

receive your Answer, and make any change in my measures, and the adopting such measures with the Vizier being peculiarly my province, will explain to you the cause of my having positively nominated Captain Brooke for the execution of this Service, and furnished him with Instructions for his conduct. He is however directed to consult you, and to pay a proper respect and attention to whatever you may advise or recommend, which does not materially differ from the orders he has received from me.

I am with esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

Fort William, the
26th August, 1774.
Received September 18th.

WARREN HASTINGS.

S I R,

THE Honorable the President and Select Committee having thought proper to refer to our consideration your Letter to the President of the 8th instant, with Copy of the Vizier's enclosed, informing him of a Donation of seven Lacks of Rupees granted by the Vizier to the Army in actual service under your command by his Obligation payable in six months, we have chosen to avoid any discussion on the propriety of this measure, as we find ourselves precluded from a decision upon it by an express Clause in the late Act of Parliament, transmitted us by the Honorable the Court of Directors, which prohibits the Servants of the Company, civil or military, from receiving any Presents upon any pretence whatsoever. For your better information we send you enclosed a Copy of the said Clause, which will doubtless appear to you a sufficient reason for us to refuse our assent to the acceptance of this Gift.

We are with esteem, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS,
WM. ALDERSEY,
P. M. DACRES,
JAMES LAWRELL,
J. GRAHAM,
N. GRUEBER.

Fort William, the
29th August, 1774.
Received September 22d.

TO COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

DEAR SIR,

MR. Middleton has intimated to me, that the Vizier had expressed a desire of making a Donation to the Army of eight or ten Lacks of Rupees as a recompence for their services, but that he had prevailed upon him to suspend his intentions until he should be made acquainted with my sentiments; as yet I have received no Letter on this subject from the Vizier himself. If a public claim had not been made by the Army for prize-money as their due, to which, in my opinion, they had no right, and when referred to the Board, the decision was given in the strongest terms against them; if I had not been repeatedly, and through a variety of channels, (though not publicly) informed of the disgust and dissatisfaction which ever since prevailed in the Army against the Vizier, and which no pains have been taken to conceal, but industry employed to display to him, from whence there is the strongest reason to conclude, in his present situation, that the offer he would make will appear extorted from him by fear and apprehension, rather than the voluntary gift of gratitude for services received; and if, under such circumstances, success would not tend to encourage the worst spirit that can prevail in an Army; I should be happy to assent to the Vizier's intentions of rewarding the services of the Brigade: And indeed it was my intention, after the conclusion of the War, and when discontent and clamour could no longer operate, to have suggested to the Vizier the propriety and dignity with which he might confer some reward on the Army for their services;

vices; but at this time you must be sensible of the bad effects any Donation would have, that might prove a successful example to encourage future clamour, and induce every Body of our Troops, which might hereafter be employed in the like circumstances, to have recourse to the same mode of claiming and extorting a pecuniary gratification; I need not add, that such proceedings are repugnant to every idea that is military. I find myself, by the reference made to me on this occasion, in a very disagreeable situation; either under the necessity of consenting to a measure which is pregnant with the worst of public consequences, or obliged to act the unpopular part of denying to the Army a Donation which is proffered to them by the Vizier. But as circumstances have been represented to me, there is no room for hesitation. A spirit of discontent and clamour in an Army ought not to be allowed to triumph in it's extravagant demands; of this I am sure you are equally sensible with myself. To you, my Dear Sir, I must ultimately refer this matter; you must be the best judge how far the representations I have received, of the discontent prevailing in the Army from the disappointment of prize-money, are just; I fear there is sufficient foundation to render the Nabob's Donation at this time improper. Before this Letter can arrive with you, the second Expedition against the Rohilla Army must have been brought to an issue; and as I have no doubt of the event, should the spirit of discontent and clamour have greatly abated in the Army, or (what I would much rather wish) should it have entirely ceased, that occasion will furnish the Vizier with a very favourable opportunity of bestowing his Donation, and I should be happy in such circumstances to give my consent that the Army should receive it. If, therefore, it still remains to be decided, you are acquainted with the objections, and will candidly determine; if they exist not, and if the offer from the Vizier is free and voluntary, you have my full consent and authority to accept it; and believe me, Colonel, whatever public measures the duty of my station obliges me to pursue, no person could feel more private satisfaction than I should, in the information that the Troops, who behaved so gallantly under your command, had every way deserved and obtained a reward for their services. But, to confess the truth, I cannot help being strongly of opinion, that fear, and not gratitude, has been the motive of the Nabob's intended Donation, and I am apprehensive that, under the influence of that passion, he may have already made his intentions known to the Army at a very unreasonable time, in order to appease their dissatisfaction and disgust towards him. In this case there is no remedy; I can only lament that it should have happened, as I dread the effects of such an example to the rest of the Army. I must just observe, before I conclude this Letter, that my sentiments on these subjects have been uniformly and invariably the same. You will have received a Letter some time since from Mr. Graham, which he communicated to me before dispatching, wherein my sentiments were expressed to you by him, although not avowedly as mine; this I mention to shew, that my opinion was at that time what I have now expressed it. I have every wish to befriend the Army, but no consideration on earth shall induce me to yield to them, as a claim of right, what they have no just pretensions to demand, and what I think cannot be granted without the most dangerous consequences.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Fort William, the
27th August, 1774.
Received September 22d.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

TO COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

¶ ¶ DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED your favour of the 8th instant on the 27th, as I was on the point of dispatching Letters which I had already written and closed to the Vizier, the Resident, and yourself, on the subject of the Vizier's intentions, communicated to me by Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, to reward the services of the Brigade in the manner in which your Letter informs me he has since carried into execution. Your Letter placing the subject in a new point of view, determined me to suspend my Dispatches until I had taken the sense of the Members of the Committee upon their contents. By their advice I now forward to you the Letter which I had before prepared, and am authorised by Messieurs Aldersey and Dacres to declare, that they concur with me in the sentiments therein expressed. Your Letter I have laid before them in Select Committee, and it was agreed to refer it to the Council at large, as we did not think ourselves

ourselves, as a Committee, authorized to give our assent to the Donation. The mode of it not being strictly conformable to the past resolutions of the Board, nor, considered in respect to the time, to the Order of the Court of Directors, it was accordingly referred, and the Board readily consented to give their sanction to the Vizier's Donation, and to empower the Troops to receive it. But they could not help disapproving of the manner in which this transaction had been conducted, for the following reasons: Because it was more the appearance of a stipulation made for future services than a return of gratitude for past; because, by the Declaration of the Vizier, which provides against a refusal on my part, and by your own publication of his intention to the Army, notwithstanding the reserve admitted of the sanction of Government, the Government is in effect precluded from deciding upon it; and because, in both these points of view, the Donation is repugnant to the sense of the Court of Directors in the Order above alluded to. In this manner the Board had formed their determination, but it did not then occur to us to consult the new Act of Parliament; a surmise on this subject was only suggested before we broke up; upon a reference however to it, I was much disappointed and sorry to find, that our intentions were entirely defeated by a Clause in the Act, to be in force after the 1st of August 1774; which deprives us of the power to grant, and expressly prohibits the Army to receive the Nabob's intended Donation. I enclose a Copy of this Clause, although I make no doubt of your having received the Act from your Correspondents. Agreeable to the positive sense of this Clause, notwithstanding it is expressed individually, there is not a doubt but the Army is included, with all other persons, in the prohibition for receiving Presents or Donations; a confirmation of which is, that in the Clause of exceptions, wherein "Counsellors at Law, Physicians, Surgeons, and Chaplains are permitted to receive the Fees annexed to their profession," no mention whatever is made of any latitude given to the Army, or any circumstances wherein it would be allowable for them to receive Presents. This point, it seems was particularly debated in the House; Lord Clive stated the cases wherein he thought it would be proper and necessary to allow the Army to receive Gratuities or Presents; but his reasoning was overruled, and no exception admitted in favour of the Army. This unlucky discovery, of an exclusion by Act of Parliament, which admits of no abatement or evasion wherever it's authority extends, renders a revival of our proceedings necessary, and leaves no option to our decision. It is not like the Ordinances of the Court of Directors, where a favourable construction may be put, and some room is left for the interposition of the authority vested in ourselves, but positive and decisive, admitting neither of refinement nor misconstruction. I should be happy if, in this instance, a method could be devised of setting the Act aside, which I should most willingly embrace; but, in my opinion, an opposition would be to incur the penalty. The most eligible plan that I can think of, in the present circumstances, is, for the Administration to receive the sum intended by the Vizier as a Donation to the Brigade, and deposit it in the Company's Cash; to proceed to the calculation of the proportion due to each individual of the Army; to make a public record of the name of every person entitled to a share, with the exact sum specified which is due to him; by which means, if the Donation should be admitted, the right and property of every individual will be exactly ascertained and fixed beyond the possibility of any future event to alter; equally recoverable, whether he may be in the Service or removed from it; and, in case of death, attainable to the heirs or executors of the deceased. This appears to me the best expedient for the interest of the Army, but as I do not know your sentiments upon it, nor the general sense of the Army, I have not offered it to the public consideration of the Board; the proposal, if approved, will come with greatest propriety from you; and I can venture to assure you, that the Members of Administration will readily adopt it, and that they will strongly recommend the Vizier's Donation to the approbation of the Court of Directors; or, if the power of granting acceptance should not be vested in them, that the Parliament may be petitioned in favour of their Army. As I confidently hope that the issue of such an application would be favourable, the only inconvenience to the Army will be the delay in the payment of their shares, which I shall endeavour to prevent from becoming a loss to them, by proposing the payment of interest for the loan of their money to the Company. Since writing the first part of this Letter, the Board have reconsidered the subject of the Donation; and as it appeared to them that their former resolution, with their remarks upon the mode of accepting the Donation, might suggest arguments to invalidate the claim of the Army, which now must rest upon a reference home, they agreed to give up every consideration respecting the transaction of this Business to the interest of the Army, and to suppress every circumstance that might affect their plea with the Court of Directors; resting the matter solely upon the Act of Parliament, and entirely obliterating their former Proceedings.

You will with this receive a Letter from the Board, and with it a Copy of the Clause of the Act of Parliament, which prevents me from sending it as I have mentioned above.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Fort William, the
31st August, 1774.
Received September 22d.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAD the honor of addressing you under date the 15th, and by duplicate the 18th. I then informed you that his Excellency was very sollicitous to re-establish friendship with Fyzoolla Khan; his endeavours through his own people failed. Fyzoolla addressed me by Letter, saying he was willing to come, and pay his respects to and adjust matters with the Vizier, but that he was apprehensive his Effects might be laid hands on in his absence. He offered twenty-five Lacks per annum, and to perform other conditions, if his Excellency would give him the Rohilla Country, (I believe understood to be exclusive of Zabita Khan's.) Having sent the Letter to the Vizier, he wrote me to make an offer in his name to Fyzoolla of a Jaghire of ten Lacks annually in the Rohilla Country, and to let him hold the remainder of the Country as the Renter, if they could at meeting agree on the terms, provided Fyzoolla gave up half his Treasure, and only kept two or three thousand Rohillas for his guard; the rest to be received into the Nabob's service, and to be employed elsewhere; I complied with his Excellency's request. Fyzoolla's answer is not yet arrived; but as you will no doubt be desirous of receiving frequent Advices of the state of matters whilst the Army is at such a distance, I have troubled you with this information of what has passed since my last. I have the pleasure to add that the Troops continue healthful, and that

Camp near Mohanpore,
September 24th, 1774.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

I AM desirous of having Toone's Troop at the Presidency. As I do not suppose so small a Body of Horse can render you any essential services, and as I imagine before the receipt of this Letter that the occasion will be over wherein they could be materially useful, I must request of you either to order the whole or the half of the Troop to proceed immediately to the Presidency. I have left to your option the alternative of sending only the half, that you may have it in your power to indulge Captain Toone by a longer continuance in the field, if there should be occasion for his services, and it should be agreeable to him, otherwise I could wish the whole Troop to be sent. As I shall have immediate occasion for a part of the Troop, I beg you will order as many of them as can be provided with proper boats to embark and proceed with all expedition to the Presidency. I shall write to Captain Toone more particularly on this subject.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Fort-William, the
2d September, 1774.
Received September 24th.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 2d instant, and agreeable to your desire have given Captain Toone permission to repair to the Presidency with his whole Troop as soon as possible; I am aaid however it will not be in his power to procure Boats
4 H 'till

'till he arrives at Benares. Even a small body of Cavalry is very useful in the field, and I shall be put to considerable inconveniency by the recall of the Troop; but I have a pleasure in yielding ready compliance with your wishes, being in all truth,

Camp near Mohanpore,
the 25th September, 1774.

Dear Sir, &c.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN my last I advised you of certain overtures made by the Vizier to Fyzoolla Khan, and I am now to acquaint you that they have not been accepted of. We are informed that Fyzoolla having signified intentions of coming in, his people became tumultuous and prevented him: This I am inclined to believe, both because the offers seemed highly advantageous, and because I had received private notice from himself that he would come to the English Camp, to be presented to the Vizier and bring matters to a conclusion. According both to the Nabob's intelligence and mine the minds of Fyzoolla Khan's followers have been inflamed by Ahmet Khan, (Son of the late Aly Mahomed Buckshy) who having been under sworn engagements to the Vizier before the battle of the 23d April, and having failed in them, is afraid of falling into the hands of his Excellency, in whose professions of forgiveness he has no reliance. Thus there is at present no prospect of peace. The Rohillas are posted between two hills, one on each flank; the space from hill to hill is a natural bank, supposed to be from fourteen to sixteen feet high, and little more than four hundred yards long; this is made their front, so that they are encamped as it were in a deep column on either side of a small river which runs between the sad hills. On the verge of the bank in front and on their flanks they have made Entrenchments, though but with little judgment, having thrown up the earth on the outside of the ditches. At the foot of the bank is a small open space of ground as an Esplanade, which has been cleared by the Rohillas since their retreat to Lall-dang. At the left it is computed to be between two or three hundred yards wide, but narrow towards the right; without it, between us and them, is a very extensive close jungle, consisting of large trees, interspersed with bamboos and long grass. There is but one road fit for artillery; this road they had made before our arrival, and leads to the base of the hills on the left of their Entrenchment; on both sides of it is a close jungle such as I have mentioned. Since we came here the Nabob has at my desire been clearing away some of the jungle and making a road, which will bring us in upon the center of the entrenched bank, in which they place so much dependance. His Excellency has not been so industrious on this business as I could have wished, however the road is pretty far advanced. The Nabob's Intelligencers and mine inform that the Rohillas are very sickly and in great distress for provisions; that they are resolved not to fight but retire into the Country between the Hills. This is what the Vizier and I both apprehend, and what his Excellency wishes very much to prevent; for not only will he fail in that case to get any part of their money, but they will still continue enemies in this quarter, whilst the Marattas may call our Force elsewhere: His Excellency knows too, that though I may dislodge them from their present post, yet that I cannot either consistently with your orders, or with any degree of prudence, follow them far into the Fastnesses in the Countries between the Hills. I have been for some days extremely unwell, but the moment I can sit my horse I will endeavour to bring matters to a decision. I have this day sent the Quarter-Master-General to look at a clear spot of ground in the jungle, in order to get into close neighbourhood with the Enemy; and should an attack be the result, depend upon it, Gentlemen, that every precaution in my power shall be used for the preservation of the Troops, and to overcome the advantages which the strength of their post gives the Rohillas.

Camp near Mohanpore,
the 25th September, 1774.

I have the honor, &c.

To the GOVERNOR.

DEAR SIR,

THOUGH no public intimation has been given me of General Clavering's being on his voyage from Europe to take the command of the Army on this Establishment, yet I have such information as leaves no room to doubt that that Officer may arrive

rive in this or next month at Calcutta; and as I have already signified to you my intention of not serving after such a supercession, I consider myself therefore as on the eve of returning to England, and am extremely desirous of providing for Captain Allan Mac Pherion, who has been long a member of my Family, and has, in the several stations of Adjutant, Brigade Major, and Aid de Camp, acquitted himself to my entire satisfaction. By the death of Captain Thomas Smith, which happened this day, the eighth Battalion of Seapoys becomes vacant, and I have therefore to request, my good friend, that you do me the favour of appointing Captain Mac Pherion to the command of it; he speaks the country language extremely well, and is in every respect a good and experienced Officer. I think you were kind enough to tell me at Calcutta that you would bestow every third appointment on whom I should recommend, do not then disappoint me in my hopes that Captain Mac Pherion may be served on this occasion, as another opportunity may not offer whilst I remain in the Country. You must be sensible how much pleasure it would give me to provide before my departure for a deserving Officer after so long and faithful services, and you cannot do me a greater favour than by complying with my present request.

Camp near Mohanpore,
the 26th September, 1774.

I am, &c.

TO COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

DEAR SIR,

I WRITE this Letter to be delivered to you by Brooke; he will also present you with a duplicate of my Letter dated 26th, which fully expresses my intentions with respect to him. I am under some apprehensions that my nomination of Captain Brooke for this particular service may cause dissatisfaction among his superior Officers with the Army, and possibly some of the Field Officers would have been desirous of such a Command; but no Officer of that rank could have been employed on this occasion. I am doubtful if the appointment of a Captain to conduct a body of the Vizier's Troops beyond our line of action, may not be deemed too great a stretch in support of affairs with which we are not immediately connected; to have employed a Field Officer would have made the matter much too conspicuous. With respect to the Officers of the same rank with Captain Brooke, his having made the proposal and drawn out the plan gave him the claim to a preference, independent of his particular experience and distinguished abilities as a Partizan Officer, and his being personally known and regarded in that light by the Vizier, all which pointed him out as peculiarly calculated for this appointment. With respect to the measure itself, when I consider the readiness with which the Vizier complied with my request to dismiss Monsieurs Gentil and Maddock from his service, who might at this time have been particularly useful to him, I think myself indispensably bound to make some compensation to him for so great a concession, and I have adopted this plan of Brooke's tender of his services. I have nothing further to add, but to repeat my recommendation of Captain Brooke to you. If the Vizier employs him he must act immediately under his command, and I wish him rather to appear as the Vizier's Officer than belonging to our Army. I pray you prevent his being cramped in his operations. A Partizan must have a latitude of action to conduct himself as occasions may require. You will observe that he is expressly dependent upon your authority, but I could wish (on account of appearances) that he should receive all his orders from the Vizier. He will be punctual in his attention to you, and in communicating the accounts of his operations, and every other information you may require. I hope I have fully and satisfactorily explained the nature of Captain Brooke's appointment.

I am with esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Fort William, 28th
August, 1774.
Received Sept. 26th.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

ENCLOSED I send you Copy of an Address which I have received from Captain Thomas Breton, setting forth his claim to the command of the 8th Battalion of Seapoys. I have candidly told him that I wished to obtain it for another, and accordingly I herewith enclose duplicate of my application in favour of Captain Mac Pherson. The Army is to move nearer the Enemy the day after tomorrow.

Camp near Mohanpore,
September the 27th, 1774.

I am, &c.

To the GOVERNOR.

SIR,

FINDING that the discharge of a multiplicity and variety of business in the superior station of Commander in Chief, together with the attention due to the prosecution of the War, in which that division of the Army under my immediate command is at present engaged, in aid of our Ally the Vizier of the Empire, so totally engross my time, as to deny me to pay that regard which it was my wish to give to my department as a Colonel of a Brigade. I consider it a duty which I owe to the Service to request that you will be pleased to signify to the Board my wish to resign the command of the first Brigade; and might I take the liberty of recommending a Successor to that important trust, I would beg leave to suggest the propriety and justice of bestowing it on Lieutenant-Colonel Ironside, the senior of that rank on this Establishment; his length of service, and his merits as an Officer, are so well known to the Administration, and to you, Sir, that any mention of them in this place is unnecessary.

Camp near Mohanpore,
the 27th September, 1774.

I am, &c.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

AREPORT which prevails of Colonel Grant's determination to return to Europe early this season, and a wish to render every service in my power to a distinguished and experienced Officer, induces me to trouble you with this Address. In a Letter which I received yesterday from Lieutenant-Colonel Ironside, he informs me you were privy to the application, which it mentioned, for my assistance in securing to him the rank of Colonel before the arrival of those Officers, who, it is confidently said, are on their voyage from England to succeed to Brigades as they fall vacant after their landing. The sending out Officers to supersede a set of Gentlemen who have long served the Company with approbation, appears to me so very ungracious a measure, that I without hesitation agreed to resign my Brigade in order to defeat it as much as in my power, and I shall be glad that Ironside succeeds; but as I can with great confidence recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie next in rank, both as an excellent Officer and a good man, I am not less desirous to promote his interest at this juncture. If it true that Grant is resolved to go home, a very favourable opportunity presents itself, with his acquiescence and your approbation, of doing Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie the like piece of justice as is meant for Ironside; and I wish and request most earnestly, my friend, that you may give your powerful influence to Leslie's advancement on this occasion.

Camp near Mohanpore,
the 28th September, 1774.

I am, &c.

SIR,

S I R,

WE have had the pleasure to receive your Letter dated the 17th ultimo, and we congratulate you upon the entire reduction of the Rohilla Country to the Vizier's Government, which we consider as effected by the surrender of Pattergur, and the inextricable distress to which the Rohilla Army is reduced. Our satisfaction is increased on this occasion, by the Vizier's intention of terminating the War in the manner you mention by an accommodation with the Rohillas, which must be easily settled in their distressful situation, and we hope his Excellency will be disposed to conciliate their affections to his government by acceding to lenient terms. The Service being completed wherein the Brigade was engaged under your command; a repetition of our thanks is due to you and the Troops who have effected it, which we request you to accept and to make known to them. When we are informed of the final adjustment of the Vizier's Conquest, and the President shall have received information from himself on that subject, we will be able to send you orders respecting the Troops in the field.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Fort William,
the 8th Sept. 1774.
St. Committee,
Received Sept. 30th.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS,
W^m. ALDERSEY.
P. M. DACRES.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN my Address of the 25th I informed you that the Rohillas had rejected the Vizier's overtures of peace, that I was much indisposed, but would endeavour to bring matters to another decision so soon as possible. Accordingly I ventured abroad on the 28th, advanced with a strong division of the Army four Cofs towards the Enemy, and this day's march has brought me within less than four Cofs of them. The second division under Colonel Galliez gains ground as we advance. The jungle grass through which we have passed is very high, but the spaces between the trees are larger, and there are fewer bamboos than I expected; I am informed however that it is less accessible farther on. From hence I mean to move on with all the circumspection possible. They have thrown up some sort of Work on this side of their post upon the road where they expect the attack; and as it will be probably five or six days before we can cut our way through the jungle, every precaution is taking to render our present situation secure. Though thus busied in preparing to attack the Enemy, it is both the Vizier's earnest wish and mine that friendship should be re-established, as well for reasons already mentioned, as to prevent that effusion of blood which must be the consequences of such an attack. Accordingly, at his Excellency's request, I wrote a Letter to Fyzoolla Khan after our arrival at this ground, repeating the former offers, and assuring him, that if he would come to treat with the Vizier, I made no doubt they would become friends. You shall be advised what effect our approach and these proffers of mercy will have on the Rohillas. In the mean time I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Camp, within 4 Cofs of Lall-Dang,
the 30th September 1774.

Your's, &c.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I ENCLOSE duplicate of a Letter which I had the honor to address you last night. I am now to advise you that Fyzoolla Khan has sent a man to me, who gives some reason to believe he will really come in to treat with the Vizier; but his

Excellency

Excellency has been so long amused with assurances of this kind, that I am resolved to carry on our operations as if there were no overtures of peace, because, if the Rohilla is serious in his professions, our drawing nearer will hasten him to settle matters. I have the pleasure to inform you, that having rode out this morning about three miles from our Camp on the road made by the Rohillas, mentioned in my Letter of the 25th, I found it extremely good, and the jungle on either side so open that I am in hopes of establishing a post to-morrow within two cofs of the Enemy. A Vackeel sent in by Fyzoolla Khan is in attendance at his Excellency's, whose resolutions in these matters will of course regulate my conduct.

Camp, within 4 Cofs of Lall-Dang,
October 1st, 1774.

I am, &c.

TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conformity to the resolution communicated to you in my Address of yesterday, I moved on this morning with a respectable Force about three miles towards the Enemy, attended by the Vackeel sent in from their Chief. When I arrived at the ground upon which I had determined to establish a post I gave the Vackeel his leave, desiring him to inform his master I was so far advanced, and would be glad to see him. The Vackeel had yesterday repeatedly said that Fyzoolla would come in, but I did not much rely upon his declaration; however he was not gone above two hours, when a Chief came to inform that Fyzoolla Khan would certainly meet me, and he accordingly arrived at our Works about noon. To-morrow I shall accompany him to the Vizier's, and when any settlement is agreed upon I will do myself the honor of acquainting you. Our advanced post is already completely established within a mile of that of the Rohillas. I hope however matters are now in a fair way of being amicably settled, and it gives me much satisfaction that your favour of the 8th September encourages so eligible a measure. Permit me, Gentlemen, to assure you that I derive much pleasure from this new testimony of your approbation, and that

Camp, within 4 Cofs of Lall-Dang,
October 2d, 1774.

I am, &c.

TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH Duplicate of my Address of yesterday I have the honor to enclose for your perusal the undermentioned papers;

Letter received from his Majesty Shah Allum 16th September;—Letter from Mujid-ul-Dowla, His Majesty's Prime Minister;—Copy of the King's Letter to the Vizier of the Empire, referred to in Mujid-ul-Dowla's Address, also received the 16th September;—The Vizier's Observations on the said Letters 17th September;—Copy of a Letter from me to his Excellency, containing Remarks on the King's Letter, and Copy of the Vizier's Reply;—Letter from Nudjiff Khan, with a Copy of the King's Letter therein referred to, received the 19th September;—Letter from Nudjiff Khan, received the 23d September, in answer to the Accusations contained in Mujid-ul-Dowla's Letter, and Copies of two Letters therein mentioned.

I accompanied Fyzoolla Khan this morning to visit the Vizier, who received him with much propriety, and presented him with the usual compliment of a Dress, &c.

I remain, &c.

Honorable Sir, &c.

Camp, within 4 Cofs of Lall-Dang,
October 3d, 1774.

¶ DEAR SIR,

I AM now to acknowledge the receipt of your several Letters to which I have not had occasion particularly to reply, under the following dates; the 27th and 29th of June, the 2d, 5th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 22d of July, the 6th, 9th, 10th, and 14th of August. The subject of your Letter of the 2d of July I shall submit to the consideration of the Board of Inspection, as also that of the 13th. The Stores indented for the 16th July have been dispatched. I have corrected the mistakes pointed out in your Letter of the 17th. The request of so many Officers of the second Regiment, supported by their Colonel, and recommended by you, has the most powerful influence upon me; but I must beg you again to consider the effect of misplacing lenity on a person of Mr. Elliot's disposition. He was before dismissed the Service for mutinous behaviour to his Commanding Officer, and he was no sooner restored to it, than he took advantage of the lenity which had been shewn to him, to repeat his offence against Government with aggravation, by challenging the very Officer against whom he had before offended, for his approved conduct in the discharge of his duty. An example of such insult to military discipline, repeatedly forgiven, might encourage a dangerous and mutinous spirit destructive of authority and command: I must also add, that such frequent annulling the Sentences of General-Courts-Martial makes them appear frivolous in the eyes of the Army, and can produce no good effect. I submit this consideration to your serious attention, and if they should overpower your inclination to forgive this undeserving young man, I must request you to acquaint Colonel Galliez of the motives which induced me very reluctantly to deny the request he and his Officers have made in behalf of Mr. Elliot; but if your compassion should induce a second solicitation, I shall be compelled to deviate from my own opinion. I have received the Regulations accompanied by your Letter of the 14th ultimo. Your mention therein of a revival to be made by General Clavering, when I only informed you they would be laid before the Superior Council for approbation, is a misconstruction of what I wrote in my Letter of the 13th July, and strongly marks (I am sorry to observe it) a disposition to take exceptions, which I am sure is not natural to you. Read again my Letter of the 13th July, and the Copy of your Reply; I think you will acknowledge they do not suit each other.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Fort William,
September 13th, 1774.
Received October 3d.

WARREN HASTINGS.

¶ DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your favours of the 20th and 21st ultimo. It was unbecoming in Mr. Roberts to remonstrate in the terms which you mention, or to dispute your right to employ whom you please in your negotiations, as it is the duty of every one under your command to acquiesce implicitly in whatever orders you shall think fit to issue for the good of the Service, reserving their right of appeal to Government in cases wherein they may be aggrieved: yet I confess I think he had much cause for complaint; not perhaps so much for your appointment of Mr. Murray for the Service assigned him, which might not obviously have appeared an impropriety when expressly required by Fyzoolla Khan, as for the secret influence, of whatever nature it might be, which obtained this requisition, and for the discredit which such a selection must reflect on him in the eyes of the public. Indeed, on this occasion, I could wish that the Vizier had been left to conduct his own negotiations, as he is the principal and we but accessaries. The repugnance which I feel to enter on subjects in which we disagree, and especially where I see no good to be derived from the discussion, has prevented me from replying to your Letters on the subject of Mr. Murray and Collicurn. That on the former merited my acknowledgements, as it was written in your own hand, and with a candour which I should expect from Colonel Champion; the matter which it refers to is of too ancient a date for revival or remembrance. Your reply on the subject of Collicurn disappointed me extremely, because I should not have ventured to have expressed

pressed myself so positively, on a point so delicate as the character of your confidential servant, had I not the most undoubted proofs to support my opinion, or were it not a matter of the most important consequence in it's influence in the public affairs. You cannot, Sir, be a stranger to this man's character, because I am sure you will not meet with a man of credit and independence who will not give him a bad one, nor, in occasions of this nature, are we to look for legal evidence for conviction. The notoriety of a man's conduct who has been unhappily placed in a situation, which has afforded him the means of drawing on himself the curses of a whole people, surpasses all other proof. I cannot blame you for allowing him to continue in the management of your private concerns, but surely, my Dear Sir, you expose both the public measures, and, forgive me for adding, your own honor, to too great a hazard by suffering such a man to interfere, or even to obtain the slight knowledge of such circumstances as have a connexion with either. I draw from your Letter the conclusion that he has this means. To the Vizier it must be particularly humiliating to be compelled to receive a man of Colchurn's mean rank on a confidential footing. It is not too late, and I beg you will do me the justice to believe that personal friendship has it's share in the remark, to offer it as my advice, to admit as seldom as possible of any intermediate agency between yourself and the Vizier, and never on matters of importance; you will have fewer causes of disagreement, and you will acquire a greater influence over him, which you proportionably lose as you delegate it to others; and the habit of frequent conversation will naturally produce sentiments of mutual kindness, which is rarely the case with Letters, and less with messages. I myself have often lamented the want of this advantage owing to the distance between us. With respect to Mr. Roberts, I will not accept of his resignation till I hear from you again. I have written to him my sentiments on this subject, and as you express a kindness towards him, I shall be happy to learn that you consent to his continuance in Office. I have told him that he had no right to object to your employing whomsoever you thought best qualified for any Service to be performed, and that this was not a duty necessarily connected with his Office; which I mention here, that you may not misunderstand what I have said on the immediate point in question. By a Letter received since this was begun from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, I find that Fyzoolla Khan has rejected the advances made him, and that the Vizier was preparing to march his own Forces against him. I dread the consequences of such a resolution, whether it prove successful in the event or not, and hope you will not have thought it necessary to wait for the decision of the Committee, on the question which you submitted to them respecting the extent of the Rohilla Districts, for your authority to proceed against the Enemy; as the expression of your original Instructions, admitting it to want precision, certainly favours the construction, that the scene of your operations was confined by the River and the Mountains, not by the acknowledged Territory of the Rohillas, of which we could be no judges. Our Letter on this subject went away the 23d of last month, and of course would occasion at least three weeks of inaction if you delayed your operation for it's arrival. I have only to add my request that you will give this Letter an attentive and candid perusal, and that you will be persuaded of the attachment and esteem with which I sincerely am,

Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed)

Fort-William, the 13th Sept. 1774.
Received October 3d.

WARREN HASTINGS.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

Dear SIR,

I HAVE received your Letters of the 26th and 28th of August, and you may be assured that I will readily afford Captain Brooke all due countenance and support in the execution of the services for which you have nominated him. I doubt not he will acquit himself to your credit, and to the entire satisfaction of the Vizier; and it shall be my endeavour to prevail with his Excellency to invest Captain Brooke with such authority, and to put the payment of the Troops which he may command on such a regular footing, as will best answer the purposes in view.

I am, &c.

Camp, within 4 Cofs of Lall-Dang,
October 4th, 1774.

To

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the pleasure of addressing you under date the 28th of last month, in recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie to the command of the third Brigade, vice Colonel Grant; I have since received advice from Ironside that he has succeeded to that Brigade. As an opportunity thereby presents itself of rendering Leslie the same piece of service which was intended Ironside by my resignation, and as it is most heartily my wish to promote Leslie's interest, I have to request that you will do me the favour to interest yourself with the Board for his advancement to the rank of Colonel of the first Brigade. Believe me, my friend, that the satisfaction which I thought it would yield you to provide for Ironside, had no small influence upon my inclinations when I agreed to his proposition; and it will be very pleasing that you manifest a disposition to oblige me on this occasion, by securing Leslie against the unmerited supercession which threatens all Officers in the Service.

I am, &c.

Camp, within 4 Cofs of Lall-Dang, 4th October, 1774.

SIR,

COLONEL GRANT having obtained our permission to resign the Company's Service, we have appointed Lieut. Col. Ironside, the next in succession, to be a Colonel on this Establishment, with the Command of the third Brigade, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known; but Lieut. Col. Leslie, the oldest Officer of that rank, and of course the next in turn for the vacant Command of the first Brigade, being now employed in actual service in the Field as Quarter-Master-General, to which he was nominated by the special appointment of the Court of Directors, we judged it expedient to be acquainted with his inclinations before we proceeded to fill up that vacancy; we desire, therefore, that you will acquaint Colonel Leslie of this, and transmit to us by the earliest opportunity his answer, that we may come to a determination, either to continue him in his Office of Quarter-Master-General, or to give him the Command of the first Brigade.

We are with esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

Fort William, the
12th September, 1774.
Rec. October 5th.

WARREN HASTINGS.
Wm. ALDERSEY.
P. M. DACRES.
JAMES LAWRELL.
J. GRAHAM,
N. GRUEBER.

SIR,

COLONEL GRANT having requested the Board's permission to resign the Service with an intention to go home this season, and Colonel Ironside being promoted, and appointed by the Board to command the third Brigade, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that he has complied with a request from Colonel Ironside to remove the following persons from the first to the third Brigade; Lieutenant Abraham Stoker, Serjeant George Stokes, and William Kew private. I have the honor to subscribe myself, with great respect,

Fort-William, the 14th September 1774.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

Rt. PATTON.
M. Secy.

4 K

To

S I R,

THIS is to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 3d, 5th, 10th, and 14th ultimo, omitted through mistake in our Letter of the 8th instant, which contains a reply to the concluding paragraph of your Letter of the 10th.

Fort-William, September 15th, 1774.

We are, Sir,

Select Committee,

Your most obedient humble servants,

Received October 6th.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.
Wm. ALDERSEY.
P. M. DACRES.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

IHAVE the pleasure to acquaint you that his Excellency the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan have this day agreed upon terms of peace. Fyzoolla is to have a Jaghire of 14 Lacks, 75 thousand Rupees per annum in the Rohilla Country, with liberty to keep 5,000 men in arms, in consideration whereof he is to give the Vizier half his Treasure. When the agreement has gone through the usual formalities, I shall do myself the honor of transmitting a Copy of it to you; in the mean time I beg leave to congratulate you on the conclusion of the War, and I remain, with all due respect,

Honorable Sir, &c.

Camp, within 4 Cofs of
Lall-Dang, October 6th, 1774.

To COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

S I R,

IHAVE received your favours of the 21st and 26th ultimo, which both arrived this morning; the Letter enclosing Copies of your Correspondence on the subject of the late negotiations, and of the conversation which passed between Fyzoolla Khan and Mr. Murray; to this I now reply. I hope, notwithstanding the hesitation expressed in the conclusion, that you will have resolved on prosecuting the War to a final issue, without waiting for the Reply of the Select-Committee to your Letter of the 29th July; because I think it appears very plainly that Fyzoolla Khan and his Adherents lay at your mercy; because I apprehend much inconvenience from delays; and because I am morally certain that no good will be gained by negotiating. If however, contrary to this expectation, you shall have suspended your operations, or, from any other cause, the War shall not be concluded on the receipt of this, it is my express desire, that you do on no account depute any person under your command to treat with the Enemy, but leave it wholly to the Vizier to conduct every measure of this kind by his own Agents, and in such a manner as he shall think proper, since he is the Principal, and we only Accessories in the War. Besides, by allowing Fyzoolla Khan to treat with both, to make appeals from you to the Vizier, and from the Vizier to you, you can hardly fail both of you to become the instruments of his intrigues, and he will acquire a confidence from such an indulgence which he cannot place on his own strength or consequence. Indeed I could not read without indignation the conversation of Fyzoolla Khan with Mr. Murray. The language of the former was highly presuming, insolent, and evasive; and I think Mr. Murray ought to have left him after the first interview. A circumstance struck me very forcibly in Mr. Murray's Narrative; "I came", says Fyzoolla Khan, "to this place, which is the District of the Rajah of Gurual." This intimation, which was as wide as East and West from the business before him, too manifestly shews the foundation on which he built his hopes of succeeding by a refusal to accede to the propositions made him, and that he has availed himself of your supposed inability to pursue him beyond the acknowledged limits of the Rohilla jurisdiction. Although I have referred you to the Vizier for conducting all negotiations, I by no means wish that he should lose time by seeking for an accom-

accommodation. It will be more effectual, more decisive, and more consistent with his dignity, indeed with his honor, which he has already pledged to abide by his first offers, to dictate the conditions of peace, and to admit only an acceptance without reservation, or a clear refusal from his adversary. I intend to communicate the substance of your Advice to the Select-Committee, for their fuller sentiments on the measures to be hereafter taken; in the mean time, to prevent the danger of delay, I desire that you will be pleased to receive these instructions for your guide.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

Fort-William, the 16th September 1774.

WARREN HASTINGS.

S I R,

THE President has laid before us your Letter to him under date the 26th August, with the Reply which he immediately dispatched to it, and which perfectly agrees with our sentiments. We now proceed to give you more at large our instructions for your conduct, in prosecuting the War against Fyzoolla Khan and his Adherents. If, upon receipt of this Letter, the War should not have been brought to a conclusion, either by the reduction of the Rohilla Army, or an accommodation having taken place between the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan, you are authorized and directed by us to pursue the most vigorous measures, in conjunction with the Vizier, effectually to reduce the Rohilla Army, without confining your operations to the Rohilla Dominions, and even if they should have crossed the Ganges, and you have reason to suppose, that, by crossing either a part or the whole of your Army, you may be able speedily to terminate the War, by acting decisively against them, and obliging them to disperse, you have also our authority for pursuing this measure; but as soon as this Service shall have been performed, you will immediately recross with the Army, and retire within the limits originally prescribed to your operations, making Fyzoolla Khan and his Adherents the only objects of your hostilities, and undertaking this enterprize only if the occasion should promise immediate success. But if his Excellency the Vizier should be disposed rather to accommodate matters with the Rohillas by negotiation, than to prosecute hostilities to the utmost against them, you are to permit him in this respect entirely to pursue his own measures, and employ his own Agents; nor are you at all to interfere, unless he should solicit you to join your sanction to the terms proposed, or the accommodation agreed upon, to add to their validity; and in this case it will be proper for you to receive from him a formal application in writing; but on no account are you to suffer any person under your command or authority to be employed as a Negotiator on the part of the Vizier.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Fort-William, the
17th September 1774.
Select-Committee.
Received October 8th.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS,
Wm. ALDERSEY,
P. M. DACRES.

To the G O V E R N O R.

Dear S I R,

I AM favoured with your Letters of the 27th and 31st August, relative to the Vizier's intended Donation. Circumstanced as at present, I cannot think of a more eligible plan for securing it than you have suggested, and it is with much pleasure I return you sincere and hearty

heartly thanks for the proof of good inclinations which you have manifested towards the Army on this occasion. I have received the Board's Letter, and in reply will make the proposition which you recommend, unless you should be of opinion that matters can be put upon a better footing. It occurs, however, that the right of acceptance would be put more beyond the power of challenge, by cancelling the Vizier's Letter, and substituting in its place another from his Excellency, acknowledging himself indebted to the Army a certain sum, as an equivalent for the riches which would have accrued to them, had they shared the Treasure, &c. taken from the Enemy during the course of the Rohilla War. If you think such an alteration may be of advantage to the Troops, it will be necessary to manage so, as that you may have it in your power to withdraw the late proceedings of the Board on this occasion. As to the rights of the Army, I must, my friend, avoid entering upon the subject, lest, as I have elsewhere said, I might be thought partial or self-interested. With regard to the construction of the Act of Parliament, I cannot venture to speak of it without the greatest diffidence. I believe, however, that where certain rights are established to British subjects, nothing but the most precise and positive Act of the Supreme Authority can overturn them. Now if, by the Laws of War, any rights are established to our Armies, I humbly presume they remain unaffected by the late Act of Parliament; which says for itself, that it was framed, not to make any alterations in the received customs of the Kingdom, but to correct certain late discovered abuses. There was not the smallest necessity of reserving latitude to the Army, as Lord Clive is said to have proposed; for if ever they had any rights or privileges, these seem sufficiently preserved by their not being expressly taken away. If any distinction is to be made between English Armies, it should seem most likely to be in favour of such as serve in distant parts, constantly exposed to destructive climates. It appears, therefore, most improbable that the Parliament should mean to deprive the Troops in India of advantages arising from the usage of War, whilst they still remain entire to other British Forces, were they only to cross over to Calais, and plunder or subject it to ransom. But even supposing his Excellency's Donation actually divided, it is not obvious how the Administration should be subjected to the penalties expressed in the Act, since the Members could not possibly be convicted of "Having received the Present, directly or indirectly, for their own benefit." It appears rather, according to the strictest construction which can be put upon it, but which I cannot prevail with myself to think is the intendment of the Act, that every individual of the Army would be liable to a prosecution for the proportion he received. Though this is what has occurred to me on the Act of Parliament, and though I could gladly persuade myself it will be received in the same sense by the Judges, should they be consulted, yet I cannot but acquiesce in the propriety of the Board's determination, because the assurance you give of their inclinations to adopt the measure which you have mentioned to me, evinces that they really think they could not act otherwise with safety to themselves, and because I am confident your Reply to this Letter will bring such advice respecting this matter, as you think best calculated to prevent a disappointment to the hopes of the Army. I am sorry, very sorry, that occasion has been sought to prejudice the Army in your opinion, and to draw upon them your displeasure, by circulating reports, which, at the same that they are very injurious to the Troops, reflect highly on the Commander in Chief. Had I perceived the smallest indication of mutinous or contumacious clamour, it would be but doing me justice to believe, that I would have been the first to have made the most striking example, and I have no doubt the Field Officers and other Gentlemen would have most heartily supported me. If industry has been used to impress the Nabob with different ideas, equal care has been taken to conceal them from me; but as it is now some time since his Excellency made known his intentions of offering a sum of money to the Army, and as he still continues uniform in his professions of having been actuated by gratitude, I see no reason to disbelieve him.

I am, &c.

Camp, within four Cos of Lall-Dang,
October the 8th, 1774.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

UNDER date the 6th instant I informed you that the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan had come to an accommodation; and I have now the honor to transmit copies of mutual engagements entered into between them, as drawn out by his Excellency the Vizier,
sealed

sealed and sworn to by him and the Rohilla yesterday in my presence. The Vizier has drawn off his own Army, and to-morrow I shall, agreeable to his request, follow with the Company's Troops.

As Fyzoolla Khan is restricted to a small body of men, such of the Troops disbanded by him as the Vizier does not chuse to entertain are to cross the Ganges without delay. I know it well why his Excellency has not inserted in Fyzoolla's agreement the obligation to deliver up half his Treasure; I remarked this seeming omission to his Excellency before the agreements were signed; he only answered, that whatever Fyzoolla's Effects might be, he would be contented with the half; and the other promised to give a faithful account of them.

Camp, within four Cofs,
of Lall-Dang,
October 8th, 1774.

I remain, &c.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 13th September, and am perfectly satisfied of the propriety of what you have urged with respect to Mr. Elliot. If, my friend, you had recollected that the proposition of submitting the Regulations to the revival of General Clavering, &c. had originated from myself, you could not have received my Letter of the 14th August in the manner you did. How is it possible I should take exceptions at what I myself proposed? I know not, my dear Sir, what has given rise to certain ideas with which I perceive you are impressed; let me assure you, however, of a truth that you ought in justice to banish them.

Camp, within four Cofs
of Lall-Dang,
October 8th, 1774.

I am, &c.

SIR,

THE Honorable the Court of Directors having thought proper to determine, that an allowance of one-eighteenth part of the whole Commission on the Revenues should be continued to General Sir Eyre Coote, as Commander in Chief from the 13th October, when he left Madras, to the 28th January 1773, when he was acquainted that the Company had no longer occasion for his services; I am directed by the Honorable the President and Council to demand repayment from you of Current Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, three Annas and four Pice (Current 1751, 3, 4.) which sum, it appears by an Account before the Board, you have received as an overplus to your real proportion, on account of General Coote's share as above not having been deducted.

I am, Sir,

Fort William, the
5th September, 1774:

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

J. STEWART,
Secretary.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I ENCLOSE Copy of my Address of last night, with duplicates of the agreements therein referred to. The Army countermarched a short way this morning. When the Rohillas discharged from the service of Fyzoolla Khan shall have left their Fortresses,

4 L

and

and have crossed the Ganges, I purpose to station the Brigade at or near Ramgaut till your further pleasure is known; but as I hope to embark on my way to the Presidency before the end of this month, the temporary command of the Army will devolve to Colonel Galliez.

I have the honor, &c.

Camp near Lampore,
October 9th, 1774

SIR,

THE Governor having laid before us your Letter to him, containing a proposition relative to the supernumerary warrant and non-warrant native Seapoy Officers attached to the second Brigade, we are now to acquaint you that we approve of that proposition, and desire that you will give orders for it's being accordingly carried into execution, directing those whom you deem entitled to be invalided to proceed to the Presidency by the first opportunity.

We are, Sir,

Fort William,
Board of Inspection,
16th September, 1774.
Received 9th October.

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS,
&c. Council.

To the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL.

Honorable SIR and GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received your favour of the 12th September, and having communicated the contents to Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, he has in consequence thereof requested my permission to repair to the Presidency, in order to do himself the honor of answering your Letter in person. The service of the Campaign being over, I have taken upon me to comply with his request.

Camp near Lampore,
October 9th, 1774.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the GOVERNOR.

DEAR SIR,

I SEND you the Letter which Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie addressed to me on reading the Board's Letter of the 12th September. He is apprehensive the command of the first Brigade, if only given him as a senior Lieutenant-Colonel, would be taken from him by some of the Gentlemen coming from England; and therefore, were he immediately to give up his Staff Office, he would run the risk of being thrown out of both. He will represent his Case to you in person soon, as I hope we shall be at Calcutta early in December.

I am, &c.

Camp near Lampore,
October 9th, 1774.

SIR,

THE latitude allowed in our last Letter of the 17th instant being a deviation from the express letter of the original Instructions which you received from the Board, we have thought it necessary to communicate to them those Orders, which we have accordingly done, and have received their confirmation; but lest the terms of our Letter should not have been sufficiently explanatory of our intentions, we think it necessary to give you this further illustration, both of our wish and that of the Board in the latitude above referred to. If Fyzoolla Khan, or the Forces under his command, shall have crossed the

the Ganges, and, presuming on the limitation of the scene of your operations, shall venture to encamp so near, as to put it in your power, by suddenly crossing the River, either with the whole, or a part of the Brigade under your command, to attack them by surprise and to disperse them; in that case, and in that case only, we think it advisable, and we direct, that you do exceed the prescribed line of your operations to attack them; but that you do not persist in any continued operations against them on that side of the River, or follow them beyond one day's march, if they should betake themselves to flight; and that if you shall either have defeated or dispersed the Enemy, or they shall have prevented an attack by flight, in either case you are immediately to re-cross the River, and confine yourself within the original prescribed line of your operations. We thought it necessary to be thus explicit, not from any doubt which we entertain in your discretion, but to enable you with confidence and satisfaction to yourself to carry these orders into execution.

We are, Sir,

Fort William, the
19th September, 1774.
Select Committee.
Received 10th October.

(Signed)

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WARREN HASTINGS.
WM. ALDERSEY.
P. M. DACRES.

SIR,

MR. HASTINGS desires me to transmit the accompanying Copy of the Act of Parliament on India Affairs to you from him. He supposes it probable that you may have already been furnished with a Copy from some of your Correspondents, but lest you should not send this, as he thinks it very necessary that every Member of the Administration should be acquainted with it's contents; he had it not in his power to send one sooner. Mr. Hastings also sends for your amusement a Copy of the Instructions from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Council, which have been approved by the Proprietors.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,

Calcutta, the
19th September, 1774.
Received 10th October.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT PATTON.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

WHEN I wrote you on the 29th August it was merely a private Letter, as you might have easily observed from the confidence with which I treated you. The communication to the Select Committee was made in my Address of the 28th, which, and not my confidential Letter to you, or it's Enclosure, I desire may appear on their Proceedings. Yesterday I was seized with a severe fit of the Gout, which I am afraid will lay me up for some time. His Excellency is, I hear, also much indisposed.

Camp near Lampore,
October 11th, 1774.

I am, &c.

To the GOVERNOR.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 16th September, in reply to my Address of the 26th August. Had there appeared any urgent necessity for pressing upon the Rohillas immediately after our arrival at Pattergur, it is probable, that notwithstanding the scruples which I entertained with regard to the extent of my authority, I should not have been able to overcome my inclinations of attacking them; but as the Marattas, even supposing a certainty of their intentions to disturb the Vizier, could not reach the Doab earlier than December; as the Rohillas were shut up, and could only receive scanty

scanty supplies from the Country between the Hills; as a delay in the Attack of course subjected them to greater distress, and tended to weaken and render them less capable of taking advantage of the strength of their situation; as it would have been highly imprudent to enter the jungle which surrounds them 'till after the heavy fall of rain usual at the Equinox; as the Attack, supposing it most successful, would have only made the Enemy retire farther into the Countries between the Hills; as this would have entirely defeated the Vizier's intentions of crushing or making the Rohillas his friends before any other Power could make head against him; as the natural strength of the Enemy's Post would put the credit of the Company's Arms to the test; as the small share of reputation which I have had the good fortune of acquiring in the course of long service was at stake; as I could not have assured myself of approbation in case I had risked the Attack and had failed; as the Vizier very earnestly, and from the most prudential motives, wished to re-establish friendship with Fyzoolla Khan; and as I was for some time ill of a severe indisposition; in short, Sir, as there not did appear a single reason in favour of an earlier advance than was made, and, on the contrary, every consideration that could weigh with me, either as a General or in a political view, argued very strongly against any Attack at all. I am perfectly satisfied with the issue which matters have had; and it is my firm hope and wish, that the honorable and speedy conclusion to which the Rohilla War has been brought may give you sincere pleasure, and add to that reputation which you have so justly acquired in your administration. At the time Fyzoolla Khan made the remark of his being in the Gurual District, it is impossible he could have surmised my scruples at advancing, since we had not been halted three days at Pattergur. These three days had been taken up with overtures of accommodation, at the express desire of the Vizier, so there could not be the least appearance of delay or backwardness in proceeding to Lall-Dang; and, in my humble opinion, Fyzoolla's observation, instead of being wide of the business, was as directly to the point as possible; for where could he hope for security if not in the Country of a neutral Prince, and what more in course than to introduce a circumstance of such importance. I have, my good Sir, uniformly considered the Vizier as the Principal in this War; if in any thing I have to blame myself, it is for a greater condescension towards his Excellency than he had been accustomed to. You have been frequently told, and I again assure you, that every step I took as Mediator was with his approbation and privacy, whatever might have been surmised, and officiously circulated by discontented and uninformed meddlers; and if the Vizier is not very insincere in his professions, he is perfectly sensible of the services which have been rendered him.

I am, &c.

Camp near Lampore,
October 11th, 1774.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM honored with your favours of the 17th and 19th September. My Addressess of the 6th and 8th current will have informed you, that there remained no necessity for exercising the latitude of authority which you were pleased to grant me. I did not, Gentlemen, employ any person under my command, nor in any measure interfere between the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan, excepting at the express desire of his Excellency, which in most cases I required in writing; indeed he seems to think the interposition of the English indispensably necessary to render his engagements of validity, and to bring the native Princes to have reliance on his promises. Since the mutual engagements have been interchanged between his Excellency and Fyzoolla Khan, the Quarter-Master-General and Adjutant-General, the Engineers, and several Officers of long service, have been to examine the Post at Lall-Dang, and I have received congratulations on the happy period put to the War; these Gentlemen all agreeing that they never saw a place so strong by Nature, or so defensible with a small body of men against a numerous Army. The unskilfulness of the Rohillas, and the order of our own Troops, might have made us successful in the Storm; but I wish it may afford you, Gentlemen, the same heart-felt satisfaction which I perceive, that the Reputation of our Arms was not put to such a risk.

I have the honor, &c.

Camp near Lampore,
October 11th, 1774.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that I countermarched five Co's this morning with that division of the Army which was most advanced, and am now encamped on the Banks of the Ganges. The Company's Troops and the Nabob's Regulars form a chain to cover and protect the Rohillas from being plundered in crossing the River at Bhaife-Gaut. Fyzoolla Khan is to return to Lall-Dang to-morrow, in order to conduct the Rohillas out of that Post, and bring out his Treasure to divide it with the Vizier. His Excellency is very desirous of visiting his Capital, and I hope in a few days to embark at Ramgaut in my way to the Presidency.

I remain, &c.

Camp near Bhaife-Gaut,
October 13th, 1774.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS day matters have been finally adjusted between the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan. The Perwannahs for the Jaghire I am told are passed his Excellency's Seals. The Rohilla offered to deliver over half his Treasure, &c. upon oath, or, in lieu thereof, to pay the Vizier fifteen Lacks of Rupees in ready money; and having satisfied the Nabob that the immense expense of supporting so large an Army, while provisions were at so very extravagant a rate, reduced his riches to thirty Lacks, his Excellency preferred the ready money to the division of the Effects. The Vizier has taken his leave, and proceeds to-morrow on his return to Fyzabad by the road to Bissoulee. Fyzoolla having been prevented going to Lall-Dang by this day's business sets off to-morrow morning, and promises to be back in three or four days, when he will pay the fifteen Lacks to the Vizier's Minister; and his Excellency has assured me, that it shall be immediately applied towards the discharge of the forty Lacks due to the Company for the reduction of the Rohilla Country. His Excellency is to have a large part of his Army in this Country, and I hope the Brigade may march from hence in five or six days towards Ramgaut. I intend to see the greatest part of the Rohillas cross the River before I leave the Army, and I have recommended to the Resident to secure a fund for the regular payment of the Troops during the Vizier's absence,

I am, &c.

Camp near Bhaife-Gaut,
October 14th, 1774.

To COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE been very much surprised at the representation Captain William Thomson has made to you of the conduct of the Board towards him, as if he had received marks of severity, whereas he has been treated with every mark of lenity in their power. Of this you will yourself be the judge by the accompanying Extracts and Copies from his and Grant's Letter to me, the Crime exhibited against him by the Board, and the Letters I wrote to him and Colonel Grant upon his declining to stand a Trial. I do not know how to excuse such a misrepresentation of circumstances by Captain Thomson to you unless upon a supposition of Insanity, of which several parts of his conduct in this unfortunate Affair appear to bear very strong marks.

I am, Dear Sir,

Fort William,
23d September, 1774.
Received 15th October.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

AT the request of Fyzoolla Khan I enclose a Letter which he has done himself the honor of addressing you. He is gone to Lall-Dang, with some of the Nabob's people in order to pay the stipulated sum, and to withdraw his Family, with the remainder of his Effects, from that place, and convey them to Rampore, his former place of residence. I am extremely anxious to get to the Presidency, but I wish to see the discarded Rohillas over the River before I leave the Army. Indeed I am at present unable to move from this place by a severe fit of the gout in both feet, which, with my former illness, has emaciated and weakened me greatly. His Excellency the Vizier purposes to repair some of his Forts in his Rohilla acquisitions; and having remarked the alacrity with which Lieutenant Bruce exerted himself in establishing the Works by which we made our advances toward Lall-Dang, and which were finished before the arrival of Captain Penman, he has earnestly and repeatedly requested I would permit Mr. Bruce to undertake the repairs of his Forts, and I have most readily assented. From one part of my Letter of the 6th September you might perhaps be induced to imagine, that I have sought for this opportunity of serving Mr. Bruce, without consulting you, on account of the circumstances therein mentioned. I confess I am glad occasion has offered for promoting his interest, but suffer not yourself to misconstrue my intentions. Lieutenant Bruce has strongly recommended himself to me by his assiduity during the course of the late War, and fully justified the character I had of him as an able Engineer; it is my wish, therefore, that you may be pleased to give your sanction to his continuance in the Vizier's employ. We have had three days incessant fall of heavy rain, and I esteem it very fortunate for the Troops that we got out of the jungles, and at some distance from the Hills before it came on.

Camp near Bhaife-Gaut,
October 18th, 1774.

I am, &c.

† To COLONEL CHAMPION.

¶ DEAR SIR,

Fort William, 27th September, 1774.

THE business of Colonel Maclean's Office requiring his presence with the Army, to put matters there upon a proper footing in the Department which is under his direction, he left this place about a month ago, and is now on his way to pay his respects in person to you.

The very high character for capacity and abilities which the Colonel deservedly bears, his experience in life and knowledge of mankind, with a temper of mind to render these qualities amiable as well as respectable, to which I may add the friendship subsisting between him and myself, are circumstances I mention to you, in the hopes they will dispose you to meet him half way in the advances to intimacy and friendship. So high does he stand in my opinion that he possesses my fullest confidence, and I have been glad of the opportunity of his going up the country to impart my sentiments to him on several points of a very interesting nature; among which, my dear Sir, are the unlucky differences which have arisen in the course of our correspondence, and your disagreements with the Vizier, which it is impossible to bring to any discussion by Letters. Subjects of this kind are much better explained and adjusted in personal conversation than in writing; for this reason I have talked confidentially with the Colonel respecting all matters which I could wish to be explained to you; and if you will give him the opportunity, I hope by this means to establish the same good understanding with you which I am certain would result from a personal interview. The distance between us preventing this, I have adopted the next method to it by sending my friend. I would not have addressed you on this occasion, but have left the intercourse of friendship between you and the Colonel to establish itself, as a natural consequence of your acquaintance with one another, if I had not been informed of a most illiberal report respecting the motive of Colonel Maclean's journey up the country, which might prejudice you against him. To destroy the influence of every malicious suggestion that could obstruct your intimacy with the Colonel, I have thought it necessary to avow the part I have deputed Colonel Maclean to act for me.

I have

† This Letter is not entered in the Copy delivered in by Colonel Champion, but is contained in that delivered in by the Governor-General.

I have desired Colonel Maclean to visit the Vizier, for which you will grant him a general permission; and I have written to Mr. Middleton to introduce him, unless you should chuse to do him that honor yourself. I have also instructed the Colonel to have some private conferences with the Vizier upon particular subjects, which I prefer mentioning to him in this manner; but I think it proper to declare to you, that the Colonel's conferences with his Excellency shall not in any shape respect You, the Army, or the Operations under your direction; and, after this declaration, I think I have a right to expect that no part of the Colonel's conduct, in fulfilling this part of my Instructions, shall incur your suspicions.

I am, &c.

TO COLONEL CHAMPION.

¶ DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your Letter of the 6th instant. I have not sent you any news from Europe, because I took it for granted that every information of this kind which was public (and I have received no other) would have been transmitted to you by your other correspondents: Our correspondence has indeed been so engrossed by the events of India as to prevent me from adverting to the intelligence from Europe. I sent you lately a Copy of the India Act of Parliament, and the Instructions from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Council, which were approved and confirmed by a majority of the Proprietors. We are just now advised of the arrival of Commodore Hughes with his Squadron in the River, and I am preparing for his reception. The Hawke Sloop, lately arrived from the Cape, brings accounts, that they met the Anson Transport, with the Judges on board, going into False Bay, as they came out on the 2d of July; she had parted with the Ashburnham, with the Gentlemen of the Superior Council on board, in latitude 4 south; so that we may expect them both to arrive very shortly. As this intelligence may determine you to come to the Presidency, I cannot help recommending to your consideration the particular situation of affairs above at the time you may receive it, and that you will not leave them in a critical or uncertain state. I entirely agree with you in opinion, that Europeans should be prevented as much as possible from proceeding up the country beyond our limits, and I shall write to the Vizier on this subject, not only to prevent Europeans from proceeding through his Country who have no passport or licence, but to stop even those who have, or pretend to have, as I shall address him particularly upon the subject when I wish this indulgence to be granted to individuals. I must request you to second my representation, and to assure the Vizier, that it is as much contrary to our inclination and interest as to his, to allow Europeans to proceed into his Country, or to go beyond it, and that I request he will pay no regard to the English Name assumed, or not assumed, on such occasions. It is necessary to assure the Vizier that we are in earnest in this request, because the prevention of this evil must rest with him. The disputes which are at present depending in England, and which took their rise from this cause, render it unsafe for me to extend the authority of Government beyond our own limits. In future the Quarter-Master-General's allowance for Budgerows and Boats must be discontinued; there is no such allowance attached to the Office. All precedents were superseded by our last Regulations, and no indulgences whatever are intended to be allowed which are not positively expressed in them. The next paragraph of your Letter, though expressed in kind terms, gives me much pain; it contains only the repetition of disagreeable subjects which have already had a discussion. The Command of the Invalids at Chunargur being a Captain's Appointment, I considered it in my disposal, in the same manner as the appointment of a Captain to command a Battalion of Seapoys, and, without favour or affection, impartially named the person who had the best claim to it; an Officer of merit, who was really an invalid, and had on that account been set aside when it was his tour to have commanded a Battalion of Seapoys; it would have been an act of injustice to him to have named a junior Officer to that Command while he was unprovided for. I do not myself know Captain Morrison; it was solely the justice of his pretensions that had exacted a promise from me in his favour, at a time when you were only the third Officer in Command of the Army; how then should I have thought of communicating that promise to you? Indeed I did not imagine you would consider this Appointment in your disposal, since a Captain's Command of a Corps is not considered in other instances in that light. But when you complain, in the present instance, of my superseding your appointment, you do not recollect that my appointment of Captain Morrison was previous to my knowledge of your having appointed Captain Mac Pherson. The Artillery Officer's appointment at Chunargur I have not the least recollection of; your receiving no reply from me on that subject was an unintentional omission. With

respect

respect to the appointment of a Field Engineer, this matter neither rests with you nor me, but is an appointment of the Board; and while there is an Establishment of Engineers, and the Officers of it unemployed, surely they are to have the preference to every Appointment in their own department. Lieutenant Bruce can I think have no just cause to complain; he has already had indulgences in the Service to which his rank could give him no sort of pretensions. Your particular regard for him, which I am now acquainted with, may be one reason for shewing him favour; but with respect to my own opinion, I must confess that some parts of his conduct have appeared to me exceptionable. The last Artillery Appointment you mention I am quite at a loss about; possibly however the circumstance may have happened, and I can only say it must have been from inadvertency, and by no means from any desire of encroaching on your particular privileges. I am but too sensible of the truth of your remark, that little circumstances, unintentional in themselves, are industriously misconstrued by others. I can only promise you, my friend, and I do it most sincerely, that I shall endeavour to be very attentive not to give them further cause for such misconstruction. I am sure I am heartily inclined to observe delicacy towards you, both from attention to your Station and affection to yourself. I could most willingly comply with the last paragraph of your Letter respecting Mr. Middleton, but I am really at a loss how to send a positive injunction in any other than plain and peremptory terms. A subject of this kind, delivered with an air of mystery, may occasion the surmise of a much heavier charge than the real one, and be the cause of great uneasiness to a very deserving young man. I have experienced the error of over delicacy in cases somewhat similar. I think it much better to speak plainly to him, and accordingly I enclose the prohibition you have requested; but I must confess I have written it with much reluctance. It will rest with you, after perusal, either to send my Letter to him, or not, as you may judge proper. I should think the best method would be, to speak frankly and openly with him on the subject, or not to deliver it at all. If my opinion were consulted I should advise it not to be delivered, for I am almost certain Mr. Middleton has never given cause for the suspicion you entertain of him on this subject. I venture thus to oppose your opinion, because the information is of such a nature which you must have received from others, and there are men who might draw their advantages from creating jealousies between you. Mr. Middleton, in all his Letters to me, has been so studious to avoid the least interference with your department, that he has not written a single circumstance that could give occasion even for a cautionary advice on this subject, and I should imagine his conversation with the Vizier would naturally lead to my information. In short, the whole tenor of his conduct is to me a strong presumptive proof of his innocence of the present charge. However you must be the best judge of your own particular reasons, and if you think the injunction necessary, I do not wish to prevent its delivery.

I am, dear Sir,

Fort William, the
28th Sept. 1774.
Received 21st October.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. The Letter from Mr. Middleton shall be sent by to-morrow's Dawk.

TO COLONEL CHAMPION.

¶ ¶ DEAR SIR,

I NOW fulfil my promise, by enclosing under a flying seal my Letter for Mr. Middleton which is intended for your perusal, and then to be, or not to be, delivered, as you may judge necessary. I cannot help repeating my wish that you may think the delivery of it unnecessary, as I am more and more convinced that Mr. Middleton has given no just cause for the accusations brought against him, and I strongly suspect the ill offices of some designing persons. I cannot judge of your reasons, as I am ignorant of them, but I think they should amount to proofs, before Mr. Middleton is subjected to the pain of receiving injunctions which imply accusations against him; and I declare I know no person whose conduct appears more to deserve an opposite treatment.

I am, dear Sir,

Fort William,
the 29th Sept. 1774.
Received 21st October.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Fort William, 29th September, 1774.

† To Mr. MIDDLETON.

SIR,

THE Commander in Chief, for reason which he has not imparted to me, has requested me to give you the following injunctions; "Not to speak to the Vizier on any military matter or operation whatsoever, nor convey, directly or indirectly, to him the sentiments of any Officer respecting such affairs." I do accordingly give you these injunctions, with an exception only to such directions as you may receive from me respecting military subjects, on which occasions you will act with the participation and advice of the Commander in Chief.

It is but justice to add, that while I give you these injunctions, I am sensible you have, in your Correspondence with me, observed particular delicacy with respect to military matters, and been studiously careful to avoid the least interference in the Commander in Chief's department; and, so far as I can judge of your conduct, I consider them as unnecessary.

I am, &c.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now to inform you, that a great number of the Rohillas having crossed the River Ganges, and that the remaining being encamped near Bhaize-Gaut in order to go over as soon as possible, I have determined to take my departure to-morrow for Ramgaut, in order to return to the Presidency. The Command devolves of course to Colonel Galliez, to whom I shall accordingly deliver over the charge of the Army, with Instructions, of which I will do myself the honor of transmitting a Copy to you by to-morrow's Dawk. The Nabob's Minister, Ellich Cawn, took his leave of me this morning, and Fyzoolla Khan is to proceed without delay to Rampore, having delivered to Ellich Cawn the sum agreed to be paid to his Excellency.

Camp, near Bhaize-Gaut,
23d October, 1774.

I am, &c.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to enclose a duplicate of my Address to you of last night, and, agreeably to my promise therein expressed, I now transmit Copy of the Instructions under which I left the Command of the Troops in the Field to Colonel Galliez this morning. They are chiefly extracts of those which I received from the Board, from yourselves, Gentlemen, and from the President, with this variation from the Board's directions, that I have prolonged the indulgence to the Nabob regarding the monthly Subsidy to the elapse of six weeks after the payment should be made; and I have done this, because, in the course of that space of time, it will be in your power to signify your pleasure, Gentlemen, to the Colonel on that head. The Subsidy for September has been received, and I have assurances that the monthly sum due this day will be paid very soon. The Board's Letter of Credit, 14th February last, on the Chief and Council of Patna for 210,000 Rupees, is so expressed, that I did not think I could with propriety transfer it.

Camp, near Rogepore,
on the Malina Nuddy,
24th October, 1774.

I am, &c.

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To

+ This Letter is not entered in the Copy delivered by Colonel Champion, but is contained in that produced by the Governor-General.

To Colonel PRIMROSE GALLIEZ.

S I R,

THE whole Rohilla Country being compleatly reduced to the subjection of our Ally the Vizier of the Empire, peace being re-established between his Excellency and the Rohilla Chief, and my affairs rendering my presence necessary at Calcutta, I am now to commit the Command of the Army in the Field to your charge, with the following Instructions for your guidance.

1. You will continue on the present Encampment a few days in order to see the remaining Rohillas cross the Ganges, after which you will be pleased to order the Boats, excepting those belonging to the Ferry at Bhaife-Gaut, to proceed to Rangaut, to which place you will march with the Troops; and unless the Vizier should in the interim require the service of the Army in some other part of his Dominions, you will remain at or in the vicinity of Rangaut 'till you receive contrary instructions from the Presidency; "but you are in no case, or on any account whatsoever, to permit the Troops, or any part of them, to cross the River Ganges from the Rohilla Country, nor the boundaries of the Vizier's Dominions, comprehending his ancient Possession of Oudes and the new Acquisition of Corah and Allahabad."

2. At any rate, whatever be the particular Service which you are required to proceed upon within the line of these Instructions, you will use the precaution of receiving such requisition in writing. It will rest with his Excellency to direct the Service to be performed, it will be your duty to carry it into execution.

3. The intestine dissensions among the Marattas being settled, it is to be expected they will direct their attention to foreign affairs, and in particular that they will turn their Arms against the Vizier. Should they, or any other Power, invade, or attempt to invade any part of his Dominions above-mentioned, you will support his Excellency in repelling them with all your Force. But as it is most probable the first endeavour of the Marattas will be to re-conquer the Country which the Vizier lately took from them in the Doab, and as it is not the intention of Administration to engage openly in maintaining the Vizier in these Countries, you will confine your operations to the limits above described.

4. It being however the wish of Government to assist his Excellency in the Doab, without taking any open measures or employing our Troops, it has been agreed by the President to allow Captain Brooke to accept the command of a Partizan Corps of the Nabob's Troops, if his Excellency should think proper to employ him, to act separately on a plan of which Captain Brooke is directed to furnish you with a Copy. You will therefore be pleased to afford your advice to the Vizier how best to oppose and disconcert the plans of his enemies, according to the intelligence which you may receive of their intentions; and you will regard Mirza Nudjiff Khan as a proper instrument for defeating any plans that may be concerted by the King, or the Marattas, to the disadvantage of the Company's Interest, or the disturbance of our Ally the Vizier.

5. Though Captain Brooke is to act as an Officer of the Vizier's, and to have every necessary latitude in his operations, yet he is directed to consult you, and to pay a proper respect to whatever you may advise or recommend, in so far as does not materially differ from the Orders he has received or may hereafter be furnished with from the Governor.

6. The Vizier being bound by Treaty, and a subsequent Letter to the President, of both of which I give you Extracts, to pay two Lacks ten thousand Rupees monthly for the expense of the Brigade, you will be particularly attentive to make proper application to his Excellency for this purpose. Should he neglect or evade to furnish the monthly Subsidy, you will, in conjunction with the Resident at his Court, remonstrate in the strongest terms against the impropriety of such a conduct.

7. If such instances should prove ineffectual, and six weeks shall have elapsed beyond the period in which the payment should have been made, you are enjoined to return
towards

towards Benares, there to wait for further orders; declaring to the Vizier, in the name of the Board, that you consider this failure in his engagements equivalent to a dismissal of the Troops.

8. Whenever the Vizier shall think it expedient to dismiss the Troops, you are to require such dismissal in writing, and to proceed with all convenient expedition towards the Frontiers of the Honorable Company's Provinces; but you are not to go lower than Benares 'till you shall have received orders for that purpose.

9. I leave with you Copies of Indents made to the several Magazines for the supplies of Stores; the persons in charge of them have been directed to wait for orders at the mouth of the Gurr and Gamberry Rivers, and Lieutenant Higgins is stationed at that place to collect and take them under his command. Should the Marattas invade the Doab, particular caution and attention will be necessary to preserve the Store-Boats.

10. When you find it necessary to indent for a further supply of Stores from Chunar, Buxar, or Patna, be pleased at the same time to direct, that an equal quantity be sent from Mongheer by the first opportunity of return Boats to the Magazine from which you shall have drawn your supply, it being the intention of Government to withdraw the Magazine entirely from Mongheer.

11. As it is probable the Troops may be stationed on or near the banks of the Ganges for a considerable time, I would recommend a floating Hospital for the sick, to remain near the Brigade as long as may be with safety, and to be well provided with choppers and platforms. A few of the Nabob's flat-bottomed Boats will best answer this purpose.

12. Be pleased, when it can be done with safety, to keep a few tight Boats nigh the Troops loaded with proportions of the several kinds of ammunition.

13. It will be your duty to give the greatest attention to œconomy, and in particular to the contingent expenses of the Brigade.

14. You will be pleased to make an immediate reduction of the extra-carriage cattle which were found necessary for the Service in the rainy season.

15. I recommend to you in the strongest terms to cultivate a good understanding with the Vizier, and that you pay the strictest attention to the behaviour and discipline of the Troops, that no subject of complaint may arise on that head, either from himself, or from any of the Inhabitants of the Countries in which the Brigade may be stationed.

16. You will correspond regularly with the Select Committee and Governor, and observe his or their orders both as to your political and military operations.

17. Be pleased also to make the like punctual communication to the Commander in Chief of all material occurrences.

Camp, near Ragepore,
24th October, 1774.

I remain, &c.

TO MR. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

I AM favoured with your Letters of the 28th and 29th September, and have you much to thank for your intelligence of the Gentlemen expected from England. You conjectured rightly that it would make me desirous of getting early to the Presidency, and I accordingly left the Army yesterday in charge of Colonel Galliez, as you would learn from my Address of last night to the Select Committee. My Letters of the 6th and 8th instant, with others of subsequent dates, will I hope have fully satisfied you, my friend, that I have left affairs in no precarious or uncertain footing. The whole Dominion of the Rohillas is in the undisturbed possession of the Vizier; peace is re-established; Fyzoolla Khan has to all intents become the mere Dependant of his Excellency, and has

actually paid the sum exacted by the Nabob himself. Before I left the Army great numbers of the Rohillas had crossed the River at Chandy-Gaut and Bhaize-Gaut, and those who have not been selected by Fyzoolla Khan to make up his 5000 will be over in a few days, after which Galliez, with the Company's Troops, will march to Ramgaut and wait for orders. Captain Delafield and his Battalion accompany me to Ramgaut, from which place that Officer is to continue his march to take up his former station at Chunar, agreeably to your wishes signified to me some time ago, and the two Grenadier Companies of the 21st Battalion are also on their way to join their Corps. With respect to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, I can with truth say, that no one has ever offered the least insinuation to his prejudice. I formed my opinion from the general tenor of his behaviour towards myself, and from several circumstances which concurred to give me cause to imagine he had gone a little out of his road, and indeed two of your own Letters, received since I wrote you on the 6th September, contributed to confirm the ideas which I had formed; but I assure you I am glad to understand that you are so strongly his advocate, because I have not the smallest doubt that you are justly so, and I therefore return the Letter of injunction which you addressed to him with much more pleasure than I should have forwarded it. Two or three days before I left the Army some measures were taken respecting the prize-money, which I am concerned to inform you favoured strongly of ingratitude; I of course discountenanced it; but lest you may receive any Address on the subject in consequence of my departure, I am to request it may not be submitted to discussion, or receive your answer 'till I shall have the pleasure of seeing you; and am also to beg it may not prejudice the Army in your opinion, for it would give me infinite concern that the whole should suffer in any degree by the intemperate or undigested measures of a few; but of this enough 'till meeting. I hope to be at Ramgaut on the 30th instant, in the mean time

Camp, near Jallu,
25th October, 1774.

I remain, &c.

DEAR SIR,

WITH this Letter you will receive a part of the Cover which enclosed your Address to the Select Committee, dated the 15th of September, exactly in the state wherein it was received, on the examination of which you will perceive evident marks of it's having been opened. There is a possibility that this may have been done by yourself, or by your orders, and that it was hastily sealed again in the manner it now appears, which will at once account for the accident; but if this should not be the case, the Letter has most undoubtedly been opened, and it is a matter of the highest importance to discover the person who has done it. I therefore recommend to you to order the most diligent enquiry to be made, that an abuse of this kind may be punished and effectually prevented in future, without which the secrets of Government are liable to be exposed and published.

I am, Dear Sir,

Fort William, the
6th October, 1774.
Received 27th October.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To Mr. HASTINGS.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just received your favour of the 6th instant, with the Cover of the Letter of the Select Committee 15th September, which leaves undoubted proofs of having been opened. It is, as you say, possible that this may have been done for some reason before it was dispatched, but neither I, nor the Secretary, nor the Assistant-Secretary recollect any circumstance of this kind. I have had complaints of the Dawks being stopped on the road to and from the Army, but I could never learn the name of any person who did so, or that the Packets had been actually broke open. There is a general standing Order against this practice; the business of individuals cannot be of such consequence as to give sanction to such a liberty. The Packets for the several stations below were usually sealed by or in the presence of the Secretary, after which no person in Camp could have access to them; and though the circumstance does not recur to the memory of any one here, yet I would rather hope that it was opened and shut again in the manner you mention, than that any one should have been guilty of so unjustifiable a gratification of curiosity.

Camp, 24 Cofs from Ramgaut,
28th October, 1774.

I am, &c.

SIR,

S I R,

WE have duly received your Letters of the 28th August, 3d, 6th, and 10th of September. We must conclude, that long before you can receive this your operations against Fyzoolla Khan will have finally ceased, either by his defeat or by peace concluded with him. Yet lest we should be disappointed in this expectation, and a Treaty of peace should be proposed between the Vizier and Fyzoolla Khan, if both parties should unite in desiring your interposition, we approve of your either attesting the Treaty, or acting as Guarantee on the part of the Company for the performance of it; but in every other respect we desire you to conform to our instructions in our Letter of the 17th. We approve of the allowance you have given Fetty Ally Cawn, and desire you will continue it to him. In reply to the other subjects contained in your Letter of the 3d ultimo, we have only to refer you to the Orders which we have repeatedly and explicitly given regarding the line of your conduct, which do not admit of a further discussion. Whatever engagements may have been contracted between the Vizier and Zabita Cawn, we will have no concern in them, or in any other engagements formed without our participation; on this subject we have already given you general but full Instructions. As the King's Letter, Copy of which came to us enclosed in your Letter of the 17th June, contained no proposition of moment to our affairs, but treated only of such points as had already received our determination upon them, repeatedly expressed in the original Instructions of the Board, and in our subsequent Correspondence with you; and as your Letter intimated no desire of being furnished with any particular direction for your reply to it, we have never thought it necessary to write to you upon the subject. But in consequence of your application now made to us in your Letter of the 6th ultimo, we have thought it proper that the President should himself address the King in reply to that Letter, and you will be furnished by him with a copy of the Letter. As we are determined to avoid interfering in any affair which may draw our Army beyond the line of it's present operations, we would not have you interfere in any negotiations that may take place at the proposed interview between the King and the Vizier, in any manner which shall pledge the faith of our Government for the performance of any stipulations agreed on between them. The presence of the Brigade will be a sure defence to the Vizier's Dominions during the absence of his Forces, and it's neighbourhood to the Doab will have a considerable influence on his operations in that Country, to which we conclude they will be principally confined if any hostilities should take place against the Marattas, in consequence of the Plan which may be concerted between the King and the Vizier; and in this respect we conceive that the Service eventually, though not immediately afforded to the King, may merit some return on his part. We desire no other than a formal renunciation of his pretensions to the Tribute of Bengal, which is an object with us merely from the consideration, that it may prove the source of future discontent between the King and the Company; since we can by no means admit, and are persuaded that our Superiors will justify us in this opinion, that his Majesty has any right to the exaction of that Tribute, or ever received it but as a voluntary act, flowing from the bounty and attachment of the Company towards him; and, viewing it in this light, we conceive that it is at least as much the interest of the King to comply with our wishes. We think it necessary to add, to obviate any misconception of our intentions, that we will not agree to any compensation whatsoever for this renunciation, nor wish to accept it, unless it shall comprehend all claims of arrears as well as of future payments on account of the Tribute; we think also that it will be sufficient simply to propose or request it as a matter of course, but neither to solicit his Majesty's compliance nor repeat the request, it not being, as we have already said, a point to the Company whether he grants it or not. All other points, of whatever nature, you may leave to be adjusted between the King and the Vizier, unless any should arise which we do not foresee, and which shall not be contradictory to the line of your Instructions, in which we trust to your discretion to act as you shall judge most fitting for the interest of the Company.

In case you shall have quitted the Army before this arrives, and it should reach your hands, we desire you will forward it to Colonel Galliez, and that he will conform to the contents of it.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Fort-William,
6th October, 1774.
Received 29th October.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.
WM. ALDERSEY.
P. M. DACRES.

S I R,

IN the distribution lately resolved on of the Bills for Remittances to Company's Civil and Military Servants, the Members of the Board and Colonels are allowed each £3,600, and the Governor double that amount. In the last remittance allowed by the Company, Mr. Cartier, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending his situation, was permitted to have an equal share with myself. His Attornies have this year solicited the same indulgence, and the Executors of the late Mr. Henry Vansittart have also applied for a proportion in behalf of his Estate. The Board wish to include both, but are prevented by the apparent meaning of the Company's Orders; on which account, and in consideration of the circumstances of Mr. Cartier's situation, and the memory of Mr. Vansittart, they have resolved among themselves to deduct £500 from the share of each Member of the Board, and double that sum from the Governor, to form a proportion of the Remittance for Mr. Cartier and the Estate of Mr. Vansittart, a half of the amount to each; but as they could not exact this proportion from your share without your acquiescence, I am desired by the rest of the Gentlemen to make their determination known to you, and to express their wishes, to which I add my own particular request, that you would join in the measure; and I must beg of you to send me an immediate answer, authorizing me to inform the Board of your intention on this subject.

Fort William, the
10th October, 1774.
Received 3d October.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

TO COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

DEAR S I R,

THIS accompanies Letters for the King and Abdul-ud Cawn, which I must request of you to forward. They are Replies to the Letter you transmitted from his Majesty, and the English Copies are sent for your information. I have had applications for the Appointment of Post-Master to the Army, but I have referred them back to you. Whomsoever you may chuse to appoint to that employment, I must request you to instruct them to act under the directions of the Post-Master-General, whom they are to consider as their immediate Superior in that Department. We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Gentlemen of the Superior Council and the Judges; they were to sail from Madras the 3d or 4th instant.

I am, Dear Sir,

Fort-William,
11th October, 1774.
Received 3d November.

(Signed)

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

WARREN HASTINGS,

P. S. You will observe in the Letter to the King, that I have referred him to your assistance in concerting measures with the Vizier for his advantage. You will readily perceive

ceive that this is chiefly to save appearances, and in no degree to interfere with the instructions sent you by the Select-Committee. Be liberal of your counsel and advice, but by no means engage the Company in any measures that shall exceed the prescribed line, or lay them under obligations with respect to the King and Vizier's agreement between themselves.

(Signed)

Received 3d November.

W. H.

To the GOVERNOR.

¶ SIR,

I AM favoured with your Letter of the 10th past, informing of your intentions, and that of the Members of the Board, to indulge Mr. Cartier and the Executors of Mr. H. Vansittart with shares in your Remittance, and signifying your own and the Gentlemen's wishes for my concurrence. You may be assured, Sir, that it affords me real satisfaction to give into a measure so expressive of regard for Mr. Cartier; and I revere the memory of Mr. Vansittart so much, that I give acquiescence with great pleasure to the proposition which has been made for the benefit of his Family, more especially as it affords me an opportunity of complying with the united desires of yourself and the Gentlemen of the Board, whose wishes, were it possible, I would ever gladly anticipate.

I remain, &c.

Budgerow, off Kenouge,
Nov. 4th, 1774.

To the SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM favoured with your Letter of the 6th past in duplicate, but the original never came to hand. By the Vizier's return to Fyzabad, of which I sent you due advice, the Instructions which you were pleased to frame for the rule of my conduct at the conference which was proposed between his Majesty and Sujah Dowlah have become unnecessary, and therefore I made no communication of them to Colonel Galliez.

I remain, &c.

Budgerow, off Cawnpore,
10th November, 1774.

To the GOVERNOR.

¶ DEAR SIR,

YOUR favours of the 11th past, with Copies of your Letters to the King and his Minister, overtook me at Furruckabad; I also received duplicate of the Committee's Address of the 6th; but though the preceding Dank had reached me at Ramgaut, the original Letter did not come to hand. The Committee's Instructions have become unnecessary for the present, but I forwarded your Letters to the King, as they may tend to impress His Majesty with favourable ideas of the disposition of our Administration towards him.

I am, &c.

Budgerow, off Cawnpore,
10th November, 1774.

SIR,

HAVING settled the shares of the Drafts on the Honorable Company to be allowed this season to the different Claimants, agreeable to their ranks in the Service, we enclose a Copy of the Distribution contained in a Publication which has been issued at the Presidency, and we desire you will give similar notice to the Army, ordering the Affidavits

to be made before you in the form prescribed. These Affidavits must be delivered back to the parties, that they may forward them to be produced at the Treasury when they take out their Bills.

We are with esteem,

S I R,

Your most obedient Servants,

Fort-William,
3d October, 1774.
Received 10th November.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.
P. M. DACRES.
JAMES LAWRELL.
J. GRAHAM.
CHARLES BENTLEY.

To the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL.

Honorable SIR and GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Letter of the 3d of October is just returned to me from Colonel Galliez, who opened it agreeable to instructions received from me when I left Camp. He informs me that due publication has been made of the Distribution which you have been pleased to order of the Honorable Company's indulgence of Remittances in favour of their Civil and Military Servants this season.

Budgerow, off Cawnpore,
the 10th November, 1774.

I have the honor, &c.

To COLONEL CHAMPION, &c.

¶ ¶ DEAR S I R,

I THINK I wrote you upon the subject of Lieutenant Lane's appointment to the Vizier's Troops, but as I have not kept a Copy of the Letter, I am not entirely certain whether other avocations may not have prevented my intentions; I therefore send this Letter on the same subject to be delivered to you by Mr. Lane. At the particular request of the Vizier I have appointed Lieutenant Lane to do duty with his Troops, in order to discipline such a part of them as shall be put under his command; but I have continued his subordination to you, or whatever Officer may command the Army with the Vizier, and cautioned him with respect to his conduct and behaviour in this new situation. Upon these subjects I refer you to Mr. Lane's Instructions, which I have directed him to communicate to you. With respect to the effects of this appointment, as we are now situated with the Vizier, I am of opinion, by improving his Army we add to the strength of our own, and, when united, we can place a much greater confidence in his Troops when conducted by our own Officers acting from the Commissions they hold in the Company's Service. On this account I shall not be averse to appoint some other Officers, if solicited by the Vizier; but as they must associate with Mr. N. Middleton, (and indeed it is my wish they should) and will form a separate Society in the Vizier's Camp, I shall object to any being appointed who are not perfectly agreeable and applied for by him. With respect to our own Army, as there is such an excess in the Establishment of Officers, it will employ some of them to advantage, and ease the Company of a part of the expense attending this superfluity.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Fort William,
12th October, 1774.
Received 13th November.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

DEAR S I R,

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOT, the young Gentleman in whose behalf you seconded a request from Colonel Galliez and the Officers of the second Regiment for his restoration

restoration to the Service, has, since his arrival in Calcutta, laid before me such a representation of his case as considerably palliates his offence, and in some measure obviates my principal objections to his restoration. No sooner did his conduct appear in a more favourable light, than I embraced the opportunity of complying with your request, and the solicitation of Colonel Galliez and the Officers of the second Regiment, without waiting for your reply to the Letter I formerly wrote you on this subject; because, if I had waited, I must have referred the matter to the Superior Council, and I was certain an immediate compliance would be much more agreeable to you. I beg you will acquaint Colonel Galliez of my having acquiesced in his request, and that of the Gentlemen of his Regiment in favour of Mr. Elliot. I have received your Letter about Mr. Bird, and shall pay proper attention to it.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Fort-William,
15th October, 1774.
Received 14th November.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. The Anson and Ashburnham Transports are arrived in the River with the Gentlemen from Europe. In two days more I expect them up to town.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE been much distressed by your Letters of the 26th and 27th September, because it is out of my power to comply with the request you have so pressing made in favour of Captain Allan Mac Pherfon. I can assure you, that in adhering to the rule of conferring the command of Brigade Battalions invariably on the senior Captains in succession, except where there are public reasons to prevent it, I have entirely set aside my own particular inclination to oblige individuals, who had and have a claim to my support and friendship equal and perhaps superior to that of Captain Mac Pherfon's on you; so that, if I were to depart from the line of right, you would allow that my own friends ought to have the first preference. But the truth is, I have never allowed myself to have an option in these cases, and have availed myself no farther of the prerogative of naming Officers to the command of Battalions, than to preserve general and impartial justice to all. After having persevered so long, I cannot think, just at the close of this period of my administration, to deviate from so equitable a practice; I therefore consider myself as under the necessity of naming the senior Captain to the Command of the 8th Battalion of Seapoys, who is Captain Cox. I had myself an objection to Captain Cox's appointment on account of his long absence from the Service, until the particulars of his Case were enquired into, and I found that he had been obliged to go home from a desperate illness, which admitted no cure in this Country, and had been detained in England by the express desire of the Court of Directors, to give his evidence in the Law-Suit carried on by Mr. Bolts. These circumstances induced me to give him what I consider as his right. I have the most favourable opinion of Captain Mac Pherfon's character as an Officer, and, on account of your recommendation, should be happy to serve him; but, on the present occasion, I could not set aside so many others to give him an improper and unjust preference.

I am with esteem,

Fort William,
18th October, 1774.
Received 15th November.

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

N. B. The Copy of a Letter Compliment addressed to the Governor-General from Patna has been mislaid.

(Signed)

A. CHAMPION.

A P P E N D I X, No. XVIII. A. A. 15.

To P E T E R M I C H E L L, Esq.

Fort-William, 28th February, 1775.

S I R,

HAVING accidentally discovered an omission in my Minute of Appeal, which accompanied my Letter addressed to the Court of Directors, dated the 3d of December 1774, I request the favour of you to correct it in the original Minute, and in the duplicate and triplicate since forwarded, as the subject and sense are both incomplete without it. The passage to which I refer will be found in the 8th or 9th page from the end. The Paragraph begins with these words ; *"To the public Acts manifesting the temper of their Proceedings I may quote another."*

This imperfect Sentence remains to be completed by the following addition ;
"Proof of a more personal nature in the Minute of one of their number, Mr. Francis, who has even descended to brand my conduct with the Epithets "Extravagant and mean," and "other opprobrious Terms."

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 13th of March, 1775.

Mr. Francis lays before the Board the following Minute.

Fort-William, 13th of March, 1775.

THE Governor-General, in a Letter dated the 28th of February, and addressed to Peter Michell, Esq. Secretary to the Honorable Court of Directors, has requested that Gentleman to make an addition to a passage in one of the Governor's former Minutes (recorded so long ago as the 3d of December last) which he observes would be imperfect without it, viz. *"Another proof of a more personal nature, in the Minute of one of their number, Mr. Francis, who has even descended to brand my conduct with the Epithets "Extravagant and mean," and other opprobrious terms."*

I call upon the Governor-General to point out in what Minute of mine the Epithets *extravagant* and *mean* are applied to his conduct, and to specify the other opprobrious terms with which he supposes me to have branded it. If any terms deserving that description, or so applied by me, can be produced, I am content for my own part that the Governor shall make the alteration he proposes in the Records here. Whether a similar alteration will be admitted in the original Minutes sent home will depend on the pleasure of the Court of Directors, to whom I think the Governor-General should regularly have addressed himself. Their Secretary, as I apprehend, can have no right to make an alteration, much less so material an addition to the original Minute of any Member of this Board.

(Signed)

P. FRANCIS.

The Governor-General remarks on the foregoing Minute, that he will reply to it at his leisure.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 24th March, 1775:

The Governor-General enters the following Minute, in consequence of the Remarks of Mr. Francis, in Consultation 8th March, on his Letter to Mr. Michell, desiring him to make a Correction, by inserting a Sentence which was omitted in his first Minute of Appeal to the Court of Directors.

THE Governor-General, in reply to the Minute given in by Mr. Francis, on the subject of his Letter to Mr. Michell of the 28th of February, has only to observe, that the Minute, the Copy of which he desired Mr. Michell to correct, was not originally delivered in and recorded at the Board, but transmitted by him directly to the Court of Directors, without any previous communication to the Board, and made part of his private Address to them of the 3d December. That if any error or omission took place in transcribing that Address, he conceives he has a right to correct it. That an omission, such as he mentioned, did happen he positively declares; and indeed he appeals to the judgment of Mr. Francis, whether the paragraph referred to was complete, or could mean any thing as it stood. He could surely have acquainted the Court of Directors in his next Address of the omission in transcribing the former, but he chose the method of requesting the Secretary to correct the error in the original, as the most regular, and what he thinks his Letter would sufficiently warrant the Secretary in doing.

The Governor's Minute on Mr. Francis's Remarks on his Letter to Mr. Michell.

As to Mr. Francis's calling on him to point out the passages he alludes to in the above-mentioned Minute, without attempting to rummage among the heap of personal Minutes of attack, with which he has been loaded, for other invectives, he will only beg leave to quote the following passages.

From Mr. Francis's Minute, No. 5, Consultation 3d November, "The conditions which the late Government have unfortunately suffered him (the Vizier) to prescribe to him, considered merely as the terms of a contract, for I do not mean to insist on it in a political view, upon the danger and dishonor of submitting to such conditions, are so loose and unguarded," &c. &c. &c.

"I do not scruple to declare, that if the extravagant engagement (meaning that of leaving the Troops with him) had been ratified in all the forms by which public Treaties are usually authenticated, but none of which have been observed upon the present occasion, I should reject it with disdain."

"In Minute, No. 9, Consultation, 20th November, He (Mr. Francis) did undoubtedly mean to assert a strong disapprobation of those measures, and that the terms in which he expresses himself are mild and moderate in comparison of what he really thinks of that conduct."

Thus Mr. Francis charges the late Administration, and particularly in those measures which were conducted chiefly by the Governor, with suffering the Vizier to *prescribe* to them conditions, which in a political light were dangerous and *dishonorable*, and with entering into engagements which were *extravagant*, which, however ratified, would have met with *disdain* from Mr. Francis; and he declares that the terms, which he thus uses in expressing his *disapprobation* of them, are *mild* and *moderate* in comparison of what he really thinks of them.

The Governor-General must also remark, that with the term *extravagant* Mr. Francis employed another Epithet, which, to the best of his recollection, was *mean*, and which, on being objected to, he effaced; but the impression it made could not be obliterated from the Governor's mind.

The Governor-General thinks what he has above quoted is sufficient to justify the paragraph alluded to in his Minute to the Court of Directors, which he abides by, as containing the representation of a fact, the truth of which they have it in their power to ascertain by the Proceedings in their possession.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

Mr.

Mr. Francis delivers the following Observations on the preceding Minute.

Fort-William, March, 1775.

Minute from Mr. FRANCIS.

THE Governor-General's Minute, in support of the Charge he was pleased to bring against me in his Letter to Mr. Michell of the 28th of February, has been communicated to me this day. I beg leave to submit to the Board the following observations on the Governor's Minute, with my hope and expectation that they will allow the Answer to accompany the Charge, and appear together before the Honorable Court of Directors.

1st. I presume I had a right to call upon the Governor to point out the particular passages in which, as he asserts, I had branded his personal conduct with the Epithets "*Extravagant and mean, and other opprobrious terms.*" The labour of rummaging for such passages could not be very considerable, since they must have existed in some Minutes of mine written and delivered in before the 30th of November last. I believe it will appear that every Minute of mine, from my arrival to that time, might be comprised in a dozen pages.

2d. In the passages now quoted by the Governor-General, I submit it to the judgment of my Superiors, whether the terms on which I delivered my opinion of a public Treaty had any relation to the Governor-General's personal conduct, or whether they are in themselves *opprobrious*. I speak of the *danger* and *dishonor* attending the conditions which the late Government suffered the Vizier to prescribe to *them*. The Governor now changes the word *them* into *him*, and misquotes my words, in order to give them the air of a personal reflection upon himself.

3d. I said that those conditions, considered merely as the terms of a contract, were *loose* and *unguarded*, and I assign my reasons for thinking so.

4th. I declared that the Article, by which the late Administration agreed to leave the second Brigade in the Vizier's service, without any limitation of time, or reserving any right of recall, but that without his permission they *never never* should depart, was an *extravagant engagement*, and that I should reject it with disdain. Far from desiring to retract that declaration, I now beg leave to express my adherence to it in the strongest and most deliberate manner, submitting myself to the judgment of my Superiors.

5th. The Governor-General again misquotes my words in my explanatory Minute of the 21st of November. I said that the terms in which I had expressed myself were mild and moderate, in comparison of what I really thought of *their* conduct. The Governor now changes the word *their* into *that*, in order that the remark may appear to be confined personally to himself, where in fact it is applied generally to the measures of the late Administration.

6th. The Governor-General, after having advanced a positive Charge, the truth of which could only be supported or refuted by the Records, now says, that, *to the best of his recollection*, the Epithet *mean* was also applied to the above engagement. A Charge supported in this manner will, I presume, have little weight; the only defence left me against it is to declare, as I now do, and as I am ready to do upon my oath, that the passage in question was read by myself, and delivered in to the Board exactly in the terms in which it stands recorded, without any alteration whatsoever.

If this Question between the Governor-General and me should be thought worthy the attention of the Honorable Court of Directors, I flatter myself they will observe, that it was revived by the Governor-General himself at the end of three months, and that the share he compels me to take in it is purely defensive.

(Signed)

3

P. FRANCIS.

The Governor-General, consequence of Mr. Francis's Remarks, enters also the following.

THE Governor-General on Mr. Francis's Reply to his Minute observes, that he believes Mr. Francis is right in his corrections of the words *him* and *that* to *them* and *their*, the error lies in the Copy. The Governor-General did not copy them himself, nor does he think it of the smallest consequence in the conclusion he draws from them. Whether these expressions are applicable to him solely, or to him with others, makes no difference as to their propriety or effect.

With respect to the erasure in the original Minute by Mr. Francis, it may have escaped Mr. Francis's memory, but the expression made so strong an impression on the Governor-General at the time, that he cannot be mistaken in his recollection of the fact.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

ORDERED, that Copies of the several foregoing Minutes be taken and sent numbers in the present Dispatch to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 22d April, 1775.

Fort-William, 25th March, 1775.

Mr. FRANCIS.

THE Governor-General not having yet communicated to the Board any proof whatsoever, in support of the heavy Charge he was pleased to bring against me in his Letter of the 28th February last to Mr. Michell, I have no remedy left but to submit my cause to the Honorable Court of Directors, with my earnest request that they will cause my several Minutes, entered before the 3d of December last, to be carefully examined, and that they will not permit the Records to be altered by their Secretary, unless it should appear to them that I have made use of improper expressions in speaking of the Governor-General's personal conduct.

(Signed)

P. FRANCIS.

A P P E N D I X, No. XIX.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 7th November, 1774.

THE Governor lays before the Board two bags, one containing 146 Gold Mohurs, the other containing 327 Rupees of different sorts, which were presented to him in Nuzzers by different persons from the 1st August to the 31st of October. He has not thought it proper to discontinue the custom, but has accepted the Presents on the behalf of the Company, meaning to deliver for their use at the end of each month the sums so received by him in the course of it, which, in his opinion, will be preferable to an abrupt rejection of such offers, which are intended by immemorial usage as pledges of respect and submission, and accepted as an implied assurance of protection.

He submits his intention in this respect to the judgment of the Council, and will readily correct it, if they shall deem the subject of so much importance as to pre-

The Governor offers his Nuzzers to be carried to the Company's Credit.

scribe a general rule of conduct more conformable to the design and letter of the late Act of Parliament.

Received in- Ordered, That the money be sent to the Cash, and carried in account to the Com-
to the Cash. pany's credit under the Head of Nuzzers; and that whatever sums may be hereafter tend-
ered by the Governor be received and credited in the same manner.

The Gene- The General conceiving it to be the intention of the Legislature, that the Governor-
ral's Opinion. General and Members of the Council should receive no Presents, either from the Indian
Powers or any persons whatever, he has strictly complied, since his arrival here, both
with the spirit and the letter of the Act of Parliament, and has accordingly returned
all the Presents which have been made to him.

Mr. Francis delivers his opinion on this subject in the following words :
Mr Francis's I have not yet received, nor do I intend to accept of any Nuzzer or Present whatsoever.
Opinion. The prohibition in the Act of Parliament appears to me so strict, that I think no choice
is left my own discretion. This however is a point on which every gentleman will judge
for himself, and I do not mean to impute the least impropriety to any opinion that
may differ from mine on this subject.

(Signed)

P. FRANCIS.

Mr. Barwell delivers a Minute, in consequence of the discussion of this matter; as
follows :

Mr. Barwell's I entirely approve of the Honorable the President's conduct in the receipt of com-
Minute on re- plimentary Nuzzers.
ceiving Pre-
sents.

The prejudices of the Natives of Hindostan, bigotted to their ancient customs, make
it absolutely impossible to avoid deviating in this particular from the words of the Act
of Parliament. The spirit of the Act is not however by this seeming deviation de-
parted from, but regarded with an attention which shews the most scrupulous respect
to the restrictions of the Legislature. Nuzzers are not made to the man but to the
station he fills, and are very different in their nature from gratuitous rewards, or the gifts
denominated Presents; I therefore cannot but equally honor the principle, while I ad-
mit the justness of the motive, on which official Nuzzers or compliments are accepted
by the Governor-General. I see their acceptance in a light of the greatest propriety,
perfectly consistent with the ideas of the Company, and regardful of what they have
invariably recommended, "Attention to the particular prejudices, manners, and dispo-
sitions of the Natives."

The Governor-General has thought proper to submit the Nuzzers made to his station
to the Court of Directors, to be appropriated agreeably to their pleasure. Small as the
object is to the Company and to the Nation, it gives dignity to his character as Guard-
ian of the public interests, and obviates all misinterpretation of the principle and the
motive which has induced him to a compliance with the rooted prejudices and manners
of the Asiatics. My experience, from long residence in this Country, convinces me of the
real necessity there is of respecting usages in immaterial points, and which, disregarded,
would be followed by impressions resulting from a conduct repugnant to Asiatic notions
of propriety and deference. I might here make a tender to the Public of the trivial
Nuzzers to the acceptance of which my station has impelled me; but what is proper
for the Governor-General would in me, I apprehend, appear rather in the light of a con-
sequential insignificant display of rigidity in excess. The amount of my compliment-
ary Nuzzers of a Gold Mohur and five Rupees, from the period of my arrival at the Pre-
sidency, exceeds not the sum of 250 Rupees, exclusive of a compliment from the Nabob
of Arcot of a few pieces of cloth, the produce of his Country, and two shauls, a com-
pliment more than returned by myself in the manufactures of Bengal, to the amount
of S. Rs. 3,000, three thousand Sicca Rupees.

(Signed)

RICHARD BARWELL.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 8th November, 1774.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that in consequence of the Minutes of the Members present at the Council of yesterday, which have been shewn to Colonel Monson at his desire, he has just sent the following Minute on the subject, requesting that it may be recorded as his Sentiments of the receiving of Nuzzers and Presents.

ALTHOUGH I did not suppose it necessary to have made any declaration with regard to Presents, &c. as the late Act of Parliament undoubtedly abolished that pernicious custom, which at all times would have been more honored in the breach than the observance; yet as all the other Members of the Board have thought it necessary to give their sentiments on the subject, I find myself under the necessity of stating mine.

Colonel Monson's Minute on the receiving Nuzzers.

Every one who looks into the late Act must clearly understand that the acceptance of all Nuzzers, Presents, &c. is illegal, liable to prosecution and penalties. The Nuzzers that have been tendered to me I have refused with declarations of mildness and civility, nor have I observed that the not accepting them has given the least disgust or uneasiness to the Persons who made the offer; on the contrary, I am well convinced that the people will be better pleased to find that justice and right is done them without giving their money, than paying, as they call it, for "*Master's Favours*." It may be said the custom is an old one, and marks the vassalage from the sovereignty; it might have been so, but that can be no longer urged, as the custom is superseded by an Act of the Legislature, which should be explained to the people by the publication of that Clause of the Act translated into the Country Languages. I therefore, in obedience to the prohibition made by the Act, have refused, and shall continue to refuse all Nuzzers, Presents, &c. which may be offered to me.

(Signed)

GEO. MONSON.

A P P E N D I X, No. XX.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, 15th December, 1774.

Read the following Address of the Commissary-General.

To the Honorable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor-General, &c.
Council.

HONORABLE SIR and SIRS,

IBeg leave, with the utmost deference and respect, to lay before the Honorable Board, that as I have not been summoned to attend the Board of Inspection, nor received the General Orders and Parole since I have returned to my duty at the Presidency, I cannot but be apprehensive that some alterations of my Office are intended, prejudicial to the privileges and Rank granted to me by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and enjoyed by me previous to my departure for the Army.

Commissary-General applies for Privileges.

If the late Act of Parliament has made any change in the nature of my Office, I must submit; but if, on the contrary, no such change has been made, which I conceive to be the case, and I shall be found to have done my duty with zeal, integrity, and disinterestedness, I hope the justice of the Board will secure to me their countenance and protection.

The chief points of my duty are to audit and check all Military Accounts and Disbursements, and to record my Dissent in the Minutes of Council against all such Regulations and Resolutions of Council relative to Military Charges as I cannot approve; for which purposes I had a deliberative but not an effective seat or voice at the Board of Inspection.

My Brevet of Colonel gives me Rank expressly from the day of my arrival at Fort-William, by which I was placed in Rank next below Colonel Champion and next above Colonel Grant.

My Salary and Allowances are those of the youngest Member of Council.

These rights are contained in a Minute of a Committee of the Court of Directors, transmitted with their General Letter by the Egmont and Harcourt, in my Commission, and in the Resolutions of the late Honorable Council founded on those authorities.

As the Act of Parliament has made no alteration in the nature and extent of my Office, so neither have the Court of Directors made the least change in it; for when they settled an Establishment for the late Council, by a new Salary, Emoluments, and Privileges of Trade, they mentioned each Member by name, but of their Commissary-General they made no mention; whence it is evident they were of opinion, that the late Act did not affect his Appointment, but that he continued on the footing they had placed him, receiving the Salary or Allowances granted to the youngest in Council.

I therefore humbly request, Honorable Sir and Sirs, that I may be confirmed in my deliberative seat at the Board of Inspection, for the purpose of recording my Dissents in the Minutes of Council, in my right to all military honors due to my Rank, and in receipt of the same Salary or Allowance as is granted to the youngest Member of Council.

I have the honor to be,

with the utmost respect,

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

Your very obedient and

humble Servant,

L. MACLEANE,

Commissary-General.

THE Board observe on this Letter, that it rests with the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief to order the proper honors to be paid to Colonel Maclean, and they undoubtedly will take care that those which are due to his Commission and Rank shall be continued to him as before.

Not granted. With respect to the Commissary-General's request for a continuation of his seat at the Board of Inspection, the majority of the Members of the Board are of opinion, that as the present Administration is expressly appointed and limited to five Members by the Act of Parliament, it is not in the power of the Board to admit any other person to a deliberative voice with them; neither do they think themselves empowered to grant greater allowance to the Commissary-General than that which was enjoyed by the youngest Councillor on the late Establishment.

Mr. Barwell's Opinion. Mr. Barwell is of opinion, that the Court of Directors clearly intend that the Commissary-General should give his opinion on all Regulations, and other matters respecting his Department, which may come before the Board, and has a right to record his Dissent to any Resolution upon them; Mr. Barwell therefore thinks it is proper to give him a deliberative voice at the Board of Inspection; nor does he conceive this to be against either the letter or spirit of the Act of Parliament, and at the same time thinks it would be highly beneficial, not only for preventing delays in obtaining his opinion on Military Regulations, but also by giving him an opportunity of stating his ideas directly at the Board, and of answering any objections which may be made to them.

Fort-

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, 21st December,
1774.

A P P E N D I X, No. XX. A.

Received a Letter from the Commissary-General as follows;

To the Honorable Warren Hastings, Governor-General, and the Members
of the Council of Bengal,

Fort-William.

HONORABLE SIR and SIRS,

YOUR Secretary having transmitted to me a Copy of a Resolution of the Honorable Commissary-Board, dated the 15th instant, in reply to my Letter of the same date, I beg leave, in General. the most respectful manner, to declare why I cannot acquiesce in the determination of the Honorable Board on the subject of that Letter.

The privilege which the Directors have vested in the Commissary-General, of recording his Dissent from even the unanimous opinion of the Council, shews that they meant to make his Office of some importance; but unless this privilege be continued to him in the full manner he has hitherto enjoyed it, the intention of their appointment will be entirely defeated; for if he has not an opportunity of hearing the debates, and knowing the reasons on which measures are founded, he can be but a very partial judge of their tendency; whereas, had he an opportunity of making known his sentiments, and of having his doubts removed during the time of debate, Dissents would either be avoided, or supported by such arguments as might explain to the Directors clearly why they were recorded. I therefore cannot avoid deeming an exclusion from being present at debate, as not only derogatory from my rights, but prejudicial to the interest of the Company. How little I have been inclined to abuse this privilege will appear on consulting the Records of the late Council, for I have not once made the least use of it; but in this I claim no other merit than that of a strict adherence to my duty, the Members of Council having so fully and zealously entered upon the Retrenchments and Regulations of Military Expenses recommended by the Court of Directors as to preclude all occasion for dissent. That the Directors meant to make the Office of Commissary-General advantageous as well as respectable, appears from their having given him the allowances of a Counsellor with the Brevet of a Colonel, that, whether in the field or at the Presidency, he might rank with the principal Servants of the Company; and nothing but their express order can, I humbly conceive, take these appointments from him. A due respect therefore to them, as well as a proper regard for the interest of my successors, renders it incumbent on me, whatever inconvenience I may suffer, not to acquiesce in the smallest retrenchment from the letter of their appointment.

I beg leave to state farther to the Honorable Board, that I have, contrary to the intentions of the Directors, been a very great sufferer in point of emolument during the first year of executing my Office; for as I found it impossible to perform my duty to the Company, and avail myself of the privileges of trade intended for me, I declared from the first to the Governor, that I would never intermeddle in trade directly or indirectly, and I have most religiously adhered to my promise. I declare also that I am likely to suffer considerably by the supply of Contingencies, as will appear fully to the Honorable Board when my Accounts come to be audited; for having it much at heart to derive credit at least from this branch of my duty, I absolutely sacrificed my private interest, to the end of obtaining a true insight into the methods by which this Service had been carried on before, and a perfect knowledge of the prices which the Company ought to be charged for the several incidents not supplied by contract. To effect this, it was necessary to know the entire charges of management for one year before the average could be struck; I therefore have incurred a considerable loss on this account, as I have not yet been paid a single Rupee from the Company for my Supplies, while I have been paying a heavy interest for money borrowed; and I have frequently declared to several Members of the late Board my resolution of giving up the furnishing of incidental Supplies, as soon as I could gain a requisite knowledge of their rates to enable me to check them properly in future, which intention would have taken place in a few days.

Exclusive of these reasons, may I be permitted to say, that a due regard to the respectable stations I have had the honor to fill before I came to this Country, will not allow me to act in a sphere so very subordinate, and so different from it's first appointment, as that in which the Resolution of the Honorable Board places me.

I therefore most humbly request, Honorable Sir and Sirs, That I may be permitted to resign my Office, and return by the first Ship, the Dutton, to England, that I may have the earliest opportunity of laying my Case before the Honorable Court of Directors, and of submitting myself to their final determination of their own appointment.

I have the honor to be,

with the utmost respect,

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient

and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Fort-William,
17th December, 1774.

L. MACLEANE.

Read again the Letter from the Commissary-General in Consultation 15th December.

THE Board observe, that by the expression of youngest Counsellor, it is not clear whether Colonel Macleane means the youngest Counsellor in this or the former Administration.

The Governor-General acquaints the Board, that, from a perfect knowledge of Colonel Macleane's meaning in this respect, he can assure them it is the youngest of the present Establishment that the Colonel refers to.

The General observes, as Colonel Macleane mentions in his Letter that he supplied the Contingencies to the Army during this last Campaign, he begs leave to submit to the Board the propriety of desiring Colonel Macleane to lay before the first Board of Inspection, which will be held to-morrow, or as soon after as he possibly can, his Accounts and Demands on the Company before he be permitted to resign the Company's Service.

Mr. Francis delivers his sentiments on this Motion as follows ;

My opinion is, that if, on a summary inspection of his Accounts, it should appear that he has Demands upon the Company, and that monies whatsoever have been impressed into his hands on account of Contracts, or any other Public Services committed to his care, I then think that he may be safely permitted to resign the Service as soon as he thinks proper; if otherwise, I think he ought, in point of regularity, to be required to adjust his Accounts before he leaves Bengal, and this I think might be done so speedily as not to prevent his going by the Dutton if he chuses it.

Mr. Barwell delivers in the following Minute on the Question before the Board ;

As it is not alledged that Colonel Macleane is indebted to the Company, I cannot see with what propriety he can be detained for what Demands he has against them. If these Demands are not just or well founded the Board will refuse payment ; and, at all events, his Accounts, by the Regulations founded on Colonel Macleane's own proposals, must be first submitted to be checked and audited by the Board of Inspection ; I am therefore of opinion that Colonel Macleane ought to be permitted to resign immediately.

(Signed)

R. BARWELL.

Colonel

Colonel Monson's Opinion, viz.

I think that Mr. Maclean should be desired to adjust and settle his concerns with the Honorable East-India Company before his request to return to Europe be complied with.

The Governor-General.—I disapprove of the Question totally, and cannot but deem it an unprecedented injury done to Colonel Maclean to detain him by violence in the Service for a Debt due by the Company to him.

AGREED, by a Majority of the Board, that the General's Propositions be assented to.

ORDERED, That the Commissary-General be acquainted accordingly.

The Commissary-General to deliver in his Accounts before he resigns.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, 22d December, 1774.

The Commissary-General sends in the following Letter;

To the Honorable Warren Hastings, Governor-General, and the Members of the Council of Bengal.

HONORABLE SIR AND SIRs,

BEING informed by your Secretary, that it is your desire I should lay before the Honorable Board a state of my Accounts and Demands on the Company before I can obtain permission to resign my employment in the Company's Service, I beg leave to represent to the Honorable Board, with the utmost deference and respect, that the distance of the several places where contingent Supplies are furnished renders it impossible for me to deliver in the Accounts required under some weeks; a circumstance which would entirely defeat my intention of an early application to the Honorable Court of Directors, without being of the least utility to the Company, while it is of the utmost prejudice to me.

Commissary-General's Reply to the Board.

May I be permitted to observe, with the utmost respect, to the Honorable Board, that having never had a shilling of the Company's money, or shilling's worth of their Effects in my possession or charge, I cannot but be extremely surprized, that the non-delivery of my Accounts should be assigned as a reason for refusing me leave to quit the Service; as I am the Creditor, not the Debtor of the Company, the inconvenience mine, not their's.

An Exeat in such a case is, I believe, a thing unheard of, especially when the Debtor has the entire power over his Creditor.—By the nature of my Office, it is my duty to control all Accounts furnished by others; but all Accounts furnished by myself must be controlled by the Honorable Board before I can receive payment; if therefore my Accounts should be disapproved when presented, the loss must be mine alone. The Minutes of Council shew that I recommended a double check upon my own Accounts; for nothing can be furnished by my Agent without an Order from the Commanding Officer, nor paid by the Pay-Master without an Order of the Board.

It is with pain I am obliged to speak of myself, but the peculiarity of my case demands it. My zeal for the service of my Employers has led me, in every point of my duty, to prefer their interest to my own, expecting my reward in due time; but now that very zeal is turned against me. Had I obtained a sum of money on account, had I obtained credit for Stores, the delivery of my Accounts might be necessary previous to my resignation; but having in my Letter of the 17th stated to the Honorable Board, that my desire of furnishing every thing to the Company at the lowest prices (which could only be known on the average of a year) had induced me to pay interest for money on my own private credit rather than apply for monthly reimbursements,

reimbursements, it is with anguish of heart that I meet with a mark of disapprobation where I expected to have found praise.

The Honorable Board doubtless imagines that I have very large Demands against the Company; this is not the case; for when I left the Army, the first cost of all my Supplies, there or elsewhere, did not amount to half a Lack of Rupees, while I was paying an expense, which I could not bear, for Boats, Bullocks, Agents, and Servants; an evident proof of the attention which has been paid to the reduction of Contingent Expenses.

When I accepted of my present employment, I received it as an Office of emolument as well as Honor, I am now disappointed in both, for both are taken from me; I therefore think it incumbent upon me solemnly to declare, that, since my arrival in this Country, I have chiefly subsisted on the credit which I found from individuals by taking up money at interest, and that my losses by the contingent Supplies are likely to amount to more than the receipts of my Salary and all other allowances; what resource then have I left, but to resign my employment, and seek relief from my Employers?

I should have contented myself with the mention of these reasons, in answer to your Secretary's Letter of yesterday, depending on the justice and impartiality of the Honorable Board, had I not reflected that the censorious World are too apt to put unfavourable constructions on matters they do not understand, and that they may interpret a refusal to let me resign my employment, before I have sent in my Accounts, into some misconduct of mine, either known or suspected by the Board; it therefore becomes necessary for me, in point of character, to set this matter in the clearest light, by demanding, that if there is any matter of accusation against me, it may be laid to my charge, that I may previous to my departure give in such security as the Honorable Board may require.

I have the honor to be,

With the utmost respect,

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Fort-William,
22d December, 1774.

L. MACLEANE.

The Governor-General declares to the Board, that if there has been any omission in paying the honors to Colonel Macleane which are his due, that it must have proceeded from some inattention of his, which he should be sorry for, as he entertains a very high respect for Colonel Macleane.

ORDERED, That the Secretary acquaint the Commissary-General, that the Board did not mean by their Resolution of yesterday to form any accusation against him, but merely to comply with what they deemed their duty to the Company, in requiring to see the Demand which he had against them for Contingencies furnished to the Army; besides, that the Board find Letters of Credit entered on the Proceedings of the Board of Inspection of the 16th June last, as given to him on the Chief of Cossimbuzar and Council at Patna, for such advances as he might apply for, and therefore desire to know whether any sums have been advanced in consequence to his Agent at these Factories.

The Secretary immediately issues this Order.

The Commissary-General being in waiting sends in the following Note in answer to the Secretary's Letter.

No money has been received on my account at either of the said Factories. Captain Parker acquainted me that he had given a Draught on the Revenues at Patna for four thousand Rupees taken up in my name; in answer to which, I acquainted him that he had done wrong, and that he should repay the money, which he promised me

he would do. My reason for having desired him to repay this money, was the determination I had come to of taking no money on account from the Company before the auditing of my Bills.

(Signed)

L. MACLEANE.

A P P E N D I X, No. XX. B.

GENERAL CLAVERING proposes that the Commissary-General be called in, as he is desirous of putting some Questions to him.

AGREED that the Commissary-General be accordingly called in.

Colonel Macleane being desired to appear before the Board, the General asks him the following Questions :

Q. 1st. Whether you have received any other money, you or your Agents, than the four thousand Rupees you mention?

A. When I understood from Patna that money had been taken up for the monthly repairs of the Barracks at Dinapore, in consequence of the orders of the Board here, I directed my Agent not to take up any more, but to grant Bills on myself. I gave the same directions to my Agent at Cossimbuzar, and I thought that none had been up there; but I find, that, prior to my Order, my Agent at Cossimbuzar had received five thousand Rupees for the Cantonments at Burrampore. These are the only two sums that have been received on my account.

The Commissary-General called in and interrogated.

Q. 2d. Have either of these two sums been accounted for?

A. Neither; but I could furnish the Accounts, both of Patna and Cossimbuzar, in two days, as my Agents are here and have brought them. I must observe, that Captain Parker had promised me that he would repay the money received by him, that I might be credited by it, being already debited for it. I know further that Captain Parker has not yet been paid for his expenses, the Accounts of them having only very lately been audited; so that the Company are more indebted to him on his own account than he can be to them from that Advance.

Q. 3d. Who furnished the Supplies for the Repairs?

A. The Materials, after the date of the Resolutions of the Board of Inspection, were ordered to be taken from the Commissary-General, or his Agents; the Workmen were ordered to be found by the Barrack-Masters of the respective Cantonments.

Q. 4th. Who indented for them?

A. There was a specific sum ordered to be laid out monthly, and, if I recollect right, a sufficient sum was ordered to be expended for making the buildings water-fast before the Rains; in either case the Barrack-Master was empowered to be a judge of the articles demanded, therefore my Agent had orders from me to furnish such articles as should be demanded by him; but he had at the same time a standing Order from me, to furnish no Indent that was not countersigned by the Commanding-Officer; and I have been ever careful, in the execution of my own Office, never to audit Bills without such counter-signature.

Q. 5th. Did you supply Contingencies for the Army?

A. I have.

Q. 6th. Of what nature were they?

A. Such Supplies as were not furnished by Contract.

Q. 7th. Can you specify any particular articles?

A. Many; Canvas, Wax-cloth, Vinegar, Tar, Iron, Lead, Bamboos, Straw, and various articles, which could not from their nature be contracted for.

Q. 8th. By the Governor-General:

What rule did you observe for estimating the prices at which you charged them to the Company?

A. I wished to have known from the service of a year what the prime cost would have been to me; striking the average of the whole, I should have submitted my Accounts to the Board of Inspection at once for auditing, and would have submitted to them whether 15 per Cent. would have been a reasonable charge for executing this part of my duty; I meant not, I mean not to charge more. I will now explain how the loss I have said will attend my Supplies must arise. When my Agent for Supplies

with the Army took the business out of the hands of the Paymaster of the Brigade, he was not, nor could he be supplied with the several Articles then in demand in the Enemy's Country. The Paymaster of the Brigade declined letting him have his stock on hand, consequently he was obliged to pay two or three times the price for many of the Articles he was obliged to furnish the Army. I did not think it reasonable that this loss should fall upon the Company, because it was my duty to have made a proper provision of Stores. There is an expense that has attended my supplying the Campaign, arising from the Boats that I have been obliged to retain in constant pay; this I thought it reasonable that the Company should bear; the amount however is not very considerable.

Q. 9th. By the General:

What objection was there to the Paymaster continuing to furnish the Supplies?

A. The mode was altered upon the commencement of my Office; the reasons are recorded in the Minutes of Council when my Office was settled.

Q. 10th. By the General:

You mentioned supplying Lead for the Army, what was it for?

A. Lead is one of the articles usually supplied; I have laid it in, but none of any consequence has ever been demanded from me; it is used in making Cartridges, and in many articles in the Ordnance, &c. which I am unacquainted with.

Q. 11th. Do you know how it came that Cartridges were wanted?

A. I did not mean to specify any thing in which it was positively used, but to enumerate those in which it was generally used.

Q. 12th. Who supplied the Bullocks?

A. They were supplied by Contract, as well those which were on the Establishment as those which were required extraordinary; they were mustered by the Commissary of Musters once a month.

Q. 13th. Whether any extraordinary Boats were furnished besides those on the Establishment?

A. I believe there were, I cannot answer from memory; the Returns however are or ought to be monthly transmitted to my Office.

Q. 14th. By Colonel Monson:

Does the Contractor engage to feed the Bullocks?

A. I will not answer from memory for the terms of the Contracts; I have them all lodged in my Office, and I compare all the Accounts with them before I pass them.

Q. 15th. By ditto:—In what manner was the Straw consumed that was supplied for the Army?

A. I never furnished any for the Army in the field, but only for the Repairs and use of the Cantonments.

Q. 16th. By ditto:—If you can conjecture the amount of your demand upon the Company which you think reasonable for them to pay on account of Boat-hire?

A. It may be about three or four thousand Rupees; it may be less, but not more.

Q. 17th. By Mr. Francis:

What do you apprehend may be the probable amount of your whole demand upon the Company?

A. I have stated in my Letter to-day, which I wrote rather in a hurry, that my whole demand would not amount to half a Lack of Rupees; I believe it will be under.

Q. 18th. By Colonel Monson:

Do you conceive that this Board has deprived you of either Emoluments or Honor?

A. No Sir; but I conceive, with great submission to the Board, that the Resolution which the Board has thought themselves right in coming to has deprived me of both: by Honor, I mean the privilege of being present at the Debates; by Emoluments, I mean the loss of my House-Rent and my Commission upon the Revenues, without having put me upon the footing of youngest Member of this Council, to which I think my appointment has given me a certain right.

Q. 19th. By the same:

Do you conceive that you are deprived of your Commission on the Revenues by the Order of this Board?

A. I conceive that I am deprived of my Commission on the Revenues and my House-Rent by the Instructions of the Court of Directors, who would not have deprived me of them if I had not been put upon the footing of youngest in Council in point of salary. I would not have come out to this Country if I had not held myself to be on that footing; I will not remain in it, with my consent, if I am put upon any other; the Resolution of the Board puts me upon another; and therefore it is that I say, this Resolution deprives

deprives me of that Honor and Emolument which I think my due. If I have expressed this in a manner displeasing to the Honorable Board, I beg leave, and wish to declare, that I meant to express it in the most respectful terms.

Q. 20th. Do you think this Board bound in all cases by the Resolutions of the late Administration?

A. I do not presume to judge of the Powers of this Board.

Q. 21st. Can you shew a positive Order of the Court of Directors by which you were to sit as a Member of the Board of Inspection?

A. No; but I declare that I expected to have been an effective Member of the late Board; and if I had been refused a deliberative seat at the Board of Inspection, I would not have continued in this Country; this several of my private friends know.

Q. 22d. By Mr. Francis:

Would an Allowance from the present Government, equivalent to that you enjoyed for House-Rent and the Commission on the Revenues, remove all dissatisfaction from your mind on the score of privation of Emolument?

A. No, Sir; I cannot live upon that Allowance and execute the duty of my Office. Colonel Maclean is desired to withdraw.

The Board now proceed to consider the Letter from the Commissary-General above recorded, and finding that Colonel Maclean has fully cleared up the doubts which remained with the Board as to his Accounts,

RESOLVED, That Colonel Maclean have leave granted him to resign the Honorable Company's Service, and to proceed to Europe by the Dutton.

Colonel Maclean permitted to resign

Extract of Proceedings of the Board of Inspection, Fort-William, 16th June, 1774.

The President lays before the Board the following Extract of a Letter from Colonel Grant at Burrampore, and a Report from the Barrack-Master of the Dinapore Cantonments.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Grant, and Barrack-Master's Report of Dinapore Cantonments.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Grant to the Governor.

IF the Repairs of the Cantonments are not begun without loss of time they will be greatly damaged, for they at present leak to that degree, that in many of the Quarters there is not a dry spot; they will undoubtedly be worse after the rains set in, and besides the inconvenience of this to the Gentlemen, it, in my own opinion, in some degree endangers part of the buildings, as in many of them it pours in on the top of the side walls.

As it appears from these that both Cantonments stand in need of an immediate repair, particularly in the Roofs and Terrasses, to prevent their suffering greater damage by the approaching Rains;

Board's Remark.

ORDERED, That such Repairs, as are immediately necessary to prevent a further increase of expense if at this time omitted, and which cannot be provided for by the fund limited in the last Proceedings, be immediately made by the Barrack-Masters, under the inspection and direction of the Commissary-General, to whose Agent they are to apply for the Stores and Materials necessary for this purpose, agreeable to the Resolutions of the Board of the 7th February. That our intention in this Order may be better understood, the Barrack-Master's Report of the Dinapore Cantonments is hereto subjoined, with the Orders of the Board annexed to each Article, which must also serve as a guide for the Cantonments at Burrampore.

Orders in Consequence

Reports of the Barracks of Dinapore and Military Bungalows at Bankypore, 1st June, 1774.

Board's Orders.

The Old Seapoy Hospital is unfit for further use.

The whole Roofs of the Cantonments want repairing before the Rains set in.

The Roofs to be made water-tight.

The

The Brick-Work of the Drains is in a very bad condition, and wants repairing in several places.	To be done.
The Officers and Soldiers Cook Rooms, and Officers Butter Connahs want brick-work at the inside.	Suspended.
The Officers Rattan Windows are in bad condition.	Ditto.
The Wood-Work of the whole Cantonments in general want pointing.	Ditto
The Officer's-Quarters are in need of white-washing.	Ditto.
A Well is much wanted behind the Surgeon's Quarters in place of one that fell in some time ago.	To be done.
The Kitchen-Rooms of the three Pucka-Houses at Bankypore want tiling, as do the Cook-Houses of the nine Bungalows there.	To be tiled.
The Commanding-Officer's-Stables and Out-Houses at Bankypore are in bad condition.	The Roofs to be mended.
The Seapoy Bungalows for two Battalions want thatching.	Already ordered by public Regulations.
The Bridge on the Cause-way on the road leading to Bankypore not able to resist the force of water in the rainy season.	To remain as it is.
The Cause-way is also so bad, that if it is not repaired before the Rains set in, the communication must be cut off between this and Patna.	Not to be repaired.
The Grand Parade wants levelling.	To remain.
Brick-Work wanted in most of the Verandas of the Barracks and Hospital.	Ditto.
Since my last Report, the two Ranges of Soldiers and one Range of Artillery-Barracks have been compleated.	
The Bamboo Fencing round the Squares of the whole Cantonments, as well as those round the Trees, are unfit for further use.	Ditto.

The Hospital has been sprinkled with vinegar and fumigated according to the General Instructions on that head.

Other deficiencies as per former Return.

I have, according to the General Orders, importing, that the Commissary-General was to have the Contract for repairing the Seapoy Battalion Cantonments, given them over to his Deputies.

(Signed)

Dinapore,
the 1st June, 1774.

JOHN NEVILL PARKER,
Barrack-Master.

Request to the President. AGREED, That the President do send the necessary directions in consequence to the Barrack-Masters.

Patna and Cossimbuzar wrote to. AGREED, That a Copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Chief and Council at Patna, and to the Chief of Cossimbuzar, with directions to make such Advances as the Commissary-General shall apply for.

To THOMAS LANE, Esq. Chief, &c.

Council at Patna.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCLOSED we transmit you Extract of our Proceedings of this date, and we desire, in consequence of the Resolutions therein contained, that you will make such Advances as the Commissary-General shall apply for.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble Servants.

Fort-William,
Board of Inspection,
the 16th June, 1774.

The same to the Chief of Cossimbuzar.

ORDERED, That a Copy be also transmitted to the Commissary-General, and that he be directed to deliver in to this Board a circumstantial and exact Report of the Repairs executed in consequence of these Resolutions.

Resolutions
transmitted
to the
Commissary-
General.

A P P E N D I X, No. XX. C.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, the 30th October, 1773.

READ again the 56th, 57th, and 58th Paragraphs of the General-Letter, dated 7th April last, respecting the Appointment of the Commissary-General, with the Report of the Committee of the Court of Directors upon the same subject.

AGREED, That it is the Opinion of this Board, from the above documents, that Mr. Macleane's Appointment is to be Commissary-General.

That his Rank is that of Colonel in the Army by brevet, but without performing Military-Duty, or receiving Military-Pay, Batta, or Emoluments.

That his Appointments are the Salary and Emoluments annexed to the station of the youngest Counsellor.

That his authority is to control and regulate all Paymasters and Contractors, to audit and certify all Bills for Military-Charges, of whatever nature. That his duty comprehends the points above-mentioned in the preceding head, and reformation and reduction of all Military Charges, by formation of such new institutions, as he judges may contribute to the better regulation and reduction of the Military Expenses, to be submitted to the approbation of the Board.

It further appearing, from the above Paragraph and Report of the Committee, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Court of Directors to give Mr. Macleane a peculiar and separate degree of responsibility in all matters immediately entrusted to his management, they having for that purpose confined his attention to these objects, and given him a privilege of recording his Dissent to any measure regarding them which may be adopted by the Board, it is thought expedient, and consonant to these Orders, to give him a share in the Deliberations of the Board upon them.

RESOLVED, therefore, That Mr. Macleane be at all times summoned to attend the Board of Inspection when Military Accounts or Regulations were to come under their consideration; that his advice be required upon them, and that he be allowed a free deliberation, but not a decisive voice in that Board, reserving always his right of recording his Dissent from the determination, if he thinks fit, according to orders of the Court of Directors.

These being made the ground-work of the Instructions which we are enjoined to draw out for the conduct of the Commissary-General,

AGREED, That before we proceed to form them, he be furnished with a Copy of these Conclusions, and that he be desired to communicate to us his sentiments upon such additional Powers or Orders as may more effectually enable him to answer the design of his appointment.

ORDERED, That the Secretary do accordingly furnish him with a Copy of the above Paragraph.

ORDERED also, That the Secretary do furnish him with Copies of all the Military Contracts, with such Orders and Regulations as relate to the Military Expenses and Establishments, and to lay before him all the Books and Accounts of Military Disbursements whenever called for.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, the 13th January, 1774.

The Commissary-General sends in the following Letter and Enclosure.

To the Honorable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President, and Council at Fort-William.

HONORABLE SIR and SIRS,

Commissary-General. I TAKE the first opportunity that a bad state of health has permitted me to pay obedience to the commands of the Board, signified by a Copy of the Minutes of the 30th of October, that I should "Communicate my sentiments upon such additional Powers or Orders as may more effectually enable me to answer the design of my appointment."

The principal duties of the Commissary-General being almost all accurately defined in those Minutes, it chiefly remains for me, agreeable to the orders of the Board, to point out the mode and the arrangement of office in which I conceive those duties may be most properly executed, and also to suggest for their consideration such further matters relative to the business as appear to me worthy of their attention.

The first and principal check on the Disbursements of the Army consists in the Muster of the Troops, Boats, Elephants, Stores, Carriages, Bullocks, &c. It therefore is very essential, that the Commissary-General should have a regular power to muster at proper times, either in person or by Deputy, the Army and its Dependencies, or such parts of it as he thinks necessary; and that all Commissaries of Musters should consequently be under his regulation and direction, in the same manner as the Board has been pleased to put the Paymasters, Contractors, &c.

The annual Expense and Disbursements of an Army properly fall under three heads; Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Contingent; though they are usually ranged under the two first, Contingencies and Extraordinaries being blended together. The Ordinary Expenses arising from things fixt in their nature, as Pay, Batta, &c. are *positively* ascertained. The Extraordinaries are less easily but may be *nearly* ascertained; for the number of Battalions, Artillery, &c. kept up being known, it is not very difficult to calculate what quantity of Provisions, Carriages, &c. will be wanted for the whole on a Peace Establishment; but the Contingencies being purely occasional, and depending chiefly on occurrences, cannot be ascertained at all. In regard therefore of these three heads, it is the duty of the Commissary-General to take care, that in the *first*, the Disbursements may correspond with and be checked by the Musters; in the *second*, that the terms of Contract be duly complied with, and the stipulated services performed; and in the *last*, that the requisite Supplies may be furnished speedily, reasonably, and effectually. It is therefore for the good of the Service, that as much of the Extraordinaries as can be properly ascertained be furnished by Contract, if practicable; but that all Contingencies be furnished from time to time, according to the exigencies for which they are required.

At home almost all Contracts for the Army are made by the Treasury; but in times of service they are often made by the Commissary-General, under the Orders of the Treasury, on account of local advantages, which render it more eligible to make Contracts where the Service is performed, and the prices better understood than in London; but the Contingencies are always furnished by the Commissary-General; and it is the most essential part of his duty to perform this service with industry and integrity; nor can he do it without able and faithful assistance.

And this leads me, with submission to the Board, to mention what appears to me the necessary Establishment for carrying on the business of this department with precision and efficacy.

Proceedings respecting the Commissary-General. Appendix, No. XX. C.

1 Commissary-General.

1 Deputy ditto.

4 Assistant-Deputy ditto, viz. one for each Brigade, and one for Fort-William.

Occasional Assistants will also be wanted for the principal Subordinates and for Detachments.

3 Clerks for the Commissary-General.

2 ditto for the Deputy ditto.

4 ditto for the Assistants ditto.

Occasional ditto will also be wanted.

In time of war, the number of occasional Assistants requisite will depend upon the extent of the Service, and the frequency of Detachments; in peace therefore the expense is limited, but in war is contingent.

I do not presume to suggest what Salaries or Allowances the Board will think right to be annexed to these several Appointments; but I beg leave to observe, that a mode has occurred to me of providing for this Establishment without putting the Company to much expense, by an auditing-fee upon all Bills passed at the Office for Services, Supplies, or Disbursements by Contract, or Contingencies; the Commissary-General providing for his whole Establishment out of this Fund in times of peace; but in times of war, when the number of Assistants must be very much increased, these additional Assistants may be paid either from the Contingencies of the Army, or in any other manner that may be found most expedient at the time.

To give the Commissary-General proper weight with those who act immediately under his direction, as well as to make him *alone* responsible for every thing transacted in his Department, he should be at liberty to appoint such persons as he can confide in to the several Offices in his Department. Indeed, if this Power be not vested in him, he cannot expect to maintain a due authority; nor can he in justice be made accountable for the actions of those in the choice of whom he has had no share.

May I be permitted just to observe, that my expectation was to have had a Seat and Voice at the Board, as youngest Counsellor, *fixed*. This I conceive was implied by that phrase in the Minute of the Committee of Directors, which accompanied the General Letter, and which says, "That the Commissary-General shall have all the Emoluments, Salary, and Allowances of *youngest*, not *the* youngest Counsellor."

I do not however mention this circumstance as being *dissatisfied*, because, in all determinations of the Board relative to my Office, I shall think it my duty to acquiesce with cheerfulness, and to carry their Orders into execution with zeal; for it will ever constitute a principal part of my study to merit their confidence and good opinion.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest truth and the utmost respect,

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

L. MACLEANE.

Probable Expense of the Commissary-General's Department.

	Arcot Rupees per Ann-
1 Deputy Commissary, proposed to be on Major's Pay, Batta, and Allowances; but to bring the calculation to a sum fixed, } say - - - - -	12,000
4 Assistants ditto, on Captain's ditto, say - - - - -	24,000
5 Occasional ditto at Subordinates, or on Detachment, on Lieutenant's ditto, say - - - - -	15,000
3 Clerks, at 200 Rupees per Month, - - - - -	7,200
4 Ditto, at 150 ditto per ditto, - - - - -	7,200
2 Ditto, at 100 ditto per ditto, - - - - -	2,400
Occasional Clerks at Subordinates, &c. say - - - - -	4,000
Contingencies, Office-Rents, Stationary, Candles, Oil, Sircars, } Peons, Hircarrahs, &c. &c. &c. - - - - -	8,000

Total 79,800

Supposing

Supposing an auditing fee paid upon 30 Lacks annually, at the rate of six-pence in the pound, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

This Fund would yield - - - - - 75,000

But it does not appear, by the Abstracts of the Pay-Master General's Books for three years past, that more than 26 Lacks would be liable annually to this fee, in the mode proposed in the Commissary-General's Letter to the Board; it may therefore be eligible to make a trial of one year at 3 per Cent.

It is reasonable, in case this mode of defraying the expenses of the Commissary-General's Department should be adopted, that an allowance of 3 per Cent. be made to such Contractors as shall demand it during the term of the existent Contracts.

To lie for
consideration.

ORDERED, That the subject of this Address lie for consideration.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, 28th January, 1774.

Commissary-
General's
Letter con-
sidered.

THE Board now proceed to reconsider the Commissary-General's Letter recorded in Consultation the 13th January.

RESOLVED, That the Establishment for the Office of the Commissary-General, as recommended by him, be fixt as follows:

- 1 Deputy Commissary, with Major's Pay and Batta;
- 4 Assistant Deputies, with Captain's ditto, but without the Gratuities drawn by Captains;
- 3 Clerks to the Commissary-General, at 200 Rupees each per month;
- 2 ditto to the Deputy-Commissary, at 100 ditto;
- 4 ditto to the Assistants, at 150 per ditto;

Occasional Assistants to be supplied as the exigencies of the Service may require.

RESOLVED, That the Assistant-Commissaries do the duty both of Commissaries of Musters and of Control, and that the present Commissaries of Musters and their Deputies be recalled.

RESOLVED, That the Deputy Commissary and Assistants be recommended by the Commissary-General for the approbation and appointment of the Board.

The distinction which the Commissary-General makes between the Extraordinaries and Contingencies of the Army, and his proposition of extending as far as possible the mode of providing Supplies by Contract, appears very judicious. As far as experience has pointed out the practicability of carrying this mode into execution, it has been adopted, the great Articles of Extra-Expenses, viz. Victualling, Cattle, and Boats, being provided by Contract; and it is the wish of the Board to bring every other Article, or at least as many as possible, of the Contingent Expenses within the same plan, it appearing to them the only means by which they can fix the Army Disbursements within certain bounds. At present all Contingent Expenses are furnished, in consequence of Indents from the Quarter-Master and Barrack-Masters, by the Pay-Masters of the Brigades, who receive their authority for these Supplies from the Commanding Officers of the Brigade, and by whom their Bills are afterwards examined and passed. But this part of the Commanding Officers duty will now be divided; the first, viz. the authorizing and checking of Indents, will remain with them; the last, viz. the auditing and checking of the Bills, will devolve on the Commissary-General.

The Board are thus circumstantial in explaining their ideas of the nature and extent of the Commissary-General's Appointment, and describing the present mode of supplying the Contingencies of the Army, with their wishes respecting future improvements, that, by communicating these to him, they may be furnished with his Opinion upon any better expedient which may occur to him, for putting this branch of the Military Expenses upon the footing of economy so urgently recommended by the Company. The Board therefore agree to suspend the final determination of the extent of the Commissary-General's Powers in this particular instance till they shall have received his Reply, and shall gladly and heartily adopt any proposition which he may make, and which shall afford us a clear prospect of relief from the intolerable burthen of the present expenses, conformable to the spirit of the Company's Instructions.

The Board remark on the proposition for defraying the expense of the Commissary-General's Establishment, by an auditing fee on the contingent Bills, that it is at present not practicable,

practicable, as no alteration can be made in the Contracts already entered into, but that it may be a proper subject of consideration when new Contracts are formed.

The Honorable Court of Directors having directed that all Army Bills shall be certified by the Commissary-General for payment,

RESOLVED, That the Opinion of the Commissary-General be consulted concerning the mode of authenticating Bills or Disbursements at the fixed Cantonments and more remote stations of the Army, where the length of time for receiving this authentication may make it inconvenient or hurtful to the Service to delay the payments.

ORDERED, That a Copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Commissary-General, and his Opinion required on the subjects referred to him in them.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, the 7th of February, 1774.

The Commissary-General sends in the following Letter :

To the Honorable Warren Hastings, Esq. President, &c. and Council at Fort-William.

HONORABLE SIR and SIRS,

I HAVE had the honor to receive the commands of the Board, signified to me by an Extract of Consultation of the 28th January, wherein I am directed to inform the Board whether any expedient occurs to me, for putting the contingent branch of the Military Expenses upon the footing of economy recommended by the Company, better than the mode at present adopted, of furnishing Contingencies by the Paymasters of Brigades, in consequence of Indents from the Quarter-Masters and Barrack-Masters; and also to give my Opinion concerning the mode of authenticating Bills or Disbursements at the fixed Cantonments and more remote stations of the Army, where the length of time for receiving this authentication may make it inconvenient or hurtful to the Service to delay the payment.

With regard to the first point of reference, the better supplying of contingent or incidental Expenses, I am of opinion, with the greatest deference and respect for the Honorable Board, that the mode of furnishing these by the Paymasters is liable to many objections. It has ever been regarded in Europe as incompatible to have the furnishing and paying of Supplies placed in the same hands. The Military Chest, wherever it is placed, ought always to remain as a sacred deposit for the purposes to which it is intended; and although I am far from supposing any abuse in this point where there has been no cause of suspicion, yet I believe the Board will agree, that in this situation, there is at least a temptation for applying the Funds appropriated to the payment of the Troops to the buying up of Stores, to be delivered out afterwards at an advanced price as Supplies to the Army; and as no external check can be formed against a temptation of this nature, the only mode of prevention is to render it impossible. Having thus, in pursuance of my duty, stated my objections to the present mode of furnishing contingent Supplies, it remains for me, in obedience to the orders of the Board, to propose another which may be more expedient. I had the honor to intimate on a former occasion, that I conceived it to be part of my own duty as Commissary-General to provide these Contingencies; but as the Board seem to entertain some doubts of this coming within the letter of my Appointment, I beg leave to observe, that the Appointment was given by the Directors, and accepted by me, on the ideas drawn from the constant and established duties of that Office in Europe.

The Commissary-General is there considered as a standing check on all the Disbursements and Contingencies of the Army. It is particularly his business to discover and point out the best and cheapest modes of supply, and where these cannot be furnished by Contract, to take the task upon himself, with all the charge of responsibility and control from his Superiors; nor is this considered as inconsistent with his duty of controlling others; for in

the case of Contingencies, from the very nature of this Service, an unavoidable confidence must be reposed somewhere, unnecessary in other cases. An *occasional* demand is made for certain Articles for the use of the Army, and they must be had immediately; there is no time for Contract, and perhaps, from their nature and variety, the means of procuring them are not easily to be discovered; in such a case, therefore, it is evident that some person must be trusted, without any immediate check upon him, for laying them in on the best terms he can procure. And as the Operations of an Army often depend much upon the expedition and regularity of Supplies, it becomes very necessary to employ a person for this Service, whose immediate duty it is to make himself intimately acquainted, in every part of the Provinces, with the nature and value of every Article requisite for an Army, rather than derive them from persons not possessed of this knowledge, nor standing, in case of ignorance, in the same degree of responsibility. I submit then to the Honorable Board, whether the person in whom the general trust is reposed of controlling all Army Expenses is not the fittest for this limited trust? Also, in all matters of Contract, in all matters of Disbursements checked and audited by the Commissary General, it certainly would be highly improper, indecent, and indeed a direct breach of his trust, to have the smallest interest or interference; but in matters of Incidents, wherein he must be ultimately checked and audited himself, as I shall shew presently, there is so far from being an impropriety, that it is in reality the most effectual method of fulfilling the intention of the Directors, by reducing the Contingencies into the smallest compass, and furnishing them at the cheapest rates. Having thus endeavoured to shew the compatibility of this with the other branches of my duty, I hope I may be permitted to observe, that as I never entertained the smallest doubts on the head, I had always considered it as the line open for acquiring most merit with my Honorable Employers, it being, as I conceived, most open to retrenchment and reformation. I will further candidly confess, that I looked upon it as the only means in my power to acquire some advantages in executing my Office faithfully and beneficially for the Company; for, by laying myself out for purchasing Stores at proper times and at the proper markets, I may be able to furnish them on much better terms than formerly has been done, drawing at the same time an honest profit upon them. I have taken some pains, from the Paymaster-General's Books, to find out the usual rates that have been charged for these Articles, and I make no difficulty in engaging to furnish them, one with another, at least fifteen per cent. cheaper than they have been furnished for three years past on a medium. I beg leave to specify the following Articles to the Board only as instances; viz. Iron, Steel, Copper, Brasses, Canvas, Bamboos, Wax Candles, Wax Cloth, Oil, Mats, and Straw. On the whole, therefore, the mode which appears to me best calculated for supplying Incidents, is, "That when representation is made by the proper Officers to the Commanding Officers that certain Articles of Contingents specified in the respective Indents are wanted, he (examination being first made how far such Articles are really wanted) should sign in the usual manner an Order for the Articles approved of, authorising the Commissary-General to supply them." It then becomes his, the Commissary-General's duty, to furnish these Articles at the most reasonable rates, submitting afterwards his Accounts before payment to be audited and approved by the Board, in the same manner as he must submit his conduct for their censure or approval in those Accounts which have been audited and passed by himself. By this mode the first check lies with the Commanding Officers, without whose special order and sanction no Supply of any kind can be furnished; the responsibility for supplying them reasonably lies with the Commissary General, and the *ultimate* check lies in the President and Council, who will finally judge whether this Service has been performed with economy and integrity.—With respect to the latter part of the Honorable Board's reference, I beg leave to suggest this mode, "That the fixed Disbursements of the Army, such as Pay and Batta, shall be paid by the respective Paymasters according to the Musters, which must be regularly furnished to them, without any other Certificate; but that their Accounts shall be transmitted afterwards monthly to the Commissary General's Office at the Presidency, to be audited before they are passed and finally entered on the Paymaster-General's Books; but in respect of all Bills not fixed in their nature and amounts, it seems requisite that such be forwarded as above to the Commissary-General's Office, where he or his Deputy will always be present, such Bills to be again returned without delay, examined and certified for payment. And it would seem eligible to fix upon a certain day in each month for all Bills of this nature to be dispatched from the Cantonments and different stations of service, that this branch of business may be expedited with ease and regularity.

I m, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Fort-William,
4th February, 1774.

L. MACLEANE.

THE Board are satisfied with the reasons urged by the Commissary-General, and acquiesce in the mode he proposes for providing the contingent Expenses.

To furnish
the contingent
Supplies
for the Army.

RESOLVED, therefore, That all contingent Supplies which are not provided for by Contract shall be furnished by the Commissary-General; and that the mode of auditing the Accounts be deferred until the Commissary-General can attend the Board in person.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, 15th February,
1774.

Read the following Letter from the Commissary-General:

To the Honorable WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. President, &c.
Council at Fort-William.

HONORABLE SIR and SIRS,

IN consequence of the Resolution of the Honorable Board, 28th January, 1774, "That the Deputy-Commissary-General and Assistants be recommended by the Commissary-General for the approbation and appointment of the Board," I have the honor to recommend the following Covenant-Servants of the Honorable Company for the approbation and appointment of the Board; viz.

Mr. Matthew Gunning, for the Office of Deputy-Commissary-General.
Mr. James Peter Auriol, Assistant ditto.
Mr. George Templer, ditto.
Mr. Henry Maclean, ditto.
Mr. David Vanderheyden, ditto.

I am, &c.

Fort-William, the
17th February, 1774.

(Signed)

L. MACLEANE.

The Board approve of the Persons recommended by the Commissary-General;

AGREED, therefore, That they be appointed accordingly.

Extract of General Consultations, Fort-William, 21st February,
1774.

RESUMED the consideration of that Article of the Commissary-General's Letter, recorded on Consultation the 7th instant, which regards the mode of auditing the Army Bills.

The Commander in Chief informs the Board, that as the Commissary-General from indisposition is rendered unable to attend the Board, he had been to see him and consult with him on this subject; and that they had agreed to propose to the Board, in addition to the mode already recommended by the Commissary-General in his Letter above referred to, that all Bills of such a nature as were formerly referred by the Regulations to the Commander in Chief, or to the Commanding Officers of the different Brigades, for their countersigning and passing, should continue to be referred to them as usual; but that the Commander in Chief, or such Commanding Officer, should henceforward countersign them in these words, "*Seen, and referred for audit to the Commissary-General.*"

Approved of the mode for auditing the Accounts, as proposed by the Commissary-General in his Letter in Consultation the 7th February, with the above addition which the Commander in Chief now represents to the Board, and

RESOLVED, That it be issued in General Orders accordingly.

APPENDIX,

A P P E N D I X, No. XXI.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 15th December, 1774.

Proposal to
appoint a
Resident at
the Vizier's
Court.

AS the Commission originally granted to Colonel Galliez was only for a temporary purpose, and as the Board have already agreed to appoint a Civil Servant of the Company as Resident at the Vizier's Court, the Governor-General proposes to the Board that they should now make this appointment, as it is evident, that were the person who may be so appointed to proceed immediately, in case the Vizier complies with Colonel Galliez's demands, the Colonel's Commission must be expired before the new Resident could arrive there.

AGREED, That the Governor-General's Proposal be deferred for consideration until Monday next.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 21st December, 1774.

Resumed the consideration of the Governor-General's Proposal deferred for consideration from the 15th instant.

The Governor-General gives in the following Minute:

The Governor
proposes
Mr F. Stuart
to be ap-
pointed Resi-
dent at the
Vizier's
Court, and
Sir John
D'Oyly his
Assistant.

THE Governor-General conceiving that the reasons assigned for Mr. Middleton's recall from his station of Resident at the Court of the Vizier, will of course operate to preclude him from the Nomination now before the Board, moves, That the Honorable Mr. Frederick Stuart be nominated to the Office of Resident at the Court of the Vizier, and Agent on the part of this Government.

In making this proposition, the Governor is in part influenced by one consideration, which at any other time, or on any other occasion, would have had little share in directing his judgment. His estimation of Mr. Stuart's abilities and judgment is very high, but he considers that at this particular time the connexions of Mr. Stuart, and the opinions commonly entertained of the dignity and credit of his Family, will have greater weight on the mind of the Vizier, whose pride and ambition are his predominant qualities, and whose fears may be alarmed by the late measures of this Government, which, for want of a due knowledge of the motives that produce them, he may conceive to proceed from a disposition in this Administration adverse to him, and to the Engagements subsisting between him and the Company, than any other qualifications which might fall to that of the Person who might be entrusted with the charge of the Negotiations between him and this Government, and thereby keep him steady in his attachment to the Company, and punctual to his pecuniary Engagements, which at this time are the chief object of our concerns with him.

For Mr. Stuart's assistance in the discharge of this Trust, which, from the variety of Accounts now depending with the Vizier, and from the probability of other incidental affairs which may occupy his attention, is likely to be a laborious one, the Governor-General proposes that Sir John D'Oyly be appointed to accompany him in the quality of his Assistant; for which Office he is peculiarly qualified by an ample acquaintance with the Persian Language, having since the absence of Mr. Redfearn, the Persian Translator, whose Assistant he now is, transacted all the business of that Office with much ability and assiduity.

Mr. Francis delivers in the following Minute on the Governor's Question.

BEFORE I give my answer to the Governor-General's Proposition, I beg leave to observe upon the Minute with which it is introduced, that when I gave my voice for the recall of Mr. Middleton, it was not upon the idea of any offence or demerit in him. I had no reason to think personally ill of him at that time, I have reason to think personally well of him at present. My ground was public. I understood that he was the public Resident of the Company at the Vizier's Court; I asked to see the whole of his Correspondence with this Government; I was then told that he was the private Agent of the Governor, who refused to communicate the whole of his Correspondence to the Board. I thought that an Office of that nature should not be continued, and that the person who held it ought to be recalled to the Settlement, in order that the Board might obtain from him those explanations which were refused by the Governor. If his conduct in this respect should prove satisfactory to the Board, I should think him a very proper person, from all that I have heard of his private character and seen of his proceedings, to come under the favourable consideration of the Board for the Office of public Resident. As the Governor-General however has proposed that the appointment should be immediately made, and as the necessity of the immediate appointment has been repeatedly urged to the Board, I yield to the Governor's Proposal to have it determined this day. I mean not to agree to the Nomination of a Resident proposed by the Governor General for affirmative reasons, which I think ought to influence my judgment in this important choice. My respect for Mr. F. Stuart however, and for those high connexions which he has in England, oblige me to say, that if I do not accede to the present Nomination, it is not owing to any personal disrespect to him or inattention to them; on the contrary, I should think myself happy in having an opportunity, where the public service did not in my judgment require from me more than barely having no objection, to shew him the real respect I feel for his person and high family. This voice of course includes a negative to the Nomination of Sir John D'Oyly, whose assistance otherwise I do not doubt would have been indispensably necessary to Mr. Stuart in the knowledge and use of the Persian Language.

(Signed)

P. FRANCIS.

Mr. Barwell declares his sentiments as follows;

IAM for the nomination of Mr. Stuart. Independent of those particulars which have weight with the Governor-General, from a long residence in the Country I have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with all the Servants of the Company, and, from my knowledge of the Service, I can venture to affirm, there is not a single Character in it that can boast superior natural talents to Mr. Stuart; and if the consideration alone of understanding the Persian Language is to sway in Appointments of importance, and where it is more absolutely requisite than in a subordinate sphere, it is an objection against the first Characters of the Settlement, and incapacitates them from all political intercourses. For these reasons, I do sincerely and heartily wish, for the promotion of the public service, that Mr. Stuart should be appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court, and Sir John D'Oyly his Assistant.

Colonel Monson's Opinion, viz.

MY motives for giving my Opinion for the recall of Mr. Middleton from the Vizier's Court did not arise from any disrespect to him; but, considering him as a person in a public Character, I thought his Correspondence necessary for the inspection of this Board; and as that was denied, I judged proper to give my opinion for his recall. With regard to Mr. Stuart, the Gentleman now proposed to be his Successor, I respect him as a man of distinguished rank; his abilities I honor, as they are represented by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell to be of an extraordinary extent. These considerations have their due consequence with me; but when I reflect that Mr. Stuart has not as yet appeared in any public character, I must consider him at present as a person improper for this weighty charge, which has for it's object the cementing of the friendship between the Company and the Vizier, and the obtaining large sums of money said to be due from him; and therefore I must refuse my assent to the Governor's Proposal.

General Clavering delivers his Opinion in the following words ;

IT having been determined by the Board to recall Mr. Middleton, for reasons that I have been so properly assigned both by Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, it now only rests with us to consider the propriety of the Governor-General's recommendation of the Honorable Mr. Frederick Stuart for this Appointment ; in which Nomination, however desirous I am of shewing my personal regard for this Gentleman and my respect for his family, I think it my duty only to consider the fitness of the person to take charge of so great a Trust as will be reposed in him ; and as I have another person in my eye, whom I imagine the Board will deem fitter for such an employment, from his general knowledge of business, and his particular acquaintance with the Persian Language, I am under the necessity of giving my negative to the Governor-General's Proposition.

Mr. Stuart
not to be ap-
pointed.

Resolved, by the Majority of the Board, That the Governor General's Proposition be not agreed to.

General
Clavering
proposes Mr.
Bristow.

General Clavering now proposes that Mr. John Bristow be appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court, as qualified for it from his general knowledge of business, and his particular acquaintance with the Persian Language.

The Governor-General objects to this Proposition, because in his judgment Mr. Bristow is not qualified for the Office, neither by his knowledge of the Persian Language, nor by any distinguished abilities.

The Gene-
ral's Ques-
tion put.

Agreed that the Question above proposed by General Clavering be put.

Mr. Francis delivers the following Reply.

I AM happy in hearing a Gentleman named for this high Office to whose appointment I can safely give a positive approbation. I know him to be a man of sense, industry, and judgment. I have positive reasons to think that he understands the Persian Language, as well from the assistance he has favoured me with in the Letters I have received and answered, as from his public Office of Translator to the Khalsa. This Office implies Knowledge of Business, Knowledge of Accounts, and Knowledge of Language. I do not insist upon his English connexions, though in this respect few Gentlemen are better connected than Mr. Bristow. I agree to the Proposition.

(Signed)

P. FRANCIS.

I BEG leave to explain to the Board, that by the word *positive*, used in this Minute, I mean no more than a contradistinction to *negative*, which I had used in my former Minute.

(Signed)

P. FRANCIS.

MR. BARWELL. I cannot assent to the Nomination of Mr. Bristow for the following reasons ; because I think when a Proposition from the Chair is overruled, there ought to be very good grounds for such a measure. The preference given to the General's Nomination undoubtedly speaks inattention to the Governor ; besides, in this particular, I think the Governor should have been considered, as he is the channel of public Correspondence, and should be supported as the Head of this Government in the eyes of the Princes of India. This character he will scarcely maintain if a Gentleman, in opposition to his sentiments, goes the public Agent to the Court of the Vizier.

(Signed)

R. B.

Colonel

Colonel Monson. I assent to the General's Nomination, as I suppose Mr. Bristow to be a person qualified for the Trust from the Station which he now fills.

The Governor-General dissents from the Proposition.

AGREED, by a Majority of the Board, That Mr. Bristow be appointed Resident at the Court of Sujah Dowla.

Mr. Francis moves, That the Resident at the Vizier's Court be allowed an Assistant out of the Company's covenanted Servants.

Mr. Bristow appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court.

AGREED, That an Assistant be allowed him accordingly.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 28th December, 1774.

MR. FRANCIS moves, that suitable Appointments be settled for the support of the Company's Resident at the Court of the Vizier, and a Salary for his Assistant. The Board will undoubtedly take into their consideration the rank and importance of the Office, and the extraordinary expense which must necessarily attend it's being supported with credit and propriety. Mr. Francis begs leave to observe further, that as this is an appointment of a public Minister on the part of the Company to the Vizier, it will be highly expedient that his rank and character should be supported with dignity, as well for the honor of the East-India Company, as to give weight and ensure success to his Negotiations. Mr. Francis further moves, that a Draught of Instructions to Mr. Bristow be forthwith prepared by the Secretary, and submitted to the Board; and that Mr. Bristow may have access to such of the Papers and Records in the Secretary's Office, as have relation to the Affairs of the Company in their political connexion with the Vizier, or which may otherwise be necessary for Mr. Bristow's information.

Mr. Francis's Motion.

AGREED, That Mr. Bristow have the same Appointments and Allowances, as Resident at the Vizier's Court, which were granted to Mr. Middleton in that Station, viz. one thousand Sicca Rupees per mensem, and Captain's double Batta in lieu of travelling charges.

Resident Allowances to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

AGREED, That for the present the appointment of an Assistant to Mr. Bristow be deferred; but that in the mean time he be allowed two hundred Rupees per month for a Secretary, with Captain's double Batta for his travelling charges.

A P P E N D I X, No. XXII.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 19th December, 1774.

Read the following Letter from Colonel Champion.

To the Honorable Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-General, &c. Council of Fort-William.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was not 'till my return to this place, a few days ago, that I had the honor of receiving your favour of the 20th October, with the proclamation which accompanied it.

Colonel Champion.

4 *X



nied it. As Colonel Gailliez, agreeably to directions received from me, opened the Letter in camp, I presume he made due notification of your authority to the division of the army under his command.

Some time before I left camp, I received a Letter from the late Administration, under date the 29th August; to which it was my wish to have replied earlier, but circumstances having denied me a seasonable opportunity, I am now to have the honor of addressing you, Gentlemen, on the subject of that Letter; namely, the obligation which the Vizier of the Empire put into my hands for seven Lacks of Rupees, payable to the Troops who were employed in the conquest of the Rohilla Country.

When the Vizier sent me that obligation I thought it necessary to inform Mr. Hastings of it, and accordingly did myself that pleasure by letter 8th August, desiring his consent to the Army's receiving the money. He thought proper to lay my letter before the Select Committee, and they submitted it to the consideration of the Board, who gave it as their opinion, that the Army is excluded from receiving the said sum by the late Act of Parliament.

Though the paper does not mention, or bear express reference to plunder, yet it is certain, that in offering that money the Vizier had in view the satisfying the Company's Troops for their share of plunder, as well as the gratifying them for the hardships they had undergone in the course of the War. It is not for me, Gentlemen, to offer any strictures on the Act of Parliament; I am unacquainted with matters of Law, and with the interpretation of Statutes; but I cannot for a moment give myself leave to think, that this new Law precludes the Army, as a Body, from any of the rights of war. I cannot suppose it could be intended that British Subjects, serving in a military capacity in Asia, should be denied the advantages common to British Soldiers in other parts of the world; and at all rates it occurs, that such an innovation of established custom could only be effected by an express and positive clause.

The Nabob's obligation was received on the 8th August, two months and twelve days before the existence of this new penal law was known in Hindostan; for it was not published by you, Gentlemen, at Calcutta 'till the 20th October; and even supposing it meant to exclude the Army from future benefits of this nature, it would, with all due submission, in my humble opinion, be a singular hardship on the Company's Troops were it to operate against them by retrospection. This much escaped me, Gentlemen, before I had perfectly recollected that the Army has now an Advocate, I cannot admit more zealous to promote their interest, but of far greater influence, and much more equal to the task of pleading for them; he, I am persuaded, will support their every right, and being better able to devise the means, to him therefore I commit the cause.

At the same time that I put the above obligation into your custody, Gentlemen, I beg leave to present you a separate note of hand of the Vizier's for 50,000 Rupees, which, though it is expressed to be for the behoof of the Brigade in general, his Excellency did me the compliment of desiring me to divide amongst the Field Officers, as I should think proper.

Sends in the
Vizier's
Tuncaw. Besides these two papers, I commit a third to your charge, Gentlemen; it is a Tuncaw for three Lacks of Rupees, which the Vizier did me the favour of desiring my acceptance, after he had sent the two papers for the seven Lacks and a half.

Before I left the Army these three Lacks were repeatedly offered, and in particular his Excellency's Minister informed me, that he had instructions to pay them out of the fifteen Lacks which he received from Fyzoolla Khan. This circumstance I mention to you, Gentlemen, to shew that the Vizier's offers of these donations were spontaneous, and the effects of gratitude for the services rendered him; but I refused the money, because, when the note was sent to me, I had in my own mind determined to add it to the general fund: it was my resolution to convince my followers and companions in the field, that I only desired to share with them in the advantages, as I had done in the honors of the War; and I can with
great

great truth assure you, Gentlemen, that I perceive much more pleasure and self-approbation in throwing these three Lacks into the common fund, and taking my chance of drawing a proportion, than I should have had in receiving ten times the sum in any other manner.

Having now in this respect discharged my duty to the Army, and to my own reputation, I am to intimate to you, Gentlemen, my wishes of returning to England this season, and to desire your leave to resign the Commission which I have the honor to hold in the Company's Service.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort-William, 19th

December, 1774.

The Governor-General lays before the Board the following Letter to him from the Field Officers serving under Colonel Champion in the last Campaign, with their Case annexed, which he received some time ago, but postponed the consideration of 'till now on account of the late Dispatch. He also subjoins a Declaration subscribed and delivered to him by Major Hannay, concerning the practice observed in similar cases with the British Troops serving in the late War in Germany.

To the Honorable WARREN HASTINGS, Esquire.

S I R,

IT is natural for those who think themselves aggrieved to make their complaint where they expect to meet with sympathy, and to apply for relief where they hope to find the inclination as well as the power to do them justice. Under both these circumstances, Sir, we beg leave to address you; for there is not one amongst us who is not convinced, that if our situation were fully known to you, we should find you as ready to cherish as to sympathize with us. The spirit of justice marks your administration; while therefore the Army conducts itself with discipline and obedience, we rest assured, that, in spite of misrepresentation, it will sooner or later find in you a Protector and Guardian of its Rights. If we entertain wrong notions of our Rights, we are ready to submit ourselves cheerfully to your determination; but if, on mature consideration, you shall be of opinion, that the Soldier has certain and defined Rights, founded on the immemorial practice and proscription of all Nations, we rest assured that we shall meet with, as we have endeavoured to merit, your support: nay, we flatter ourselves farther, that should any Orders from home, or even Acts of the Legislature, tend to lessen or strike at the root of those Rights, so long and so firmly established, we shall find a friend in you to represent their bad tendency, and to obtain an amendment or repeal of them.

Address from the Field Officers of the second Brigade on the Donation of Sujah Dowla.

The annexed Paper is a fair, and we hope a dispassionate state of our Case since opening of the Campaign. We beg leave to lay it before you with deference, and with unlimited confidence in your candour and love of justice. The Soldier has ever been held to have two incentives to do his duty, Honor and Reward; and while it shall be our happiness to merit the first, we can have little fear that you will not assist us in obtaining the last, or in recovering it, should it be in any danger of being lost; for as no Army ever endeavoured to promote or contribute to the glory of your administration