Payment of the entire Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees in the Space of Five Days, and declare to him, in the Name of this Board, that his Refusal or Neglect to complete the Payment within that Time, shall be deemed equivalent to an absolute Refusal; and that he be forbidden, in that Case, to hold any farther Intercourse with the Rajah, until he shall have advised us of the Particulars of the Rajah's Conduct in this Instance, and received our Orders in Consequence.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to ask, whether there be any Letter from the Rajah himself to the Governor, in which his Consent to pay the Five Lacks, in the Manner agreed to by the Vakeel, is expressed; or the Vakeel's Engagement to that Effect confirmed.

Governor General.—All the Rajah's Letters will be found in the Book of Persian Correspondence, to which I refer; but I well recollect, that the Assent given by the Vakeel was expressed in Terms the most peremptory that could be conceived, either confirmed by an Oath, or his own Life pledged for the Performance of it. My Minute was drawn up from Heads of what passed in Conversation with the Vakeel; and when it was explained to him by Mr. Anriol, he was very desirous of correcting a Part of it, which made the Acquiescence of the Rajah appear too general, and that it might be specifically limited to One Year; his Powers, he added, extended no further. The Correction was accordingly made upon the Spot in the Room adjoining to this, and the Minute immediately recorded. I desire the Secretary to mention, whether this agrees with his Recollection of the Matter.

The Secretary very well recollects the particular Circumstances alluded to by the Governor General, and therefore offers his Testimony, that the Vakeel declared he was authorized to acquiesce in the Subsidy for One Year, but no longer; and desired that the Requisition might be limited to that Time. The Minute was before indefinite.

Mr. Francis.—I have no Sort of Doubt of the Reality of the Engagements made by the Vakeel; the Question is, Whether they are Acts of the Rajah, or made by sufficient Authority from him? If the Vakeel had even a Letter of Credence, relative to the Point in Question, it would be sufficient; if he had, it must appear on the Persian Correspondence, and I desire the Secretary will read it.

Governor General.—I have looked over the Book of Correspondence; there are but Two Letters upon the Subject. The First, a Letter recorded in the Consultation of the 17th August, acknowledging the Receipt of mine, which contained the Requisition of the Five Lacks, and promising an Answer. The Letter recorded on this Day appears to be that Answer, as it begins with an Acknowledgment of the First Letter, and a short Recapitulation of its Substance. My First Letter was written on the 11th July, Two Months and Seventeen Days from this Date. If an Answer from the Vakeel, during so long an Interval, was not to be deemed authentic, the Rajah's Silence was more disrespectful than a direct Refusal; but if it be admitted as an Exculation, his surest Remedy against any Act of Government will be a Refusal to make any Reply to its Demands. I will not conceal from the Board, that I have expected this evasive Conduct in the Rajah, having been some Time past well informed, that he had been advised in this Manner to procrastinate the Payments of the Five Lacks, to afford Time for the Arrival of Dispatches from England, which were to bring Orders for a total Change in this Government, and this he was given to expect would produce a Repeal of the Demand made upon him by the present Government. On animating my Suspicions of such a Design to the Vakeel, he promised he would write in so effectual a Manner to his Master, as should without fail induce him to make an immediate Payment of the Subsidy. He this Morning informed me, that his Letter was dispatched on the 12th of this Month. Its Effect ought by this Time to have shewn itself. Sufficient Time will have been given to the Rajah to obey the Authority of the Board by the Arrival of the Orders which I have now proposed; and whether in that Interval he shall ratify the Act of his Vakeel or not, I shall consider of little Consequence. If the Board will support their own Authority, he shall be made to yield to it.

Mr. Francis.—There is no Question, but the Rajah must yield to the Power of this Government: I shall be as ready as any Member of this Board to support its Authority, as long as its Power is directed by Justice. I did, from the first, express a Doubt whether we had strictly a Right to encrease our Demands upon the Rajah beyond the Terms, which we originally agreed to give him, which he consented to, and which, as I have constantly understood it, were made the fundamental Tenure, by which he held his Zemindary; if such Demands can be encreased upon him

him at the Discretion of the superior Power, he has no Rights, he has no Property, or, at least, he has no Security for either. Instead of Five Lacks, let us demand Fifty; and whether he refuses or is unable to pay the Money, the Forfeiture of his Zemindary may be the immediate Consequence of it, unless he can find Means to redeem himself by a new Treaty. Having this Opinion of the Demand itself, as it originally stood, it cannot be deemed extraordinary in me, that I should proceed with very great Caution in enforcing any Penalties, which may be proposed to attend his not instantly complying with it. It appears, that the Engagements made by the Vakeel, have not been confirmed by the Rajah, and that the Vakeel had not even a Letter of Credence from his Master. I know the Temper of Black Servants too well to punish their Principals for any Acts done by them, or even to hold them bound by such Acts, if not expressly or virtually confirmed by themselves. I do not mean by what I have said, that the Board should give up the Demand, which they have already thought fit to make of the Rajah. That Resolution being passed, it only remains for us to take Care, that it be carried into Execution without Harshness or Violence. The Rajah must pay the Money, if he has it; but I cannot conceive, why we should insist on his paying it all at once. We do not instantly want it, and it may distress him in the greatest Degree to part with such a Sum at a single Payment. My Opinion is, therefore, that the Liquidation of the present extraordinary Demand upon him should be settled by Kistbundy, and that he should be assured at the same Time, that this Board will not make any further Demands upon him; under such a Settlement unanimously agreed to, it is not likely that the Rajah will delay or evade a due and regular Execution of it, from any Hopes he may conceive of future Relief by a Change in this Government.

The Governor General.—The very Demand is itself a Proof that the Rajah expects such Relief; and with Respect to his Ability to pay the Sum so long demanded from him, or even Ten Times that Amount, I speak within Compass, no Man can doubt of it. The Acts of the Majority of the Board, are the Acts of the Board. When the Person who is the immediate Object of them stands so high in the publick Estimation, and holds Pretensions, as it appears this Rajah does, to a sovereign and independent Authority, such Acts, once passed, ought never to be revoked. The Demand made upon the Rajah, was for immediate Payment; the Demand ought to be supported rigidly, but I will so far yield to the Necessity of the Times, weakening as it may prove to the Powers of this Government at a Crisis which, of all others, demands their most vigorous Exertion, as to consent to a Compromise. The Rajah has requested that he may be allowed to pay the Sum required of him by Installments, within the Space of Six or Seven Months. I will consent to pardon his past Contumacy and Disobedience, on Condition of his consenting to pay the entire Sum within Three Months, which Time will have elapsed before the Orders now sent to Mr. Graham can take Effect, although not a Rupee shall have been received to that Period of the Payments which, by his own Proposal, ought to be half completed. I desire that what I have said may not be misunderstood. I mean only to shew, that instead of the Harshness and Rigour which have been imputed to this Government in its present Conduct to the Rajah, he has been treated with a Lenity almost equal to the Substance of his own Demands. I think it unnecessary to reply further to Mr. Francis's Minute, as I desire only to obtain his Consent to a Measure upon his own Principles, which I understand to be, that a public Measure, nay even an Opinion, of Government once passed, ought to be invariably supported, even by those who opposed it in the first Instance.

Mr. Francis.—It is generally true that a Resolution of Government, once passed, should be supported; but, where the Rights of others are concerned, it is only true with this Proviso, that such Resolutions are not directly contradictory to the Principles of Justice, or to the voluntary and fundamental Engagements of the Government itself. This Board was already bound to the Rajah by certain Acts of their own, not carried by a Majority, but unanimously agreed to. I desire that they may be recorded in this Place, as I find them stated in our Instructions to Mr. Fowke of the 24th August 1775.

4th. "It will be proper to assure the Rajah, that we do not mean to increase his Tribute, but to require from him the exact Sum, and in the same Species of Rupees, to be paid at Benares, as he paid to the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah, besides whatever Equivalent may be fixed for the Grant of the Mint and Cutwally to him, the Whole to be discharged by equal monthly Kists; and if we should find it expedient hereafter to receive the Amount at the Presidency, a suitable Deduction, or Commission, shall be allowed to him for the Expence and Risk of transporting or remitting it."

5th. "That under the acknowledged Sovereignty of the Company, we are determined to leave him the free and uncontrouled Management of the internal Government of his Country, and the Collection and Regulation of the Revenues, so long as he adheres to the Terms of his Engagements, and will never demand any Augmentation of the annual Tribute which may be fixed."

If the Opinions of the individual Members, who then composed the Board, should be looked back to, I believe it will appear that the Amount of the Tribute was fixed at a higher Sum, than the Governor General then thought the Rajah ought to pay. This, however, is immaterial; I only mean to shew, that I adhere to my Principles, and that the Doubts which I have constantly expressed of the Justice of encreasing our Demands upon the Rajah, which, if done at all, may be done *ad libitum*, were not ill founded.

Governor



Governor General.—I must object to the Term unanimous, applied to any Resolution passed at the Period to which Mr. Francis alludes, merely because my Dissent was not expressed to it. The Quotation from Mr. Fowke's Instructions, related only to the fixed and annual Revenue, but could never be understood to preclude that Right which every Government inherently possesses, to compel all its Dependencies to contribute by extraordinary Supplies, to the Relief of extraordinary Emergencies; but tho' it were granted that this Injunction given to Mr. Fowke did extend to every Mode of Supply, still the Argument will not apply to the present Question. The present Demand for the Subsidy, just or unjust, was made unanimously; and, therefore, even on that Ground alone, ought to be unanimously supported.

Mr. Francis.—Understanding that the instant Payment of the Five Lacks is still to be demanded in the Terms of the first Proposition, and that no Relaxation from these Terms was intended, I am against the Motion.

Mr. Wheler.—I am for the Question; but am farther of Opinion, that it should be left to Mr. Graham to determine, whether to enforce Payment of the Sum required of the Rajah for the present Exigencies of Government by One Payment, or whether to receive it by different Installments not exceeding Three Months from the first Payment to the Completion of the Whole.

Mr. Barwell.—The Facts that have been related to the Board by the Governor General, speak the absolute Necessity of the Motion that has been agitated. In these Sentiments it is incumbent on me to support it; and I think that, in order to its full Efficacy, the Governor General should be empowered to pursue such Means as may secure the Government from a Possibility of a further Disappointment.

Governor General.—I cannot consent to the Qualification of the present Motion, recommended by Mr. Wheler, for the Reasons I have already assigned: With respect to the Proposition implied in Mr. Barwell's Minute, I shall take an early Occasion to offer my Sentiments upon it, desiring the Subject to rest here for the present.

Mr. Francis.—If Mr. Barwell in his Minute means to give the Governor General, by his Voice, any Powers whatsoever independent or exclusive of the Board, I must request he will be pleased to explain himself. I am sure that no such Powers can be wanted on the present Occasion.

Governor General.—I beg that the Debate, which is now unnecessary, may end. The Morning has already been lost in Words. As nothing more is proposed to be done, I hope it is unnecessary that more of our Time should be consumed in ineffectual Debates, even without a professed Object.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham:

To Mr. Graham.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 15th July, 9th August, and 14th Instant.

We cannot consent to the Request of Rajah Cheyte Sing to be allowed to pay the Amount of his Subsidy, for the Expence of the present War for One Year, by monthly Kists. Our Orders communicated to him by the Governor General for the immediate Payment were positive. We therefore confirm those Orders, and direct, that on Receipt thereof, you wait on the Rajah forthwith, and demand of him in Person, and by Writing, the Payment of the full Sum of Five Lacks of Muchlidar Rupees, the Sum at which the Subsidy is fixed, in Specie to that Amount, to be made to you within Five Days of such Demand, and declare to him, in the Name of this Government, that his evading or neglecting to accomplish the Payment thereof within that Space, shall be deemed equivalent to an absolute Refusal; and in case of his Noncompliance with your Demand, we peremptorily enjoin you to refrain from all further Intercourse with him, until you shall have advised us of the Particulars of his Conduct in this Instance, and received our farther Orders on the Subject.

We are, &c.

Fort William,  
the 28th September 1778.

Warren Hastings,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXII.

Book 511. Page 673.

Extract of a Consultation of the 19th of October 1778, beginning at Page 673 of the same Book.

“ Fort William, 19th October 1778.

“ At a Council ; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;

Richard Barwell, }  
Philip Francis, } Esquires.  
Edward Wheler, }

Pub. Dept.  
Monday.

“ Received the following Letter from Mr. Graham :

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,  
“ I did myself the Honor of addressing your Honble. Board on the 22d ultimo, to inform you  
“ that I had received from the Rajah Fifty thousand Rupees, in Part Payment of the Subsidy of  
“ Five Lacks which he had agreed to pay the Company, and that I was promised a further Pay-  
“ ment of Fifty thousand Rupees the next or following Day.  
“ That Period and Three Days more having elapsed without hearing any Thing either  
“ from the Rajah or his Servants regarding the promised Payment of Fifty thousand Rupees, I  
“ judged it necessary to remind the Rajah thereof by Letter, as well as to recommend to him a  
“ speedy Discharge of the Remainder. This Mode of Application having several Times repeated  
“ unsuccessfully, I deemed a personal Interview not only indispensable but highly consistent with my  
“ Duty, on which Occasion I verbally demanded of him, in the Name of the Company, Payment  
“ of the Balance of the Subsidy ; in Reply to which he acquainted me that he would pay no more  
“ here, but would send the whole remaining Sum of Rupees 4,50,000 to his Vakeel at Calcutta,  
“ who would pay it there. Finding him determined in this Resolution, I desired he would furnish  
“ me with some Testimony thereof, either by an Address to your Honble. Board, or, as it is more  
“ customary, to the Governor General, that I might transmit it to him ; but this he positively  
“ refused me.  
“ These Circumstances I have thought it my Duty to inform you of, that you may honour  
“ me with your Commands thereon ; likewise as to the Manner in which you would chuse I  
“ should remit the Fifty thousand Benares Sicca Rupees that have been paid me.  
“ Benares, “ I have the Honour to be, &c.  
7th October 1778. Thomas Graham, Resident.”) §

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham.

To Mr. Graham.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 7th Instant.

Ours of the 12th will have apprized you, that the Balance of the Subsidy of Five Lacks re-  
quired from the Raja has been discharged in full, by Bills transmitted to us through the Channel  
of his Vakeel.

With respect to the Sum of 50,000 Rupees, which the Raja has paid into your Hands, we  
desire you will remit it in such Manner as you shall think most adviseable to the Presidency.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Barwell,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

To  
Mr. Graham.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1504.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXIII.

Book 512. Page 588.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th December 1778.

Fort William, 7th December 1778.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Edward Wheler,

} Esquires.

Pub. Dept.  
Munday.

Mr. Graham. Read, the following Letters from Mr. Graham.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honor'd with the Receipt of your Letter of the 12th Instant, informing me of Rajah Chyte Sing having, by Means of his Vakeel, remitted to your Honble. Board Bills of Exchange for the Sum of Four Lacks and Fifty thousand Rupees, which with the Amount paid into my Hands completes the Subsidy of the Five Lacks required as his Proportion of the Burthen of the War with France for the present Year, and therefore directing that I refrain from the Execution of the Orders contained in your last Letter.

Your Injunctions shall be punctually obeyed, and I must again request to be honoured with your Directions as to the Manner in which you would chuse the Fifty thousand Benares Sicca Rupees paid me by Rajah Cheyte Sing in Part of the Five Lacks above mentioned, should be remitted.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Tho' Graham.

Benares,  
the 23d October 1778.

Mr. Graham. Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Two Letters of the 19th, and that of the 22d ultimo.

In consequence of the Sanction granted me by your Honble. Board to remit to the Presidency the Fifty thousand Benares Sicca Rupees, paid into my Hands by Rajah Chyte Sing, in such Manner as I should think most adviseable; I have compared the only Two Modes whereby the Remittance could be made with Security, viz. under Insurance, or by Bills of Exchange; and finding that the Premium on the latter, according to the present Rate, fell within the Expence of Insurances and Difference on Recoinage, I gave that Mode the Preference, and in consequence do myself the Honour to transmit you Five Bills for the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 45,871,8,6, drawn in Favour of the Honble. Company, at the Exchange of 109 Benares Sicca Rupees for Calcutta Siccas, as particularized in the accompanying Invoice.

§ (" (a) Rajah Cheyte Sing having pitched upon this Day as a lucky one to receive the Honour of the Khelaut, I accordingly invested him with One in the usual Form, and delivered to him at the same Time your Honble. Boards Farrickhatty, or Release for his last Year's Tribute; I did not fail on this Occasion to remind him how much a Continuation of such Marks of your Favour depended upon his regular Adherence to his Engagements with the Company.

" I have in Compliance with the Orders contained in your Honble. Board's Letter of the 22d October furnished Rajah Cheyte Sing with Translate of the Depositions sent me enclosed concerning the Murder of the Soubedar belonging to Captain Osborn's Battalion, have acquainted him of its being your Desire that the Offenders be apprehended and brought to Justice.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " Thomas Graham." §

" Benares,  
the 9th November 1778.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 26th ultimo.

Having in consequence of your former Orders renewed my Intercourse with Rajah Cheyte Sing, it is only now necessary I should inform you, that it goes on as usual.

Benares,

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

the 20th November 1778.

Tho' Graham, Resident.

(No Signatures at the End of the Consultation.)



A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXIV.

Book 112. Page 628.

Consultation of the 29th September 1779.

Fort William, the 29th September 1779.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell,

and

Edward Wheler,

} Esquires;

Mr. Francis indisposed,

Sir Eyre Coote gone to view the Army.

The Proceedings of the 10th instant read and approved.

Read, the following Letter from Mr. Graham, Resident at Benares.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had last Night the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 26th ultimo, directing me to repeat the Claim which your Honble. Board had thought proper to make of Rajah Cheite Sing, for Five Lacks of Rupees as his annual Proportion of the Expence of the present War, and empowering me, in case of his persisting in refusing Payment, to requite Major Camac, with Two Battalions of Sepoys, to march to this Place, and to wait your further Orders.

" Having also received the Honble. the Governor General's Persian Letter to the Raja on the subject, I have sent it to him with a Letter from myself, requiring his immediate Compliance with the Orders contained therein, and desiring that he would forthwith send a Person properly qualified to make Payment to me of the Five Lacks of Rupees; and further to send me a Reply to the Governor General's Letter. I shall immediately do myself the Honour to address you on the Receipt of his Answer, which I flatter myself will prove satisfactory, and that I shall not be under the Necessity of making use of the discretionary Power which your Honble. Board have been pleased to lodge in me in order to compel him to Payment.

" Benares,  
the 10th September 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed), " Tho' Graham, Resident." §

§ (" (b) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I have this Day received an Answer from Rajah Chite Sing to the Letter which I informed your Honble. Board I had written to him on the 10th, requiring his Compliance with your Orders, wherein he sends me an Answer to the Governor General's Letter, which I have transmitted to him, and acquaints me with his having consented to the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees. As he still holds forth his original Plea of Inability, I have every Reason to apprehend he will be very dilatory in his Payments, I beg therefore to be favoured with your Honble. Board's Orders as to the Conduct which in such Cases I must observe towards him.

" Benares,  
the 12th September 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed) " Tho' Graham, Resident." §

§ (" (c) Honble Sir, and Sirs,

" I have herewith the Honour to transmit you Twelve Bills of Exchange for the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, 1,85,145 6 16 1, drawn in Favor of the Honble. Company, as per accompanying Invoice, being on Account of Rajah Chite Sing's Kist, due the 4th instant, and in Part Payment of his annual Tribute.

" Although Four completed Days are now elapsed since I had the Honour of informing you of the Rajah's having consented to the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees, and although I sent him a suitable Reply to the Letter he wrote me on the Occasion, and at the same Time repeated my Request for a Person being sent to me sufficiently qualified for discharging the Amount, no One has yet come, nor has any Money been paid me; on the contrary, through his Vakeel, he has solicited to be indulged with Time, but without specifying any Period, which leaving Room for no other Answer than to desire him to conform to the Orders he had received from your Honble. Board, through the Channel of the Governor General, I have sent a Person to attend at his Durbar to require his speedy Compliance therewith.

" Benares,  
the 16th September 1779,

I have the Honour to be, &amp;c.

(Signed) " Tho' Graham, Resident." §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1508.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.

(c) Vide supra, Page ibid.

§ ( " (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,  
 " I had the Honour of addressing you last Night, informing your Honble. Board of the Steps  
 " I had taken towards obtaining Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees from Rajah Cheyte Sing.  
 " I this Day received a Letter from him, of which I beg Leave to submit to your Consideration  
 " the following Translate :  
 " ' The Situation of my Affairs is well known to you, and I have repeatedly represented the  
 " Particulars to you. The Five Lacks of Rupees on Account, a Proportion of the Expence, of  
 " the War, conformable to the Injunctions of the Honble. English Company, I have for this  
 " Time agreed to pay, neither am I dilatory or inattentive in providing for its Discharge ; but  
 " the Amount is considerable, and can only be liquidated by Degrees. Within the Space of Four  
 " Months I will pay it to you by Instalments, to the End of the Month of Zelkidge (correspond-  
 " ing nearly to the Middle of the English Month of January ensuing), I will compleat Payment  
 " of the Whole.—What is now preparing is Part of the aforesaid Sum of Five Lacks shall be  
 " paid to you on Thursday next, the 12th of Rumzau. My Thoughts are not a Moment at rest  
 " from this Matter : But from incessant Applications, Inconveniencies are occasioned to the Pro-  
 " vision, and my Endeavours are interrupted. From your Indulgence I will discharge the Amount  
 " in the Manner above specified.'  
 " I shall be glad to be honoured with your Orders on the Subject of the foregoing Letter. In  
 " the Interim I considered it consistent with the Spirit of those Orders, already received from your  
 " Honble. Board, to reject the Propositions therein contained, and to repeat my Demand for the  
 " Whole without Delay.

" Benares,  
 the 17th September 1779.

" I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Respect,  
 (Signed) Tho<sup>r</sup> Graham, Resident." §

§ ( " (b) Governor General.—As it appears by the last of the above Letters from Mr. Graham, that  
 " Rajah Cheyte Sing, whose present Ability to discharge the full Amount of the Sum demanded,  
 " of him cannot be doubted, is endeavouring to amuse our Resident with Delays ; and as his  
 " ply, though it professes an Intention of Compliance with his Claim, is a plain Evasion of it,  
 " think Mr. Graham, according to the Spirit of the Orders he had received, ought to have re-  
 " quired the immediate March of Major Carnac's Detachment to enforce Payment from the Raja ;  
 " but as he has omitted to act in this Manner, and as it appears to be his Intention to wait for  
 " the further Orders of the Board, I move that the Contents of his Letter be imparted to the  
 " Commander in Chief, and that he be desired to send Orders forthwith to Major Carnac to march  
 " without Delay in Conformity to his former Instructions, giving Notice of the Day on which he  
 " shall move from his present Station to Mr. Graham ; that the Expences of the Detachment from  
 " that Time, until its Return, may be charged to the Rajah ; and that Major Carnac do con-  
 " tinue his Route with the Two Battalions under his Command to Benares, unless Mr. Graham,  
 " upon the full Receipt of the Subsidy, shall notify to him, that there is no Necessity for his pro-  
 " ceeding. I further move, That Letters to the same Effect be prepared and dispatched to Mr.  
 " Graham and Rajah Cheyte Sing." §  
 Mr. Wheler.—I object to the above Orders.

Resolved That the following Letters be written to the Commander in Chief, and Mr. Graham,  
 and that the Governor General be likewise desired to write a Letter to the same Effect, to Rajah  
 Cheyte Sing.

Letter to Sir  
 Eyre Coote. § ( (c) " Sir,  
 " As it is implied by the enclosed Copies of Letters which we have received from our Resident  
 " at Benares, That Rajah Cheyte Sing means to protract, if not entirely to evade, Payment of the  
 " Five Lacks of Rupees, required of him as his Share of the Expences of the War for the current  
 " Year, by his distant and illusory Promises, although there can be no Doubt of his present Abi-  
 " lity to discharge the Demand, if he thought proper, we conceive that some effectual Means should  
 " be taken to compel him to it.  
 " Mr. Graham has not yet required the March of Major Carnac's Detachment, in Obedience to  
 " the Letter of our Orders to him, we therefore request that you will issue fresh Orders for this  
 " Detachment to repair forthwith to Benares, and there to wait, according to your former In-  
 " structions, unless Mr. Graham, in consequence of the full Receipt of the Subsidy, shall inform  
 " the Officer in Command of it, that his Proceeding is thereby rendered unnecessary. It will be  
 " proper likewise to direct that the Day of March be notified to Mr. Graham, in order to enable  
 " him to claim the Expences of the Detachment from that Time until its Return to Dinapore,  
 " from the Rajah.

" Fort William,  
 the 29th September 1779.

We are, &c."

(a) Vide supra, Page 1510.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1509.

(c) Vide supra, Page ibid.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letters of the 10th, 12th, and 17th instant.

" As we conceive that the Rajah means to amuse you with vague and distant Promises, and thereby to protract, if not entirely to evade, Payment of the Sum required as his Proportion of the Expences of the War for the current Year; we are of Opinion that compulsory Means should be immediately used to oblige him to discharge it, since there can be no Doubt of his present Ability; we have therefore desired the Commander in Chief to issue his Order to Major Carnac to march forthwith to Benares with the Detachment under his Command, and there to wait our further Orders, unless you, in the mean Time, from the actual Receipt of the Subsidy, shall inform him that it is unnecessary to proceed any further. Major Carnac will advise you on what Day he shall have marched from Dinapore; and we direct that you insist on the Rajah's paying the Expences of the Detachment from that Time till its Return to the same Place, exclusive of the Subsidy for the War.

" We are, &c." )

§

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Fort William,  
the 29th September 1779.

Warren Hastings,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXV.

Book 56. Page 21.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th October 1779, beginning at Page 21 of the same Book.

( " (a) Fort William, 25th October 1779.

Public Dep.  
Monday.

" At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Philip Francis, } Esquires.

Edward Wheler, }

Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Sir Eyre Coote gone to visit the different Stations of the Army.

" Read, the following Letters from Mr. Graham.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" Rajah Cheyte Sing not having yet compleated Payment of One Lack of Rupees, in Part of his Subsidy of Five Lacks, notwithstanding, agreeable to his own voluntary Proposal, whereof I transmitted you a Translate in my Address of the 17th ultimo, he ought Twelve Days ago to have paid me a Lack and Twenty-five thousand; I have, believing it to be consistent with the Spirit of your Honble. Board's Instructions, dated the 26th August, in order to enforce Payment, this Day written to Major Carnac, requiring him with the Detachment under his Command to march to this Place with all convenient Expedition.

" Benares,  
3d October 1779.

" I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) Tho<sup>s</sup> Graham, Resident." )

§

§ ( " (b) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Graham,  
12th October.

" My Address to your Honble. Board of the 3d instant, acquainted you not only of the Rajah's Continuation to procrastinate the Payment of the whole Subsidy, but of his Failure in particular in the Payment of that Proportion which he had himself voluntarily fixed a Time for discharging; and of my having in consequence sent the necessary Notice to Major Carnac to march with the Detachment under his Command to this Place: Your further Instructions on this Subject now before me shall be punctually attended to. The Rajah notwithstanding he has been repeatedly made acquainted with your Honble. Board's determined Resolution to obtain speedy Payment, and of the Consequences attended \* on Delays, has only to this Day paid me the Sum of One Lack and Nineteen thousand Rupees." )

\* Sic in Orig.

§

(a) Vide supra, Page 1511.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.



He now offers in Excuse a general Scarcity of Specie. What may be his Conduct on the Approach of the Detachment you shall be duly informed of.

I have herewith the Honour to transmit you Fifteen Bills of Exchange for the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 1,85,145 6 16 1, drawn in Favour of the Honourable Company, as per accompanying Invoice, being on Account of Rajah Cheyte Sing's Kist due the 4th instant, and in Part Payment of his annual Tribute.

Benares,  
12th October 1779.

I have the Honour, &c.  
(Signed) Tho' Graham, Resident.

Ordered, That the Bills be sent to the Treasury.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham.

To Mr. Graham.

Sir,

The Provincial Council at Patna having still Occasion for an extraordinary Supply of Cash to answer their current Disbursements, we direct that you remit to them the Amount which you may have received, or shall receive, from the Rajah, on Account of his Subsidy for this Year, by Bills of Exchange, in the Negotiation of which, we need not recommend it to you to fix the Exchange at the most reasonable Rate you can obtain.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,  
the 25th October 1779.

Warren Hastings,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXVI.

Book 112, Page 759.

Extract of a Consultation of the 1st November 1779, beginning at Page 759 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 1st of November 1779.

• Sic in Orig.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Council; \*  
Richard Barwell,  
Philip Francis, } Esquires.  
Edward Wheler,  
Sir Eyre Coote gone to visit the different Stations of the Army.

Read the following Letters from Mr. Graham.

Resident at  
Benares.

§ ( " (a) Honourable Sir, and Sirs,  
" I have to acquaint you that the Rajah has this Day paid me the Sum of One Lack Ninety  
" thousand Rupees, which makes the whole Sum received from him on account of the Subsidy,  
" Benares Sicca Rupees Four Lacs Forty thousand. The remaining Sum of Sixty thousand he  
" has promised to discharge To-morrow.

" Benares,  
the 20th October 1779.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Tho' Graham,  
Resident." ) §

Resident at  
Benares, has  
received the  
Remainder of  
the Subsidy;  
requires an  
Estimate from  
the Command-  
ing Officer of  
the Expences  
of his Detach-  
ment;

§ ( " (b) Honourable Sir, and Sirs,  
" I have the Pleasure to inform you, that Rajah Cheyt Sing has made good the Payment of the  
" Subsidy of Five Lacs, and is in Readiness to be disposed of in such Manner as your Honourable  
" Board may think proper to direct.  
" The better to enable me to make the necessary Demand of the Rajah for the Expences of the  
" Detachment, I required an Estimate from the Officer commanding, which he having in conse-  
" quence furnished me with, I enclose a Copy thereof, together with a Copy of his Letter, for  
" your Honourable Board's Information. I have, agreeable thereto, called upon the Rajah for

(a) Vide supra, Page 1512.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

" the

" the Proportion due to the present Time ; I expect his Answer To-morrow, when I shall have  
 " the Honour of again addressing you.

" Benares,  
 22d Oct. 1779.

I have the Honour, &c.  
 (Signed) Tho<sup>r</sup> Graham." )

calls on the  
 Rajah for the  
 Payment of  
 the same.

§

Sir,

Accompanying I have the Pleasure to transmit you an Estimate of the Monthly Expence of the Detachment without the Provinces, calculated with as much Precision as I am capable of without referring to the Paymasters Books,\* which are not here.

Enclosed in the  
 Letter from  
 the Resident  
 at Benares.

In the Allowance for Stores I have only considered the superfluous, which would not have been brought in the Course of relieving the Troops.

Transmitting  
 the Estimate  
 required.

Camp,  
 22d October 1779.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) J. W. Crabb,  
 Capt<sup>n</sup> Com<sup>d</sup> Detachment.

Estimate of the Monthly Expence of Major Camac's Detachment on Service without the Provinces, October 1779.

Enclosed in  
 the above.

2 Battalions Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,000
2 Guns with the Native Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	950
Major Camac's Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Quarter Master's Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	630
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
							34,380
Surgeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	750
Pay Master's Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Contingent Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
Adjutant and Quarter Master's Pay, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
To the above must be added the Cost of Stores, which I suppose cannot be less than							2,500
							<u>S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>d</sup> 40,130</u>

The above Estimate is calculated, as near as I am able to do it, without Reference to the Paymaster's Books.

(Signed) J. W. Crabb,  
 Captain, &c.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. W. Tierney, Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Sir,

The Commander in Chief having received a Letter from General Goddard, which he thinks may contain Matter of Importance, but which, for Want of the Cypher, he cannot read, I am to request of you to send him One immediately—The only Cypher in his Possession is of no Use, being a final One framed in 1775, marked N° 2, or B N° 1, Doddington.

The Secretary  
 of the Com-  
 mander in  
 Chief to the  
 Secretary,  
 requests a Cy-  
 pher for the  
 General.

Boglepore,  
 26th October 1779.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) W<sup>m</sup> Tierney,  
 Secretary.

Sir,

Since writing the foregoing, the General has desired me to request you will inform the Governor, that the Two Battalions of Sepoys ordered to Benares being in Want of their Pay, he has directed the Resident to issue it to them from his Treasury, which he imagines will be sufficient Authority for Mr. Graham, but would rather it should be confirmed by the Governor General.

From the  
 same, inti-  
 mating the  
 General's De-  
 sire that his  
 Orders may be  
 confirmed by  
 the Board.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) W<sup>m</sup> Tierney.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Cypher be sent to the Commander in Chief.  
 Agreed, That his Application to Mr. Graham be confirmed by the following Orders.

The Board's  
 Assent to take  
 the above Re-  
 quests.

\* To Mr. Graham, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 20th and 22d ultimo.

Our last Orders concerning the Disposal of the Sum which you have received from Rajah Cheyt Sing, on Account of his Subsidy for this Year, directed the Remittance of it to the Chief and Council at Patna ; but as we understand that the Two Battalions of Sepoys, which marched to Benares will require an Advance for their Pay, and that the Commander in Chief has applied to you to make an Advance for that Purpose, you will accordingly comply with his Desire, and remit the Residue, which shall remain in your Hands, of the Subsidy, together with the Amount, which

To advance  
 the Pay of the  
 Two Batta-  
 lions, and re-  
 mit the Re-  
 mainder of  
 the Subsidy to  
 Patna.

you

you will demand and receive from the Rajah for the Expences of the Detachment, from the Date of its quitting Dinapore, until the Amount of the Five Lacs was completely discharged, to Patna, agreeably to our former Instructions.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXVII.

Book 26. Page 452.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th of June 1780.

Fort William, the 12th of June 1780.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Philip Francis, Esquire.  
Mr. Wheler indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Secret Depart-  
ment.  
Monday.

Governor Ge-  
neral's Mi-  
nute.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute:

\* The Governor General.—The Members of the Board having been furnished with Copies of the Letters which have been written by Moodajee Boosla and his Dewan, to Beneram Pundit, then Vackeel or Minister at this Government, containing, in a very long Detail, the Motives and Views of the Government of Berar. These, I think, improper to be entered on our Records; but I recommend them to the Attention of the Board, in their Consideration of the Conduct which we are to observe towards that Government.

From the Declaration made in these Letters, and from other Advices, it appears that, urged by the Demands of the Administration at Poonah, and the Menaces of the Nabob Nizam ul Mulck, the Rajah hath levied a considerable Force, said to consist of 50,000 Horse, ostensibly destined to co-operate with the Peshwa, by invading Bengal and the Dominions of our Ally the Nabob of Owde. That One Division of 30,000 Horse, commanded by Chunnajee Boosla, the Rajah's Second Son, has been accordingly dispatched to our Frontier by the Road of Cuttack, and has been some Time since arrived in the Neighbourhood of that City, where it is proposed that it shall cantoon during the rainy Season.

The Rajah and his Dewan both profess the most steady Attachment to the Company, and a Resolution to preserve the Peace and good Understanding which have subsisted between that Government and the English since the Period in which the latter first obtained a Share in the political Concerns of these Provinces.

These Professions have been repeated in all their Letters, and sanctified by the most solemn Attestations. However suspicious such voluntary Protestations may generally appear, there can be no valid Reason for refusing a certain Degree of Credit to them on the present Occasion, as they are perfectly consistent with what we know to be the Interest of the Boosla Family, and with the Conduct which it has invariably observed towards the Government of Bengal from the Accession of Tannoojee to the present Time. Its natural Enemies are the Chiefs whose Dominions border immediately upon the Districts of Berar, and lie in many Places intermixed with them; that is to say, the Paishwa Nizam Ally Cawn, and Mhadajee Scindia. The Company cannot be regarded in the same Light, because the Line of Country, which joins their Possessions to Berar, is so wild and uncultivated, that no Cause of Competition can arise respecting it; and the Territories of each, in those Parts, yield little Advantage to the Proprietors. The Claim of the Berar Government to the Chowt of these Provinces is so antiquated, that tho' it might be revived as a Pretext, it could never operate as an Inducement to invade them, on any other Principles than these which are the Grounds of original Conquests; nor could such an Enterprize be formed without great and certain Hazards, a Length of Hostilities, and a proportionate Expence, to which the Resources of Berar are inadequate, and the Exposure of its own internal Possessions to the Ambition and Rapacity of its Neighbours.

The Habits of a long Intercourse of Friendship, and the Benefits which are mutually and equally derived by both Governments, from a Continuance of the same Degree of Union, may likewise be assumed as Arguments of the favourable Disposition of that Government towards this, even under the present Appearances. Yet the contrary, notwithstanding the strong Grounds which appear for this Conclusion, may be the Case, and even with the best Intentions the Steps through which the

Berar



Berar Government, in the Accommodation of an ostensible Plan to its own secret Wishes, may be insensibly led, may terminate in Hostilities against us.

From the whole of this Review, it appears to be the proper Policy of this Government to consider and treat that of Berar in the Character which it professes; but to guard against the Possibility of its becoming hostile to us.

This Policy at the same Time fortunately coincides with the present Views of that Government, and may be made to promote them. The Rajah and his Minister have, from the Beginning, expressed the strongest Desire to become the Mediators of Peace between us and the Marattas, and this Desire is more strenuously urged in their last, than in any of their former Letters, which may be accounted for on good Grounds, for it is certainly their Interest to be the Instruments of bringing the War to a Termination by Means which must enhance their Consequence, and relieve them from certain Difficulties and Expence. The Rajah informs us, that he has written to the Peshwa, and offered his Intercession to accommodate Matters with us, confiding in the Assurances given him by this Government of its Willingness to agree to Peace thro' his Mediation, and to his Guarantee for the Maintenance of it; and has proposed that his Dewan shall come to Ballasore or Benares, with Credentials and full Powers from the Peshwa, to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Peace. Let us avail ourselves of this favourable Disposition; let his Mediation be accepted, and his Dewan invited to come for that Purpose to Calcutta. I am firmly of Opinion, that Peace can only be accomplished by this or some other Mode that shall put the Negotiations for it within the Reach and immediate Controul of this Government. The Seat of War is not the Soil adapted by Nature for the Growth of Peace; yet, while every Means are employed to promote this End, we must not slacken in those which may give us an Advantage in the War, if our Hopes of a speedy Termination of it should be frustrated. On the contrary, this Season and these Hopes require a redoubled Exertion on our Part in the Prosecution of the War, as a necessary Concurrence with the Measures which we may take for the Conclusion of it. For this Reason I recommend, that the Order lately passed for the Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment be suspended; that the Sepoys of the Detachment be immediately formed into Three regular Battalions, and added to the Detachment allotted to Major Camac; let it be given in Instructions to Major Camac, if he shall find it practicable, to march this Detachment, in Conjunction with the Forces which the Rana by his Treaty will be obliged in such a Case to furnish, directly to Oogin, the Capital of the Territory dependent upon Mhadjee Scindia. This cannot fail to divert him from the War in Guzerat, and, by bringing it home to his own Interests, which have hitherto been wholly exempted from it, induce him to be an equal Solicitor for Peace, to which at this Time he appears to be the only Impediment. In Effect all Advices confirm the Information contained in the Berar Letters of the Opposition of Scindia's Wishes to those of the Minister in this particular Instance. The only Obstacle to this Design, is the Force which the Maratta Government actually possesses in Calpee and Bundelcund. A discretionary Power should be given to Major Camac to remove this by any Means, either by Negotiation or Force, which he shall judge necessary, and which shall not be likely to detain him from his main Object. From all the Intelligence which has been lately received from that Quarter, this appears to be no difficult Work, as the Maratta Power in that Country is not in itself very considerable, and those who possess it are disaffected to the Government on which they depend. The Purpose of undertaking this Expedition, and its Motives, may be communicated to Moodajee Boosla. He cannot disapprove it; nor is it likely to give such Offence to the Minister of Poonah, whose Jealousy of Mhadjee Scindia is well known, as to excite in his Mind any new Objection to a Pacification.

§ (" (a) Governor General.—By the proposed Plan of Operations, the Subsidy which we have hitherto received from the Rana of Gohud will cease. All that we can require of him will be to join our Forces with the Quota of his Troops stipulated by the Treaty; it will therefore become necessary to provide a Military Fund for the Payment of this Detachment. I propose to the Board, as the Season is now approaching in which our Demand upon Rajah Cheyt Sing for the Payment of his annual Contribution towards the Expences of the War should be made, we do immediately instruct our Resident at Benares to apply to him for the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees; which Sum I propose shall be appropriated solely to the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment.") §

If the Board agree to this Plan, it will be necessary to make some Alterations in our late Orders; and these I shall reduce to distinct Propositions.

- 1st. That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.
- 2d. That the Sepoy Draft of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three regular Battalions.
- 3d. That the Three senior Captains, now with the Detachment, be appointed to the Command of these Battalions; and that the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary Orders for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.
- 4th. That to complete these Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two Six Pounders be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.

5th. That these Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the Command of Major Camac, and the whole formed into a separate Corps during the Continuance of the present Service.

6th. That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulations to each Battalion of Sepoys upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitzer now with Captain Popham's Detachment, and Two Cohorns be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.

7th. That the Board of Ordnance be requested to issue Orders for supplying Major Camac's Detachment with the above mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Stores agreeable to the Establishment, either from Cawnpore, or either of the Military Stations contiguous to it.

8th. That a Brigade Major and an Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment, in Consequence of the additional Strength of it.

9th. That the Secretary be directed to draw out Instructions for Major Camac from the preceding Minute.

I intreat the Board to give me their Support in the Prosecution of this Plan. If they have been, from its Commencement, averse to the War, let them join with me in prosecuting it with Vigour to its speedy Termination; if they consider themselves as free from the Responsibility of it, let them allow me to acquit myself of mine. I wish I could venture my Life upon the Consequences. I know the Man who is to conduct it; and am certain, that if the Design is practicable, he will execute it to its fullest Effect; nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw upon me for the future Event of it.

Ordered, That the Opinions of the different Members of the Board be taken upon this Subject in Circulation.

Warren Hastings,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXVIII.

Book 26. Page 464.

Extract of a Consultation of the 19th June 1780.

Fort William, 19th June 1780.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

At a Council, Present,  
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Philip Francis, } Esquires.  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler;

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read and approved, the Proceedings of the 12th Instant.

Messrs. Francis and Wheler having delivered in the Minute which follows, on the 15th Instant, it was immediately sent to the Governor General.

15th June 1780.

Mess. Francis  
and Wheler's  
Minute, Date  
15th June.

Minute from Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler.

Convinced as we are of the indispensable Necessity of bringing the present War, if possible, to a speedy Conclusion, we shall heartily join in the Support of every Measure which appears to have Peace for its Object, and which carries with it any reasonable Prospect of Success. On this Principle we agree with the Governor General, that it may be adviseable to avail ourselves of the favourable Disposition of the Berar Government, and to invite the Rajah's Dewan to come for that Purpose to Calcutta. The Motives assigned for his late Conduct, and for the March of a Body of his Troops to Cuttack, are plausible at least, and appear to be confirmed by the Delays with which it has been attended, and by their present Inactivity. The Desire he professes of becoming the Mediator of Peace between us and the Marattas seems likely to be sincere, because we believe it to be founded in the Consideration of his own Interest, and because it is conformable to the Language which he has uniformly held to us. We do not mean to say, that Evidence of this Nature is to be implicitly depended upon; but it is now so essentially our Interest to secure the Friendship of Moodajee Boosla, or at least to prevent his acting against us, that we should think it imprudent to discover any Doubt of his Sincerity. It cannot be very difficult to maintain the Appearances of the most perfect Confidence in his good Faith, without suffering it to mislead us, or neglecting any of those Precautions which our Situation dictates, and which are never more necessary, perhaps, than in the Midst of Security.

We

We therefore agree with the Governor General in this Part of his Minute: But we find with extreme Concern, that it is impossible for us to give our Assent to the subsequent Proposition. The Reasons for which we object to it, shall be stated briefly without reviving former Arguments, or reflecting on any Thing that is past. Taking our Situation as it stands, we declare it to be our most deliberate Opinion, that a Peace is indispensibly necessary to save the India Company, and every Interest connected with theirs, from the greatest Distress, if not from certain Ruin; and that, at whatever Distance this Object may be, it is not practicable for us to continue the War on any Terms, without a very considerable Reduction in the Expence of conducting it. In the former of these Opinions we have never varied: In the latter, we are assured of the Governor General's Concurrence. On this general Ground, we object to the proposed Measure.

1st. Because it reverses a Resolution, very lately passed with the unanimous Approbation of the Board, for recalling and reducing Captain Popham's Detachment, the extra Expences of which, beyond our regular Establishment, amounting to G. R. 91,332 a Month, would be saved, and their Place supplied by Four regular Battalions.

2d. Because, by the proposed Plan of Operations, the Subsidy to be paid by the Rana of Gohud, and of which we believe no Part has hitherto been received, is to cease, and our Resources so far forth diminished.

3d. Because at a Time, when it is admitted that the War cannot be continued without a very considerable Reduction of Expence, we cannot, consistently with that Principle, engage in a Measure which supposes the contrary to be true, and which, in our Judgement, leads to an Addition of Expence which we cannot limit, when once it is begun, and which we are very sure this Government is not in a Condition to support. We have seen into what enormous Charges we have been drawn by the Detachment under General Goddard, the Strength of which does not exceed that proposed to be placed under Major Camac. We have seen the Expence of a Detachment of only Two thousand Draughts under Captain Popham, swelled to more than Ninety-one thousand Rupees a Month; and we firmly believe it to be an Evil inseparable from distant Military Operations in this Country, that the Charge of them can neither be limited nor controuled. We do not mean to dispute the Propriety of the Governor's personal Confidence in Major Camac; but, in our Minds, such implicit Confidence cannot exist without Experience, much less in Opposition to that with which the Conduct of similar Expeditions has already furnished us. In this Observation, we allude only to the Expence that attends them.

§ (“ (a) 4th. Because the proposed Anticipation of the Demand of Five Lacks from the Rajah of Benares, and the sole Appropriation of it to this Service, is no Relief of Expence, or Increase of Resource, since the above Five Lacks make Part of our general Estimate of Resources for the Service of the current Year; and, if applied to any Service not provided for in the same Estimate, will have a Deficiency, which must be made good out of some other Fund.”)

§ (“ (b) 5th. Because it appears to us, that the State of our Treasury is not in any Degree equal to the existing and increasing Demands which press upon the Government. The apparent Balance on Monday last, including the Deposit in the New Fort (without which we should consider ourselves as totally unprovided for Measures of immediate Defence, if such should become necessary) amounted to no more than, Current Rupees, 42,09,453. Deduct the Deposit in the New Fort, and let the Account be stated as it will then stand, and as it ought to stand :

C.	C. R.	D.	C. R.
Remainder after deducting the Sum in the New Fort	6,13,453	Deposits of private Property.	14,87,958
Balance or actual Debt against the Treasury		Amount of Orders unpaid — —	
	31,35,453	Bills drawn by General Goddard	1,73,999
		unpaid — —	
	37,48,906		37,48,906

“ This View of our Situation undoubtedly leads to other important Conclusions; that, to which we mean to confine it at present is, that we are in no Condition to undertake new Expences; nor, if our Treasury were better supplied than it is, should we think it prudent to expose ourselves to the Demands of another Expedition, in the Plan of which we see no essential Difference from that which still exists under General Goddard.”

6th. Because, admitting that all the preceding Objections on the Head of Expence could be answered or removed, we are not satisfied that the Plan itself would either End where it professes to be directed, or that this is the Season in which it ought to be attempted on its own avowed Principles. The declared Purpose of the Expedition is to invade Mhadjee Scindia's Country, and to attack his Capital Ugein, in order to divert him from the War in Guzerat, to the Defence of his



own Territories. We understand and admit the Force of this Argument, tho' in our Judgement overbalanced by other Considerations, independant of which we should only object to the Time chosen for the Expedition, and to the unnecessary Charge of keeping up Captain Popham's Detachment. If it be meant to withdraw Mhadajee Scindia from the War in general, and to distract his Force and Attention from that Country to his own, it seems to us that the Attempt should be made as soon as possible after October, when General Goddard might be at Liberty to co-operate with it, and to favour its Success by a similar Diversion on his Side; not in the Midst of the Rains, when General Goddard's Army is in Cantonments, and unable to take the Field. The manifest Advantage of having the Two Armies acting in Concert, and dividing the Attention of the Enemy between them, would be lost if they were not both in the Field at the same Time. But this, and every other Objection to the Measure, is in Fact removed by the Instructions which immediately follow it, and which, in our Opinion, are wholly inconsistent with the first proposed Object. Major Camac is to be intrusted 'with a discretionary Power to remove the Force, which the Maratta Government possesses in Culpee or Bundelcund (and which is said to be the only Obstacle to the main Design) by any Means, either by Negotiation or Force.' If it be true, as we are sure it is, 'that the Maratta Power in that Country is not very considerable, and that they who possess it are disaffected to the Government on which they depend,' such a Power can form no Obstacle to the Execution of the main Design; nor can we ever admit of the Validity of such a Pretence for invading Bundelcund, which we conclude would be the first, if not the only Effect of the Expedition. At all Events, the Latitude given to Major Camac leaves him at Liberty to pursue whatever Plan he thinks proper; but if, instead of proceeding towards Mhadajee Scindia, the March of this Detachment should once be directed by the opposite Route to the Capital of Bundelcund, he will naturally conclude that the Possession of this Country is our true and only Object; of Course, he will have no Apprehensions for the Safety of his own.

For these Reasons we are of Opinion, that the Resolutions of the Board, of the 29th of May, for the Recall and Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment, &c. should not be suspended.

(Signed)

P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
P. Francis,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X. N<sup>o</sup>. CCXXIX.

Book 30. Page 53.

Consultation of the 4th September 1780.

Fort William, the 4th September 1780.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Edward Wheler Esquire,  
and  
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.  
Mr. Francis indisposed.

The Proceedings of the 24th ult. read and approved.

Read, the Governor General's Motion recorded on the public Proceedings of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Wheler delivers in the following Minute:

Mr. Wheler.—The present outstanding Orders against the Treasury, and the growing Demands upon it, are both too pressing and important to render it doubtful whether we should any longer rely upon our usual Resources, or in the present Exigency resort to others.

I shall avoid entering into any Discussion of the Causes which have concurred to reduce us to our present embarrassed Situation, as I deem that foreign to the Question in Debate. But when, in Addition to the large unsatisfied Demands upon our Treasury, I reflect on the probable Calls upon us for Money from the Subordinate Presidencies, and the very heavy Expence which Two Armies on actual Service will inevitably draw upon us, I cannot hesitate to declare my Opinion of the Expediency, and even Necessity of immediately adopting the Governor General's Proposal for taking up Money at Interest.

I likewise agreed with the Governor General, that the Sum should not at present be limited ; but I submit, whether it will not be proper at this Time to determine the Rate of Interest that shall be given for the Money so taken up.

The Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute :

4th September 1780.

§ (" (a) Sir Eyre Coote.—It has never since my first entering upon public Life fallen to my Share to deliberate on a Business of such Extent and Importance as the present Crisis of the Company's Affairs in India, and unequal as I find myself to the Task of devising Means in my own Mind as well approved, as to leave me without a Doubt of their extricating them from the more than common Difficulties in which they are at present involved ; nevertheless do I find myself called upon, equally by a Regard for the Interests of my Nation and my Employers, to suggest such Measures as in my Judgement appear best calculated to repel those Evils which have already fallen upon the Company's Possessions in the Carnatic, as well as to avert, if possible, the further Calamities with which their Interests in general are threatened.

I am well aware of the very great Disadvantages under which I shall here give my Opinions ; I mean the Expectations entertained from this Quarter, both by the Company and the Nation, of Resources to satisfy those Conditions unavoidable on a Renewal of the Charter ; but whilst not in Possession of those Resources, and whilst the very Spring from whence they are supposed to flow, and I trust they may still at a future Period be derived, is itself in Danger, I flatter myself I shall stand exculpated in the Eyes of my King, my Country, and my Employers, in recommending the Adoption of Measures for the Security of so important an Object to all, however opposite they may be to the immediate Hopes of the Public.

" In the present Exigency of our Affairs, with no Money in our Treasury excepting the War Deposit in our new Fort, and which I have been taught to understand the Demands against us, both from the Civil and Military Establishments have nearly, if not entirely mortgaged, added to the Knowledge we have, that our Receipts of Revenue are barely adequate to defray our present Disbursements, it behoves us to consider in what Manner the Extraordinaries attendant upon the extensive Wars, we are now engaged in, are to be supplied.")

I know of no other Mode than to endeavour to borrow Money on Bond, and at the smallest Interest procurable. This is a Step which, indispensable as it appears to be in the present State of our Finances, I would not hesitate to advise in a like critical Conjunction of the Company's Interests, even allowing that there were no Calls for its immediate Disbursement.

In all well regulated Governments it is a leading Maxim to act in such Manner as may tend to interest as many of the Community as possible in its Welfare and Success. A natural Love of the Laws and Religion by which they are governed, binds the Subject to the Interests of his Country. But in this, where every Action of a Native's Life is influenced by selfish Motives, and the more powerfully in Proportion to the Magnitude of the pecuniary Object, and totally devoid as they must be of any further Attachment to us than what arises from the Necessity of our Protection, it would appear to me there is no more certain Method of ensuring their good Wishes and Support to the Cause of the Public, than by inducing them to place as much of their Property as possible under the Security of our Government. In doing this, we also divest them of those Means which, in case of Invasion of a foreign Enemy, might, either through Accident or by their free-will Contributions, be instrumental to our Destruction. The Reputation too of having a large Treasury would operate in the most favourable Manner upon the Minds of our Adherents, by the Confidence it would give them of our Superiority ; at the same Time that it would damp the Minds of our Enemies by the very great Distance at which it would Place all their Hopes of Success.

For the preceding Reasons, so thoroughly am I convinced of its being an eligible Policy, I shall, just for the Sake of drawing a Comparison between the Two Points as they mutually affect the Company's Interests, make the following Supposition :

We have already got a considerable Sum of Money in our Treasury :—Say Two Crores.—Our Situation in every other Respect the same as at present, which every impartial Observer must allow is far from being a late One ; but by drawing into our Treasury a further Sum of Two Crores of Rupees, I not only provide against the Evils which threaten us, but give to our Government, by attaching to its Interests a Number of the most opulent of its Subjects, a Form of Stability which nothing but the most unforeseen and unexpected Accident shall be able to shake. Our Affairs render it necessary to support this Policy for Two Years—it has not, however, happened in the Course thereof that we have had Occasion to spend even a Rupee of the borrowed Sum, which we shall admit was taken up at Five per Cent.—Our Business is finished ;—the Tranquility of the Country restored ;—and we pay it back with a Premium of Twenty Lacks, a Sum which surely, when brought against the great Points we had secured by it, will hardly be thought

(a) Vide supra, Page 1517.

deserving our Consideration. And in the Event of our spending any Part of the Principal, the Argument in Favour of the Measure is still strengthened, as the Necessity for it more plainly appears.

The hostile Operations of Hyder Ally, the very great Strength of his Army, the Want of Money at Madras, are Subjects that demand our most serious Consideration, whilst they leave us no Alternative but that of all others the least desirable—a War, to prosecute which the most speedy and vigorous Measures ought to be adopted.

In the First Place, a Sum of Money adequate to the Emergency of the Occasion should be sent to Madras, provided they are not able to furnish themselves by the Method they are now pursuing of raising Money upon the Company's Bonds; and that there may be as little Delay as possible in furnishing this Supply, if necessary, I would recommend its being taken from the War Deposit in the new Fort, as being a Fund apparently provided for such Exigencies.

The particular Manner in which our Troops on the Coast are distributed in Garrison situated at a Distance from each other, and the Communication between them partly cut off by Hyder's Cavalry, may render it a Service of no less Difficulty than Danger to assemble an Army sufficiently strong to risk an Engagement with the very formidable Force he is reported to have now in the Field. I feel this Circumstance with the more sensible Regret and Concern, as the Distance from hence puts it beyond a Possibility to give any Assistance that could afford immediate Relief: However, in order to lighten the Burthen, and to give Spirit and Confidence to such Operations as the Madras Administration, from their own Discernment and local Observation may find it expedient to pursue against Hyder, (for to their own Conduct it must in a great Measure now be left) as well as to awe the Nizam from attempting any Thing against the Circars, to deter Hyder from turning his Views towards these Northern Dominions, and to be in Readiness to act in Concert with what Force may now be in the Circars against the French, who, as they are at this Time expected, may attempt a Landing on that Coast:

“(a) I say, for these most important Purposes, I would recommend a sufficient Army being formed to the Southward; but to the good Effects of this salutary Measure I cannot help observing, that I perceive a very powerful Obstacle, and which I should be happy to see removed, I mean a Maratta Army on the Confines of Cattach, and now laying in considerable Force on our Borders. As they have had no Enemy to oppose, and as we have as yet neither made, or threatened to make, any Encroachments upon their Territories in that Quarter, I should be glad to be informed of the Cause and Purpose of their being there; the more especially, as I have been told that for upwards of Eleven Years past they have never once shewn themselves in those Parts.

“To this Query it may be answered, That as they have been there for some Months, and have offered us no Harm, they are our Friends. As a Military Man I must declare that the Circumstance itself in the Effects it produces disproves the Allegation; Were they invited into their present Situation by us, or did they come to suppress any Disturbances that had arisen there? If neither of these has been the Case, they must be an Army of Observation, leagued with those who wish no Good to our Affairs, and have proved more injurious to our political Interests than if they had absolutely entered our Territories, in which Case we could immediately have applied the Remedy: But as they have conducted themselves, they have, by forming a Barrier on our Frontier in the high Road of Communication with our Possessions on the Coast, encouraged, covered, and given Spirit and Confidence to Hyder Ally's Transactions in the Carnatic; whilst they have on the other Hand served \* as to check and destroy every favourable Effect that might have resulted from our Operations; and so alarmed and intimidated our Inhabitants, that there is not a Man amongst them of any Rank or Denomination with whom I have conversed, and I have had full Opportunity, in coming down the Country, to learn their Sentiments, who has not expressed his Fears of their coming into this Country, and in such Case pointed out his own defenceless State, and the Dependence he had upon us, as holding the only Power to afford him Protection. Under the Influence of these Apprehensions, many are preparing, and some I am informed are actually removing their Property and Families to Places which appear to them more secure: With such incontrovertible Evidence of the Prejudice done to the Ease and Happiness of our Subjects by the Continuance of this Force at Cuttack, is it possible that I should so totally overlook my Duty to the Public, both in my Civil and Military Capacity, as not to be anxious to disburthen our Affairs of a Weight, which may impede every Operation we wish to carry on, either offensive or otherwise.

“It is therefore my Opinion, That under whatever Authority they may be, an immediate Application should be made for them to retire, as their remaining where they are disturbs the Peace of our Provinces. This Requisition will soon discover the Reality of their Intentions towards us; and in order that we may not suffer ourselves to be further injured by Delays, a Time should be stipulated for receiving an Answer; should this be denied us, our own Safety and Interests will dictate to us how to act.

\* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1518.



“ I must further point out the Necessity of covering the Province of Bahar, which now lies open and exposed to the incursions even of small Parties of the Enemy; for this Purpose I recommend the giving immediate Orders for completing our Two Regiments of Cavalry, and calling them down as soon as the Season will admit, for its Protection.

“ I do not apprehend at this Time any Danger to the Vizier's Provinces, as the Troops stationed in those Parts, when properly arranged, will, exclusive of our Cavalry, be more than sufficient to prevent the Marratas from entering them.

“ It should however be strongly recommended to the Vizier to be attentive to the keeping up a respectable Body of Horse; and the Resident directed to urge the Necessity of their being regularly and punctually paid.

“ As these are the Outlines necessary to be first considered, I shall not take up the Attention of the Board further at present, but reserve what I have still to propose until the Detail of the Business shall be entered upon.

(Signed) “ Eyre Coote.” §

Governor General—I could not suffer a greater Mortification than that which I have undergone from the Necessity imposed on me of proposing the Question now before the Board, and I did intend to have contented myself with entering simply my Assent to it. But the Commander in Chief has supported it by an Argument drawn from the Wants of the People of these Provinces, and especially their more wealthy Inhabitants, which I think deserving a more particular Attention, as it proves not only the Propriety of opening our Treasury for the mutual Relief of this Government and the Country itself, but of extending this Measure without any Limitation. I think it proper both to add my Concurrence in this Opinion and to extend the reasoning on which it is founded, to the other Consequences which are deducible from it.

The slightest Causes will be sufficient to excite a general Alarm among the People, who having no Criterion to judge of the Truth or Probability of publick Rumours, and being by Nature timid will therefore be ready to believe such as portend publick Danger.

The immediate Effect of such Apprehensions will be a Solicitude in every Person possessing Property, to secure it by such simple and rude Means of Concealment as Custom alone has taught them, by conveying it to the Woods or Hills, or by shifting it from Place to Place as their Fancies may suggest to them the Hopes of greater Safety in one than another; by depositing it with a heavy Tax in the Foreign European Settlements; by transporting it altogether beyond the Bounds of the Provinces; or lastly, by the more frequent and easy Expedient of burying it in the Earth, each of these Means will create an irretrievable Loss of the current Specie, and a Stagnation of the Remainder. Both these Consequences will fall heavily on the Revenue, and add to the Distresses of Government at a Time when it can least bear a Failure in its Collections. To open the publick Treasury as a Repository for the Wealth of the Country, if they have a Confidence in the Government itself, of which I own there is Room for Doubt, may prevent the Application of such dangerous Resources, and thus not only secure the Attachment of the People by affording them the most substantial Protection: I give my Assent to the Question.

The other Subjects of the General's Minute being of a different Nature, and wholly unconnected with the Question immediately before the Board, I shall consider as distinct Questions.

The First is, ‘ That a Sum of Money adequate to the Emergency of the Occasion be sent to Madras, provided they are not able to furnish themselves by the Method they are now pursuing, of raising Money upon the Company's Bonds, and that there may be as little Delay as possible in furnishing this Supply, if necessary, that it be taken from the War Deposit in the New Fort, as being a Fund apparently provided for such Exigencies.’ As the Terms of the Question do not require or admit of an immediate Consideration of it, and we have already provided Two Modes of Remittance which though not ample will prove a sufficient Relief to the immediate Wants of the Presidency of Fort St. George, I hope the General will consent to suspend the final Determination upon it until the Approach of the Period in which his Proposal if approved must be carried into Execution. In the mean Time we may hope to be informed of the State of that Presidency with Relation to its Wants, its Resources, its Dispositions for repelling the portended or actual Invasion which ever it may prove, and the other distinct Services to which they may propose to apply the Sums afforded them by this Government.

The Provinces already very much exhausted will not bear greater Drains, nor can any Thing short of extreme Necessity justify it in repeating them; it is therefore at least reasonable to expect that they will furnish us with previous Information upon the Points which I have enumerated, nay, it may so happen, that by the Neglect of this Precaution, we may furnish them with the Means of employing the Company's Arms in an unnatural and desperate Opposition even to the Authority of this Government, which was appointed for their Controul, and to whose Protection they must finally own their Existence.

On this Occasion I must remind the Board of the Demand which was made to them, so long as the 12th of June last, for the Restitution of the Circar of Guntoor or Mortezanagur to the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and of the Repetition of that Demand in our Letter of the 24th ulto. Their Silence will justify us in crediting the Reports which though not of official Authority,

thority, have doubtless reached every Member of this Board: That the Forces of that Presidency which were sent to take Possession of the Circars of Mortezanagur ~~and~~ continue there in Defiance of our Orders, and that the Management of it had been aligned in Form to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Hence I draw a strong Suspicion, that they will not easily be induced to resign it, and this is an additional and very powerful Inducement with me to defer the Consideration of the present Question until we know whether the Presidency of Madras will yield to our Authority, or compel us to use the Means with which we are constitutionally armed for that Purpose, to support and enforce it, if such shall be, as I trust it will be the Resolution of this Board.

The Second Proposal introduced in the Minute of the Commander in Chief is, 'that in order to lighten the Burthen, and to give Spirit and Confidence to such Operations as the Madras Administration, from their own Discernment and local Observation may find it convenient to pursue against Hyder, as well as to awe the Nizam from attempting any Thing against the Circars, to deter Hyder from turning his Views towards these Northern Dominions, and to be in Readiness to act in Concert with what Force may now be in the Circars against the French, who, as they are at this Time expected, may attempt a Landing upon that Coast, a sufficient Army be formed to the Southward.' To the Prosecution of this Measure the Commander in Chief justly observes, there is one powerful Obstacle in the Situation of the Forces of the Rajah of Berar; their Position at Cuttac being directly in the Road which our Troops must pass to effect the proposed Junction with those of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and their Vicinity to our Borders, having intimidated the People of the Country, and impressed them with the Dread of an Invasion, the General is led to propose that immediate Application should be made for them to retire; and he supports his Opinion on this Point by observing, that such a Requisition will soon discover the Reality of their Intentions towards us. Though the Fact itself stated without the antecedent Circumstances which have produced it will justify the Reasonings of the Commander in Chief, I yet persuade myself that when he is acquainted with all the Particulars and Gradations of it he will not only change his Sentiments, but agree with me in Opinion, that it will be better Policy in this Government to wait a short Time for the Knowledge of the Intentions of the Government of Berar, than by any premature Act impel it to a decided Choice which may prove hostile to us, whether its present Inclinations are yet fluctuating, or, as I believe them to be, determined in our Favour.

I am pleased that the General has furnished me with this Occasion to lay before the Board the true State of the Subject, and I request I may be indulged with a patient Attention while I deliver it, which I shall endeavour to do in as succinct a Manner as possible.

The Board will well remember (nor ought it to be forgotten) the ready and effectual Assistance which General Goddard's Detachment repeatedly received from the Government of Berar.

On the first Formation of that Corps, an Application was made to Moodajee Boosla to permit it to pass through a Part of his Dominions; he instantly and cheerfully complied, and unsolicited wrote to Colonel Leslie, who then commanded the Detachment, inviting him to proceed, and offering both a free Passage and the Means of Subsistence; at the same Time he caused a large Store of Grain to be provided on his Borders, where it lay Six Months waiting for his Arrival. General Goddard's Letters contain Acknowledgements of the Hospitality with which he was received and treated during his long Continuance at Hofungabad, and the liberal Manner in which Moodajee Boosla advanced the Money due on his Bills when General Goddard formed the Resolution of marching to the Relief of Bombay, though against his repeated and urgent Remonstrances. These were spontaneous Acts, and substantial Proofs of his Friendship, and whatever Policy may have dictated them, their Obligation of this Government is the same, and has acquired an increased Force by the Knowledge which we now possess of the Effects since produced by it on that Government. It has exposed it to the Resentment of the Poonah Government for having been instrumental to all the Consequences occasioned by the March of our Troops to the other Side of India.

May I be permitted to add, as a Proof of the Notoriety of the Disposition of the Government of Berar to ours, the Facility with which Mr. Elliot obtained the Surrender of Mr. Chevalier, at Cuttac, since nothing but a certain Knowledge of that Attachment could have induced the Naib to have consented to an Act which, on a different Supposition, would have proved of so much Danger to himself.

What has since passed, notwithstanding external Appearances, will fully justify the Belief that the Disposition is still the same.

Whatever Movements of whatever Tendency have been made, have been previously and confidentially communicated to this Government.

The Dewan was early dispatched to Poona to negotiate a Peace with General Goddard—In this Attempt he failed. But he communicated to me, and still more largely to Beneram Pundit, his Minister at this Place, every Circumstance that happened during his Stay there. It was from him, as I recollect, that I first heard of the Confederacy planned by the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and formed in Conjunction with him, the Minister at Poona Moodajee Scindia, Hyder Ally and Moodjee Boosla, against the Company.

He

He was called upon by the Minister with the Command of the Paishwa to furnish his Quota of Troops for the Common Cause, and was threatened by Nizam Ally Cawn and Madajee Scindia that they would invade and lay waste his Country if he refused. He was totally unprepared to resist Two so formidable Enemies, having disbanded his Troops and reserving only a Peace Establishment. He was obliged therefore to temporize, consenting to enter into the general Confederacy, but still claiming the Privilege of Mediation. The Part assigned him was to send an Army during the Course of the last Season to lay Waste the Provinces of Bengal; with this Requisition he complied, but at the same Time informed me that he should continue such Means of Delay as should prevent the Army from approaching our Borders till the Close of the fair Season, which would be a Plan for not entering upon immediate Action; that in the mean Time he should be able, by the next Season, to raise such an Army as would effectually establish his own Independence, and qualify him to act according to the Dictates of his own Judgement. These Declarations have been literally verified, for we have seen this Body of Troops spin out a March to Four Months which might with Ease have been accomplished in Two, and arrive at the Place of their Destination at the Commencement of the Rains. These, though Marrattas and Part of them Pindaries, or Plunderers by Profession, have remained as quiet as if cantoned at their own Capital. Every Letter received from the Court of Berar is filled with the most solemn Assurances of actual Friendship, and its Resolution to maintain it under every Circumstance.

I now lay before the Board the Two last Papers of Advice which have been received from Naigpoor. The first of these, which is a Letter from Dewargur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, mentioned that Sedushe Pundit, the Resident of the Peshwa at Naigpoor, a Man of high Rank and Trust, had been dispatched to Poona with a Repetition of the Proposal expressed in the most preremptory Terms, that Credentials should be immediately sent to Dewargur Pundit to treat with this Government for Peace, and that the Dewan was making every Preparation to set out for Bengal on the Instant of the Arrival of an Answer from Poona. This being the actual State of that Government in its Relation to ours, and no Occasion calling us to an immediate Decision, I hope the Board will agree with me to suspend it to the Period within which we may reasonably expect to be informed of theirs. I for my own Part am morally certain that it is the earnest Wish and Ambition of the Government of Berar to become the Mediator and Guarantee of a Peace between this and the Government of Poona; and it is my firm Belief that if it shall fail of this Purpose, and be compelled at length to take a decided Part in the War, it will rather unite with us than submit to act with its natural Enemies, the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, Mahdajee Scindia, and the Poona State, its constitutional Superior.

With Respect to any Requisition made to the Commander of the Forces at Cuttack for their Removal, it can be of no Effect, because he acts under positive Orders, and is perhaps as little acquainted with the real Destination of his Troops as are the Members of this Government. Such an Application might be made to Moodajee himself, but this is now unnecessary as the next Advices must amount virtually to the same Effect as any that could be expected from it.

#### From Dewargur Pundit to Beneram Pundit

On the 24th Rejeb I received your Letter, dated the 29th Jemadiaffanie, together with an Arzie for the Presence, and a Letter to the Dewan Sahib; and became acquainted with all Particulars, and made known fully every Point which you mention, to my Master and the Dewan. What you said to the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah respecting the Arrival of our victorious Army at Cuttack, was very proper and advisable. The Dewan Sahib greatly praised your Conduct, and said, That if the Circar had any People of equal Wisdom and Attachment to what you have shewn in your good and prudent Management of this Matter, every Thing would be well and properly settled; and his Highness, upon hearing all these Particulars, expressed Ten Times more Regard and Favour for your Wisdom than he had done before. All this you will learn from Bejeram Pundit, who set off the Day before your Letter arrived, and who will deliver you the Khellaat Serpaitch for the Duffara, and receive your Thanks for it; and will be able to inform you about the Bill of Exchange for 1000 Rupees which was before sent to Ram Bhedar Pundit at Surat. In all the Views and Intentions of this Quarter, you are trusted with entire Confidence; continue, therefore, to exert yourself to the utmost of your Life and Strength to execute the Wishes and Orders of our Master to his Satisfaction, and be convinced that the Dewan Sahib is, in every Instance, favourable and well inclined to you. I, who am your firm Friend, will write to you every Thing which I see with my own Eyes, or which may be communicated to me either in public or private. The Army which is arrived at Cuttack was sent there in pursuance of a Plan of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and of the Advice of the Ministers of Pundit Purdhaun. This has been fully explained in the Karitahs written to that Quarter; and not the smallest Occurrence or Particular, requisite in the Duties of Friendship, has been omitted. I cannot therefore conceive what could be his Intentions of telling you that so large an Army was not necessary for the Settlement of Cuttack. Where all Distinction has been taken away, every Thing should be the same to both Parties; every Circumstance which has happened in that Quarter has been written to that Side without Reserve. The Army, after its Departure from hence, arrived at Cuttack at the beginning of the Rainy Season, in Six Months. Consider this, likewise, that all these Delays were solely owing to the sincere Friendship entertained

Letter from  
Dewargur  
Pundit to Be-  
naram Pundit.

• Sic in Orig.



entertained for the English. If the Friendship for the English Gentlemen, and the long Intercourse of Letters with them, the Arrival of General Goddard at Hoshungabad, the Stationing of a Vakeel with him for the providing of Provisions, &c. the coming of Mr. Weatherstone to Naigpore, the paying from the Sirkar the Bills of Exchange of the Mahajuns, had not been known to them, it would not have been necessary for the Army to be levied and sent to that Quarter, and such Difficulties and Expences incurred for the Payment of the Soldiers. In an Intercourse of Friendship, all these Difficulties and Expences are easily borne by firm Friends. The explaining all this to the other Quarter is incumbent on you; of this you will learn all Particulars from the Hindostanny Letter of the Dewan Sahib, who before has written, and still writes with the greatest Affection and Attachment for the English Gentlemen. On the Arrival of Bejy Ram Doboy at that Quarter, not the smallest Article of all the Views, Intentions, and Designs of this Quarter will be unknown to you; and you will then represent and explain to the Nabob every Thing which shall appear to you of Use and adviseable. The Proverb which you mention by the Nabob's Orders, That whoever, by the Strength of his Arms, attempts to swim in a River, when a large Wave comes he loses his Power of moving, and is carried away at the Pleasure of the Waters, without it being possible to affirm what will become of him. The Maha Raja, upon hearing this Proverb, smiled, and immediately, without any previous thinking, said, That what the Nabob mentioned was very proper and applicable, but that by the Blessing of God the River was unable, notwithstanding its Violence and the Fury of its Waves, to go beyond its Banks, but is always fixed in its determined Boundaries. That the Authority, Greatness, Power, and Strength of the Gentlemen, were like a River that has large Waves, but that from their great and striking Virtues, and their Piety and Love of God, they never go beyond the Boundaries fixed by their Treaties and Engagements. That if at any Time in their Intercourse of Friendship, Events and Circumstances, and the common Revolution of Affairs, which are never fixed, any Difficulties shall come upon their Friends, they, like a River which supports upon its Waters the great Weight of large Ships, take upon themselves the Weight of them, and deposit them safely on the Shore. That the Nabob has now approved of what he had so often written in all his Letters to that Quarter, and has, in some of his Karetais, written Orders to that Purport, and will continue in the same Intention. Secondly, The Nabob has mentioned another Proverb, which you had wrote as follows; That the Governor of Bombay had undertaken a Matter without his Advice, which had rendered necessary every Thing which has since been done; but that as this Quarter is desirous of seeing Peace brought, and as he is resolved to follow the Advice of this Quarter, he will therefore make over to the Rajah the Power of Solomon's Seal. In Answer to this, his Highness said, That when the Nabob, from his Friendship and Confidence in him, entrusts him with the Power of Solomon, he himself must be like the Seal and Inscription, as the Power of Solomon was entirely derived from the Inscription. That when he is made Mediator and Guarantee by both Parties in the intended Peace and Reconciliation between the English Gentlemen and Pundit Purdhaun, and when he gets into his Hands written Powers from the Nabob, his Authority will then be complete; and that this Authority, from the distinguished Character of his illustrious Family, will be productive of great Advantages. That he will keep Possession of this Seal of Solomon in the Manner that is requisite, and will, agreeable to the Representations after the Arrival of Bejey Ram Dooby, give an explicit and final Answer. In a word, I have written every Thing which his Highness said in Answer to the Two Proverbs; for the rest, I refer you to the Dewan's Letters, and you will act agreeable to them, and will write every Thing, either public or secret, which occurs in that Quarter. You will also consider the effecting a true and perfect Reconciliation with Row Pundit Purdhaun, through the Mediation of the Maha Raja, to be the most necessary of all Measures; and that after the Terms of the Treaty of Peace shall be settled, it will be adviseable for the Dewan to be admitted to an Interview. You will keep up a Correspondence with Raja Chimna Baboo and Bowanny Pundit Bukthy, and will write the State of Affairs, and your Advice and Opinion on all Matters.

Translation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram, dated 26th of Shabaun.

On the 25th Rajeb, I received your Letter, dated 27th Jemmadie Assam, and understand the Contents. I perfectly comprehend what the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah said to you, which you mention in your Letter. To this Time, Three Letters have been sent from this Quarter, and a Fourth is now dispatched; from them you will have learnt Particulars. What you said to the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah respecting the furnishing Provisions, and what he told you in Answer, namely, that there could be no Exception against furnishing Provisions, &c. but that he could not conceive what were the Views of so large an Army at Cuttack; that God forbid any other Intentions, except friendly ones, should be entertained, and that of this you must be Security, and what you, \* keeping in View the Directions and Orders of our Master, represented in Answer. The Particulars of all these Matters, both what was written in your Hand, for my private Information, and what was in the Letter of the Moonshy of Bowanny Pundit, are fully understood by me. The Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah is superiorly wise and foreseeing, and knows the proper Measures and Advice in all Matters. You must explain to him, that this Army has been ready ever since the Duffara, and that if any hostile Thoughts had existed, they would have been sent by the

\* Sic in Orig.

the Road of Mundella to Chatta Naigpore, from whence they would have passed into Azeemabad. But as it is now ~~the~~ Years that Friendship has been strongly cemented with the Nabob, thro' your Mediation, God & Witness that I have watched and guarded it as I would my Honour and Possessions: Of this you must be fully convinced. How can a powerful Friend that has been acquired be lost? Had not our whole Desires been fixed on Friendship, how could Mr. Anderson have come to Naigpore, and Colonel Goddard to Hoshungabad, and have remained there Three Months, or would Mr. Watherstone have been invited to Naigpore, or should we have sent Jadoo Row and Sewo Sing, and have persuaded Colonel Goddard to stay Three Months at Hoshungabad? At that Time you were at Naigpore, and were an Eye Witness to every Thing. I mention, altho' it is absurd to repeat these Points so often, yet as you have written on this Subject, I have therefore mentioned them. The Nabob ought to reflect with an Eye of Justice on the Largeness of the Army at Cuttack, the Difficulties, Expences, and Losses with which it has loaded this Sirkar; let him consider, that the coming of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Watherstone to Naigpore, the remaining of Colonel Goddard at Hoshungabad, the Attack and Hostilities begun by the Bombayers against Purdhund Pundit Purdhaun, and raising Battalions here by Mr. Watherstone, and the Negotiations respecting these Battalions, and the purchasing of all Articles which he had Occasion for in Naigpore; all these Circumstances the Vakeels of the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan and Pundit wrote to their Constituents. You yourself were here at the Time, and know all this to be true, as you were an Eye Witness. These Events were the original Cause of our present Difficulties; the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, having fixed upon a Plan, brought us into this Dilemma, promising to march in Person towards Cheekucool and Rajebundery, and obliging us to go towards Bengal, while Sindia and Holkar were to have proceeded to Surat. When Nana Furnesse, and Harry Pundit Umteah, and Scindiah came from their own Habitations to Poona, to examine into this Plan, and consult on the best Measures, from the Proof of Mr. Watherstone's having been at Naigpore, they accused me of every Point which, as I above said, all the Vakeels had written to their Constituents, and pointed at me with their Fingers: To all this I single submitted. In an Intercourse of Friendship, should such Difficulties, Distresses, and Abuse fall on a Person, it is of no Consequence, the Shame of it is on the Friends; no Neglect was ever committed by this Quarter; the Disposition of the Maha Raja, my Master, and of all his Family, is fixed in observing their Word, and in preserving Friendships; nor is he ever wanting in fulfilling any Thing which he promises, either verbally or by Writing, nor backward in performing his Engagements. Never was any Ancestor of this Family accused of Neglect or Breach in his Promises with whomsoever they had entered into Oaths and Engagements of Friendship, or had a Prospect of effecting an Alliance. They never admitted any Thoughts different from that, as it would bring a Stain upon the latest Posterity. Of this you are well informed; and altho' by sending this Army we have brought a great Weight upon us, yet, by the Blessing of God, I am firm in my Attachment, and hope for its Encrease. This you must explain in a proper and convincing Manner to the Nabob Amaid O'Dowlah, that the Maha Raja is a firm Friend, and that I consider them both as One. Of this God is Witness.

The Nabob, in Greatness and Distinction, admits of no Second; and in Foresight, Prudence, and Wisdom, is so far above all Praise, that in this Age no one can be found to approach him. This is my present most earnest Wish, that at all Events I may once be able to see the Nabob with my own Eyes, and may, either in Benares, Balasore, or in Calcutta, it matters not which, be made happy by One Month's Residence near the Nabob, and may in Person effect a sincere Reconciliation between the Nabob and Row Pundit Purdhaun, that no Interruption may ever in future happen in it, but that they may be united in their natural Interests; and that, having next made a Treaty on the Part of the Maha Raja, I may return. This is my earnest Desire;—it is absurd to repeat this so often: But in this, there are Three considerable Opponents; first, the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, who, upon learning this, will take hostile Resolutions. Secondly, Scindeah, who is the most confidential Minister of Pundit Purdham, and in whose Hands, at present, all the political Affairs are lodged, so that the Poonah Ministers were obliged to give him Intelligence of what I informed them respecting my Wish to go to Calcutta; and, thirdly, the Weight of Expences and Difficulties from this Army. But my whole Desire and View is to secure the Peace of the People:—if between the Two Chiefs a firm Reconciliation and Alliance should take Place, and the People of the Two Countries acquire Ease and Security, how can my Distresses remain; as the Peace and Happiness of the whole World is fixed in my Mind, the Inhabitants of it cannot remain in Difficulties, nor can Friends desire it. After the Receipt of your Letter, I wrote to Nanna Furnesse and Harry Pundit Tupteah, for their private Information, to the following Effect: That they must try to persuade the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan and Scindeah of the Necessity of my going to Calcutta. I before this gave you Notice of what the Letters from Poonah contained, which you will have learnt; and I have now dispatched Bejey Ram, from whom nothing is kept secret. After his Departure, as soon as Taram Reek arrived, and delivered me your Letters, knowing it to be unadvisable to delay answering them, I immediately wrote all the Particulars, and the Moonshy of Bowanny Pundit has wrote every Matter in answer to the Letters, which you will soon learn.

Postscript.—During Three Months continual Hostilities were kept up between General Goddard and Scindia and Holkar; at last, when the rainy Season commenced, the General retired to Surat, and

and Scindia and Holkar went towards Oogein and Indore. The Gentlemen of Bombay, making an Invasion into the District of Cokan, seized upon Three or Four Magazines, and took Possession of their whole Contents, and committed divers other Devastations; and the Army with Serjeant Pundit Purdhaun, sent into the same District, is employed in opposing them with various Success. At present, that I have written to Poonah for their Approbation of my going to Calcutta, and am myself desirous of going thither, what can be thought of these violent Hostilities still subsisting in Cokan; the Nabob, at the Beginning, said, that he did not approve of the Engagements of the Bombayers, and could not assent to them; what, therefore, can I effect. It is therefore necessary that, before you receive Letters from hence, advising you of the Poonah Ministers having assented to my Journey to that Quarter, you do so, that General Goddard and the Bombayers receive Directions to remain inactive; at that Time it will be proper for me to begin my Journey.

In the Dewan's own Hand Writing.

I have written to Poona, to Nana Furnesse and Harry Punt Tunteah, and, for greater Security, propose sending to Poonah Sadager Pundit, who is equally trusted as myself, and resides here as Vakeel from Pundit Purdhaun to the Maha Raja, who is truly and firmly attached to this Sirkar, and is a sincere Friend of mine. After his Arrival, I do not doubt but that I shall receive such Letters from Poonah as I could wish respecting my Journey; as soon as I receive them, I will, after celebrating the Duffora, take Sadages Pundit Wadda and my Moonshy with me, and go by the Road of Cuttack. I expect to receive Three Letters before the End of Sawan, or Middle of Bhaydom, and immediately I will prepare all the Necessaries for my Journey, and before I set off I will write to you by the Way of Benares. In that Letter I will mention that you must procure Orders from the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah, to General Goddard and the Gentlemen of Bombay, to put a Stop to all Hostilities. In this you must exert yourself, and bring it about. It is now Eight Months that the Army has suffered much from the Scarcity and Dearth of Provisions; nor do the Boephanies bring enough. It is necessary, absolutely necessary, that you represent this to the Nabob. If the Boephanies can be sent to the Army of Baboo Sahio Seena Bahadre, it is a Duty of Friendship, and ought to be done. I am Friend to the Nabob, the Friend, the Friend, of this convince him, and give entire Satisfaction on this Point. You must gain me one Interview with him, as it is my most sanguine Wish. The Nabob himself last Year expressed a great Desire for an Interview; may God grant that it be happy; I am anxious for the Receipt of Letters from Poonah.

Resolved, That the Treasury be immediately opened for Loans of Money at the established Rate of Interest, being Five per Cent. and that publick Notice thereof be given accordingly.

Ordered, That the Sub-treasurer do subjoin to his Weekly Abstract of Treasury, the Sum received into the Treasury during the Course of the preceding Week, and the Diminution of the Deposits during the same Period.

Agreed, That the other Subjects of the Commander in Chief's Minute lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings,  
Edward Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXX.

Book 30. Page 211.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th September 1780.

Fort William, the 18th September 1780.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,  
Edward Wheler, Esquire,  
and  
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

The Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute, in Consequence of that from the Governor General recorded on the 4th Instant.

Sir Eyre Coote.—I agree with the Governor General in the Propriety of deferring to send further Supplies for the Relief of the Presidency of Madras, until the Administration there shall have advised us on those Points which the Governor General has stated, and which are so very necessary for our Information, in order to guide us as to the Nature of the Assistance to be given them.

From the Effect which the Governor General apprehends might be produced in the Conduct of the Berar Court towards this Government, by the Formation of an Army to the Southward, and in Consideration of the further Arguments he has stated in Proof of Moodajee Boosla's friendly Disposition



sition towards us, and because the Season when our Troops can move with Facility is not yet arrived, I agree with him to suspend the immediate Execution of that Measure, and to wait further Intelligence, as to the Intentions of the Government of Berar. At the same Time I must beg Leave to recommend that every necessary Preparation be made for the Adoption of such a Step the Moment it may be found expedient, and, in short, that every Precaution be taken to secure the Company's Possessions from any sudden Surprise in those Quarters where it is most to be apprehended, and which may operate to the Prejudice of the Collections. In this particular, the Province of Bahar appears first to demand our Attention; as well because of its being more exposed to the Danger of an Incurfion by the Marattas, as that it is less protected than any of the others.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

§ (" (a) The Board agree with the Commander in Chief in the Sentiments expressed in the above Minute, and refer it to him to take such Precautions, and to pass such Orders, as may be immediately necessary to guard against the Event of an Invasion.")

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

A P P E N D I X N° CCXXXI.

Book 30. Page 247.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d September 1780.

(" (b) Fort William, the 22d September 1780.

" At a Council; Present.

" The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

" Edward Wheler Esquire,

" Mr. Francis, and

" Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote indisposed.

Secret Dep.

" Read, a Letter from Sir Edward Hughes, as follows :

" Sir, and Gentlemen,

" I arrived in this Road on the 12th instant, with his Majesty's Ships named in the Margin, in order to compleat their Provisions and Stores for the Passage to the Malabar Coast and Bombay; at which Place my Arrival is most earnestly pressed by the Presidency, by Letters of the 14th August last, enclosing Extracts of Intelligence from the Court of Directors, dated the 24th March last, giving Information of Seven capital Ships having sailed from France, with 7000 regular Troops, and supposed to be intended against Bombay, and which corresponds with Cautions given me before I left England, as well as all the Intelligence I have of late received.

" On that Day it was greatly feared some untoward Accident had prevented the Junction of a large Detachment of Europeans and Sepoys, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Baillie, with the Army under the Command of Sir Hector Munro; sorry am I to tell you, that last Night's Advices from the Army have given Certainty of the Destruction, not only of the Whole of Lieut. Col. Baillie's Detachment, but also of a Reinforcement sent to support it, consisting of all the European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, and all the Sepoys Grenadiers of the Army, making together more than 400 Europeans, and 3000 Sepoys, with about 50 Officers; and, in consequence of this Disaster, the Army under Sir Hector Munro has retreated to Chinglaput, on its Rout to the Mount, in great Want of every Thing, and, as the Report is, having lost the Whole of their Cannon and Baggage: In short, Sir, and Gentlemen, as far as my Knowledge of Land Service shews me, it appears to me, that under the present Circumstances, and with all the Force this Presidency can possibly bring into the Field, they will be in no Condition to face the Enemy, unless you send them a large and timely Reinforcement of Troops; nor will Troops alone save this sinking Settlement, for I am assured by the Governor, that they have no Money in the Treasury, nor any evident Means of raising it, in any Proportion adequate to their present Exigencies.

" Under all these Circumstances, I trust you will not think me importunate, if I recommend to your most serious Consideration the imminent Danger there is of the Loss of the Company's very valuable Possessions on this Coast, unless you give them that effectual and timely Succour of Men

Sir Edward  
Hughes's.  
14th Sept.  
Superbe,  
Worcester,  
Exeter,  
Burlford,  
Eagle,  
Santine,  
Nymph,  
York Store-  
ship.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1519.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.

" and Troops absolutely necessary to save them, for the present Force with Hyder Ally is not all  
 " they have to contend with; I have not a Doubt that a regular Plan of Operations is settled  
 " between him and the French, and that a very large Body of regular Troops will, by some Means  
 " or other, be sent to Hyder's Assistance.

" Strongly impressed as I am with this Certainty, and the Possibility and even Probability  
 " that the French may bring a superior Naval Force into these Seas, I think it my indispensable  
 " Duty to warn you, Sir, and Gentlemen, of the evident Necessity there now exists to guard not  
 " only the Company's Territories on this Coast, but Fort St. George itself, from the Arms of  
 " France and Hyder at this Time, when the whole national Strength is required to make Head  
 " against the combined Force of France, Spain, and our rebellious Colonies; and that this may be  
 " the more easily and effectually done, I must earnestly wish and recommend that, laying aside all  
 " other Plans of Operation against the Mharattas or any other other Country Powers, the Three  
 " Presidencies do heartily concur, by every Means both of Men, Money, and Treaties, to re-  
 " duce this habitual Foe to the English Nation, within due Bounds; in the effecting of which,  
 " and every other Service for the publick Good, you may be assured of my most hearty Concurrence  
 " and best Assistance.

" As His Majesty's Sloop Nymph is destined for further Service of the utmost Consequence to  
 " the Publick, and which requires her speedy Return to join me here, I have directed Captain  
 " Stevens, who commands her, to proceed no farther than Ballasore Road; but I trust, Sir, and  
 " Gentlemen, you will do me the Honour to communicate to me fully, before I leave this Coast,  
 " your Sense of the State of the publick Affairs, as well as your Opinions on the most proper Mode  
 " of conducting them, that my Want of Information may not preclude me from the active Part I  
 " wish to take in all Things for the Interest of the Company and the Nation.

" I am, &c.

" Superb, in Madras Road,  
 14th September 1780.

(Signed)

" Edward Hughes." §

Ordered, That the above Letters lie for Consideration until the next Meeting; and that in the  
 mean Time the Secretary do wait upon the absent Members of the Board, and submit them to  
 their Perusal.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXXII.

Book 30. Page 621.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th October 1780.

Fort William, the 26th October 1780.

At a Council, Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.  
 Edward Wheler, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service.

Read, another Letter from the Commander in Chief.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning in the same Page.

§ (" (a) By the late Accounts I have received from the Coast, I find the Whole of the Europeans  
 " they can muster in the Field, including Artillery, do not amount to 700, of which the King's  
 " Regiment are not 200. These, with Seven Battalions of Sepoys and 200 Horse, compose the  
 " Strength of their Army now cantoned at Marmalory, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel  
 " Harpur, whom the Presidency of Fort St. George lately thought proper to remove from his  
 " Command in the Circars, after having experienced an unfortunate Defeat from some of Hyder's  
 " Troops. I also learn that Colonel Braithwait is sent to command at Tanjore. However, as I  
 " have every Reason to expect that I shall be able to get away from this disagreeable Place To-  
 " morrow Morning, I trust it will not be long ere I have the Honour to be at the Head of that  
 " Army myself.

" (Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Eyre Coote." §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1566.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 627.

§ (" (a) The Governor General.—In Consultation the 3d October last, it was recommended by the Commander in Chief, and resolved, That Six or Eight Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns and One Company of Artillery, be ordered to be in Readiness to march through the Cuttack Road towards Madras, the Order for their March being to depend on the Hopes given us, that the Maratta Army, now lying there, will either join us or return. To form a Detachment of this Strength, will require many preparatory Arrangements, which can hardly be completed in less Time than a Month, or perhaps Six Weeks from its first Formation. The fair Season is now begun, and the Answers from the Government of Berar to our late Dispatches must be expected much within the Course of the ensuing Month; if these are favourable, the Detachment ought not to lose an Instant, after their Arrival, in commencing its March: I myself have every Reason to believe, that their Answer will be as favourable as we can wish. These Reasons I shall now communicate to the Board; in the mean Time, I move, That Orders be immediately issued for forming the Detachment, and that it do consist of One Company of Artillery and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns. I take the Liberty to recommend, that Lieut. Colonel Pearse be appointed to the Command of this Detachment, and Major Edmonstone \* to be the Second in Command. The First of these Recommendations, I can venture to assure the Board, will be agreeable to the Commander in Chief, and that it was his Intention to have offered it himself. The Second proceeds solely from my Opinion of the Qualifications of Major Edmondstone, whom I know only as an Officer, neither is he acquainted with my present Wishes upon this Subject. §

" If the Board shall approve of those Propositions, I further beg Leave to suggest the Expediency of replacing the Number which will be thus taken from our native Infantry, by such Means as shall be adjudged the most effectual, and least burthensome in their Expence; that which has occurred to me, and which I submit to the Considerations \* of the Board, is to augment all the Battalions which remain, by an equal Number of Rank and File distributed amongst them, to be hereafter drafted and formed into regular Battalions of the established Strength, when they shall be required for actual Service. This Expedient, if the Board approves it, may be referred to the Provincial Commander in Chief, and his Opinion upon it desired, or, in place of it, any other which he may judge more suitable to the End proposed." §

The Governor General lays before the Board for their Perusal a Translation of a Letter from Maka Raja Moodajee Boosla, received on the 20th instant; and of a Letter from Dewangur Pundit, the Maha Rajah Duwan, to Beneram Pundit, referred to in it.

Mr. Wheler.—I agree to the forming of the Detachment now proposed by the Governor General, in consequence of the Resolution of the 3d instant, in order that it may be in Readiness to act as we may judge proper, after receiving the Advices that are expected from the Government of Berar. I accede to the Wishes of the Commander in Chief in the Appointment of Lieut. Colonel Pearse to the Command of this Detachment, and to the Governor General's Recommendation of Major Edmondstone to be the Second in Command; I also agree to refer to the Provincial Commander in Chief the Expedient proposed by the Governor General, respecting the Number of Sepoys which will be taken from the present Strength of our Military Establishment by this Measure.

Mr. Francis.—Mr. Wheler has so exactly expressed what I meant to say, that I shall content myself with subscribing to the same Answer to the Governor General's Motion.

§ (" (a) Agreed, That Orders be immediately issued for forming a Detachment to proceed over Land towards Madras; that the same do consist of One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns; and that Brigadier General Stibbert be directed to carry this Resolution into Execution." §

Agreed, That Lieut. Colonel Pearse be appointed to the Command of the Detachment; and Major Edmondstone to be Second in Command of it.

The following Letter is written to Brigadier General Stibbert:

Sir,

Having thought it necessary to resolve on detaching a considerable Force towards Madras, and having this Day determined that the same shall consist of One Company of European Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns, we request that you will immediately issue Orders for carrying this Resolution into Effect. The Command of this Detachment is given to Lieut. Colonel Pearse, and the Post of Second in Command of it to Major Edmondstone.

Deeming it expedient that the Numbers taken from the Native Infantry by this Measure should be replaced, and by Means the most effectual and least burthensome in their Expence; it has occurred to us that such Purpose might be best effected in an Augmentation of the Battalions that remain, by an equal Number of Rank and File distributed amongst them, to be hereafter drafted and formed into regular Battalions of the established Strength, wherever they shall be required for actual Service. On this Expedient we desire your Opinion, or in the Place of it, that you will offer any other which you may judge more suitable to the End proposed.

Fort William,  
26th October 1780.

We are, &c.  
P. Francis.

To Brigadier  
General Stib-  
bert, &c.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1530.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.



## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXIII. 6

Book 30. Page 641.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 2d November 1780.

§  
Secret Dept.  
Thursday.

(" (a) Fort William, the 2d November 1780.

" At a Council; Present,

" The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

" Philip Francis,

" Edward Wheler, } Esquires.

" Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service.

" The Proceedings of the 30th ultimo read and approved.

" Read again the Letter from Brigadier General Stibbert, dated 28th October, and recorded on the last Day's Proceedings.")

Fyzoolah Cawn  
to furnish his  
Quota of  
Troops.

Agreed, That the Governor General be requested to write to the Nabob Vizier, recommending to him to require from Fyzoolah Cawn the Quota of Troops stipulated by Treaty to be furnished by the latter for his Service, being 5000 Horse, to be put under the immediate Command of Lieutenant Colonel Muir, commanding at Futtagur.

§  
Rajah of Benares to supply a Part of his Cavalry for the Service of the Company.

(" Agreed also, That the Governor General be requested to write to the Rajah of Benares, requiring him to furnish such Part of his Cavalry, entertained in his Service, as he can spare for the Service of this Government, and to inform what Numbers he can supply; that a Letter be written to Mr. Francis Fowke, directing him to make the same Requisition of the Raja, and at the same Time, to obviate any Jealousy which the Raja may conceive that this may be converted to a permanent Imposition upon him, by assuring him that the Board will require the Services of these Forces no longer than while the present War lasts, after which they will be returned.")

✍

[Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Resident at Benares.]

To Mr. Francis Fowke,  
Resident at Benares.  
Vide Public Consultation.

Sir,

On Receipt of the Intimation conveyed to us in your last Letter of the 18th ultimo, Orders were issued to countermand the March of the Troops which were appointed to proceed to Benares in consequence of the Delays used by the Rajah in the Payment of his Subsidy.

\* See in Orig.

Deeming it just and proper that the Rajah should be desired to afford every Assistance in his Power to this Government, to whose Protection and Support he owes all that he possesses, the Governor General has been requested to write to him to furnish such Part of the Cavalry entertained in his Employ as he can spare for the Service of the Company. But as some Jealousy and Apprehension may arise in the Rajah's Mind, that his Aid may be converted to a permanent Imposition on him, we think it necessary that such Fears should be obviated, and direct you therefore to assure him, that we shall require the Services of this Force no longer than during the Continuance of the present War, after which it will certainly be returned.

Fort William, 2d Nov. 1780.

We are, &amp;c.]

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 645 of the same.

§ " (b) Read, the following Letters from Brigadier General Stibbert.

\* See in Orig.

" Gentlemen,

" I was Yesterday honoured with your Letter of the 6th Instant, informing me of your Resolution to detach, towards Madras, One Company of European Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns, and desiring me to issue immediately the necessary Orders for carrying this Measure into Effect.

" Your Instructions I beg you will be assured shall be obeyed with all possible Dispatch; but as you have omitted acquainting me where you would chuse to have the Detachment assembled, I find myself necessitated to retard my Proceedings till you shall be pleased to satisfy me on this Head.

" In the mean Time, I hold it my Duty to state to you the Strength of the Forces at present stationed at Fort William, and the other Parts of Bengal, from which the Detachment ordered must necessarily be formed.

" Fort William, Barrackpore, and Chandernagore

" Berhampore — — — —

" Midnapore and Talajore — — — —

" Total, including the Sick — —

European Artillery, Non-commissioned, and Private	European Infantry, Non-commissioned, and Private.	Battalions of Sepoys.
232	341	6
99	688	4
49	—	4
380	1029	14

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 97, and Page 1533.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1532.

" After

" After deducting this Force, One Company of Artillery and Six Battalions of Sepoys, there  
 " will only remain for the immediate Protection of Fort William and the rest of Bengal (exclusive  
 " of Invalids and the Militia),

" Artillery Europeans	—	—	—	280
" Infantry ditto	—	—	—	1029
" Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	—	8

" which, considering that there is just now a large Maratta Army assembled at Cuttack, and that  
 " we are at the Height of War with Two formidable European Powers, I conceive to be very in-  
 " adequate to this Purpose.

" Should it be urged, that the Recruits ordered to be levied will supply the Place of the  
 " Troops designed to be detached, I must observe, that it will be impossible, let the Care and  
 " Attention of the Officers be ever so unremitted, to discipline and train these Recruits so as to  
 " render them fit for actual Service, in less (to speak within Bounds) than Six or Eight Months.  
 " Respecting the Mode eligible to be pursued in raising and forming these Levies, I shall do myself  
 " the Honour of addressing the Board in a separate Letter.

" On the other Hand, there appears to me no less Difficulty in the Measure of strengthening the  
 " Force below, by the Recall of so considerable a Part of the Troops stationed in the Vizier's Pro-  
 " vinces beyond the Jumma, as One Company of European Artillery, the Two Regiments of Ca-  
 " valry, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, which I find to have been the Proposition of Sir Eyre  
 " Coote; for I submit to the Board, whether it would be expedient or proper to reduce the Army  
 " in that Quarter so materially, at a Time when all Accounts agree in representing that Nujif  
 " Cawn is making great Preparations for taking the Field, when the Seiks are in Motion, and  
 " when it is confidently said, that Madhaje Scindia is setting on foot an Expedition towards  
 " Gualiar and the adjacent Country. Such being the apparent Situation of Affairs, I must offer  
 " it as my Opinion, that, having a Regard to the Security of the Upper Provinces, and to the  
 " Maintenance of our Consequence in that Part of the Country, we cannot withdraw from thence,  
 " during a great Period, a greater Body of Troops than will be sufficient to assist in the Defence of  
 " the Bahar Province."

I cannot conclude this Address without declaring to the Board my Apprehensions that the Ap-  
 pointment of the Commandant of Artillery to the Command of the Detachment ordered to be  
 formed for marching towards Madras, being a Thing unprecedented, will occasion much Discon-  
 tent among the Field Officers of Infantry, who, from the Usage of the Service, will be led to  
 consider it as an Infringement of their Rights, if not a Reflection on their Military Talents.

Fort William,  
 29th October 1780.

I have the Honour to be, &c.  
 G. Stibbert.

P. S. I have been prevented from sending my Letter in till this Day, by being obliged to  
 wait for a Return of the Third Regiment; and at last have been under the Necessity  
 of making use of One for July last. If the Board approve of it, the Detachment may  
 be assembled at Hanangur, near Midnapore.

G. Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

I now, according to my Promise contained in my Letter of the 29th, proceed to give my Sen-  
 timents respecting the Mode most eligible for replacing the Native Troops ordered on Detachment  
 towards Madras, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Pearse.

In regard to the Expedient which has occurred to the Board, of augmenting the remaining Bat-  
 talions by an equal Number of Levies to be distributed amongst them, I must observe that their  
 present Strength rendering them rather too unwieldy a Body to manœuvre and move together with  
 that Celerity and Compactness which is requisite in the Field, any Encrease in their Numbers,  
 while this present Constitution is adhered to, must necessarily add to this Inconvenience, in all  
 Respects to the great Detriment of the Service.

This Mode being allowed to be ineligible, the next Alternative appears to be that of raising  
 new Battalions, but as such a Measure would be attended with a very heavy Expence upon the  
 present Establishment, and as the Board express their Desire that the intended Augmentation of  
 Force should be rendered as little burthensome as possible, I beg Leave to offer the following  
 Plan to their Consideration.

That the present Strength of 24 Battalions of the Establishment be augmented from Eight hun-  
 dred to One thousand Rank and File, by Levies of 200 Private to each Battalion, or 20 Men to  
 each Company.

That this Body, forming One Regiment, be divided into Two Battalions of Five Companies  
 each, a Hundred Rank and File composing a Company.

That this Regiment be commanded by a Captain Commandant, and Captain Lieutenant, with  
 Ten Subaltern Officers, One to each Company as at present.

That One Jamaulder be added to each Company, and the Whole of the Establishment for a  
 Regiment be agreeable to the annexed Scheme.

Permit me now briefly to enumerate the principal Advantages that will arise from the pro-  
 posed Measure.

In the first Place it will appear by the accompanying comparative View of the present Establishment of a Battalion, and the proposed One for a Regiment, and that monthly Expence of the latter exceeds the former only Rupees 2,391 15 8.

Secondly, That the extraordinary Expence of Twenty-four Regiments will amount to Rupees 51,407 8 0, which, compared with the Expence of Six new Battalions raised and maintained on the present Establishment, proves a Saving of Rupees 30,021 per Month, or Rupees 3,60,252 Annually, while the Company will have the same Force on Foot as if the Army was to be augmented by such a Number of Battalions.

Thirdly, Besides this Saving, a Regiment of One thousand Men, divided into Two Battalions upon the Plan offered, will, I conceive, be considerably better adapted to all the Purposes of Discipline than the present Battalions, as well as infinitely better suited to every Kind of Service whatever.

Fourthly, I am of Opinion that although the actual Encrease of the Army will be only Four thousand eight hundred Men, yet the Augmentation of the Number of Battalions on the Establishment may produce us Credit among the Natives for a far more considerable Force.

The Board will observe that, in order to fix the Expence of the Regiments as low as possible, I have allowed no European Adjutants to them, as Subaltern Officers can do that Duty in Tour as formerly, and I think it will be of an Advantage to the Service for several Reasons that they should do so.

After all I must acknowledge that this Plan is still improveable, and would be much more complete were a Regiment to be commanded by a Major, and each Battalion by a Captain; but as this would create an extra Expence to the Company, which might be considered too heavy, I have been deterred from proposing it.

I judge this a proper Occasion for observing to the Board, that I have long been of Opinion that the Native Commandants are a useless Rank, and in some Cases might, through the undue Influence they are generally apt to obtain in their Corps, prove a dangerous set of Men; I therefore think it would not be amiss if they were suffered to fall off by making no new appointments of them.—This would in Time prove no inconsiderable Saving.

Fort William,  
31st October 1780.

I have the Honour, &c.  
(Signed) G. S. Sibbert.

## M E M O R A N D U M.

## Reduction on the present Establishment.

1 European Adjutant	—	62	0	0
10 Pioneers	—	220	0	0
1 Hackery	—	30	0	0
Subsistence for Recruits	—	60	0	0

372 0 0

## Encrease of Expence for a Regiment.

1 Captain Lieutenant	—	303	0	0
2 Serjeants	—	60	0	0
10 Jamautdars	—	310	0	0
1 Havildar	—	20	0	0
200 Sepoys	—	1800	0	0
1 Serjeant Major	—	20	0	0
1 Drill Serjeant	—	14	0	0
1 Native Adjutant	—	16	0	0
1 Havildar Major	—	3	10	8
1 Doctor	—	20	0	0
10 Watermen	—	90	0	0
10 Bildar	—	50	0	0
1 Mate Smith	—	8	8	0
1 Fireman	—	7	0	0
1 Chuckler	—	6	4	0
1 Hand Bhefty	—	10	8	0
1 Sweeper	—	5	1	0
Iron and Steel, &c.	—	20	0	0

2,763 15 8  
372 0 0

Total Encrease S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup> 2,391 15 8

Monthly Expence for Six Battalions of Sepoys on the present Establishment	87,428	14	0
Monthly additional Expence on forming 24 Regiments on the proposed Establishment	57,407	8	0
Saving per Month in raising 4800 Men and forming 24 Regiments instead of Six Battalions on the present Establishment	30,021	6	0

Monthly Expence for One Regiment on the proposed Establishment	16,963	7	4
Monthly Expence of One Battalion on the present Establishment	14,571	7	8
Monthly Encrease of Expence upon One Regiment	2,391	15	8



**COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Expence of One Battalion of Sepoys on the present Establishment, and a Regiment of Two Battalions on the Establishment proposed by Brigadier General Stibbert.**

Battalion on the present Establishment.					Pay and Gratuity.	Full Batta.	Additional Allowance.	Off reckonings.	Total.	Two Battalions on the proposed Establishment.					Pay and Gratuity.	Full Batta.	Additional Allowance.	Off reckonings.	Total.
<p>• Sic in Orig.</p> <p>1 Captain — — — —</p> <p>5 Lieutenants — — — —</p> <p>5 Ensigns — — — —</p> <p>3 Serjeants — — — —</p> <p>20 Drums and Fifes — — — —</p>					161 — —	* 486 — —	155 — —	12 — —	* 34 6 — —	<p>1 Captain — — — —</p> <p>1 D<sup>e</sup> L' (on L<sup>r</sup> Pay and Allowance of Capt. Batta) — — — —</p> <p>5 Lieutenants — — — —</p> <p>5 Ensigns — — — —</p> <p>5 Serjeants — — — —</p> <p>20 Drums and Fifes — — — —</p>					160 — —	186 — —	31 — —	20 — —	346 — —
Total to Europeans —					1,169 14 —	1,501 — —	310 — —	72 — —	3,052 14 —	Total to European —					1,287 14 —	1,707 — —	341 — —	80 — —	3,415 14 —
<p>NATIVES.</p> <p>11 Subadars (One of whom is Commandant) — — — —</p> <p>10 Jamautdars — — — —</p> <p>51 Havildars (One of whom is Havildar Major) — — — —</p> <p>50 Naicks — — — —</p> <p>4 Jumpties † — — — —</p> <p>700 Sepoys — — — —</p>					594 — —	330 — —	— — —	66 — —	990 — —	<p>NATIVES.</p> <p>11 Subadars (One of whom is Commandant) — — — —</p> <p>20 Jamautdars — — — —</p> <p>52 Havildars (Two of whom are Havildars Majors) — — — —</p> <p>50 Naicks — — — —</p> <p>4 Trumpeters — — — —</p> <p>900 Sepoys — — — —</p>					594 — —	330 — —	— — —	66 — —	990 — —
Total to Natives —					5,560 15 8	3,602 — —	— — —	392 — —	9,556 — —	Total to Two Natives —					6,838 15 4	4,362 — —	— — —	485 4 8	11,686 — —
<p>STAFF to BATTALION.</p> <p>1 European Adjutant — — — —</p> <p>1 Serjeant Major — — — —</p> <p>1 Drill Serjeant — — — —</p> <p>1 Quarter Master Serjeant — — — —</p> <p>1 Native Commandant — — — —</p> <p>1 Ditto Adjutant — — — —</p> <p>1 Havildar Major — — — —</p> <p>10 Sircars — — — —</p> <p>3 Doctors — — — —</p> <p>10 Watermen — — — —</p> <p>10 Pioneers — — — —</p>					62 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	62 — —	<p>STAFF to REGIMENT.</p> <p>2 Serjeant Majors — — — —</p> <p>2 Drill Serjeants — — — —</p> <p>1 Quarter Master Serjeant — — — —</p> <p>1 Native Commandant — — — —</p> <p>2 Ditto Adjutants — — — —</p> <p>2 Havildars Majors — — — —</p> <p>10 Sircars — — — —</p> <p>4 Doctors — — — —</p> <p>20 Watermen — — — —</p> <p>10 Bildars, or Tavildars, (Native Pioneers) — — — —</p>					40 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	40 — —
Total to Staff —					475 5 4	260 — —	— — —	23 5 4	759 10 8	Total to Staff —					464 10 8	220 — —	— — —	6 10 8	691 5 4
<p>LASCARS.</p> <p>1 Tindal — — — —</p> <p>2 Coffoos — — — —</p> <p>20 Lafcars — — — —</p>					7 8 —	4 — —	— — —	8 — —	12 — —	<p>LASCARS.</p> <p>1 Tindal — — — —</p> <p>2 Coffoos — — — —</p> <p>20 Lafcars — — — —</p>					7 8 0	4 — —	— — —	8 — —	12 — —
Total to Lafcars —					113 8 —	50 — —	— — —	6 8 —	170 — —	Total to Lafcars —					113 8 —	50 — —	— — —	6 8 —	170 — —
<p>ARTIFICERS and COOLIES.</p> <p>2 Carpenters — — — —</p> <p>1 Fireman — — — —</p> <p>2 Hammermen — — — —</p> <p>1 Miftry Armour — — — —</p> <p>4 Armourers — — — —</p> <p>2 Sail Makers — — — —</p> <p>1 Chuckler — — — —</p> <p>7 Bhefties (with Allowance for Bags, &amp;c.) — — — —</p> <p>3 Sweepers ( Ditto for Brooms) — — — —</p> <p>5 Hackerys — — — —</p> <p>10 Doolies, and 50 Bearers — — — —</p>					10 — —	4 — —	— — —	— — —	14 — —	<p>ARTIFICERS and COOLIES.</p> <p>1 Miftry — — — —</p> <p>1 Mate — — — —</p> <p>4 Armourers — — — —</p> <p>2 Firemen — — — —</p> <p>2 Hammermen — — — —</p> <p>2 Carpenters — — — —</p> <p>2 Sailmakers — — — —</p> <p>2 Chucklers — — — —</p> <p>8 Hand Bhefties — — — —</p> <p>4 Sweepers — — — —</p> <p>4 Hackerys — — — —</p> <p>10 Doolies and 50 Bearers — — — —</p>					7 — —	3 — —	— — —	— — —	10 — —
Total to Artificers —					573 15 —	54 — —	— — —	— — —	627 15 —	Total to Artificers —					570 12 —	64 8 —	— — —	— — —	635 4 —
<p>CONTINGENCIES.</p> <p>Iron, Steel, Charcoal, and Burzar Medicines, Canvas, Twine, Line, &amp;c. — — — —</p> <p>Writer, and Stationary, — — — —</p> <p>Subsistence to Recruits before joining — — — —</p> <p>For Hircarrahs when on Command, having no Superior Officer, — — — —</p>					120 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	120 — —	<p>CONTINGENCIES.</p> <p>Iron, Steel, &amp;c. — — — —</p> <p>Canvas, Twine, &amp;c. — — — —</p> <p>Writer, and Stationary — — — —</p> <p>For Hircarrahs when on Command, having no Superior Officers — — — —</p>					— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	140 — —
Total of Contingencies —					405 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	405 — —	Total of Contingencies —					— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	365 — —
Total Amount of a complete Batalion, S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> —					— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	14,571 7 8	Total Amount of One Regiment, or Two Battalions, S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup> —					— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	16,963 7 4

Fort William, the 2d November 1780.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Brigadier General Stibbert.

Sir,

We have received your several Letters of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo. Some Parts of these Letters having been followed by Resolutions on them, which will be communicated to you in Course to be published in general Orders to the Army, we deem it unnecessary to repeat such Resolutions to you in a separate Letter.

We leave it to you to determine on the Spot at which the Detachment ordered to be formed shall be assembled, whether at Nananegur near Midnapore, or at any Place adjacent which you may judge to be a healthy Situation. The other Points urged in your Letter respecting the Detachment requiring some Consideration, we shall reply to them on a future Day.

We think it necessary to inform you, in Answer to that Letter which convey to us Major Brisco's Address to Sir Eyre Coote relative to the Force at Daranagur, that the Nabob Vizier has been \* applied to require from Fyzoola Cawn the Quota of Troops stipulated by Treaty to be furnished by the latter for this Service, being 5000 Horse; and that this Force, when granted, be put under the immediate Command of the Officer commanding at Futtighur.

Fort William, the 2d November 1780.

We are, &c.

To Brigadier Gen. Stibbert. For the Letters of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st ult. Vide Public Consultation.

\* Sic in Orig.

A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXXIV.

Book 505. No Page.

Extract of a Consultation, and Appendix to the same, of 21st June 1765.

Fort William, 21st June 1765.

At a Select Committee; Present,  
The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;  
William B. Sumner,  
Harry Verelst, } Esquires.  
Francis Sykes,

- § ( " (a) The Right Honourable the President having acquainted the Committee that he intends leaving Calcutta, in a few Days, to take upon him the Command of the Army, and desiring he may be entrusted with Power, in conjunction with General Carnac, for concluding Peace with Sujah Dowla, and regulating the Company's Interests with the Country Powers;  
" Ordered, That the necessary Powers, and the Committee's Sentiments respecting the Terms of Pacification, be drawn out and conveyed to his Lordship in the Form of a Letter.  
" A Draft of the above Letter being prepared, read, and approved;  
" Ordered, That a fair Copy be sent to his Lordship, and the Letter entered after these Proceedings." )

Powers granted.

The above entered.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Clive,  
W<sup>m</sup> B. Sumner,  
H. Verelst,  
Fra<sup>s</sup> Sykes."

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation.

§ ( " (b) To the Right Honble. Lord Clive, President and Governor, &c.

" My Lord,  
" We greatly approve your Resolution to embrace the present favourable Opportunity for establishing a general Peace, and effecting a cordial and lasting Friendship with the Country Powers.  
" These important Ends, so necessary to the Prosperity of the Company, will more effectually be answered by a personal Interview with Shuja Dowla and the other Chiefs, than from a Correspondence carried on at this Distance, as many Circumstances leading to a direct Knowledge of their real Sentiments will occur in the Course of your Conferences.—It is from a Consideration of these Circumstances, that we apprehend any particular Instructions to your Lordship will be unnecessary; much must be left to those who act upon the Spot, and we are happy in the Assurance, that your Lordship's perfect Acquaintance with, and Zeal for, the Company's Interest, will enable you to fulfil your most sanguine Wishes.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1538.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

" The



"The Preliminary Articles, transmitted the 11th instant to General Carnac, contain our general Sense of the Terms which we ought to demand; and to restrain your Lordship to express Instructions, would only serve to retard and embarrass your Negotiations.—We therefore empower your Lordship, in Conjunction with Brigadier General Carnac, to stipulate such Conditions with Shuja Dowla, to form such Connections with the Country Powers, and to pursue such Means as you shall judge necessary to the Company's Interest, the public Welfare, and the obtaining a safe, honourable, advantageous, and lasting Peace." )

At the same Time we must request your Lordship's particular Attention to the Preliminaries already conveyed to the General, and now enclosed, upon which we shall beg Leave to enlarge, since we consider them as essential to the Stability of the public Tranquillity.

Experience having shewn that an Influence maintained by Force of Arms is destructive of that commercial Spirit we ought to promote, ruinous to the Company, and oppressive to the Country, we earnestly recommend to your Lordship to exert your utmost Endeavours to conciliate the Affections of the Country Powers, to remove the Jealousy they may have conceived of our Ambition, and to convince them that we aim not at Conquest and Dominion, but Security in carrying on a free Trade, equally beneficial to them and to us. With this View Policy requires that our Demands be moderate and equitable, and that we avoid every Appearance of an Inclination to enlarge our Territorial Possessions. The Sacrifice of Conquests, which we must hold on a very precarious Tenure, and at an Expence more than equivalent to their Revenues, is of slight Consideration to us, yet will such Restitution impress them with a high Opinion of our Generosity and Justice.

For this Reason we think Shuja Dowla should be reinstated in the full Possession of all his Dominions, with such Limitations only as he must see are evidently calculated for our mutual Benefit, the Good of his Country, and the Happiness of his People. We would decline insisting upon any Terms that must prove irksome to his high Spirit, and imply our Suspicions of his Sincerity. Retaining Possession of any of his strong Holds, may be deemed a necessary Pledge of his Fidelity; for our Parts, we would rather consider it as the Source of future Contention, and an unnecessary Expence to the Company, unless it is proposed one Day to resume the Thought of extending their Dominions, a Measure very opposite to the Sentiments in which we left the Proprietors and Court of Directors. Thus, by engaging the Vizier to a strict Regard to the Conditions of our Amity, by the Ties of Honour, Gratitude, and Interest, we form the most secure Barrier to the Nabob's Dominions, on this Quarter, that can well be devised. It is General Carnac's Opinion, and it is likewise ours, that no other Person can be placed in that Station, whose Authority, Influence, and Popularity will so effectually answer this Intention, or whose Character promises fairer to become a faithful Ally, when wrought upon by Motives of Gratitude and Interest. He has thrown himself into our Arms, he rests his Hopes on our Generosity, it becomes us therefore not to disappoint his Expectations, and urge him on to Despair.

It will be necessary however, that your Lordship obtain a full Grant in the strongest Terms, for carrying on a free Trade throughout his Dominions, with the Privilege of establishing Factories wherever we shall think proper, to which shall be annexed such contiguous Lands and Districts as may be found necessary to the Convenience and Support of the Settlements; we mean without Charge to Shuja Dowla, or Diminution of his Revenues. But the keeping Possession of Chinar-gur, and other Strong Holds, and protecting our Commerce by Military Power, is a Measure concerning the Expediency of which your Lordship will judge from a farther Enquiry into Circumstances.

That Bulwant Sing be secured in the Possession of his Zemindary, Nudjuff Cawn restored to the same Situation and Circumstances as at the Commencement of the War, and all possible Protection and Favour obtained for those who assisted us, are Terms which Justice and Honour demand.

That Cossim Aly Sombre, and the Deserters be surrendered to us, or put to Death by Shuja Dowla, is a Point we extremely wish to obtain, if it can be effected without Violence to his Inclinations, and Danger to the Stability of the Peace. But hitherto Shuja Dowla has appeared so averse to this Concession, which so deeply affects his Honour, that we doubt whether your Lordship will meet with Success.

We could likewise recommend that Provision be made for the Security of the King's Person and Dignity; but in what particular Manner we leave to your Lordship and General Carnac to determine, from a Consideration of the Circumstances, and Situation of the Country.

And this, my Lord, would appear to us the most favourable Occasion that may ever occur for obtaining Sunnuds from the King for the Dewanny of Bengal, a Point of great Consequence to the Company, much desired and strongly solicited by General Carnac, but without Effect, a Price being expected and demanded, that was thought by the Governor and Council more than equivalent to the Advantage. Times are since altered, the King is now dependant on our Bounty, his whole Hopes of Protection, and even Subsistence, rest upon us. It cannot therefore be supposed he will prove obstinate in denying a Request of little Consequence to him in his present Circumstances, but advantageous to us his greater Benefactors, we may say his only Friends, we therefore beg Leave to recommend this as one of the most important Points to be negotiated.



Lastly, we are of Opinion your Lordship should require such Indemnification for the great Expence incurred by the Company as Justice demands, Shuja Dowla may be brought to think reasonable, and the Country can afford, without oppressing the People, and thereby laying the Foundation of fresh Discontents. Upon the Whole, my Lord, notwithstanding we have Reason to conclude from the Report of Shuja Dowla's Character, that Acts of Generosity are the most likely Means to secure his Friendship and Fidelity, yet we must submit to your Lordship's Judgment, formed on a more intimate Knowledge of his Sentiments and Disposition, how far it will be necessary to guard against a Breach of Faith, and the Disappointment of our Hopes. Princes are not always confined to the Laws prescribed by Honour and Justice, nor governed by the Dictates of good Policy. Sparks of Resentment may lie concealed in his Breast, ready to be kindled into a Flame by the First Gust of Passion or Ambition. In Course of your Conferences many Opportunities will occur of penetrating into his most secret Wishes, from which your Lordship may determine, whether it will not be expedient to bind him down by stronger Ties than those of Honour and Gratitude, and operate on his Fears, when we despair of engaging his Affections. Restitution of his Country, should we even retain Chinagur and Jaenpoor, is more than he can possibly hope in his present Situation; yet, should this Restriction appear the only Obstruction to a cordial and permanent Peace, we think it ought to be relinquished.

These, my Lord, are the principal Objects, which we beg Leave to offer to your Attention, the rest we readily submit to the Conduct of that Prudence which hath so often availed our Employers in more difficult Situations. We have only further to request, that your Lordship will favour us with a Communication of such of your Negotiations as you may think more immediately interesting, to the Select Committee; and be assured of our best Wishes for your Health and Success, being with equal Esteem and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,  
and most humble Servants.

Fort William

21st June 1785.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXXV.

Book 528.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated 21st of September 1785.

Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

6th. In your Letter of the 17th January last, you have submitted the following Question to our Determination, viz. 'Whether the Company or the Vizier shall be charged with the Expence of the Detachment commanded by Sir John Cumming,' and we have taken an early Opportunity of communicating to you our Directions herein. As your late Governor General in virtue of the Powers with which he was invested, had agreed with the Vizier to strike out the Charge of this Detachment from his Account, from 1st January 1785, we hereby direct that the said Agreement be punctually adhered to.

7. In the final Arrangement of the Military Peace Establishment which will accompany this Dispatch, we have had in view the whole of the Service which it will be necessary to provide for under your Presidency, such Part of that Establishment as will be stationed in the Vizier's Dominion will be paid by him according to the Stipulation of the subsisting Agreements. But it is our positive Orders that no greater Number of Troops be employed upon that Service, unless at his Excellency's particular Application and Request; and that all the Troops so employed be considered as Part of our fixed Establishment, which is not upon any Account to be enlarged.

8. We cannot help expressing our Regret, that the Opinion of your Board did not concur with that of the Governor General, when the Question concerning the Recall of Colonel Cumming's Detachment was under your Consideration, as the Expence of it will, before the Receipt of this Letter, amount to nearly the Sum of 300,000l. and we agree with Mr. Hastings, that the Brigade which by Treaty is to be constantly resident in those Dominions, would be found fully adequate to their Protection. We therefore direct, that upon Receipt of this Letter, not a Moment be lost in ordering the Recall of Sir John Cumming's Detachment, so that the Company may be instantly relieved from the Burden of that enormous Expence.

Further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Paragraph 17 of the same.

Par. 17. In a preceding Paragraph we have directed the immediate Recall of the Futtu Ghur Detachment. But as by your last Advices we find that in consequence of these Hostilities from the Seiks in the Province of Rohilcund the Vizier had applied for the Assistance of a Part of this Detachment, and that it was probable he would make a further Request for the Whole, we hereby

[ 13 Q.]

order

order that the Detachment be continued so long as the Vizier shall deem such Continuance necessary for his own Security; in which Case the Expence thereof must be carried to his Account agreeably to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1781.

18. But so soon as the Vizier shall cease to require the Assistance of all or any Part of that Detachment, we direct our former Orders to be carried into Execution; and even during the Time the Vizier may call for their Assistance, we hereby order that the whole Expence of the Staff Batta, and other Contingencies, be immediately abolished.

§ (" (a) 19. And while upon this Subject, we think it proper to express our Approbation of the Principles contained in Mr. Macpherson's Letter to the Vizier, bearing Date the 18th February last; and we expect that the Agreements made between the Vizier and Mr. Hastings, will be invariably adhered to.")

20. Upon the same Principle we must express our Opinion, that if the Continuance of Major Palmer with the Vizier is wished for by him, it would be improper at present to recall him, and far less would it be proper to send any Person to reside with him, whose Presence would be peculiarly adverse to his Feelings.

(Signed at the End,)

London,  
the 21st September 1785.

W. Devaynes,  
Nathl Smith,  
L. Sullivan,  
J. Manhip,  
Jno Townson,  
John Roberts,  
Tho' Cheap,  
Tho' Parry,

Tho' Fitzhugh,  
Cha' Mills,  
George Cuming,  
Paul Le Mesurier,  
Hugh Inglis,  
F. Baring,  
Ja' Moffatt.

# A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXVI.

Book 522, Page 32.

Extract of a Consultation and Appendix of the 20th April 1787.

Fort William, 20th April 1787.

At a Council; Present,  
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;  
The Honourable Charles Stuart.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart. absent from the Presidency,  
John Shore, Esq. indisposed.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

• Sic in Orig.

The Governor General.—The Variety \* Business with which for some Time past I have been constantly engaged, has hitherto prevented me from laying before the Board the Substance of my late Conferences and Negotiation with the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, on the Part of the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah.

This Communication, however, was the less necessary at an earlier Period, as the Members of this Government have been regularly apprized of the Objects I proposed to obtain from this Negotiation, and of the Mode in which it was conducted.

§ " (b) The only material Difference which has taken Place in the Engagements between this Government and the Nabob Vizier, relates to the Brigade stationed at Futty Ghur; the Continuance of which Body of Troops in the Dominions of the Vizier, I deem equally essential to the Interest of the Vizier and of the Company; in other Respects I have nearly adhered to the Principles established by the former Governor General Mr. Hastings, and since confirmed by the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors. All the subsidiary Arrangements have been formed with a View to strengthen those Principles, and render them permanent."

§ I will not conceal from the Board the Expectations entertained by the Nabob Vizier as communicated by Hyder Beg Cawn, that this Government would consent to the Recall of the Futty Ghur Brigade, agreeable to the Stipulations that were formerly entered into for that Purpose. The Motives which induced me to negotiate for the Continuance of it, are fully set forth in the Letter which I wrote to the Nabob Vizier; and it is therefore unnecessary now to enlarge upon them; I shall only observe, that I by no means considered a single Brigade stationed at Cawnpore as adequate to the Defence of the Vizier's Frontiers; that although it did not appear to me that there was Reason to apprehend any immediate Attack upon them, the Recall of so considerable a Part of our

(a) Vide supra, Page 1545.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1546.

Force as the Futtu Ghur Brigade, might have precipitated that Event. That it is well known that the Forces in the Service of the Nabob Vizier are under no Discipline, and barely sufficient to preserve the internal Peace of his Dominions. That his own immediate Subjects are retained within the Bounds of Duty and Allegiance by the Respect inspired by the Company's Troops. That the Character of the Vizier, his inconsiderate Profusion in his Expences, his Inattention to provide for them, and his total Disregard to every Thing but momentary Gratifications, rendered it impossible to depend upon his Care either for the Protection of his Country from Foreign Invasion or internal Commotion; and that although the Charges attending the Continuance of the Brigade at Futtu Ghur, exceed the Sum we are authorized to claim from him under the Orders of the Court of Directors; the Arrangement made by this Negotiation renders the additional Charge of little Importance, when the Magnitude of the Object is considered.

From the accompanying Statement of the Sums obtained by this Government under different Heads, from the Vizier, during the last nine Fustullee Years, the Board will perceive that the Average Rate per Annum does not fall short of eighty-four Lacs of Rupees, although by the Treaties of 1775 and 1781, the Vizier was bound to pay to this Government the Sum of 31,20,000, and 34,20,000 only; by the Negotiation, which I have now concluded with him, the Annual Demand upon the Vizier is limited to the specific Sum of Fifty Lacs of Rupees. This Engagement is to take place from the 1st of March 1787.

The Board on a Reference to Colonel Harper's Letters, will find that so long ago as the 25th October 1785, he expressed his Opinion that nothing would be more agreeable to the Vizier, than to ascertain a fixed Sum to be paid by him, instead of the uncertain Demands annually charged to his Account. It is evident that this must be equally to the Advantage of the Company and the Vizier. The Sum now settled agreeable to the most accurate Calculations I have been able to make, will be equal to all the Expences incurred by the Company, or for the Payment of which they are responsible in consequence of their Connection with the Vizier. The material Question which first occurred, was the Ability of the Vizier to discharge this Sum; and as far as I could judge from the Accounts laid before me of the Owde Revenues and public Expenditures, I was of Opinion that the Sum of Fifty Lacs might be paid by the Vizier without laying him under the Necessity of encroaching upon his Convenience or Dignity. At the same Time, to obviate any Objections that might be offered upon this Ground, I did not omit stating to Hyder Beg Cawn the Propriety of a Reduction of the irregular Troops maintained by the Vizier, if necessary, in order to furnish the Sums required for the Pay of the Company's Forces stationed for the Defence of his Dominions. As nothing more has been required from the Vizier, than what will be necessary to defray the Expences incurred by the Company, his Country will not be drained of its Specie, as the whole Amount which he agrees to pay will be expended in it.

It would have been impossible to have made any Adjustment for the Payment of the outstanding Claims of this Government upon the Vizier in a Mode satisfactory to him. The Board will perceive by the accompanying Statement of them, that they consist of Articles which have invariable for some Time past been \* object to by him; or of private Demands of Individuals, which ought not in my Opinion to have ever been admitted into the Accounts between the Vizier and the East India Company.

\* Sic in Orig.

The Liquidation of them could only have been effected by the Operation of an Influence which in Justice we have no Right to exert; and the Exertion of which would have impressed a Conviction upon the Vizier and his Minister, that this Government was less guided by a Regard to the mutual Interests of both Parties, than to the Exaction of whatever on any Pretence could be made the Foundation of a pecuniary Claim.

With a View to inspire the Vizier with a Confidence in this Government, and to impress an Idea in him that we wished to consider his Interests and Convenience as well as our own Advantage, I did not hesitate to promise him a Renunciation of the accumulated Claims of this Government upon him, with a Renunciation of the following Articles, which the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn upon these Considerations agreed to discharge:

1st. The Arrears actually due to the Troops, in the Vizier's Provinces, up to the Period at which the new Agreement was to take place.

2d. The Arrears of the Salary to Mr. James Anderson, agreeable to the Resolutions of this Board, on the 24th January.

3d. The Arrears of the Pension to the Nabob Saadad Ally Cawn of the Rohilla Stipends and of the Residency at Owde.

4th. The Sums advanced by the Resident of Benares to the Shahzadar.

With Respect to the Renunciation of private Claims, I think it necessary to explain to the Board, that I mean nothing more than to disavow every Interference of this Government for the Recovery of them agreeable to the Resolutions already passed on this Subject, leaving the Individuals who make them at Liberty to endeavour to obtain the Payment of them by private Applications, unsupported by publick Influence.

The Arguments which I have detailed in Support of my Proposition, for continuing the Futtu Ghur Detachment, were communicated to the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, as far as Delicacy to him and the Vizier would admit; and I am happy to assure the Board, that his Master's Acquiescence in this Point was cheerfully and readily promised by him, under a Declaration that he relied upon the



the Justice of this Government, and its Regard for the Interests of the Nabob Vizier to diminish the Expences for the Maintenance of the Company's Troops in his Dominions by the Recall of a Part of them, whenever Policy or Convenience would warrant this Measure.

In my Letter to the Vizier the Board will perceive that I have made this Promise, though I am willing to acknowledge that I do not foresee a Period when it can with Prudence take place. The Obligation of this Promise, as I repeatedly explained to the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, was not meant to extend to any Alteration in the Disposition or Denomination of the Troops stationed in the Vizier's Territories, or to any trifling Diminution of their Number. As long as a Force nearly adequate to the present shall be stationed by the Company in the Vizier's Dominions, or an Expence equal to the present shall be incurred, I consider him bound to pay the Annual stipulated Sum of Fifty Lacs of Rupees.

The Nature of the Connexion between the Company and the Vizier, evidently point out the Necessity of an Adherence to that Line of Policy prescribed by the Orders of the Court of Directors, of withholding all Interference in the Detail of his Government: Between that and the Alternative of avowing an absolute Controul over the Vizier's Affairs, to the total Annihilation of his Influence and Authority, I see no adviseable Medium: The Orders of the Court of Directors left us no Option; but even if a Choice had been allowed to us, Motives of Policy as well as Justice would have decided my Opinion against the latter; and in adopting the former Line, I thought it proper not only to make liberal Avowal of my Sentiments, but to give it all the Stability it could derive from Restrictions, in such Points as might eventually tend to infringe it, if left undetermined. These Restrictions are clearly detailed in my Letter to the Vizier.

The Connexion between him and the Company now stands upon the only Basis calculated to render it permanent: We undertake the Defence of his Country, and in return he agrees to defray the real Expences incurred by an Engagement of so much Value to him; the internal Administration of his Affairs is left to his exclusive Management, and my Attention will be constantly directed to the Preservation of this System, whilst the Vizier continues to fulfil the Stipulations into which he has entered.

By this Declaration of a Non-interference in the Detail of the Vizier's Government, I do not mean to preclude myself or this Board from making Representations to him on the Subject of his Administration whenever it may be essentially necessary, or of proposing to the Vizier any general Arrangement to the Interests of both Governments; mutual Convenience may render such Propositions expedient, and on these Grounds only they ought to be made. The Board will also, I imagine, see a Necessity of giving their Countenance to the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, or whoever may be the acting Minister of the Vizier. At present he possesses the entire Confidence of his Master, who is anxious to procure for him the avowed Protection of this Government. I made no Difficulty in assuring the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, that he might depend upon the Support of this Government, whilst he served his Master with Fidelity, governed the Country with Justice and Humanity, and strictly adhered to the Engagements formed with the Honourable Company.

§ (“ (a) The Board are well informed, that the Administration of Affairs in the Owde Government depends entirely upon the Minister; that the Vizier himself has no farther Concern in it, than to give the Sanction of his Name and Authority to the Acts of his Servants; and such is his Inclination to every Thing that has the Appearance of Business, that even this Formality is not complied with on his Part \* Reluctance. The Vizier himself being profuse to an Extreme, and little solicitous concerning the Mode of obtaining Funds to supply his Habits of Dissipation; the Company must rather look to the Minister than to him for the punctual Performance of his Engagements. Exposed as he is to the Effects of Caprice and Intrigue, it is impossible to determine how long the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn may continue to possess the Confidence of the Vizier.”)

\* Sic in Orig.

The Embarrassments attending his Situation are many, as he will find it difficult, if the Idea which I have formed of his Master's Character is just, to combine the two Objects of conciliating the Esteem and Affection of the Nabob, and establishing a System of Government calculated to promote his true Interests. I forbear to expatiate further on this Subject, and only hope that no Occurrence will ever happen to compel this Government to interpose between the Vizier and his acting Minister, or to give Countenance to the latter against the Approbation of the former.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn has given me the most unqualified Assurances, that he will use no Time in arranging the Affairs of the Vizier's Government, and establishing them on the best Footing. He has not scrupled to acknowledge the Necessity of such an Arrangement, nor to apologize for having hitherto neglected it: I have urged to him every Argument that could induce him to carry these Intentions into Execution.

\* Sic in Orig.

After the maturest Reflection on the Situation of the Farockabad Province, I was convinced of the Propriety of withdrawing all Interference in the \* Management of it, agreeable to the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1781. The Attempts to promote the Prosperity of that Country, have hitherto been equally offensive to the Vizier and to the Nabob Mofuffer Jung, the former considering our Interference as a Breach of the Treaty of Chunar, and the latter not only rejecting, but violently opposing almost every Measure of our Resident. I have therefore declared my Resolution to recall

(a) Vide supra, Page 1546.

the Resident, and only deemed it necessary to stipulate with the Vizier, that he should not infringe the Rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and to obtain the most explicit Assurances from the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, that these Stipulations should be observed, and that under whatever Arrangement might be adopted for the Affairs of that Province between the Vizier and the Nabob, Care should be taken to secure the latter a liberal Provision. The Credit of our Government renders these Stipulations necessary, as well as the Promise of the Vizier, that the Nabob Dil de leer Cawn, and others who had been employed by us in the Affairs of Farrockabad, or who had shewn an Attachment to this Government, should be protected against the Resentment of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and obtain some Provision at his Expence.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn has also engaged for the Continuance of the Allowance to the Prince, and has offered him an Asylum in Owde, if he should chuse to accept it. In fixing the Place of Residence for the Prince, some Difficulty may occur, but that is a Subject of future Consideration. I know, that the Prince has Objections to Lucnow, and is anxious to settle at Alliabad; but there are many political Objections to his being indulged in that particular Wish.

Consistent with the Principles upon which I professed to treat with the Nabob Vizier, it became necessary to relinquish the Claims of Rights of Pre-emptions, and of Exemptions from Duties, hitherto made and exercised by Contractors employed to provide the Company's Investment in Owde; I made these Sacrifices with the less Reluctance, as I have every Reason to be persuaded, that this System had essentially contributed to the Ruin of Owde; whilst it produced no substantial Advantage to the Commerce of the Company. It appears to me, however, extremely possible, that the Interests of both Governments may be promoted by adopting a more liberal Plan. Mr. Barlow, a very intelligent young Man, has been dispatched to make Enquiries upon the Spot concerning the present State of the Trade and Manufactures of Owde; and if it appears from his Report, that we can, without Injury to our own Interests, contribute to the Prosperity of that Country, it will give me the highest Satisfaction.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn has engaged to procure the Assent of the Vizier to the Propositions stated in my Letter to him. The State of the Minister's Health, as well as the Exigencies of the publick Business, made his immediate Return absolutely necessary, and of Course prevented the Receipt of the Vizier's Acquiescence during his Residence in Calcutta. I expect soon to receive it; and I hope I do not flatter myself in declaring my Opinion, that the late Negotiation will tend to impress the Vizier with a firm Confidence in this Government.

Translation of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis, to the Nawab Vizier, dated the 15th April.

The Treaty concluded between the English Company and the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, was founded on Considerations of mutual Advantage to both Parties, and the same Principle has continued to operate in confirming and improving the Friendship and Alliance between the Company and your Excellency. A Connection formed with a View to the Interest of both Governments ought to be perpetual. For this Reason, since my Appointment to the Controul over Affairs here, my Intentions have been directed towards Measures tending to support and strengthen this friendly System.

As I consider the Company's Territories and those of your Excellency as the same, the Protection of your Excellency's Dominions is absolutely necessary, as from its Situation the Boundary of the whole, and more exposed to foreign Attacks. This Protection cannot be effected in a proper Manner without the Assistance of the Company's Troops, and I therefore beg Leave to represent to your Excellency such Circumstances, as have, after mature Reflection, occurred to me with respect to the Troops stationed at Futty Ghurr, which had been withdrawn, as stipulated in the Treaty of Chunar of 1781. I advise that they shall not be recalled, but continued. I make this Proposal upon a Conviction that, from the Extent of your Excellency's Dominions, the English Forces now stationed there are requisite for their Defence. Although there is no Prospect of any Attack on your Excellency's Territory at present, its Security must ultimately depend upon the Strength of the Force stationed for its Protection, and while this is sufficient, no one will dare to entertain Views of Hostility against your Excellency. Although the Bravery and Discipline of the English Troops on all Occasions are well known, and have been proved even where their Enemies have been in the Proportion of Twenty to One, and by the Blessing of God they will always triumph over their Enemies; yet, since at all Times the Chance of War is doubtful, Prudence and Wisdom require that every possible Means should be used to determine it in our Favour. Your Excellency must be sensible, that there is no Comparison between the Troops of the Company and those in your Excellency's Service; and that, without the Assistance of the former, your Dominions and Authority would be insecure. I am convinced, that if your Excellency considers these Opinions, you will be sensible of the Propriety of my Proposition, and approve the Continuance of Troops, whose Valour and Discipline can be relied on, in Preference to those who are unskilful and undisciplined; and I doubt not but your Excellency will agree to the additional Expence of effective Troops, where the Object is the Defence of the Country. For this Reason I do not hesitate to recommend to your Excellency to discharge so much of your own Army as will allow for the additional Expence attending the Continuance of these effective Troops. Your Excellency must also be sensible, that the Sums necessary for the Pay of these Troops are expended in your own Dominions.

The sole Object of this Proposition is to provide, in an effective Manner, for the Defence of your Excellency's Country; and your Excellency must be convinced of the Benefits derived from our Protection, since, whilst all other Parts of Hindostan have been involved in War, and exposed to the Devastations attending them, your Excellency's Dominions have remained in the fullest Enjoyment of Peace and Security. Many other Arguments, of the greatest Weight, might be urged in Support of my Proposition; but such is my Opinion of the Force of those I have alledged, that I trust they will make the same Impression on your Excellency, and that there is no Necessity to urge others.

It is my firm Intention not to embarrass your Excellency with further Expence than that incurred by the Company from their Connection with your Excellency, and for the Protection of your Country, which by the Accounts I find amounts to 50 Lacks of Ryzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees annually. In this Sum are included the Allowance to the Nabob Saadit Ally Cawn, the Stipends of the Rohillas, and the Expences of the Residency on the Part of this Government. In short, it is my Intention, from the Date which this new Agreement shall take Place, your Excellency shall not be charged with any Excess on this Sum of 50 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, and that no further Demand shall be made on your Excellency. If, however, your Excellency hereafter shall find it necessary to demand any more Forces from the Company, your Excellency will pay the Excess upon a fair Estimate; and if either of the Two Brigades or Corps of Cavalry shall be recalled, or any considerable Diminution in their Force shall take Place, I will allow for the Decrease of the Expence, from the Sum agreed to by your Excellency, agreeable to a fair Calculation. In order that no Grounds for a Difference in Opinion or Doubt may remain as to the real Meaning of this Article, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that whenever there is a Necessity for any Alteration in the Arrangement of these Troops, either by encreasing or diminishing the Cavalry or Infantry, this Article does not tend to preclude it, provided the whole Force shall not be considerably decreased, and that no additional Charge be made on your Excellency on account of such Alteration.

A Resident, as at present, will remain at your Excellency's Court; but as it is the Intention of the Company, and my firm Resolution, that no Interference shall take Place in the Details of the Affairs of your Excellency's Government, strict Orders shall be sent to him, that he shall neither interfere himself, nor suffer Interference by publick or private Claims of Exemptions of Duties, or in any other Mode, from any British Subject or Person under the Authority of this Government. In short, leaving the whole Management of your Country to your Excellency and your Ministers, I will put a Stop to the Interference of others; and in order to carry this effectually into Execution, I propose to your Excellency not to suffer any European to reside in your Dominions without my written Permission. In case that should be granted, a Copy of it shall be transmitted to you. If any European shall reside there without my Permission in Writing, your Excellency shall oblige him to quit the Country, or, if demanded, send him to the Resident on the Part of the Company.

A Retrospect into past Transactions, and the Friendship so well known to exist between your Excellency and the Company, induce me to state the following Circumstance, that for several Years past the Inhabitants of your Excellency's Dominions, from Motives of Self interest, have appealed to this Government; and this has been a Source of Injury to the Affairs of your Government. I am determined to put a Stop to this Practice, and to disregard their Applications; but as the Connection between the Two Governments is universally known, strict Attention to Justice on your Part will add Credit and Renown to both.

With respect to Furruckabad, the 4th Article of the Stipulation of Chunar shall be observed on my Part, and the English Resident there, either now or at the End of 1194 Fussilee, shall be recalled, and after that Period he shall not remain, nor shall any other be appointed. On this Subject, in Consequence of the Interference hitherto assumed by this Government in the Affairs of that Province, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that it is incumbent on me to recommend several Matters to your Excellency's Attention; that, in the first Instance, you pay due Regard to the Rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and, under any Circumstances that may become necessary for the Management of the Affairs of Furruckabad, your Excellency shall engage to allot from the Revenues a Sum sufficient for the honourable Maintenance of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung; and as the Mother of Mozuffer Jung, and his Brother Dil Delere Khan, as well as Deep Chund late Dewan, have given Proofs of their Attachment to this Government, it is therefore expedient that some Provision should be made for them, independant of Mozuffer Jung. It is well known that Mozuffer Jung considers them as inimical to him, and from the Trust vested in Dil Delere Khan by this Government, it is much to be feared that, if left unprotected, he will suffer from the Resentment of Mozuffer Jung, I therefore expect that your Excellency will engage to cause specific Pensions to be paid to these Persons, at the Expence of Mozuffer Jung, through the Resident of this Government.

By the Accounts subsisting between your Excellency and the Company, a large Balance is stated to be due from your Excellency; nevertheless, in Conformity to the Principles I have so expressly declared, I am not willing to embarrass your Excellency with any other Demands than what are absolutely necessary. I propose, therefore, that your Excellency shall liquidate such Part of the stated Arrears as may be due to the Troops employed in your Country, the Residency, the Nabob

Saadit



Saadit Ally Cawn, and the Rohilla Chiefs, on the Date from which this new Arrangement shall be declared in Force, as well as the Arrears due to Mr. Anderson, and the Remainder, whatever it may be, shall be struck out of the Account, and be no longer considered as a Demand of this Government on your Excellency.

The Substance of what is here written, has been discussed in frequent Conversations with Hyder Beg Cawn, who has shewn himself a faithful Servant to your Excellency, and a Friend to both Governments: As he is fully acquainted with your Excellency's Interests, and is your most confidential Servant and Prime Minister, I have considered him as empowered to settle any Arrangement for the mutual Benefit of the Two Governments, and have accordingly communicated to him, without Reserve, all that has occurred to me to promote this Object, in the same Manner as if your Excellency were present; nevertheless, as your Excellency's Concurrence and Approbation are necessary to give a final Sanction to the Articles agreed upon by Hyder Beg Cawn, I have thought proper to mention the Heads of them in this Letter, and the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn will fully explain all the Particulars to your Excellency.

For the Rest, your Excellency may have the most assured Confidence that I will most faithfully abide by all the Engagements on the Part of the Honble. Company.

Ordered, That the Statement which accompanied the Governor General's Minute be entered in the Appendix.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,  
Chas. Stuart.

Appendix to the same Consultation.

Appendix to Consultation 20th April 1787.

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT** of the Sums annually received from his Excellency the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, by the Residents, &c. at his Court, during the last Nine complete Fustellee Years, and the English Years, of Account corresponding therewith, exhibiting the Annual Average of the same.

	Fustellee Year.	English Year.
From 30th April 1777, to 1st May 1778	1,03,34,007 15 -	81,10,974 10 4
30th April 1778, to 1st May 1779	85,47,510 5 3	94,60,579 9 11
30th April 1779, to 1st May 1780	67,84,208 1 5	67,28,523 13 -
30th April 1780, to 1st May 1781	76,81,565 3 -	81,08,310 15 7
30th April 1781, to 1st May 1782	1,40,75,495 15 6	99,45,060 2 11
30th April 1782, to 1st May 1783	80,66,769 6 11	1,17,02,412 13 1
30th April 1783, to 1st May 1784	82,58,357 7 4	79,49,679 1 2
30th April 1784, to 1st May 1785	84,14,000 - -	73,95,735 6 10
30th April 1785, to 1st May 1786	37,50,000 - -	61,17,130 - -
<b>Total Fyz' 16 Sun Sicca Rup'</b>	<b>7,59,11,914 6 5</b>	<b>7,55,18,406 8 10</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>84,34,657 2 6</b>	<b>83,90,934 1 -</b>
<b>Average of the whole Fyz' 16 Sun S' R'</b>		<b>84,12,795 9 9</b>

Errors excepted.

Fort William,  
Accountant General's Office,  
the 4th July 1787.

(Signed) W<sup>m</sup> Larkins,  
Acco<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>

## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXVII

Book 30. Page 5.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st August 1780.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st August 1780, beginning at Page 5 of the same Book.

Fort William, 21st August 1780.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
and  
Edward Wheler Esquire,

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read, the following Letter from the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

§ “ (a) Gentlemen,  
“ Our last Letter (of which we enclose a Duplicate), gave you Information of the Approach  
“ of Hyder Ally, with a large Army, towards our Frontiers. We now transmit Two Papers of  
“ Intelligence, just received from the Nabob, by which you will learn, that he has actually de-  
“ tached Part of his Cavalry into the Carnatic, and is preparing to follow with his whole  
“ Army.  
“ We are taking Measures for assembling our Troops in a proper Situation to oppose this  
“ Attack, and defend the Country in the best Manner we are able, but the Alarm already occa-  
“ sioned by the Report of an Invasion, and the Ravages which have been actually committed by  
“ Hyder's Horse, have driven the People from their Habitations, and put an entire Stop to the  
“ Tillage of the Ground.  
“ Under these Circumstances it will be impossible for us to draw Resources from the Country,  
“ in any Degree equal to the Expences which this War must inevitably produce, and if we do not  
“ obtain a speedy Supply of Money from you, we see no Probability of our being able to act  
“ with Vigour and Effect, proportionable to the Exigency of our Situation.  
“ If we can be assured of sufficient Means to carry on the War, we should propose an imme-  
“ diate and powerful Diversion on the Malabar Coast, where the Possessions of Hyder are more  
“ within the Reach of our Force, and might, by the Assistance of the Squadron, become an easy  
“ Conquest; the principal Settlement belonging to Hyder on that Coast is Mangalore, to which  
“ we should first point our Attention. We are sensible, however, that these Operations will de-  
“ pend much upon the State of our Affairs with the Mahrattas, at least with respect to the Force  
“ to be employed against Hyder, for it would be highly imprudent in us to detach any Part of  
“ the Troops now remaining with us upon such distant Service; and as you have the entire Di-  
“ rection of the Force on the other Side of India, we doubt not you will consider how it may be best  
“ applied to the Annoyance of this new Enemy. We have at Tillicherry a Detachment of  
“ Troops from this Coast, which might be of Use, and which, if you think proper, we will  
“ direct to co-operate with the other Troops in any Plan you may adopt: We shall only observe  
“ upon this Head, that the proper Time for commencing any Operation on the Malabar Coast  
“ will be in the Month of September or October, when the Monsoon will admit of the Squadron  
“ going round.  
“ As the Company have never, within our Remembrance, experienced so wanton and unpro-  
“ voked an Attack as that against which we are now called upon to defend them, we are confident  
“ the several Presidencies will unite Heart and Hand to humble and reduce, within proper Bounds,  
“ the Power which has thus dared them; and we rest assured that your Honble. Board will exert  
“ itself in a particular Manner on this Occasion, to support the Honour and Interests of the  
“ Company, and promote the Reputation which their Arms have hitherto acquired in the Wars  
“ of Hindostan.

“ Fort St. George,  
26th July, 1780.

“ We are, &amp;c.

(Signed)

“ John Whitehill,  
“ &c. Select Committee.” §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation, beginning at Page 20 of the same.

Appendix to Consultation, 21st August 1780.

From the Nabob to the Governor, dated 23d July 1780, received ditto.

I herewith send for your Information a Letter I have just received from Rajah Burbur, dated Yesterday. What greater Conviction can we have than this? No Veil remains now to conceal the Enmity of Hyder towards us. What shall I say more?

Ayzdasht from Maha Rajah Burber Behadur, dated 19th Rejub 1194, in the Evening.

Your Servant herewith transmits to your Highness a Letter he has received from the Aumildar of Colispauk, Yesterday at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, giving an Account of the Arrival of 2,000 of the Enemy's Horse at that Place, who had plundered and laid Waste all the Villages in that Neighbourhood; and that 5,000 Horse more were assembled to the Westward. The People who brought this Letter from Colispauk told your Servant, that Hyder's Horse were scattered about the Country near Camcour and Arnee, and laying Waste all the Villages. They also said, that some of Hyder's People had carried away the Family of Mahomed Aslum Cawn, who were going to Mulshabad.

Translation of a Letter from the Aumildar of Colispauk, dated 18th Rejub, or 21st July 1780.

Hyder's Horse are come through the Pass, and about Two thousand Horse were this Day seen here at Ten o'Clock in the Morning. The People on the Fort of Colispauk fired on them; the Horse plundered all the Villages around, except the Curba of Colispauk. It is said that 5,000 Horse are coming this Way, and the Grand Army is not far off. The Enemy's Troops crossed the Pass before Intelligence could be received of it. I am just now in the Fort, where there is little Powder or Shot. You will be pleased to send us some.

From the Nabob to the Governor, dated 23d July 1780, at Night, received ditto ditto.

I sent you with this a Paper of News from Hyder Ally Cawn's Camp, dated the 18th Rejub, or 21st July, which is this Instant come to my Hands, with the Translation of Intelligence from Chonbatty, sent by the Tappie Man at Wollendour Petta.

What shall I say more?

Paper of News from Hyder Ally's Camp, dated 18th Rejub, or 21st July 1780.

This Day Hyder Ally Cawn arrived at Coveriapatam, where his Son, with the Horse under his Command, had come Yesterday. While Hyder was on his March from Hurrydurg, the Intelligence at Tungricotta complained to him of Tim Naig, the Head Peon; upon this, Hyder went himself to Tungricotta, and enquired into the Complaint, when it appeared that the Head Peon, Tim Naig, had sent some of his Family to a Marriage at Trichonopoly, and had since wrote to them to take Care of themselves, and return soon, for that there would shortly be Troubles in that Country. The Peon was accordingly found guilty, and hanged on the Spot.

The Troops from Hussour and Banaour have joined Hyder, whose whole Army is now at Coveriapatam. All the Artillery and Foot are put under the Command of Monsieur Lally. Hyder means to join him in the Attack against the English, and send his Son Tippoo, with a large Body of Horse, to lay waste the Country. He intended writing to the Governor, but Monsieur Lally has told him, that he will not have a proper Answer to his Letter. They are always consulting together. Mr. Lally was sent To-day, with the Cannon and Artillery, to cross the Pass of Changanama. It appears that there are Letters from the Mauritius, which mention that the French have had the Superiority over the English in Europe; that 800 Europeans have been sent from the Mauritius to join Hyder; and that the French King has sent him some Presents. This Intelligence has given Hyder great Pleasure.

The Sloop which brought it, sailed a few Hours before the French Ships from Mauritius.

May it please your Highness, Hyder has sent secret Orders to the Troops who were at Singacputta, at the Ghaut of Timirattamully, to march to Colispauk.

Intelligence sent by the Tappy Man at Wollendour Petta.

The Trichonopoly Tappies have not come in these Two Days. Four thousand of Hyder's Horse, and Four thousand Foot, have arrived at the Village of Yecour, not far from Tiagar, and all the Inhabitants have taken the Alarm, and fled to the Woods and Mountains. The Tappie Man is afraid to remain longer at Wollendour Petta, and is removed secretly to a Place Distance One Cos from it, from whence he has wrote this.

True Copies.

(Signed) Cha' Oakley, Secy.



## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXVIII.

Book 30. Page 695.

Extract of a Consultation and Appendix of 23d November 1780.

Fort William, the 23d November 1780.

Secret Dept.  
Thursday.At a Council; Present,  
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Philip Francis Esquire, indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Bombay,  
10 Sept.  
• Sic in Orig.

The following Letter having been received from Bombay since the last Meeting of the Board, it and its Inclosures were circulated on the 20th Instant, for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

• Gentlemen,

We inclose Duplicates of our Letters of the 14th and 17th ult°. and of the several Papers forwarded with those Letters.

General Goddard arrived here soon after, to consult with us on some Points, previous to the Commencement of Operations, which being adjusted, he only waits for more favourable Weather to embark again for Surat, in order to settle the necessary Arrangements for the Defence of the Northern Provinces during his Absence, and to march down the Troops to be employed on the Siege of Bassein.

We transmit, with the other Papers, a Copy of the Letter he delivered after his Arrival, and of our Reply, which contain every Thing material that has been determined, and by the latter you will observe the Measures we have taken for assisting General Goddard to defray the Expences of the Army.

(At the End)

Bombay Castle,  
† Sic in Orig. 11th September 178 †.

We are, with Respect, &amp;c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 697.

The following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard having been also received since the last Meeting of the Board, it was circulated on the 20th Instant, for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

Brig. Gen.  
Goddard.  
6 September.

Gentlemen,

My last Address to you was dated so long ago as the 15th July, from which Period to the Time of my Departure for Bombay, in the Middle of last Month, nothing of any Importance occurred to communicate to you.

• Sic in Orig.

That you may be fully informed of every material Transaction that has since happened, and clearly comprehend the present Situation of Affairs, together with the Plan of Operations proposed for the ensuing Campaign, I beg Leave to transmit for your Perusal, Copy of a Letter, N° 1, I received from the Select Committee previous to my Departure from Surat, and of the President's Minute, N° 2, which they sent me inclosed. I also submit to you my Reply thereto, N° 3, delivered in to the Committee upon my Arrival at Bombay. The Contents of these Papers, as they touch upon every Point that appears of Moment on the present Occasion, almost renders unnecessary my further Remarks, since you will, from a Perusal of them, be at once able to judge of the proposed Plan of Operations, which is founded upon the Principles of what I have already ventured to lay before you, both with Respect to the Object of the War itself, and the Means by which it may be most easily and certainly attained.

To attempt to point out to you the Advantages we must derive from prosecuting the War upon the System now laid down, would be only a Repetition of Sentiments frequently delivered to you, and indeed would be further superfluous, as you have already signified your Sense of it in your Concurrence with Mr. Hornby's Plan originally, and your Approbation of the Measures resolved upon at the Opening of the last Campaign, of which those at present entered into, are intended as a Completion, and cannot fail, with the effectual Aid and Support of your Council and Endeavours, to produce the End so much desired, 'a Termination of our present Contest by an honourable and advantageous Treaty.'

You will understand, both from the Expressions used in Mr. Hornby's Minute, and the Letters I have myself written you on the Subject, that the Plan adopted by the Committee is conformable to the Sentiments I had avowed to them, relative to the general Objects of the War, and is partial

only with respect to the Part they have assigned their own Troops in the Concan, previous to my Arrival before Bassin, which Measure was determined upon, and in some Degree entered into, before I received any Communication of their Intentions.

Sensible of what serious Importance it is to the publick Cause, to preserve a Confidence and good Understanding with this Government, I shall make that Object my most earnest and principal Study, and I trust the Readiness with which I have concurred in Prosecution of their Views for the publick Service at this Time, as well as the Warmth and Zeal with which I shall co-operate with them for the same good Purpose hereafter, will obtain its Reward in your future Favour and Approbation.

§ (" (a) I shall, in pursuance of the Plan fixed upon, take the earliest Opportunity of putting the Troops from Surat in Motion, which, I apprehend, on Account of the uncommon Quantity of Rain that has fallen this Year, and still continues to fall, cannot possibly be before the 1st October. I hope, however, there will be no Necessity of Delay after that Period; and as I propose returning to Surat in a few Days, and the Army is already prepared to take the Field, no other Impediment, but the Inclemency of the Season, and the consequent Difficulty of the March along the Coast from the Swelling of the numerous Rivers that empty themselves into the Sea from the Hills that are adjacent, can possibly occur to obstruct my Operations. I shall not fail to give you immediate Notice of my Movements, and of the Disposition of Force I may find it necessary to make for the Protection of the Companies Territories in Guzerat. \* Sic in Orig.

" The Sentiments of the Committee, relative to the Partition of Territory made with Futty Sing, precisely correspond with those I have already ventured to give you upon the same Subject, and I flatter myself you will admit of their present Justice and Propriety.

" I need not, I am convinced, call your Attention to that Part of the Committee's Letter, which relates to the Supplies of Money, setting forth their Distress, and the Impossibility of an exclusive Appropriation of the Revenues arising from the new acquired Purgunahs to the Payment of the Army under my Command, as its own Importance will give it a Claim to your immediate and particular Notice. Their Resolution of setting them apart for the general Purposes of the War, involves such a Variety of Charges, and so extensive a Field of Expence, that, exclusive of the Precariousness and, at present, inadequate Extent of the Revenue itself, leaves, I must confess, but little Hopes of Benefit or effectual Assistance from it. Let me therefore repeat my earnest Solicitations, that you will exert every Endeavour to remedy the Evils already felt, and prevent those, still more severe, which we must inevitably experience, unless you strain every Resource, at this Time, to administer Relief. I have so often troubled you with Representations on this Subject, and you are yourselves so well informed of the circumscribed Means possessed by this Government, towards extricating themselves and me from our present Distress, that I feel at once the Impropriety of enlarging further on it.)

§ I cannot help, however, anticipating the Accomplishment of that Event predicted in the Conclusion of Mr. Hornby's Minute, when you shall be relieved from all future Expence in Support of this Government, which I think the favourable Train of their Affairs at this Juncture, seconded by vigorous and united Efforts, cannot fail of producing Before the Termination of the ensuing Campaign.

I come to that Point, which of all others appears to me the most interesting, and demanding your particular Attention and Consideration: I mean when the successful Operations of the War shall have brought us to that happy Crisis so much to be desired, and which we have besides every Reason to expect capable of being improved to the great Work of Peace.

Although the Instructions I have received from you, and the Sentiments you have been pleased to communicate from Time to Time on this Subject, leave me at no Loss regarding the Objects you would look to in a Treaty, or the Measures I ought to pursue for their Attainment; yet it does not appear that the Gentlemen of this Government deem themselves sufficiently informed of your Views, to afford that full and unreserved Participation of Sentiments, I could wish to receive from them, whenever a Negotiation shall be set on Foot. I have in a few Words explained my Idea of your Intentions in reply to Mr. Hornby's Remarks 'of this Committee,' having received no Communication of your Views in any future Negotiations for Peace since June 1779; and I flatter myself, that you will approve of what I have suggested on that Occasion. I repeat it, that I feel myself possessed of sufficient Grounds from the Instructions and Information already received to prosecute your Views in a Treaty with the Mharatta State, should an Opportunity offer of doing so previous to the Arrival of any further Directions from you for that Purpose; but as a sufficient Time will certainly intervene betwixt your Receipt of the present Dispatches and the Period of Negotiation, to which I have alluded, to obtain a full Communication of your Sentiments, I beg Leave to express my Wish that, in order to prevent every Possibility of Inconvenience or Delay from any Misconceptions of your Instructions or Intentions, you will please to transmit a clear and definite Explanation of them for our mutual Direction and Guidance as early as possible.

That you may be informed of every particular Circumstance under the Steps now taken or proposed to be taken, I also enclose you Copy of a Letter wrote me by the Select Committee, N<sup>o</sup> 4, previous to my setting out for Surat, from which Place I shall again address you, and have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Bombay,  
September 6th 1780.

(Signed) Thomas Goddard.

The Accompaniments of the above Letter, being only Copies of the Papers received from the President and Select Committee of Bombay, and entered on the Proceedings of the 3d ultimo and this Day, there is no Occasion to record them in this Place.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation, beginning at Page 727 of the same.

Appendix to Consultation, the 23d November 1780.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from General Goddard, dated at Bombay, the 24th August 1780.") §

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to reply to your Letter, of the 6th August, enclosing Abstract of the Honourable President's Statement of the present Posture of Affairs, and cannot find Words expressive of the Satisfaction I have received from the clear and ample Information it gives of their Situation and Prospect, as well as the general Propriety of the Plan he has recommended for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, which appears to me formed with a due Regard to present Circumstances, and to provide for every future probable Occurrence, as far as the Extent of human Foresight and Wisdom can possibly reach. I shall, however, venture to trouble you with a few Remarks on this important Subject, in which the very ample and minute Detail entered into by the President will greatly relieve me from the Necessity I might otherwise be under of commenting more at large on the Measures proper to be adopted at this so critical a Period, and on which the future good or bad Fortune of our present Contest with the Maratta State seems entirely to depend.

I beg Leave to call your Attention to the Sentiments contained in an Address I had the Honour to deliver in to this Committee 1st November, which the Event has since proved to have been justly founded, and of which the Honourable President, in his Minute, seems now so fully sensible.

The Disappointment I met with in my Endeavours to negotiate a Peace, and the unreasonable, I may add insolent, Demands made by the Poonah Minister, presented Obstacles to its Attainment, which I was convinced, at that Time, were insurmountable, and furnished me with Arguments for urging the immediate Prosecution of active and vigorous Measures, as the only Means by which we could ever hope to recover the Company's Affairs on this Side of India from the Embarrassment they were then under, or obtain Terms of Advantage or Honour in any future Accommodation.

To the Objection of Expence which the low State of our Finances would ill enable us to support, and towards which you declared your Inability of affording an adequate or indeed any Supply, I ventured to make use of the same reasoning which the President now urges in so clear and pointed a Manner, and suggested the Necessity of an immediate Commencement of Hostilities, to enable us to provide a Fund for the future Maintenance of our Armies, which, while they remained inactive, exceeded our Abilities to support, and being subsisted at an Expence little inferior to what they would require on active Service, could only tend to exhaust the Resources we were possessed of, and deprive us even of the Power of Defence, when the Period should arrive in which we might be called upon to strain every Nerve and Sinew of War against an elated and presumptuous Enemy.

You, Gentlemen, were convinced by the Propriety and Force of the Arguments; and I am happy that it is in my Power, at this Day, to congratulate you on the Success which I have been enabled, by your vigorous Exertions and timely Assistance, to obtain hitherto in the Prosecution of the Measures formerly resolved upon in Concert with you.

The Honourable President has founded his Plan for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, upon the Basis of that mutually agreed last Year, and which the Honourable Governor General and Council have been pleased to signify their Approbation of, as best calculated to promote the Interests of the Company, and produce that great and desirable Object to which their Inclinations have been always so strongly and manifestly directed, an advantageous and honourable Peace.

The Possession of Bassin, which only remains to complete your Views of Territorial Acquisition, and the Command of the Passes leading to and from the Decan, which will be requisite to



give Value and Security to those Possessions, are, from Considerations of immediate Benefit, as well as the future decisive and favourable Consequences to be expected from them, the principal Objects of our present Pursuit and Attainment.

In a Letter which I had the Honour of addressing you from Surat, previous to the Receipt of your's enclosing the President's Minute, I proposed the immediate Embarkation of the Troops from thence, in order to undertake the Siege of Bassein. My Reason for this I gave you at the same Time, which was founded upon the striking Advantage we should derive by possessing ourselves of that Fortrefs, previous to the Possibility of any Army's being assembled to oppose us, and the Command of that Strong Hold would inevitably give us of the whole Country below the Gauts. Nothing would then remain but to secure the Passes leading into the Decan; which Service, after leaving a sufficient Garrison in Bassein, we might have effected with our whole united Force, or at least such considerable Body as might have given us an assured Superiority over the numerous Troops which the Minister will certainly collect to oppose us whenever our Forces shall begin to be in Motion.

The Idea of Anticipation by the Plan you have adopted, of sending Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, with the Forces of your Presidency, to secure the Gauts, is now sufficiently destroyed, because a Commencement of Hostilities on our Part will be a Signal to the Maratta Government to assemble their Forces from all Quarters, and as they have, during the present inactive Season, discovered no Inclination for Peace, I must conceive, that sensible of our hostile Designs, they are in a ready and prepared State, to resist them; and it is not even improbable, that if the Alarm is given by any early Movement of our Troops, they will march so large an Army into the Conhan, and with such Expedition, as to demand the Attention of our whole Force, and retard at least, if not entirely frustrate, the present Accomplishment of our Views against Bassein.—The Honourable President, however, has not fixed the precise Time for entering upon Action, which, he says, must depend on the Season; and I would also propose, that your further Determination on this Point should be made with a particular Attention to the Period, when it will be practicable to move the Troops from Surat, which you observe, according to the usual Course of the Season, cannot be before the 1st of October.

Upon the Plan of Operations you have adopted, I entirely concur with you in the Expediency of marching the Troops down by Land, and as they are in a State of complete Preparation, I shall readily embrace the instant Occasion of the Road being in any Degree passable, to put them in Motion.

In my last Letter to you, from Surat, I took Occasion to declare my Opinion, that whenever we should begin our Operations against Bassein, the principal Efforts of the Enemy would be directed to that Quarter, which would become the Seat of War during the Campaign. The Vicinity of that Place to the Maratta Capital, and the eminent Danger to which Poonah must be exposed, whenever we open ourselves a Passage to the Decan, by securing the several commanding Passes that lead towards it, confirms such Belief almost to a Certainty.

Sic in Orig.

I therefore must assure myself, although the Terms in which you have described the Service intended for your Troops do not expressly declare so, that you propose to leave me the entire Direction of their Military Operations in such Manner as I may find expedient to advance the general Plan previously concerted with your Government.

The Division of Force, with a powerful Enemy in the Field, which we have every Reason to expect, is at all Times attended with Inconvenience, and seldom produces any adequate good Consequences to the manifest Danger it threatens, such Division may however be some Times proper, and even requisite, but the Officer who commands upon the Spot, and has informed himself of the Strength, Situation, and Designs of the Enemy, can be the only competent Judge when it is to be attempted with Success. The Idea of Two Armies acting separately and independently of each other, while employed against one common Enemy, in Prosecution of the same general Plan, and in the same Tract of Country, is too absurd, and combats too much against every Principle on which the System of War is founded, to make it necessary I should trouble you with further Remarks on the Subject.

The few Observations I have made on this Head are derived merely from Considerations of Military Expediency, and these I deem at this Time sufficient, because I cannot help being firmly persuaded it is your Intentions, that the Troops from your Presidency, serving on the Continent, should act under my immediate Orders and Direction, whenever the Army under me shall arrive in the Neighbourhood of Bassein, or at such Place as the Operations of the one may be materially affected by those of the other.

I would not be thought, from what I have before advanced against the too early Movement of your Troops, to suggest the smallest Objection against that Part of the Plan proposed by Mr. Hornby, or the Service which it is intended they should perform; on the contrary, I am convinced it will tend to facilitate, and render more expeditious and unmolested the Progress of the Troops from the Northward.

It will effectually distract the Attention of the Enemy, it offers the most reasonable, the only possible Means of preserving the Country from Desolation, and will, I trust, help to secure that effectual Supply of Provisions, of which we shall stand so much in Need.

The Season of the Year would however obviate the Danger of our feeling the same Effects from the devastating Hands of the Marattas, which we so severely experienced in a Distance only of 18 Miles last April, when the scorching Winds and Sun so powerfully assisted the Efforts of Madjee Scindia, and burnt up every Blade of Grass upon the Ground; but \* even these, I beg Leave to observe, that other Considerations than the Difficulties this occasioned, operated effectually to stop my Progress; and that, had not political Reasons, which my Letters written at that Time to the Committee fully explained, detained me on the Confines of the Guzarat, I should have found it a much easier Task to advance than to have continued so long as I did on the same barren desolated Spot.

§ ( " (a) I observe with real Concern and Disappointment, that the Distress for Money, which you so strongly represent, because my own cannot be inferior; and the Honourable Governor General and Council have depended upon the Resource of the new required Revenue, for the greatest Part of my Supply. I have been compelled for some Time past to draw Bills upon them at a considerable Loss, which nothing but the most urgent and extreme Necessity could justify, to provide for the mere Subsistence of the Troops; but even this Resource has proved inadequate, and the Army is greatly in Arrears. It is now no longer to be depended upon. I am firmly persuaded of your Readiness to afford me every Assistance in your Power, and in that Confidence, urged by the pressing and immediate Necessities of the Service, hope you will find it practicable to comply with my Request of appropriating the First Payment of the Revenues of the Country, dependent on Surat, which is paid in Advance, to the sole Use of the Army now under my Command." )

In a Letter transmitted you from Surat some Time ago, on the Subject of the Treaty made with Futty Sing, I delivered you my Opinion fully regarding the Sentiments expressed by the Governor General and Council on the Exchange of Territory made with him, and am happy to find it corresponds with those contained in the President's Minute, and recommended by you. It is therefore unnecessary to take up your Time with † future Observations on that Point at present.

‡ Sic in Orig. You may rely upon my taking every effectual Measure in my Power for protecting the Province of Guzerat from the Insults and Depredations of the Enemy, during the Absence of any Part of the Troops to the Southward, which, with the Aid of Reinforcements from your Garrisons of Surat and Broach, will easily be accomplished, except Scindia should himself return with a large Army, in which Case the Force that can be spared for the Defence of the Province, might be unequal to keep the Field, but all Apprehensions from that Quarter, of Scindia, (and from no other can there be any Cause to fear) will, I trust, be removed by the Plan which the Government of Bengal may find it expedient to adopt, to detain him in the Province of Malva. It remains now, that I say a few Words respecting Ragoba. The President, in his Minute, has suggested a Mode of employing him to the Southward, but which, he adds, is rather thrown out as a Hint that may be pursued at a proper Season, than as composing Part of his present Plan.

It may not, however, be improper just to take Notice of it, in treating of the Subject of Ragoba, as it tends to recommend the Line of Conduct it may be most expedient for us to follow regarding him.—The Two Chiefs mentioned by the President have been long Partizans of Ragoba, and have been lately in Arms against the Minister. It is true, they defeated some Troops that were sent against them, but they obtained no decisive or material Advantages. If Ragoba was to join them, which however I am persuaded he will not venture to do, their Force would receive no Augmentation, and the Minister would detach a more respectable Army against them, the Consequence of which must end in their Defeat, and irrecoverable Ruin of Ragoba, who would either fall into the Hands of the Minister, or which is more probable, fly to Hyder for Protection. The Disappointment Ragoba has met with from us, in not being decreed any Participation of the Revenues of the conquered Country, has affected him a good deal, and if he was once to execute the Design of leaving us, he would not be induced to return to his former Asylum: It seems now no longer a Contest for Empire with him; he has seen all the Hopes he might once have entertained of being supported by powerful Partizans in the Empire disappointed; and all he can now have any Wish for, must, I should think, in a great Measure, be confined to Subsistence, and Safety to himself and Family. While he confines his Views to these † Presents, even those who were jealous of his Pretensions to Power may relent, and Despair might also have the Effect of making him rely upon their Promises and Professions.

‡ Sic in Orig. I am therefore induced to give it as my Opinion that Ragoba should remain immediately under our own Eyes, and that no partial or inferior Attempts should be made in his Favour, which might end in Disappointment, and perhaps fix upon us the Imputation of having relieved ourselves from the Weight of a Tax we did not chuse to pay, by resigning him to Destruction. The final Opinion I have been led to form respecting Ragoba's Connection with us, is this, that though he can bring no material Aid, or render any essential Service to us in the Prosecution of the War, from the extreme Contempt and Hatred he is held in by all the principal Leaders, that his Presence will be of infinite Use in improving our Successes, when any future Plan of Ne-

gociation is entered upon, and the great Work of Peace, through his Means, be more speedily and effectually finished, than if the Minister was entirely relieved from any Apprehension on his Account.

I shall conclude my Remarks upon the present Posture of Affairs; the clear and full Investigation of which Subject in the President's Minute, leaves me so little Room to enlarge, by venturing a few Words on the Observation he has made, concerning the Want of Information from the Honourable Governor General and Council relative to their Views in any future Negotiation for Peace with the Poonah Government; and on this Point I shall take upon me to speak only from the Circumstances he has himself premised, and the Conclusion which must indisputably be deduced from them.

The Honourable Governor General and Council have all along considered the Attainment of a permanent and honourable Peace, as the grand and primary Object, their Instructions to me in June last, which were imparted fully to this Government, pointed only to this End; since the Failure of that Negotiation they have repeatedly declared their strong Desire of effecting a reasonable Accommodation; they have approved and authorized the Plan concerted last Year for prosecuting the War, which had then become necessary, and have concurred with you in the Object to which its Operations should be directed.

These Views once accomplished, I consider myself authorized from the Nature of their former Instructions which have never been revoked, and their repeated Wish expressed for Peace, to conclude such Terms of Amity with the Maratta States, by the Advice and Concurrence of this Government, as the Successes of the War may intitle us to expect, as may be best suited to every concurrent Circumstance, at the Time when such Opportunity of Accommodation offers itself, and calculated to promote the true Interests of the Company in general, and the Prosperity and Success of this Presidency in particular.

I have the Honour to be,  
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

William Goddard.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

Edward J. Croft, Secretary.

# A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXXXIX.

Book 27. No Page.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th of August 1780.

Fort William, the 28th of August 1780.

Pub. Dept.  
Monday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Edward Wheeler Esquire,

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

§ (a) (" The Governor General.

" When I took Charge of this Government, under the former System of it, I found it loaded  
" with a bonded Debt of One Crore and One Lack of Rupees, which Amount, in a very short  
" Time after, grew to One Crore and Twenty-five Lacks. It was my good Fortune and Hap-  
" piness to see this enormous Debt wholly reduced, and a Sum accumulated in our Treasuries  
" which, as I recollected, amounted at one Time to Two Crore and Twenty Lacks of Rupees;  
" since that Time, our Expences have been increasing, our Means declining, (I will not in this  
" Place enumerate the Causes of both), and it is now my hard Lot, and a painful Duty imposed  
" on me by the Necessity of the Times, to propose, that we should again have Recourse to the  
" Means of supplying our growing Wants, and provide against the multiplying \* the multiplying  
" Exigencies, not of this State only, but of the other Presidencies, whose Existence must depend  
" upon our Care of them, by taking up Money at Interest; the Sum I do not propose, because I  
" think it should not be limited.

\* Sic in Orig.

" The Subject is itself of too much Importance for a precipitate Decision, I desire only to  
" submit it at this Time to the Consideration of the Board, and request that the other Members of  
" it will be pleased to contribute their Opinions upon it, hoping that it may be resumed, and a  
" final Conclusion drawn upon it at our next Meeting in this Department."

§

Ordered, That the Secretary do furnish the Members of the Board with a Copy of the above Minute, and that the Subject lie for Consideration until the next Meeting.

Warren Hastings.



## A P P E N D I X, N° CCXL.

Book 550. Page 19.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 14th December 1780.

Secret Dept.  
Thursday.

Fort William, 14th December 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
and

Edward Wheler Esquire. •

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

The following Letters from the President and Select Committee, and President and Council at Fort Saint George, having been received since the last Meeting of the Board, were circulated for the Perusal of the several Members.

Gentlemen,

We have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 2d and 10th ultimo. and beg Leave to return you our Thanks for the Reinforcement you have sent us, and for sparing us the Services of General Sir Eyre Coote at this Juncture, as we are well aware, from the general Combination of the Powers in India, how far you have stepped forward in Support of this Presidency.

You will have been informed, from the other Department, of the Steps taken in consequence of your Letter of the 10th ultimo.

We are, &c.  
(Signed)

Charles Smith, &c.  
Select Committee.

Fort St. George,  
15th November 1780.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 22.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter, which he has received from the Chief at Gangam.

Honble. Sir,

Our Communication with Madras is interrupted by Hyder's Horse posting themselves between Pulicat and Duragpatam, where they have seized all the Boats. The Information comes from the Madras Head Peon, who happened to be at Duragpatam 24th ultimo, when he had Four Packets that could not be forwarded. While Things are in the present Situation, I wish there were Two or Three small Vessels to go between Masulipatam and Madras, for the Correspondence being cut off must be attended with the greatest Inconveniencies.

I have received from Mr. Greenwell a Copy of his Letter to you, with the Rout from this Place to Cuttack, which I hope will give you Satisfaction.

I have the Honour, &c.  
(Signed)

John Turing.

Gangam,  
6 December.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

To Fort St.  
George.

Gentlemen,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letter of the 15th ultimo.

Authentic Information having reached us from Gangam, that the Communication of that Place with Fort St. George had been interrupted by Hyder Ally's Horse, who had posted themselves between Pulicat and Duragpatam, where they had seized all the Boats; also that Four Packets had been stopped at the latter Place: On this Account, we are obliged to add this Cause to the other Reasons which have frequently induced us to apprehend that our Correspondence with your Presidency was sometimes interrupted; we therefore strongly recommend to you, to devise some Means for the Conveyance of your Letters and Dispatches to us by Sea during the Continuance of the War.

We herewith send you a Letter to your Address, which we have received from the President and Select Committee at Fort Marlborough.

Fort William,  
14th December 1780.

We are, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 25.

The following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote having been received since the last Meeting of the Board, it was circulated for the Perusal of the several Members.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, and same Letter, beginning at Page 28.

The melancholy Intelligence of the Capture of Arcot has been, since I had the Honour of writing to you, too effectually confirmed, by the Arrival of the Officers and Soldiers who capitulated from that Garrison. The Accounts they give of the Strength, good Order, Bravery, and Activity, of Hyder's Army are truly alarming. His Approaches at the Siege were carried on with all that Regularity as if superintended by the most skilful Engineers, and his Artillery at the same Time it is numerous, as well served as repeatedly to have dismounted our Guns on the Batteries. These Gentlemen have also informed me of another Circumstance which strikes still more powerfully at the Root of our Influence and Interests in the Carnatic, that Hyder, immediately \* the Pettah was taken, proclaimed Protection to all the Inhabitants, and strictly forbid their being plundered, or in any Way molested. † It seems, some of his Troops who first entered the Town, began to plunder; they were instantly seized, and the Heads of a very great Number cut off. This rigid Attention to the Safety of the Lives and Property of the Inhabitants, added to his having assumed the Title of Soubah of the Carnatic, upon the Fall of the Capital into his Hands, are Circumstances of the most serious Consideration. It is said Hyder has, for the present, taken up his Residence in Arcot, and sent the Body of his Army against Vellore. I have written for an exact Account of the State of that Garrison, and of its Ability to stand a Siege. I am cruelly deprived of all good Information, and of the Means of obtaining it, by Hyder's Horse being laid in all the Roads of Communication to our different Garrisons. In this Respect Hyder † has every † Sic in Orig. Advantage over me, as by Means of his Horse he receives Intelligence from hence twice every Day, and of course is well informed of all our Motions. Of the Badness of our Information, no more striking Proof can be given † of the Intelligence about Arcot, which, on my Arrival, was affirmed † Sic in Orig. to be in our Possession, notwithstanding it had been actually taken Two Days before I reached Madras.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, and same Letter, beginning at Page 32.

Letters of the 10th October from Anjengo advise, that Two Days before, came into that Road a Ship of Thirty Guns, and a Brig of Sixteen, both Privateers from the Mauritius, in Forty-two Days. They came through the Nine Degree Channel; and when within Three Leagues of Cochin, fell in with and took the Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Virtue, from Buffora, which, with the Captain, they sent to the Mauritius, and landed the Two Mates at Anjengo; they then stood out to Sea, pretending to go their † Fleet, which, they gave out, was only Two Degrees off the Land; † Sic in Orig. but it is supposed they are gone to cruize off Ceylon. The Goods on Board the Bombay Merchant are valued at upwards of Four Lacks of Rupees. The Mate says, the Captain had Charge of a Europe Packet for Madras, and they believed also One for Bengal, but that he had Time enough to sink it before the Enemy got Possession of the Ship.

The Hurry in which the Weather obliged us to sail from the River, occasioned our leaving behind some of the Tents belonging to the Detachment. As I conclude they returned to Calcutta, I must request your making Inquiry after them, and that you will send them, and as many more as can possibly be spared, by the earliest Conveyance, being much wanted here.

§ (" (a) It may not be amiss to give you this early Information, as a Guide for your making the necessary Provision for the future Disbursements at this Settlement, which, by the Computation I can make, will rather exceed Seven Lacks of Rupees per Menssem, every Cowrie of which must come from Bengal, as I find there are no Resources here from whence a Pagoda is to be expected. I shall in a Day or Two have an exact Estimate of every Expence made out, and forwarded to you for your more particular Information.

" The 10th November.

" I went Yesterday to review the Army encamped Five Miles from hence—Appearances not in their Favor; but what is worse, I found from the Officer in Command of the Sepoys, that the Capture of Arcot, † from whence they most commemorate, have, from the Circumstance of † Sic in Orig. their Wives, Families, and other near Relations being there, not only dispirited them, but created in them that Kind of Aversion to the Service which have already produced many Desertions, and in case of actual Service, gives us every Reason to apprehend Infidelity: Judge from this how anxious I must be for a Recruit of Sepoys from Bengal, even if the Detachment which is to come by Land is set out, as it is impossible it can reach me for these Four Months to come, long before which Time I conceive every Thing will be decided one Way or the other. I must intreat it of you, as a Point most material to the Success of my Operations, and absolutely necessary to avert that Danger, that you use your Endeavours to obtain Volunteers from among the Battalions. There are many possibly who will undertake a Voyage, which at this Season is very short, and send some to me; many Opportunities may offer by the Ships which now daily fail from Calcutta to this Place."

§ When at Camp, I was surprized to regard their Supply of Provisions, which I found came in so scanty as to be scarcely sufficient for One Day's Expence.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1566.

The Town of Madras now live on the Supply lately come from your Quarter, of which there is not enough in Store for One Month's Expenditure. The Country around affords us no Assistance. They promise a Supply of Grain from the North, but none is likely to arrive soon; in short, we have no certain Dependence but from Bengal. I must request therefore that you afford us every Assistance, by sending constant Supplies, and giving every Encouragement to the Importation of all Kinds of Grain to this Place.

Fort St. George,  
10 November 1780.

I have the Honor, &c.  
(Signed)

Eyre Coote.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

To Sir Eyre  
Coote.

Sir,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letter of the 6th and 10th ultimo. It has given us great Pleasure to hear of your late Arrival at Port St. George, with the Detachment of our Troops which embarked with you from this Place; and we are happy to believe, that the Measures which we have thus adopted for the Aid of that Presidency, will be followed by the best Effects; but among the several Advantages which we flatter ourselves our Efforts will have produced to the public Service, we think none so essential to its Prosperity as that which is likely to be derived from your ready Compliance with our Request of you to take the Command of the Army on the Coast. There cannot be a stronger Proof of the Necessity under which this Request was made, than is found in the State of that Army, as represented to us in your Letter of the 10th ultimo. Your Presence at its Head cannot fail to give it new Hopes, and your Exertions will, we trust, give Success to its Operations. Our Endeavours have continued, and will continue, as far as we can possibly exert them without certain Hazard to the Interests of this Country, to promote its Success; and we take this Opportunity of informing you, that in Attention to the strong Recommendation conveyed to us by you, before you left this Country, we determined on an early Resolution to detach Six Battalions of Native Infantry, with their Guns, and One Company of European Artillery, towards Madras overland. The Necessity of more Artillery Men for the Service of the Ordnance, and our Inability to spare more than this European Company, have prevailed with us, in directing that a Company of Golandage should be also formed for the Service of this Detachment, which we have put under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Pearse. The Order for the March of these Troops being to depend on the Answer given by the Government of Berar to the important Dispatches which were sent to them at the latter End of September, we have been waiting in anxious Expectation of it; but, in the mean Time, thought it proper to direct, that the Detachment should commence its March to Naraingur, the Place appointed for the Rendezvous of the different Corps composing it; and we hope that at the Time of the Arrival of the whole Detachment there, we shall be enabled, by the Receipt of the expected Advices from Nagpore, to give Orders for the Prosecution of its March. In respect to the Recommendation which you urge to us, to use our Endeavours for obtaining Volunteers from among the Battalions, to proceed by Sea to Fort St. George, we confess, that we ourselves do entertain some Doubts of its perfect Expediency; but we shall more certainly inform you on this Subject in our next Letter.

It has given us Concern to be informed of the Capture of Arcot by Hyder Ally's Troops; but it has surprized us the less, as we long since expected to hear of the Event. The gallant Resistance made by the few Officers and Troops who garrisoned this Fortress do them the highest Honour, and in our Opinion of it, the Loss is not likely to have that Influence on our Credit and Importance which might have been feared from it in former Times, when it stood first in Consequence in the Dominions of the Nabob of the Carnatic, for it has long ceased to be more than nominally the Capital of the Nabob's Country.

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 44.

You may depend on regular and full Supplies of Treasure, so long as we shall be able to afford them, for the Support of your Army; and we must request that you will order to be transmitted to us proper Estimates of the same, that our Supplies may be determined by a clear Rule.

It appearing, from an Extract of a Letter laid before us by our Accountant General, from the Paymaster to the Troops detached from Bengal, and Agent to the Supply of Treasure consigned by us to you, that the Gold Mohurs which were supplied you for the Use of Military Disbursements, will be subject to a Loss of almost 10 per Cent. We deem it necessary to inquire into the Cause of this unprecedented Loss, and therefore request, that you will furnish us with the Assay Master's Report of such as were recoined: We wish also to be informed of the Necessity of such a Measure as the Recoinage of Gold Mohurs, as we conceive that Gold Mohurs are current in every Part of Indostan, and in particular that they ought to be so in the Company's Dominions. We wish likewise to be furnished with a particular Account of the different Species of Gold Mohurs that were supplied, that in case we should find it necessary to prosecute the Inquiry here, we may be possessed of the necessary Documents to ascertain the Causes of it, and the Persons who ought to be responsible for it.



For this Purpose we also request to be informed, whether the Loss alluded to arose from Debasement in the Quality or Deficiency of the Weight, or to what other Cause it is justly to be attributed, as it is a Loss which we have never before experienced in our Remittances of Gold to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

We are sorry to hear of the great Scarcity of Provisions of which you complain, and shall do all that we are able, to furnish Fort St. George with Supplies of Grain from hence. The large Quantity of Rice which Mr. Fergusson engaged to deliver at that Presidency is all shipped, and we have lately appointed an Agent for providing several Kinds of Grain for their Service, in any Quantities which he may be able to procure. We have already sent away some Salt Provisions, on Ships which have lately sailed; we have agreed to purchase a large Quantity belonging to Mr. Samuel Touchet, and now at Fort St. George, and we have agreed for a further Supply of Beef and Pork deliverable here in February next.

A Number of the Tents belonging to the Detachment from this Establishment serving at Madras, will be sent thither on the Duke of Portland, which will sail in a few Days, agreeable to the enclosed List.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort William, 14 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1780.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXLI.

Book 550. Page 89.

Extract of a Consultation and Appendix of the 18th December 1780, beginning at Page 89.

Fort William, December 18th 1780.

At a Council; Present,  
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;  
and  
Edward Wheler.

Secret Dept.  
Monday.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent.

Read, the following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 93.

§ (" (a) I cannot pretend to say what Changes, whilst the Season obliges me to remain inactive, may be produced either by Time or my own Exertions; but it is necessary I should tell you, that were I not obstructed by the Weather, and ever so willing to enter upon Action, my Force is neither sufficient, nor in so prepared a State as to be equal to the Undertaking of attacking Heyder in the very formidable Posts which he now occupies; besides, there are other very formidable Posts which he now occupies; besides, there are other very material Reasons, which render it for the present altogether impossible. The Deficiency of Tents is mentioned in my last Letter. I am now having some made from such Materials as are procurable. The Field Artillery, requisite for the Service, is not in Readiness, of which there needs no other Testimony than barely my mentioning that, at this Moment, Carriages and Tumbrils are making for it. The Circumstance evinces how little that very essential Branch of the Military Department has been regarded: The Draft Cattle, besides being deficient in Numbers, are in so weakly a Condition, that 20 Yoke of them, but Two Days ago, with the greatest Difficulty dragged a Twelve Pounder through the Streets of the Garrison. What then is to be expected of them in the unequal Ground, and the bad Roads which must be met with in the Course of a Campaign. It is impossible to say when or how I may be able to remedy this worst of Evils, as my Enquiries hitherto, for a Supply of Draft Bullocks, have neither produced present, nor promised me Hopes of future Success; and last of all, are the Inconveniencies which arise respecting Provisions. My last Letter acquaints you of their Scarcity, and that there were none to be had beyond Five Miles from this Place; and what little could be drawn from that small Circle, I may safely say, is already pretty well exhausted; moreover, what Articles it does furnish, are of a Kind more calculated for the Use of the European Inhabitants, to whom they prove but a scanty Supply for One Day's Expence, than as Stores for the general Subsistence of an Army.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1567.

“ It is evident then, that whenever I may march, I must carry every Article of Provision for the  
 “ Use of the Troops from hence; and as I could not, either in Prudence, or from a Knowledge of  
 “ the Length of Time to which my Operations may be extended, limit myself on that Score, the  
 “ Quantity (for which, supposing I either had or could procure sufficient Carriage, of which there  
 “ is not now enough to convey Six Days Provisions) would be so considerable, that, against the  
 “ very large Bodies of Horse which would harra's me on all Sides, my little Army would scarcely  
 “ prove an adequate Guard. Had I but Four thousand Cavalry to assist in this necessary Part of  
 “ Duty, I should apprehend nothing. As it is, until I am sufficiently prepared to act offensively,  
 “ all I can promise myself is, that I shall most certainly engage the Enemies \*, should he move this  
 “ Way. I am at present taking Means to procure a Body of Cavalry, in which, should I succeed,  
 “ I shall esteem myself fortunate, notwithstanding the heavy additional Expence which it may subject  
 “ the Company to. Favoured by the Season, I am now preparing to send off, under a strong  
 “ Escort, a small Supply of Provisions for the Garrison of Chingleput.

\* Sic in Orig

“ Having stated to you pretty fully my own Situation, I shall now give you some Account  
 “ of Hyder's: He has taken up his Residence in Arcot, where he is now employed in completing  
 “ his Artillery Park, and putting the Place in the best State of Defence possible. The Palygurs of  
 “ the Countries he has possessed himself of, as well as the Officers of the Nabob, who were there for  
 “ the Business of the Collections, are all attending at his Durbar; and he has uniformly confirmed  
 “ them in their respective Employments. He has sent strong Detachments from his Army to occupy  
 “ every Station of any Kind of Consequence betwixt us and him; and which he has also fortified.  
 “ He has likewise sent considerable Bodies to cut off our Communication with, and to prevent  
 “ Supplies from going into those Forts in which we have still Garrisons; and which, I am sorry to  
 “ say, are very ill prepared for Resistance; for, exclusive of their having but a small Stock of Pro-  
 “ visions, they are scandalously deficient in the Military Stores necessary for their Defence. In some,  
 “ there are Guns, understood to be for that Purpose, but without Carriages to mount them. Whilst  
 “ in making these Observations, I reflect Blame on this Government, I must, in Justice to the Person  
 “ at the Head of the Military say, that upon reading his Reports and Representations, I find that  
 “ he has not been wanting in Attention to what was his proper Sphere.

“ Intelligence has lately arrived from Pondicherry, which informs us of the People there having  
 “ raised Two new Corps, which they call Hyders; and from which, at this present Time, Parties  
 “ are stationed on the High Roads, who collect Duties on Grain, and all other Necessaries of Life  
 “ going in to Cuddalore. Whilst they are thus employed by Land, they are not inactive also by  
 “ Sea, on which they have got a Number of armed Boats, which take and plunder the small Craft  
 “ which go along the Coasts, to and from this Place to the Southward, with Merchandise and Pro-  
 “ visions; and so injurious have their Operations of late proved to the trading Part of the Com-  
 “ munity, that at the earnest Solicitation of the Gentlemen of the Council, and being myself  
 “ satisfied of its public Utility, I have taken upon me to detain the Farmer Schooner, Captain  
 “ Sherman, which is to be properly armed, and to go up and down the Coast, and destroy all  
 “ Boats which he may find either employed, or which he may suspect to be engaged as men-  
 “ tioned above.

“ I have also, at the particular Request of the Council, agreed to detain the Intelligence  
 “ Schooner, Captain Murray, who is gone to the Streights of Malacca, to give Information to our  
 “ China Ships, of the French Cruizers that have appeared on the Coast, that they may be on their  
 “ Guard, and to bring us back any Intelligence he may get relative to the French Ships. This Step,  
 “ besides its being of Importance to the real Interests of the Company, was judged absolutely  
 “ necessary, as some Accounts which have been received in the Settlement inform of more Frigates  
 “ than those which have appeared on the Malabar Coast, being fitted out from the Mauritius, and  
 “ which there is therefore Reason to suspect may be gone to the Streights.

“ Judging it also a Matter of the utmost Consequence, that our Bombay Administration, the  
 “ Admiral, and Brigadier General Goddard, should be made particularly acquainted with the  
 “ Situation of Affairs here, and considering the little Safety there now is in sending Letters by Land,  
 “ and likewise the Impropriety there would be in trusting Matters of such Importance entirely to  
 “ so precarious and dangerous a Channel of Conveyance, I have sent round the India Schooner,  
 “ Captain Jones, with my several Dispatches to them, and desired she may be returned here as soon  
 “ as possible. On the Subject of these Dispatches, it is only necessary I should inform you, that I  
 “ have, in general Terms, recommended to them, to unite in distressing the Possessions of Hyder,  
 “ in any Way that may be in their Power.

“ I hope all these Transactions will meet your Approbation. I cannot however help expressing  
 “ my Regret at depriving you, even for a Time, of the Use of Vessels which are of such real  
 “ Service, and so much wanted, as Piloters in the Bengal River. I trust however, as the present  
 “ Season was unfavourable for their Return, and as they would not in all Probability have com-  
 “ pleted their Voyage back in less than Six Weeks, perhaps Two Months, that in the End, as  
 “ they will leave this Coast at a Time when they may go in a few Days, it will make no great  
 “ Difference.

“ We are further informed of many new Buildings erecting at Pondicherry; of its encreasing  
 “ daily in the Number of its Inhabitants; and of many People having resorted to it from under

“ our own Protection as a Place of Security; in short that it bids fair to be soon a very flourish-  
 “ ing City: very large Quantities of Grain, which Hyder collects from the Country around, are  
 “ now laying up at Karringuley, which Place we very impolitically neither defended nor destroyed,  
 “ and which, from its Vincinity to Pondicherry, and the little Probability that Hyder should think  
 “ of it as a Granary for his own Use, I have a strong Suspicion, that it must be intended for the  
 “ French on their Arrival, which Event he daily expects.

“ For your better Information on the State of the Provisions in the Garrison of Fort St. George,  
 “ I enclose you Copy of an Estimate which I desired might be formed for the proper Complement  
 “ of Men, &c. and for Six Months, which, every Thing considered, cannot be deemed too long  
 “ a Time to be previously provided.

“ I likewise enclose you an abstract Estimate of the Military Expences of this Establishment for  
 “ One Month, agreeable to which I must depend upon you for my future Supplies; I have to this  
 “ Estimate annexed a Memorandum of the Monthly Expence of the Civil Establishments, for  
 “ your Information, in case you should see it convenient at any Time to assist the Wants of that  
 “ Department.

“ I must now conclude this Letter with informing you, of my having had several Conferences with  
 “ the Nabob Malla Jah, but which I am sorry to say have afforded me no Hopes of any Assistance  
 “ from him; on the contrary he pleads Inability in every Way, and looks entirely to the Company  
 “ for the Support both of his Cause and his Credit: His Influence in the Country seems to be com-  
 “ pletely overturned, nor can I find that he has a single Adherent, or even Friend left in it; I  
 “ confess I am somewhat astonished at so very rapid a Revolution in his Affairs, and cannot help  
 “ suspecting that his Second Son, the Aumeer, has contributed to hasten his present Distresses;  
 “ but what surprises me most is, that I have not yet been able to procure, through his Means,  
 “ any good Information regarding either the Strength or Movements of the Enemy.

“ I have the Honour, &c.

“ Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,  
 “ the 19th of November 1780.

(Signed) “ Eyre Coote.”

§.

#### Estimate of the Military Disbursements of Fort St. George for One Month.

• Sir Eyre Coote.

Military Paymaster General for Payment of the Troops, and all contingent Charges this Garrison in Camp at Poonamalee, Chingleput and Vellere,	—	—	1,10,200
Superintendent for the Disbursements of the Garrison of Trinichinopoly, Palamoolah, Mallura, Palmacoil, and Angole,	—	—	17,500
Military Storekeeper	—	—	8,000
Garrison Storekeeper	—	—	10,000
Agent for providing Bullocks, &c.	—	—	5,000
The Chief Engineer's Estimate of the Expence of removing Hog Hill at * 50,000 Pagodas, and that to finish the Fortifications will require about † 20,000 Pagodas more, and that both may be done in the Space of Three Months, this Amounts to	—	—	24,000
		Pagodas	1,74,700

\* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

which, at the Average Rate Produce of the Calcutta Gold Mohurs at the Mint here, viz. P <sup>a</sup> to Gold Mohurs, is 41,106; which at 16 S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>a</sup> P <sup>a</sup> Gold Mohur, is S <sup>a</sup> R <sup>a</sup> 6,57,696	
Bengal Detachment, including accidental Charges	60,000
Expences of making up Gun Carriages, not including * in the Head of Military Storekeepers because not yet ascertained, but estimated at	4,000
	Sicca Rupees 7,21,696

\* Sic in Orig.

N. B. The Civil Charges of the Presidency at about 17,000 Pagodas per Month.

Fort St. George, 19th November 1780.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

I have just perused a Letter from Mr. William Maitland, the Second at Cuddalore, the Contents of which being of Importance, and confirmed, I understand, by Letters also come to the Council here, as well as corresponding in some Particulars with what was written in my Letter of Yesterday relative to Pondicherry, I shall here transcribe an Extract for your Information.

“ The Roads have been lately so infested by the Enemy that the Tappals have not been able to  
 “ pass either to the Northward or Southward of this Place; we have endeavoured to send them  
 “ by Sea on Cattamarans, but the Northerly Winds and Currents have drove them back.—The  
 “ Enemy's Juncaneers are collecting the Revenues at our Gates, and we have not Power sufficient



‘ to prevent them. You must have heard that the French at Pondicherry have rose in Arms, robbed our Resident there, and afterwards made him sign a Paper, the Contents of which he did not understand, but he was compelled with fixed Bayonets at his Breast to sign it,—after which he burnt the British Flag, and wrote a particular Account of the Affair to the Board here. They have since raised 1,000 Sepoys and 100 Topazes; they are joined by some regular Companies of Seapoys from Hyder’s Camp, and a Body of Cavalry. It is said they are going against Chillumbrum, so it is highly probable we shall have a Party of his Troops this Way, who may take us in their Rout, which they may very easily do, as our Force here is very inconsiderable.’

I am unable to express my Opinion of the impolitick Conduct and Want of Foresight in this Government, in leaving the French Inhabitants of Pondicherry so entirely to themselves at so critical a Conjunction of our Affairs, and with the certain Knowledge, not only of Numbers of that Nation being in Hyder’s Service acting with him against us, and had proved the chief Instruments of the Defeat of Colonel Baillie’s Detachment, but also with undoubted Information from Home of an Armament having failed from France against our Settlements in India.

This most atrocious and unpardonable Behaviour of the French at Pondicherry will, no Doubt, make you think it necessary to take some Steps with respect to such of that Nation as are residing at Chandernagore.

Head Quarters,  
Cheriltry Plain,  
the 20th November 1780.  
1 o’Clock, P. M.

I have the Honour, &c.  
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Ordered, That the Estimate of Garrison Stores and Provisions, inclosed in Sir Eyre Coote’s Letter of the 19th ultimo, be entered after the Consultation; and that the Agent of Supplies be directed to provide such Articles specified therein for the Use of the Presidency of Fort St. George as have not been already ordered.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

Enclosed in Sir Eyre Coote's Letter.

Appendix to the same Consultation, beginning at Page 132 of the same Book.

An Estimate of Garrison Stores and Provisions necessary to supply a Garrison of 2,000 Europeans, 6,000 Sepoys, and 2,000 Inhabitants, Lascars, &amp;c.; in all, 10,000 Men, for Six Months.

Names of Stores and Provisions.	Quantity necessary.	Whereof now in Store.	Wanted to be provided.	Explanation.	REMARKS.
Arrack for 2,000 Europeans	127½ Leagers	205 Leagers	—	at Two Drams each Man per Day.	Indented for to Bengal.
Beef and Pork for ditto	1,125 Calks	46 Calks	1,079 Calks	at 1 lb. each Man per Day.	Ditto ditto, not procurable here.
Biscuit for 2,000 Men	24 Garce Bengal Wheat	4 : 221½	19,178½ Bengal Wheat	at One Biscuit a Man per Day.	Ditto ditto, not procurable here.
Bread for Inhabitants	30 ditto of Surat ditto	—	30 Surat ditto	—	Ditto ditto, not procurable here.
Ditto for ditto	15 ditto of Bengal ditto	—	15 Bengal ditto	—	Ditto ditto, not procurable here.
Pease	15 Garce	2 Garce	13 Garce	—	215 Garce in a bad State, almost unserviceable.
Candles	11½ Candy	10 Candy	1½ Candy	125 Cans. per Day.	Indented for to Bengal, and the Northern Settlement.
Rice for 10,000 Men	562½ Garce	585 Garce	—	at 1 Measure a Man per ditto.	Ditto ditto, no more to be procured here.
Salt for ditto	28½ ditto	28½ Ditto.	—	at 1 Measure per 20 Men ditto.	About 10 Candy more may be got here.
Red Gram and Doll for 8,000 Men	45 ditto	Garce 1 : 108½	Garce 43 : 291½	at 1 Measure per 10 ditto.	Commisioned for from the Northward; a very small Quantity procurable here.
Ghee for 10,000 Men	562½ Candy	C. M. lb. 14 : 8 : 7	548 : 1 : 24	at 1 ditto per 20 ditto.	Ditto ditto expected soon.
Pepper for ditto	97 : 6½	18 : 17 : 10	78 : 8 : 21½	at ¼ Pollom each Man ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Chillies for 8,000 Men	168 : 15	1 : 15 : 22½	166 : 19 : 2½	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Tamarend ditto ditto	450 : 0	66 : 17 : 17	383 : 2 : 8	at 2 ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Tamerich ditto ditto	28 : 10	5 : 2 : 16	23 : 7 : 9	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Common Seeds, &c. ditto ditto	56 : 5	10 : 0 : 0	46 : 5 : 0	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Onions for ditto	337 : 10	0 : 18 : 0	336 : 12 : 0	at 1½ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Garlick for ditto	56 : 5	1 : 6 : 18½	54 : 18 : 6½	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Bettlenut for ditto	56 : 5	10 : 0 : 0	46 : 0 : 0	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto, a small Quantity procurable here.
Ditto Leaves for ditto	90,000 Bundles	—	90,000 Bundles.	—	Procurable from the Contractor when wanted.
Tobacco for ditto	C. M. 56 : 5	56 Candy	—	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Contracted for, and received daily.
Salt Fish	2,25,000	1,50,000	2,10,000	—	Commisioned from the Northward, contracted for here.
Gengeley Oil	22,500 Measures	1,294	21,206 Measures	—	
Lamp ditto	18,000 Measures	3,106	14,894 ditto	—	

Enclosed in Sir Eyre Coote's Letter.					
Names of Stores and Provisions.	Quantity necessary.	Whereof now in Store.	Wanted to be provided.	Explanation.	R E M A R K S.
Cocoa Nut Oil	4,500 ditto	1,634 C. M. lb. 68 : 16 : 10	2,866 ditto	—	Commissioned from the Northward, contracted for here.
Sugar	60 Candy	9,800	17,200	—	Receiving daily.
Pots and Pans	18,000	3,652,000	5,348,000	at 5 Billets each Man per Day.	No more procurable till January next.
Firewood	9,000,000 Billets	6,370	—	—	Not to be got at present.
Basket	30,000	7,050	—	—	Ordered to be provided.
Water Ropes	30,000	—	—	—	—
Soots and Sums	30,000	—	—	—	—
Buzar Medicines	500 Pag. worth	—	—	—	—
Matts	30,000	6,400	23,600	—	A few procurable, and ordered.
Straw	45,000 Bundles	7,592 Bundles	37,408 Bundles	—	{ Some Grats is provided as a Substitute, and more is in-
Ginger	15 Candy	5 Candy	10 Candy	—	tended to be collected after the Monsoon.
Vinegar	45 Half Hogheads	56 Half Hogheads	—	—	Indented for to Bengal.
Corcander Seeds	30 Candy	—	30 Candy	—	Commissioned for from the Northward.
Chunam for Beetle	67½ ditto	—	67½ ditto	—	Belpoke from the Contractor.
Bullock and Cows	900	300	600	—	{ To be furnished by Mr. Jordan when called for, or col-
Sheep	12,000	2,500	9,500	—	lected from the Pollams by Means of a Party of Sepoys.
Rice, Mortars, and Beetlers	600	—	600	—	Ordered to be provided.
Copper Pots of Sizes	150	15	135	—	Expected from Sadras.
Curry Stones and Molers	75	—	65	is	Ordered to be made.
Tarpaulines	75	10	—	—	—
Paddy	—	302 : 344½	—	—	—
Horfe Gram	—	—	—	—	—
Hogs	—	200	—	—	More procurable.

N. B. The Estimate of Garrison Stores, &c. delivered in to the Council Board in September last, being only calculated for Four Months, the Articles indented for to Bengal, com-  
missioned for from the Northern Settlements on the Coast, were such as appeared different from that Calculate, and when provided must fall short of the Quantities now  
required, in Proportion to the Difference of the Time for which the present Calculation is made.

(Signed) A. Brodie, Garrison Storekeeper.

Fort St. George, 11th November 1780.

A true Copy,  
(Signed) Mr. Twiney, Secretary to the Commander in Chief.



Further Extract from the same Consultation of the 18th December 1780, beginning at Page 120.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Commander in Chief:

Sir,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letters of the 19th and 20th ultimo; and at the same Time to send you in Duplicate a Letter which we wrote you on the 14th Instant.

It has given us great Concern to have received so unfavourable a Recital as appears in your several Letters of the State of the Army on the Coast, and of the Neglect that had been shewn in the Management of the Military Department. It is not our Province, nor do we desire to enquire to whom the Blame is to be ascribed. The Reproach as well as Punishment may hereafter fall on those who merit them. At the present Crisis we deem it expedient to look forward rather than employ or waste the Time in looking back.—We have the fullest Confidence in your Zeal for the publick Service;—we know that your best Endeavours will be exerted to apply Remedies where Remedies are attainable for existing Evils, and we have the truest Hope that your Experience in Military Affairs, and your wonted Activity in Cases of Emergency and Dangers to the Welfare of the Company will have an early and prosperous Effect, and we again promise every Assistance which this Government can afford in accomplishing this great Object.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 124.

The Statement which you have transmitted to us of the Military Expences on the Coast seems to us very high, and we know not how we shall be able to provide for them, but we promise to supply the Means as long as we are able; we have only to request, that on your Part you will be as strictly watchful as possible of the Expedition of the Supplies furnished by appointing proper Checks and Officers to controul it, and that you will at all Times communicate to us the Reports which they may make to you: With Respect to the Expence of the Civil Establishment we cannot undertake to contribute to its Support. The Collections drawn from the Circars must surely be amply sufficient to provide for it; or if any Deficiency has happened in them which we have no Reason to suppose, the Civil Servants may in our Opinion be content with the Company's Bonds in Payment of their Salaries and Dues.

We are much concerned to be informed of the great and urgent Occasion which you state to us for Supplies of Provisions; our last Letter will have informed you of the Measures which we had taken for providing them, and we trust that you will have received some Quantities from the Northward agreeable to the Prospect which was held out to you. In order to supply in some Measure your Want of Draft Bullocks for the Use of your Army, we have directed the Contractor to procure as many as he can to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Pearle's Detachment. We have no other Means of sending a serviceable Number, since there is no Craft here to transport more than a few of them by Sea.

We are well pleased that you have opened the Letter from Bombay to our Address, and desire you will always act in the same Manner with respect to all publick Letters to us when you think it necessary. In regard to the Interference of the Portugueze, as stated to us in the Letter from Bombay, we deem it unworthy of your serious Attention.

Fort William,  
18th December 1780.

We have the Honour, &c.  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Wheler.

## A P P E N D I X, N<sup>o</sup> CCXLII.

Book 567. Page 279.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th January 1781.

Fort William, 25th January 1781.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,  
and Edward Wheler, Esquire;

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Read, the following Letter from Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote.

Head Quarters, St. Thomas's Mount,  
the 20th December 1780.

Gentlemen,

I have had the Honour of addressing you Four Letters since my Arrival, conveying full Information of the State of Affairs on this Coast, all of which I trust have reached you in Safety;

[ 13 Y ]

From Sir  
Eyre Coote.  
and

Secret Dep.  
Thursday.