



Letter to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

HON'BLE Sir, I have the pleasure to lay before you a narrative of my proceedings and transactions, with such things as occurred to me on my journey from a place in the Maráthás to the Rája was returned on the bomb ketch, as the badness of the ways would not admit of carrying it.

On the 12th May we left Bombay, and on the 13th arrived at Dunda-Rájápur, being civilly received by the Siddi. On the 14th set out in a gallivat, being joined with his man appointed as a guide and introducer to Shripatráv. On the 15th an officer of the Maráthás' kept us prisoners, blaming our not bringing Bájiráv's or Chimnáji's pass; but after seeing our letters he released us and granted a guard, wherein we passed by several *chaukis* of A'ngria's. On the 19th we narrowly escaped a body of Sambháji A'ngria's men. On the 20th mounted the hills, which were very difficult to ascend. On the 22nd entered a fine country, well peopled. On the 23rd being near Sátára, distant hence about 160 miles, rested at a place provided for accommodating travellers, where the head of the Jogis, named Vetan Náik, courteously treated us on being told we were English. Afterwards the head officer of Sátára assigned us other accommodations, not so good as the Jogis'. On the 25th we were conducted to Antájipant, Shripatráv's officer in Sátára, who gave us a courteous reception, and presented me with a cloth after their manner, telling us the Sháhu Rája was five days' journey off in besieging a place of the Mogal's called Myrah. I gave him in return a ring. On the 27th, being provided with a guard, set out for Myrah, and on the 29th put up at a large town called Ramapatoure (Rahimatpur?), having passed several smaller before. On the 31st put up at a town called Amarapur, passing several large walled towns, some inhabited, others not. On the 1st June got to Adjure Bunall, a small, ruinous town, where the Rája had pitched his tent, a mile from Myrah, distant hence about two hundred and forty miles. On the 2nd June we were appointed to meet Shripatráv; but an adopted son of the Rája's coming from an attempt on Narrampent, a rich place of the Mogal's, and Shripatráv going to meet him, we were disappointed. The garrison of Myrah made a sally with one hundred and fifty men and took some booty from one thousand horse and three thousand foot of the Maráthás. On the 3rd June saw Shripatráv, who asked how far Bombay lay from Bassein, how broad the river which parted us and if passable without boats, if we had quitted Bándra, if Bombay was walled and whether it had a ditch or not, and if we had any other fort within the town; to which we gave proper replies, and told him the intent of our coming, and that we were desirous of his friendship, to which he gave a civil answer. Soon after the man I carried with me was sent for by him, and several questions of an indifferent nature were asked him, and at last whether our dread of the Maráthás had not occasioned the visit, to which answer was given that friendship alone moved us, that on the arrival of a new Governor I was allowed to come, and that we were a good sort of people, and permitted the exercise of all religions.

On the 7th one Mahádájipant, an officer of Bájiráv's, attended the Rája with letters from his master. The Rája said, he supposed Bájiráv and Chimnáji had got a safe place now; and then Mahádájipant mentioned the English being come in order to solicit his friendship, to which he answered, what then; they are a good sort of people, and if I do give them my protection, will Bájiráv molest them? No, answered the Pant; he could have no such thought. And then the Rája told him a fable, intimating that by keeping on good terms with the English he would be a greater gainer than by breaking with them.



On the 8th we had an audience of the Rája in a room erected with his own hands for his present convenience during the siege. The Rája and his sons seemed delighted with the birds that made a part of our present to obtain a sufficiency to do us good offices. But we soon understood that Bájiráv is one of the principal men that do small account of the Rája; and it was ill taken that we first saw him for the love of money, though our going to him was influenced by the general dislike of them in applying to Antájipant, Shripatráv's Agent at Sátára, in Kessuripant, an officer appointed by the Rája.

As we could not see Virubái, a woman of consequence, we sent her letters and present. She gave a civil profession in return.

Nároráv was next visited, who blamed our applying to Shripatráv, alleging he was our old friend and employed always by Governor Horne; but when he found our errand was mere formality, he alleged we had not erred much, as Shripatráv, though not willing to exercise any friendship, might, on being disgusted, do us ill offices and retard our return. He then enquired whether we had anything for Bájiráv, and being told yes, he said it was wisely considered, and we ought to attend his son with it.

Letters arrived from Bájiráv, encamped near Barhánpur. The report was, that he wanted large supplies, and expected to be speedily joined with a body of Rajputs and three Rájas with powerful armies from the northward. Advices came also from Delhi that Nádir Sháh seemed disposed to march against the Maráthás, on which the Rája with much vehemence plucked off his turban (being a mark of great concern), saying will Bassein and all our new acquisitions make amends for twenty-two thousand brave men lost there?

On visiting Bájiráv's son he was very inquisitive to know the motives for our coming. We assured him we have no other than to make our new Governor's compliments; but he seemed greatly to disregard us, and we are informed he entertained a high jealousy of us.

On the 10th June we were made acquainted with one Eshvantráv Madia, a great Sardár and principal favourite, and Jánoji Khanderáv, chief writer; and therefore we prepared a present of some of the cloth we carried and gave them, as also to Fattesing, one of the Rája's adopted sons.

On the fourteenth, on advice from Delhi of Nádir Sháh's return, the Rája gave presents to his several head officers, from ten thousand rupees to two pagodas, vainly boasting the fear of his arms had driven the king of Persia back.

On the 17th Shripatráv was the third time detected of supplying the besieged with ammunition. We sent to solicit him to favour the Rája's dismissal for our return, but he directed us to forbear troubling him any more; when he wanted us he should send for us.

On the 19th Venkatráv (Bájiráv's General in charge of the forces employed against Goa) returned with four hundred horse, and the Rája advanced a small distance to meet him; but the other declined it, alleging he owed no sort of subjection to the Rája, on which the latter turned aside to hunt; but Bájiráv's son hearing of this, prevailed on the General to wait on the Rája afterwards, excusing the late error, which the Rája seemed pleased with. It is reported the Portuguese have compounded for six lákhs of rupees, of which thirty-five thousand were paid down and the value of one hundred and sixty-five thousand delivered in plate. The forces are to continue near Goa until the whole is paid, and two thousand rupees more are monthly assigned towards their maintenance.

The return of Nádir Sháh is confirmed, and a report runs current that the Maráthás will proceed for seizing Delhi.



On the 21st June a party arrived from Goa giving notice the Portuguese had, by force of arms, regained their fortress, killed ¹⁰⁰ hundred of the Maráthás and avoided paying any money.

On the 25th, after repeated ¹⁰⁰ ations, the Rájá admitted us to take our leave, desiring his friend, the Governor of Bom^B ANT would not omit to send him eight Guinea hens, two pairs of turkeys, some Bussora pigeons¹⁰⁰ a little mummy, and any kind of curious birds. He took a fancy to my sword, which I delivered him, and he promised to hasten his answer to the letters, which would be with me at the next town.

On the 26th I visited the several great men, including Bájiráv's son, who treated me with much civility, and gave me a trifling present to the Governor, excusing it not being in his power to procure any thing better.

On the 27th the Rájá sent for the man, who attended me up, inquiring if I had any more to offer, and observed by saying we were a good and peaceable people, desirous of commerce, molested none in the exercise of their religions, and that preserving our friendship would highly contribute to the prosperity of their late conquests. But, said he, that will be of small utility to me, as I have assigned the whole to Bájiráv; and if they are a peaceable people, why do they meddle with my servants the Angriás? This discourse was ascribed to the Siddi's Agent, having hinted we carried up a large sum of money (which the Rájá hoped to get) and had left a statue of a gold cow and calf behind, not being able to carry it over the mountains. I returned our man back to the Rájá to acquaint him we were never the aggressors with Angria, and kept up a force at a heavy expense purely for preventing his destroying our trade, nor had we in any instance given whomsoever offence. Our assisting the Portuguese was in virtue of our friendship to them as neighbours, and as a change had now happened in favour of the Maráthás, we should maintain the like regard to them as we had before done to the others, with which the Rájá seemed satisfied, and gave orders for the letter to be written immediately.

On June the 30th the letters from the Rájá and others being arrived at an adjacent town, whereto I had retired, we set out on our journey back by the way of Poona, as being most easy and convenient. That place seems well built, and abounds with people, and is the chief residence of Bájiráv, who has a great extent of country, to appearance more fertile and valuable than any other I had passed through. I visited the foundry, where I saw many coehorns and bomb shells said to have been cast there, and a form of a thirteen-inch mortar. I was told they make such with great ease, and have learned the art of running iron for making shot. Bájiráv is said to give great encouragement to weavers for fabricing such things as are useful to the natives, and whereof great quantities are imported to Bombay and other parts. His territories are well peopled, and the poorer sort, in the farming way, are rendered easy in their rents, which causes his extent of dominion to be in a very flourishing condition, more so than any other in the possession of the Maráthás.

July the 13th.—We got to Thána, in which we were well used by the principal officer then there. It seems to be a regular fortress, and the Maráthás have lately erected two round towers overlooking the other works, wherein are two batteries of guns, and the top is said to be bomb-proof. The foundation of two others of the like kind are laid, and more are intended to be raised.

On the 14th July we arrived safe at Bombay.

By the best intelligence I could obtain the Sháhu Rájá had approved of the ¹⁰⁰ seizing of Thána and the island of Sálsette; but the attack on Bassein was undertaken without his consent, not being desirous of the total expulsion of the Portuguese. But as Bájiráv's power is uncontrolled by whomsoever, the Rájá is compelled to an exercise of an outward civility to him.



I was not able to come at the real views or intentions of Bájiráv, though it was the general voice he had no design of molesting Bombay; as it is esteemed useful for advancing the prosperity of his new acquisitions. The Jogis mentioned under the 23rd June (who seem to be well acquainted with the state of the whole) assured me there was no present design on foot in prejudice of us; and certain they were the Rájá had a good opinion of us, as had all others, and this I found confirmed by the several discourses I had with the principal men.

The sentiments of most are that Bájiráv has in view to throw off his allegiance to the Rájá, after making his efforts in levying a large sum from the Mogal's dominions, which he intended to execute speedily, and then set heartily about equipping a considerable force.

One Anto Náik Bira, a merchant of repute at Poona, desired to have a person to reside at Bombay for transacting his affairs, which I promised to lay before your Honor and Council. He is esteemed to be much in Bájiráv's confidence.

I observed that several of the towns were empty of people, being gone to the wars, and others contained large bodies of men, both of horse and foot. The Rájá had with him near twenty-six thousand fighting men with a numerous company of pioneers, artificers, shop-keepers, and others. Bájiráv had forty thousand soldiers; but what number were gone towards Goa I could not perfectly learn, nor how many were this way. It is certain they can raise large armies with much facility. He is very secret in his purposes, insomuch that the forces which attend him are often ignorant where he intends to lead them. They follow him with an implicit obedience.

I have throughout the foregoing hinted at the power of Bájiráv, who will always be capable of rendering abortive any application made to the Sháhu Rájá, and probably show his resentment thereat; so that although a civil correspondence with the said Rájá may not be amiss, care must be taken that he is not solicited for what interferes with Bájiráv, whose authority at court is even such, that in the absence of the Rájá, and contrary to the advice of the seven principal Counsellors, he can enforce a complete obedience to his sole mandates.

I now deliver the account of expenses and presents made by me, exclusive of the articles I received here. What I had given me in return are valued at about two hundred and forty rupees, which, if your Honor and Council do not approve of my keeping, I shall readily resign.

I am, with the utmost respect,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs, &c.,

WILLIAM GORDON.

Bombay, the 21st July 1739.



RETURN OF CAPTAINS INCHBIRD AND GORDON FROM BASSEIN AND SATARA TO BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 20th July 1739.

At a Consultation, present:

The Hon'ble STEPHEN LAW, Esq., President and Governor:

W. CHAS. RIGBY.

THOMAS STONESTREET.

JOHN GEEKIE.

JOHN MORLEY.

WILLIAM SEDGWICKE.

Read and approved our last consultation.

The President takes notice to the Board that Captain Inchbird being returned the 15th instant, he had deferred summoning a meeting on account of the attendance himself and the members were obliged to give to the business of the quarter sessions, but that in the meantime he had ordered a translation to be made of the articles of agreement¹ drawn up in the gentoo language, and digested and framed by Chimnáji and his Council in concert with Captain Inchbird, which are now laid before the Board.

And previous to the examination of them in order, Captain James Inchbird attending, is called in, and desired to give the Board the best information he can relating thereto.

Captain Inchbird then proceeds to acquaint the Board that the Maráthás outwardly profess an inclination to cultivate a friendly correspondence with us, and seem in general convinced of the advantages that may arise to their new conquered countries from our neighbourhood as a trading people, which is likewise the more to be believed as their present bent and views seem to be the improvement of their new conquests, which they give out they have much at heart. Bajiráv having hitherto alienated or assigned no part thereof in gifts or jághírs, as has been customary with his other countries, from which it is presumed he will reserve them entirely at his own disposition. Notwithstanding which probable benefit from our nation, which they allow and grant, he says, they will still preserve a jealousy of our island, and watch all opportunities of bringing us into a state of dependence and tributaryship to them. That as to the articles now before us he had disputed to the last every point pretended and claimed by the Maráthás, which is therein inserted different from the draft sent over from hence (for which see our last consultation), and had at length yielded his assent consistently with the general tenor and meaning of his instructions to the said articles, excepting a clause by them attached to the thirteenth, whereby they would oblige us to guarantee all the rivers, even out of our boundaries, from any attacks of the Portuguese, alleging a very just reason for his denial, that we had neither a right nor power to make and observe such a stipulation, and the same was accordingly by him protested against, and agreed to refer the same ultimately to the hon'ble the President, by whom and Chimnáji the said articles and conventions are to be interchangeably ratified.

Captain Inchbird having withdrawn, the Board proceeds to the examination of the said articles, and it being debated whether to come to an agreement or not upon the terms therein

¹ Vide Appendix A.



demand of us (excepting always the clause of guaranteeing the rivers which is not in our power), the President represents to the Board, that on a perusal of the said articles there appears no material concession or deviation from the instructions given by the consent and with the approval of this Board to Captain Inchebird for his coming to some adjustment or treaty with these people; that the present terms were accordingly assented to on our part by Captain Inchebird, as being the most moderate that appeared possible to obtain from a people elated with such a series of success against an European nation, notwithstanding which this agreement was still referred to this Government and to the President's ratification thereof in form; that he is persuaded from a knowledge of the honor and disposition of these people, that letters of expostulation will, without gaining any abatement from them or other good effects, only multiply arguments, and should this opportunity be slipped, perhaps lessen the weight of his remonstrances or application in future, when the conjunctures may not be even so favourable for coming to some agreement as they are at present; that as true the sixth article seems to leave room for disputes in future in case the Maráthas should be inclined to come to a rupture, but as our right and title are not given up therein, so they can never want a pretext to break with us, even if that were entirely removed. It is likewise to be remarked, that the opposition the Maráthas have hitherto met with on the part of this Government before the reduction of Bassein, might perhaps have retarded the execution of their schemes for attaining the dominion of this coast and setting up a sea force, but they are now so far advanced in their project and their power is so much increased by means of their late conquests, the commodiousness of harbours and neighbourhood of their dominions which surround this island, that a continuance of such an opposition would be not only dangerous but fruitless, as whatever advantage we may at present have over them by sea is more than balanced by the superiority of their force at land and their situation, so that there seems no more eligible a measure than embracing this opportunity of establishing terms of friendship with them for the present, in hopes that they will see reason to maintain a peace and good correspondence with us in future for their own interest, which in truth is all our dependence, on their considering us as a trading people and beneficial to their country without any views of extending our own dominions or of molesting theirs. That by this means it will not be our fault at least if we do not gain so much time as may strengthen our posture of defence, and serve till, on a faithful representation of the whole state of our situation to our hon'ble masters, we may receive their orders therein, which are hitherto entirely conformable to the steps already taken and to the agreement now in hand. Neither in case of a contrary conduct could we expect such a support from home as would be necessary. Allowing likewise that these orders might be owing to our hon'ble masters' misapprehension of the nature of these people and their Government, yet such are our present circumstances, evidently that the acting in contradiction to them might be attended with the worst consequences, such as bringing a war upon us we are not in the least prepared for, the total interruption of commerce, and the exposing the island to be straitened every way. Whereas even if they are not entirely avoided by this acceptance of the articles of agreement, there can be no fault or neglect laid to the charge of this Government, who have proceeded uniformly as well according to the plan laid down for our guidance by our hon'ble masters as suitable to the exigencies of our condition.

On mature consideration of the whole it is resolved, therefore, that the President do, on the part of the Hon'ble Company, accept of the said several articles (except the clause abovementioned in the thirteenth), and that a frame of the same with the requisite modifications in the expression 'as from his part' be immediately drawn out by his direction and approved by this Board, which together with those on Chimnaji's part are ordered to follow this consultation, in two columns, severally opposite to each other.



Mr. Stonestreet concurring to the above resolutions desires, however, leave of the Board to deliver in his sentiments in writing, which is permitted.

Captain Gordon, who was deputed to the court of Sháhu Rája as set forth in our consultation of the 7th and 10th May last, being returned on the 14th instant, the President communicates to the Board the Sháhu Rája's answer, Bájiráv's letter, and an order from the Sháhu Rája to Bájiráv and Chimnáji to consider the English as his friends (all which are ordered to follow this consultation); remarking withal that from the best intelligence procurable there appears no reason to doubt of Bájiráv's disregard of any subjection to the Sháhu Rája, whom he acknowledges only for form's sake, whilst his views tend apparently to fortify himself in a state of independence on him, of which the Sháhu Rája himself does not seem ignorant. Captain Gordon not being recovered enough from the fatigue of his journey to perfect the report of his procedure, had promised the President to get the same in readiness to lay before the Board next Council day.

STEPHEN LAW.
J. GEEKIE.
T. STONESTREET.
J. MORLEY.
W. SEDGWICKE.

Letter of SHÁHU RÁJA, King of the Maráthás, to the PRESIDENT and GOVERNOR of Bombay, written in the gentoo tongue, without date.

Begins with great compliments in the Persian style.

I present your Excellency with my respects. About this time the friendly letter your Excellency sent me by Captain Gordon came safe to hand and gave me great satisfaction. Your Excellency has written me particularly for settling a sincere friendship, all which, together with what the said Captain conferred upon with me personally, I have comprehended. There is no interruption in our friendship and your Excellency has on your part given no occasion for any, nor will in future.

All the countenance and favour desired of me to the trade and commerce betwixt your and my people, as we are now neighbours, shall not be wanting. The rest of what I had to say I have communicated to the said Captain Gordon, who will communicate the same to your Excellency.

Your Excellency may in every manner depend on being secure, and on the footing of friendship continue a good correspondence with me, which I shall be glad of.

An Order of SHÁHU RÁJA to BAJIRÁV.

The English from the first have ever lived faithfully in amity with us. And now the Hon'ble Stephen Law, General of Bombay, has sent Captain William Gordon to me, who met at a place called Mirgem and represented to me their great desire of preserving a friendship with us. The procedure or policy of the English is of merchants, and they have always carried it with sincerity to our nation, and their desire is to continue to observe the same in future that they may deserve my favour, which I likewise very much and without fail desire.



ENGLISH EMBASSY TO THE MARATHA'S.

Your friendship with the English is to be continued, and therefore all that you can do towards the increase of it fail not of doing, for they are men of one word. Therefore there will be no difference between you, as you must be assured of. And in any case see that you continue this friendship which will be convenient to them, and for which I trust your prudence,

N.B.—There is a duplicate of this order directed to Chinnáji Pandit, General of the Forces at Bassein, which was forwarded to him.

The Answer of BAJIRÁV PANDIT, Pradhán (Chief Minister), in the gentoo language, dated the 30th of the month Rabi-Ul-Awal, which answers in the English style to the 26th June 1739, begins with usual compliments as follows:—

I have received your Excellency's letter and observed the contents, by which I likewise am advised that your Excellency has entered upon the Government of the island of Bombay, and that you desire a correspondence of friendship with the Most Serene Rájá, and it is fitting that your Excellency should desire the continuance thereof.

The contentment which the victorious success actually obtained by my arms has given your Excellency and which you congratulate upon was just. Your Excellency writes me that your island subsists by trade to the great benefit and advantage of the neighbouring countries, and that in regard to the interest of the subject and the improvement of the good of the country I should concur with the favour of my assistance thereto. And my desire is that the subjects should be advantaged, the trade be continued, and that our State have its interest and profits, and your Excellency will, I hope, with the continuance of your friendship contribute to the above ends more and more every day.



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WAR WITH THE ANGRIAS



WAR WITH THE ANGRAS.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 10th March 1755.

At a Committee, present :

The Hon ^{ble} RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President,	
THOMAS BYFELD.	WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE
JOHN SPENCER.	SAMUEL HOUGH.

The President lays before the Committee three letters (as translated hereafter) from Nána, General of the Maráthás, earnestly desiring us to join our forces with theirs, and endeavour to subdue and demolish Tuláji A'ngria, likewise a set of articles proposed to him with his reply thereto, and as they in some respects differ,—Resolved that Messrs. Price and Hough proceed to Rámájipant, who is appointed by Nána to adjust all matters with the President, with full power and authority to settle things in the best manner for our hon^{ble} masters' interest.

The President further acquaints the Committee that at a late interview with Rámájipant he was very pressing for our attacking Gheria in conjunction with Nána's forces, but on considering the lateness of the season and some of our cruisers being dispersed on different services it was impossible to execute this plan; therefore it was at length determined that the Maráthás should attack Severmook (Suvarndurg), while we blockaded it by sea to prevent A'ngria's throwing in any succour that way,—Resolved, therefore, that the "Protector", the Ketch "Swallow", and the Prahm "Triumph" be immediately got in readiness for this service.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,

Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.

W. BYFELD.

J. SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Translate of a Letter from NANA to the PRESIDENT, dated 8th February, and received the 18th following, 1755.

After compliments.

Shivji-Ransor on his arrival here informed me of what your Honor communicated to him, all of which was very agreeable to me. The friendship which has so long subsisted between us entitles me to these advices. I have now despatched Rámájipant, who will shortly take charge of the post I have assigned him, and I entreat you to put your fleet in readiness with all expedition, and write for the King's ships from Madras. My sole reason for despatching this to you is to stimulate you to put in execution the plan we have concerted ever since last year, and which I flatter myself with the satisfaction of being soon performed.



Translate of a Letter from NANA, dated 11th February, received on 8th March 1755.

By Shivji Ransor,—I received your Honor's long letter. Rámájipant likewise represented in a consultation here the purport of the conference he had with you. The many instances of the friendly disposition of your Government towards us are very satisfactory to me. My being so suddenly called to Karnatak prevented the execution of our designs last year, but I now entirely rely on your Honor, and have for that purpose despatched Rámájipant to you. He will confer with you about the expedition, which I earnestly request may be effected as soon as possible. It will be very agreeable to me, and I imagine meet with the approbation of your hon'ble masters. I have sent you the articles of agreement under my seal, and hope you will use all imaginable despatch in this affair. I am convinced of, and rely on your friendship. The management of all marine affairs is entirely left to you. The Almighty will crown our endeavours with success and more closely connect our friendship to our mutual interest.

Translate of a Letter from NANA BAJIRAV to the PRESIDENT, received the 8th March 1755.

Last year your Honor and Rámájipant resolved to carry into immediate execution an enterprise you had jointly agreed on, but my going to Karnatak and the approaching rains prevented it at that time. You this year advised me twice of your readiness to perform the same and confirmed it by a verbal message delivered me by Shivji Ransor, in consequence of which I resolved to despatch the affair and sent Rámájipant to desire you to prepare your fleet and send for the men-of-war from Chinápatnam. But you now accuse me of want of skill in maritime affairs, with which if I had been acquainted I should have better considered what I wrote you, and that on Rámájipant's arrival you will confer with him and write to me. The contents of my letter to your Honor arose from the verbal message you sent me by Shivji. You should not therefore now disappoint me. The execution of this scheme has all along principally depended on your Honor, and its being now frustrated will look amiss. I therefore request that you will expedite this business and quickly despatch Rámájipant to see it performed that our present harmony and friendship may be cultivated and improved. I have sent particular instructions to Rámájipant regarding this affair, which he will communicate to you.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1755,

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President.

THOMAS BYFELD.

WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE, and

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 16th instant.

Messrs. Price and Hough having had an interview with Rámájipant and adjusted certain articles deemed necessary in respect to the intended attacks on Suvarndurg, &c., now lay them before the Committee, which being read and approved, are ordered to be entered after this consultation.

Directed likewise, in consequence of the above, that the "Protector", "Swallow", the Ketch "Viper", and the Prahm "Triumph", which are all the vessels now in port, be immediately got in

readiness for this service, fitted in the best manner, and the necessary instructions drawn out for the Commodore.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,

Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.

T. BYFELD.

J. SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Articles of Agreement settled by the Hon'ble Richard Bouchier, Esq., on behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company and Rámájipant Subhédár in behalf of his master Nána Pandit Pradhán, General of the Maráthás.

1st.—That all the marine shall be immediately under the command of the English, and the management of all affairs, both by sea and land, carried on by the approbation of both parties:

2nd.—All vessels whatever that may be taken from Tuláji, shall be equally divided between the English and Maráthás, except the "Restoration", which is to be the sole property of the English.

3rd.—Bánkot and Himatgar, with the river belonging thereto, and with five villages to the southward of the said river, to be delivered to the English as the Hon'ble Company's property for ever, and the Maráthás not to levy any additional inland duties.

4th.—The English engage to keep the sea and prevent A'ngria's fleet from throwing succour into any place that may be attacked, but at this season only Suvarndurg, Anjanvel and Zoy Vizay.

5th.—All ammunition, guns and other stores that may be taken in the several forts in A'ngria's territories to belong entirely to the Maráthás.

6th.—If Mánáji's territories are jointly attacked, the fort of Candery, with its harbour, to be delivered unto the Hon'ble Company with the villages Revansa, Ramjankar, Sarall, Shamy, Mandavem, Kolgaon, Donbarem, Kihim, and Avás.

7th.—Any other articles that may be necessary to be agreed upon to be settled between the Governor and Nána Pandit Pradhán.

Signed and delivered our instructions to Commander William James as follows:—

"SIR,—It being determined to assist the Maráthás in destroying Tuláji A'ngria, you are hereby ordered, wind and weather permitting, to march the best of your way with such vessels as you have under your command to the port of Koralleem, where you will join the Maráthá fleet, which we and they have agreed is to be under your command. But you are to do nothing without consulting with Rámájipant, with whom we have settled some articles as have connection with the present enterprise, which you are to show a particular regard to. You will see by the articles that the naval forces are to prevent the enemy sending any forces to annoy the Maráthás in their attempts on any of his fortification on shore. But should it be judged necessary to have the bomb vessels hauled in shore to bombard any of the forts while they attack them by land, you are to give all the assistance you can of that kind, but you are not to lend any of your people, except a few of the train which you may lend them to point their cannon as you have pattemári boats with you. Keep us constantly advised of your proceedings. As Nánápat is commander of the



Marátha fleet, he is also to be consulted with Rámáji; but remember that Rámájipant is invested by Nána with the chief, or rather sole, management of this expedition.

We are.

Your loving friends,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

THOMAS BYFELD.

WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1775.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1775.

Received a letter from Rámájipant, the translate whereof is as follows:—

“After compliments.

I have received your Honor's friendly letter and observed the contents of it. The villages you now write to me about were not mentioned before; I therefore did not apply to Nána about them. But notwithstanding will now request them of him and deliver them to you. I agree with your Honor in opinion that it was most advisable to attack the northernmost fort first, and Shivji will give you the necessary information concerning it. I request your fleet may be immediately despatched and an order given the Commodore to receive me on board whenever I shall want to consult with him. Tuesday last was the day appointed for your fleet's sailing. The sooner they proceed the better, as we judge Sunday to be a proper day for commencing the attack. Samsher Bahádur and Dinkarpant are with their forces at Devruk, and I have sent them three thousand men to Keddim, where they with the fleet wait for me. Our sole business being to attack those places, I repeat my request that the attack may be begun on Sunday, as all preparations are made for that day. If I should be in want of any necessaries from Bombay, pray let the people I send for them be supplied, and the amount shall be discharged agreeably to your order.”

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1775.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President.

SIR JAMES FOULIS, Bart.

THOMAS BYFELD.

WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 19th ultimo.

Sir James Foulis, Bart., Major, being returned from Madras, now takes his seat as a member of the Committee.

Read a letter from Commodore James, as entered hereafter, dated 7th instant, off Suvarndurg, advising that he had got possession of it and other forts and complaining of the behaviour of the Maráthas, which being taken into consideration. It is observed the season grows late, and as we can have no dependence on their assistance, Náropant's conduct in particular must be represented to his master; and the Commodore directed not to attack any more forts but only keep



the sea to countenance them for the present and return to Bombay on the 20th of the month. Commodore James' behaviour on this occasion is unanimously approved of.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,

Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.

JAMES FOULIS.

T. BYFELD

J. SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Letter from Commodore JAMES to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,—I have hitherto had so little satisfaction in favour of our expedition to trouble you with, that I resolved to defer writing till I could congratulate you on the success of some of our attempts which have been but little to the purpose till now.

The day after sailing from Bombay we saw off Rájápur seven sail of A'ngria's grabs and eleven gallivats, and chased them to the southward without being able to come up. Two days after the Marátha fleet came out of Chaul and joined us, in all seven grabs, a batella, and sixty gallivats, with whom we proceeded to Camora Bay, where they all landed and trifled away about thirty hours (this is a tolerable good place, of which I have a draft). Then we proceeded to another small bay called Shrivardhan, not so good nor so large as the other, where they repeated the same delay and stayed two days, during which time we had several accounts, that the grabs and gallivats we chased before were at Suvarndurg with many others, upon which I proposed to go to the southward with two or three of their best sailing grabs and some gallivats in order to intercept them, and that the scheme might the better succeed, to go down in the offing to prevent being discovered, being apprehensive, they would, upon sight of us, endeavour to get off. To this they objected, and could by no means be prevailed upon to agree to our separating from them on any account, assuring me that Tuláji's Admiral had sent them word, that they had hauled their vessels close in under their guns, and taken out all the sepoy to defend the garrisons. That it was now the right time to come and that there was not the least fear of their attempting to get out of port. All this was a notorious falsehood, and the consequence proved, as I feared, for at the break of day on the 29th ultimo when we were right off the place in five fathom water they split their balls with great precipitation and ran out the gallivats, towing them till 11 o'clock, while it was little wind, which of course made them gain of us. We continued to chase them till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were as low as Jaigad, and till the last hour not without hopes of getting up, being myself many times within less than random shot. The few Marátha grabs and gallivats who proceeded with us behaved indeed extremely ill, for notwithstanding they went better the preceding days than the "Protector", when we left off the chase there was not one of the fleet but was hull down astern. To do A'ngria's people justice it must be said, I never saw fellows exert themselves more nor show greater industry in spreading sails on their flag-staff, ensign-staffs, from the feet of their topsails to the lower yards, steering sails both sides, quilts, turbans, &c., and throwing out every thing to lighten their vessels.

As I knew Rámájipant would be uneasy at my absence, I was induced to chase them so long only from the hopes of getting up, and in order to join the Maráthas as soon as possible, I made the best of my way alone, and arrived at Suvarndurg the next day, but none of the fleet till the day after. Here I found Rámájipant had landed a few men out of the vessels and one



4-pounder and began to attack them, as he called it, but in my opinion only encouraged them to laugh at him, being at a very great distance. Next morning we sounded all round the fort, during which performance they fired pretty quick from their works, but without success, and found the water deep enough for the vessels to bombard, and the "Protector" within point blank shot of the outer fort. Whereupon we hauled in and on the second began to bombard and cannonade the two outer bastions. By 8 o'clock we had thrown above 300 shells and fired from the "Protector" 150 shot, many of which with success. All the Marátha grabs and gallivats lying out in five fathom in a most shameful manner looking at us, and though I requested them several times and sent officers on board, would not come in nor pay any regard to it. This, and their behaviour before, gave me so little reason to expect any thing from them, that I was obliged to leave the "Swallow" without, to secure the pass to the southward. In the night having a large swell and the direction of the shells and shot becoming uncertain, we left off and hauled further out: after which Rámájpant came on board with a deserter from the fort we had cannonaded, and informed me we had killed the Governor and eight people in it, that the shells and shot had done considerable damages, burnt several houses, and that there were not above 300 sepoys in it. I then proposed to Rámájpant to let me have 800 or 1,000 of his people in a number of gallivats, to land under cover of our fire, with hand grenades to clear the way and enter their fort by storm as I found their walls too thick and solid to beat down, but could not prevail on him. In short—poor man—he has no authority or dominion over his people, nor does he know whom to trust or when to sleep in safety; and it is very plain to me that the other gentleman's jealousy would rather induce him to throw impediments in his way than assist in any undertaking. It seems the marine is entirely under his direction, and yet so little did he make them do that I am convinced the whole of them did not fire 50 shot, and those from a greater depth of water than the "Protector" lay in, and even then he himself was on shore out of the way. And as I found this the case, I thought it would leave too much room for censure and reflection having engaged so far in it, to quit the place without exerting all our endeavours to reduce it to obedience. Therefore the 3rd, in the morning, after having sounded round, and well surveying the situation of the forts, for there are four of them, found that joining to the main was, from its being built on a hill with its declivity to the northward, much the openest for bombarding, and what was still more lucky, water enough for the vessels to go far enough in to throw the shells well home and fire upon all four at once. At nine o'clock, upon flowing of the tide, we weighed and ran the bomb vessels and launched into 3 fathoms of water, the "Protector" into $3\frac{1}{4}$, when the former were within quarter of a mile of the easternmost fort and we within half musket shot of the outer one. At first in passing we had by means of a spring on the cable brought the ship's broad side to bear; they fired pretty briskly upon us from the inner and outer forts. But by returning the compliment of the former with the lower deck, of the latter with the upper deck guns, two or three at a time, and by that means keeping an incessant fire upon them, they were very silent in three hours, and afterwards fired a shot only now and then. At noon, having knocked down great part of the parapet of the outer fort and almost ruined the north-east bastion, and at the same time a successful shell taking place and setting fire to a house which we prevented their extinguishing the flames of (though they were very brisk in unlaying the cajans) by constantly pouring in grape, &c., upon them, it got to such a head that in an hour one of their magazines blew up, which effectually communicated itself all over the fort, and a general conflagration ensuing, put them in great consternation. Men, women and children were running out on the other side and embarking in the boats that were hauled up under the walls, but as I had still continued the "Swallow" without, they could not possibly escape her, and she picked up six of them containing about 400 men, and the Marátha gallivats two more. We then turned all our fire upon the inner fort, and steered the ship into a foot more water than she drew, and



WAR WITH THE ANGRIAS.

notwithstanding many shots and shells took place, they held out till the sea wind setting in fresh obliged us to let go the springs which afford them great respite, for then the bomb vessels could only fire when they took a sheer, and we could only use our stern chase guns. I then sent to Rámájipant, who had faithfully promised to make an attack by land (if we had any success in the day) that night, to perform his agreement, and an officer to make us proper signals for our guidance. When the morning returned, the Maráthás informed, that they could not possibly attempt it, as the fire from the outer fort illuminated the whole bounds so much, that nothing could stir without being discovered. About 11 o'clock the grand magazine of the outer fort blew up, which gave a great shock, and at daylight it appeared that everybody had deserted it. But the colours still flying on the others we renewed our fire upon them for about an hour, when they sent out a flag of truce to Rámájipant, who sent me off word, and we ceased firing. What follows is an account since my landing, when I found that they had by some mismanagement or other suffered the Governor of Fort Gova, before called the inner one, to make his escape in a boat with some chosen sepoys to Suvarndurg Fort, mentioned before to have been evacuated and called the outer one, which is excessively strong, and being well provided with water and provisions for the small number of people he had with him, was resolved to maintain it some time in hope of receiving succour from Dábul. Upon this we landed some coehorns from the vessels and pointed all the cannons of the other forts upon it, and after spending all yesterday in sending letters and messages backwards and forwards, by which it was easy to judge he only wanted to gain time, we this morning began to fire upon him from the ships and shore, and landed a number of people under the cover of it opposite to the gate of the fort, which is regularly defended by bastions and walls, in the lowest place at least 50 feet high, and the parapet near three feet of solid rock. At half past 12 they cut and broke open the wicket of the door, and entered without much opposition, it having not above 120 or 130 men within, which completed the victory; and as I am impatient to communicate this news to you, time will not admit of my being so particular as I could wish, yet cannot help observing that the place is by far much stronger than I could have believed, being partly out of solid rocks, and built with large red stones of near 4 feet square, so hard that many of our shot split by striking against them, but not regular with proper lines of defence. In Fort Gova they have about 44 guns, the two others, viz., Fategad and Kanakdurg, join to it by a kind of peninsula, and in them they have 20 guns each; in Suvarndurg about 50, much larger than any of the others. This is built on an island with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water all round. The country all about seems to be very good and fertile, and they tell me A'ngria's customs yearly amounted to two lakhs of rupees. Indeed it is amazingly populous and abounds with a vast number of women and children. One poor old man came begging to us for mercy in Suvarndurg, and said 8 people were killed in the second day out of his family. In short, there is nothing but ruin and devastation there, all the houses and warehouses being burnt within the fort. One 9-pounder broke to pieces by a shot, and all the bázár the other side burnt down, so that the number of poor wretches running about begging mercy renders it very shocking. Rámájipant seems vastly lenitive and humane and promises everybody his protection.

We have in this action expended in the ship and launch 40 barrels of powder and 790 shots of all sorts, but shall get a great number of the latter again, several baskets having already been picked up.

Rámájipant says he has sent some land forces to take Bánkot and Himatgar, which is to be delivered to the Company, and intends going against Dábul and Jaygad in a day or two; and as we have expended a great number of our shells already, I shall be obliged to you to order some more by the first opportunity.



CSL

WAR WITH THE ANGRIAS.

Everybody is well in the squadron, which is all I have to trouble you with at present, only my being most respectfully,

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most obliged humble servant;

"Protector", off Suvarndurg, 7th April 1775.

WILLIAM JAMES.

P.S.—I was obliged to keep this pattenár longer than I intended for Rámájpant.

Received by a pattenár boat a letter from Rámájpant, dated the 7th April, as per ensuing translate:—

"After compliments.

On our weighing anchor from Chaul we immediately proceeded to Seryiam, whence, after having made the necessary inquiries, we sailed to Harney (Harnai), where we arrived the 27th ultimo and perceived A'ngria's fleet and some of our gallivats pursued as far as Jaygad, but not being able to overtake them, on the third day returned. On my arrival here I landed my forces, cut off their supplies of water, and raised the necessary batteries. The enemy once sallied on my people, but were repulsed with loss, and by keeping a continual firing of both shells and shot from your Honor's fleet and our land batteries very much destroyed Suvarndurg and its garrison, blew up their powder magazines, and burnt their storehouses. I assure your Honor I cannot sufficiently commend the conduct and courage of your Commodore and the gallant behaviour of your fleet. On the 4th April we vigorously attacked and carried the forts Kanakdurg, Fategad and Gova, and understanding Suvarndurg to be in a very weak condition, I by land attacked and made myself master of its forts. I entirely attribute the extraordinary success of this enterprise to the assistance afforded me by your Honor and have communicated my sentiments on this head to Nána. As all our business is not yet finished, I must request your Honor's further help and beg you will reinforce your fleet that we may quickly be masters of the enemy's remaining fortifications."

Signed and despatched per pattenár the following letter to Commodore James:—

"SIR,—Your letter of the 9th instant came to hand yesterday. We congratulate you on your success and approve your proceedings, but must remark that you have done more than we were under any obligations to perform, as we engaged only to prevent any succour being thrown into the forts while the Maráthás were attacking them by land, but observe they have thrown the whole burden and expense of the ammunition on us (their expected army not being arrived), for which reason you are not to run any unnecessary risk of the Hon'ble Company's vessels either in warfare or in regard to the monsoon, and you must inform Rámájpant that you have our positive orders to make the best of your way to Bombay on the 20th instant. The season being far elapsed it is not possible for us to send you a supply of Bombay shells, as we have no proper vessels to carry them, and they are not to be trusted in a pattenár boat.

By what Rámájpant writes the President we find he proposes going to the southward and attacking Dábul, &c. This will be carrying you so much the further from home and making it the more difficult to bring back the Prahm "Triumph".

Notwithstanding its being our positive order that you return to Bombay the 20th instant, yet should this find you engaged in the attack of any place where your stay for 48 hours may be of any essential service, and by your departure the Maráthás may suffer any loss or disgrace, we



WAI WITH THE ANGRAS

permit you to stay two or three days longer, but on no account would have you proceed any further to the southward, as it will be difficult and troublesome bringing the prahm back so late in the season. We would have you recommend to Rámájipant to take proper care in securing his late conquest before he engages in any further attempts.

We are,

Your loving friends,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

JAMES FOULIS.

THOMAS BYFELD.

WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1

The President received a letter as follows:—

"After compliments,

We have by your Honor's assistance taken Suvarndurg and six other forts and should have immediately proceeded on the 12th instant. If Rasalgad had not Nána written me to attempt first Anjanvel and the forts within the jurisdiction of Dábul, and for that purpose to apply to your Honor for aid. Dámodar Pant and Samsheer Bahádúr arrived in these parts to my assistance the 12th instant and have brought me a reinforcement of 100 horse. I therefore now send Rámji Shivji to your Honor and desire you will assist me with a fleet in order to destroy the enemy. For further particulars I refer you to Rámji Shivji. I hope you will take my desire into consideration and despatch the vessels immediately. Our late success is entirely owing to your Honor. Refuse not therefore now to befriend us. Myself and Commodore have sailed towards Dábul in expectation of succour from you. It may be alleged the season grows too late for any further enterprise, but as I have Nána's positive orders for this expedition and cannot hope without your aid to perform anything to his satisfaction, I entreat you will comply with my request. Tuláji A'ngria some time ago sent Nána Wassudev and Shivji Mohite to desire that a peace may be settled between us and him and has written to Nána on the same account. I deemed it necessary to give your Honor this information."

Arrived a messenger with three letters from Nána to the President, under the 18th and 19th instant, translates of which are hereunder:—

"After compliments,

I have learnt with particular satisfaction that the fleet your Honor sent to the assistance of Rámájipant have by their courage and conduct reduced Suvarndurg, the suddenness of which transcends my expectations; and I allow myself incapable of sufficiently commending their merit. Your Honor has now verified the promises often made me by letters. I make no doubt of your further interesting yourself in my behalf and make my concerns your own, in confidence of which I request your Honor will order your fleet to attack the rest of Tuláji's fortifications in conjunction with Rámájipant and your vessels lately arrived from Tellicherry to their assistance. The continuation of our friendship will always be agreeable to me. For further particulars I refer you to Shivji Nánáji."



"After compliments.

I just now received a letter from Samsher Bahádur, to he material purport of which is that he is arrived at Ratnágiri, raised batteries there, and had an engagement with the enemy, and that he has a good prospect of success, but stands in need of assistance. I therefore reiterate my request that your Honor will, without fail, send your fleet there. I have written Rámájipant about it, and I likewise request the men-of-war or vessels lately imported from Tellicherry may be sent with them, as it will much expedite the surrender of the place. Nánáji, the bearer, will inform you of what is further necessary."

"After compliments.

I have received your Honor's friendly letter to a friendly people, which they have sufficiently manifested in a friendly soldiers. You have likewise proved to me the sincerity of your always exactly perform their promises, so that I have no doubt of our unity, for which my endeavours shall never be wanting to Rámájipant in regard to the season being now too far advanced. I observe what you have alleged for ships to keep the sea, for which reason you have ordered your fleet to come away, and I observe your promise to assist him again at the opening of the fair season. I cannot question your superior skill in maritime affairs, for which reason your opinion should be preferred, and as Samsher Bahádur is gone in person to Ratnágiri and can do nothing without your aid, I do not doubt your Honor will consider what shame will attend so great an officer being worsted, and returning unsuccessful, to prevent which I earnestly request you will order your vessels to destroy Ratnágiri and reinforce your present fleet with the ships lately arrived in port that this affair may be sooner completed. His other forts may be attacked after the rains. I observe by your Honor's letter and Rámáji's information that my vessels did not behave in a becoming manner. I have severely reprimanded my officers, and they will take care to discharge their duty in future, and if they fail, they shall meet with suitable punishment. All my fleet shall be under your command, and the officers directed to obey your orders. I only request that you will attack Ratnágiri to curb the insolency of our foes."

Arrived a boat with a letter to the President from Rámájipant, dated the 20th instant as per ensuing translate:—

"After compliments.

I cannot sufficiently in a letter praise Commodore James' good conduct in attacking Suvarndurg, which I have represented in its proper light to Nána, who informs me he has sent you a *sirpáv* (dress of honor), and one for the Commodore, which is not yet arrived. I desired him to wait a day or two for this present, but he told me he had received repeated orders from you and could not stay. I have written three or four letters and sent Rámji Shivji to inform you that Nána intends to attack Gheria this season, notwithstanding which the Commodore has your orders to return, which greatly troubles me. It was by your advice and encouragement that I first went against T and through your means have met with success. Now is the proper time to take other forts, yet your Honor has withdrawn your fleet. However as Dinkarpant is with his force set down before Ratnágiri and I have received Nána's orders to proceed with your vessels to his assistance, I desire, your Honor, you will favour me with the Commodore's assistance on receipt of this letter, that we may destroy Angria, who has been your enemy forty years. This will redound much to your Honor's credit and be very grateful to Nána. Our late success has



much dis-spirited and disturbed Tuláji. He hardly knows what he is about. This therefore is the proper time to attack Gheria. He has hauled his vessels ashore. So good an opportunity should not be lost; but as I am well satisfied of your Honor's prudence, I will not enlarge on this head, but await your assistance. I am well assured we shall take Gheria."

The President received a letter from Nána, dated 19th instant, translate of which is as follows:—

"After compliments.

I have received your Honor's letter. I confess the bravery of your fleet in taking Suvarn-durg and how ill mine behaved on the same occasion, and that the season is too far advanced to do much more. Your vessels are certainly powerful and your people much better understand marine business than mine. I have already met with success through your means and shall reap future advantages from the same. I assure your Honor my people shall be punished as they deserve. It is just that we should not attempt things at improper seasons, but some officers belonging to me of rank and distinction are engaged to reduce Ratnágiri. I therefore must request you will assist them, for should they fail, it would afford the enemy great matter of triumph. In former letters I made this request to you and now earnestly repeat the same."

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1755.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President.

SIR JAMES FOULIS.

THOMAS BYFELD.

WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 12th instant.

Commodore William James arriving on the 27th and having delivered in a journal of his proceedings as entered hereafter, it is now read and approved.

The President likewise lays before the Board a foul draft of a letter to Rámájipant, as entered hereafter, which is also now read and approved, in answer to one received from him, dated 20th instant, setting forth that Dinkarpant is with a large force attacking Ratnágiri, till the 15th of next month,—Resolved that the fleet be despatched accordingly with orders to Commodore James to lay off that port to prevent the enemy from throwing in succour, more especially as the Marátha fleet is still to the southward, and probably A'ngria may, on the absence of our fleet, be tempted to attack them, and we apprehend would not meet with much opposition, but on no account to proceed to any other place to southward; and although as above we think it necessary to limit the Commodore's stay to the 15th of next month, yet in case the weather should appear favourable and the Maráthás have a prospect of success, he may continue there 48 hours more, but no longer, and then make the best of his way to Bombay. Nevertheless should there be any appearance of bad weather not to show any regard to the above limitation, but proceed immediately to Bombay, which must be left to his discretion.

As the prahm is not in a condition to proceed in company at this season of the year,—Resolved that Commodore James have orders, in case of meeting with the "Guardian", to take her under his command.

As by our agreement with the Maráthás, Bánkot and Himatgar are to be delivered to the Hon'ble Company, but as the lateness of the season will not admit of our taking possession of



them, it is resolved that the engineer be despatched thither to take a view of the fortifications and make a calculate of what number of men may be necessary for their defence.

Adjourned.

DANIEL DRAPER,
Secretary.

R. BOURCHIER.
JAMES FOULIS.
T. BYFELD.
J. SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

An Abstract of the Proceedings on board the "Protector" from the 22nd March to the 27th April 1755.

Saturday, March 22nd, 1755.—At 4 P.M. made the signal for sailing; at 5 weighed in company of the "Viper", "Swallow" and the Prahm "Triumph"; at 7 anchored for the latter to come up; at 5 A.M. weighed; at 8 brought to for the Prahm "Triumph", whose mast was sprung. Sent the carpenters on board her and made sail at 10. Sent Rámáji Purbhu into Chaul with advice to the Marátha fleet of our arrival.

Sunday, 23rd, 1755.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 P.M. saw Angria's fleet, in all 7 top sail vessels and six gallivats; made the signal and gave chase, but could not come up. At 5 made the signal to leave off chase and stood to the northward; at 8 came to in $6\frac{1}{4}$ fathom; at 10 A.M. weighed, hazy weather, the prahm a long way to leeward; punished James Larkins with 12 lashes for beating a lascar without reason.

Monday, 24th, 1755.—At 7 P.M. came to; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 A.M. the launch carried away her foremast, fixed another and sent her in shore with a Lieutenant to hurry out the Marátha fleet, who were still lying at anchor in Chaul harbour; at 6 weighed, wind S. by W.

Tuesday, 25th, 1755.—At 1 P.M. lay to for the Marátha fleet and at 2 they joined us, consisting of 7 grabs, about 40 gallivats, and two batellás. Made sail to the southward. At 6 came to in Comoray Bay. Sent the boats to sound round; found it clear, good holding ground, and the point may be brought N.-W. in $\frac{1}{4}$ less 5 fathom, and small vessels may bring it West in 1 fathom.

Wednesday, 26th, 1755.—At 6 A.M. made the signal and weighed in company as before and at 12 anchored in Sherverdan (Shrivardhan) Bay much less than the other. The north point of that may be brought to W.N.W. in 3 fathom, and small vessels may lay sheltered from the westerly winds.

Thursday, 27th, 1755.—Nothing remarkable, winds northerly, sounded round the Bay, &c.

Friday, 28th, 1755.—Fair weather, hove the anchor up, saw it clear, and let it go again.

Saturday, 29th, 1755.—At 6 P.M. made the signal and weighed, but falling calm came to again. At 10 weighed, 6 grabs and 12 gallivats, and made sail towards Suvarndurg in hope of intercepting Tuláji's grabs that we had an account were in there. At 5 A.M. saw seven sail of his grabs and 10 gallivats coming out of Suvarndurg; made the general signal to chase to the south-east; repeated it several times till observed. At 10 A.M. being little wind set in we came up with them fast. They then set a number of small sails, steering sails, &c., and we observed them heaving out all their ballast. All the fleet a long way astern and we continued to go from them. Were within random shot of some of the grabs.

Sunday, 30th, 1755.—Still chasing to the southward. Gained by little on the grabs and all the fleet dropt astern of us prodigiously. Made signal to leave off chase. Hauled our wind to the northward at 6 P.M. Came to; made signals for all commanders at 10. Made the signal



and weighed with the flood. Made the "Swallow's" signal to take the prahm in tow at noon. No land in sight, 32 fathom water, latitude observed 17°48' north.

Monday, 31st, 1755.—Pleasant gales and fair weather. At 8 p.m. came to off Suvarndurg, distant from shore 3 miles. Found here 6 of the Marátha grabs and a number of gallivats.

Tuesday, April 1st, 1755.—Weighed and run further in; anchored in $\frac{1}{4}$ less five fathom, off shore one mile. In the evening sent the "Viper" and the Prahm "Triumph" within us with orders to begin throwing off shells, but observing they fell short, left off till morning.

Wednesday, 2nd April 1755.—Moderate winds and fair weather, weighed and run further in with the "Viper" and "Triumph". Came to in 4 fathom, being then about half flood. At 8 we began to cannonade and they to bombard the fort. They firing pretty briskly at us from their bastions, but without doing any damage. In the night having a large swell and the success of shells or shot uncertain left off, and by a deserter had an account that the Governor and eight people were killed, but that the side of the fort on which we lay being nothing but large rocks it would be impossible to make a breach in it. At low water had but $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, warped further off.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1755.—Hazy weather; saw the Grab "Bombay", three ships and one snow,¹ in the offing standing to the northward. At 9 weighed and ran in within half musket shot of Suvarndurg fort in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathom. Made the general signal to engage. Got a spring on each side of the cable, and began to fire the lower deck guns at fort Gova and the upper deck at Suvarndurg. By 11 o'clock we had pretty well silenced both, from which time till night they only fired a gun now and then. Sent officers and people to make the Marátha grabs come into a proper line for engaging, but could not prevail on them to come nearer than within random shot of the forts. The "Viper", "Triumph" and "Launch" threw a great number of shells, one of which set fire to the magazine in the large fort, which blew up a quantity of powder and a general conflagration ensued. Continued engaging till night; then left off, having fired 640 shot. The north-west winds blowing fresh with a large swell, and we having only a foot more water than the ship drew, got down top gallant yards and spirit sail yard, &c., and hove further off.

Friday, 4th April, 1755.—At day-light veered in again and renewed our firing as did the ketches and launches with their mortars and coehorns with such success as almost ruined the north-east bastion of the large fort, knocking down the parapet and great part of the wall, &c. At 10 three of the forts struck their colours, on which sent Lieutenant Young on shore with English flags, which were hoisted, manned ship and gave three cheers. In the afternoon weighed and run off into $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, where anchored.

Saturday, 5th, 1755.—At 10 in the morning I went ashore by Rámáji pant's desire as he would not enter the forts before me. We found them greatly injured by the shot and shell and a number of houses burnt.

Sunday, 6th, 1755.—In the morning fired some shot, &c., at Suvarndurg Fort, which obstinately held out till noon, when they struck their colours and we hoisted English.

¹ *Monday, 7th April 1755.*—In the morning sent some gang casks for water by the Marátha fishing boats, hove into a half cable; employed making nippers; loosed sails to dry.

Tuesday, 8th April 1755.—Received on board some water which stowed in the ground tier.

Wednesday, 9th April 1755.—Nothing remarkable; received on board water.

Thursday, 10th, 1755.—Receiving of water; the people making mats.

¹ Snow—a large brig, with a try-sail-mast abaft the main-mast for the gaff to the fore-and-aft main-sail to work



Friday, 11th April, 1755.—Weighed the small lower anchor and anchored with the stream in the same place. Here the tide flows near 2 fathom up and down and on full, and change 10 o'clock, latitude 18°0 north at 17°56 on a medium.

Saturday, 12th April 1755.—Employed fleeting ship on both sides and scrubbing the bends; saw a shibar in the offing going to the northward and sent an officer in the pinnace on board her, but she not observing the boat fired a shot at her to bring her to. Found her to be a Marátha boat from Rájápur bound to Chaul, who had seen nothing in her way.

Sunday, 13th April 1755.—Nothing remarkable; saw the anchor clear, and let it go again.

Monday, 14th April 1755.—At 7 this morning Rámájipant came on board as likewise the Governor of Chaul. Saluted him with 5 guns and at their going away with 7 guns. At noon weighed with the wind as W by W. Made sail towards Dábul in company with the "Swallow", "Viper" and prahm. The Marátha fleet at Suvarndurg, but promised to follow us immediately.

Tuesday, 15th April 1755.—At 5 P.M. came to, off Dábul in 7 fathom. Tide flows here much the same as at Suvarndurg. This is a large fort and appears strong, as also another large black fort upon the hill with a ditch round it, besides several little towers near the water side. It lays in 17°40 north. We were much nearer than point blank shot, but they did not fire at us.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1755.—At 4 P.M. the pattemár boat arrived from Bombay with orders. Made the signal to call in all cruisers from the north-east, having stationed the "Swallow" and "Viper" there to stop up the harbour. At 9 weighed and at 1 A.M. came to in 8 fathom. At 5 A.M. made the signal and weighed in company of the "Swallow", "Viper" and prahm.

Thursday, 17th April 1755.—At 2 P.M. came to off Suvarndurg with the stream anchor in 5 fathom; sent the launch on shore for water. Found here all the Marátha fleet who had not weighed from hence.

Friday, 18th April 1755.—Fresh gales of wind at north-west; in the evening got down top gallant yards and veered away a whole cable.

Saturday, 19th April 1755.—Moderate winds for the first part; hove into a $\frac{1}{2}$ cable; the launch returned with water; sent her on shore again for water. Shifted the top gallant masts and got up short ones in the evening. Blowing fresh, veered out the long service.

Sunday, 20th April 1755.—Got up the top gallant yards and made the signal for sailing. At 12 at night weighed and stood to the northward.

Monday, 21st April 1755.—At 6 A.M. a boat came on board from Rámájipant to beg to stay a day or two longer till he had settled the garrison properly. Bore and stood to the southward. Made the "Swallow" and prahm signals to anchor as they would be so much in our way. At 3 came to off Suvarndurg. Sent the launch on shore for water and an officer to Rámájipant.

Tuesday, 22nd April 1755.—Rámájipant sent me a memorial and an earnest request to go to the southward to assist Samsher Bahádur in his attack upon Ratnágiri, as also for a security to the Marátha fleet who were gone there, which being inconsistent with my orders, I could not comply with. At noon he came on board. Saluted him with 9 guns. He gave to each soldier and gunner Rs. 5 and to each lascar and topass one rupee; besides turbans, silver bangles, &c., to some particular persons, and left an order for Rs. 1,500 to be distributed among the ship's company in proportion to their stations; gold bangles to the Commanders of the other vessels and Rs. 2,000 to be divided among their crews. At his going away manned ship



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and saluted him with the like number of guns. At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 P.M. weighed. At 8 the flood being done came to in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathom. At 12 weighed with a light land breeze.

Wednesday, 23rd April 1755.—At 3 P.M. came up with the "Swallow", who cast off the prahm. Then she bore down and took her in tow. At 11 P.M. came to with the stream anchor.

Thursday, 24th April, 1755.—At 4 A.M. weighed and at half past 10 came to with the stream anchor in 7 fathom, off shore 4 or 5 leagues. At 2 made the signal and weighed, and at 9 came to with the stream anchor in 6 fathom, off shore 3 or 4 miles.

Friday, 25th April 1755.—At 3 P.M. made the signal and weighed. John Smitter, soldier, departed this life at 2 P.M. The Prahm "Triumph" carried away her main topmast. At 12 came to with stream anchor in 11 fathom water.

Saturday, 26th April 1755.—At 6 A.M. weighed and at 3 P.M. came to with stream anchor in 6 fathom, off shore 4 or 5 miles. At 6 made the signal and weighed. At 11 came to off Candery in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathom.

Sunday, 27th April 1755.—At 5 A.M. made the signal and weighed. At 12 came to in Bombay in 7 fathom water with the former vessels in company.

WILLIAM JAMES.

The President's letter to Rámáji Pant was as follows:—

"After compliments.

Commodore James with our vessels arrived yesterday and by him I received your friendly letter. I am glad to find our people behaved so much to your satisfaction, which I find you have represented in its proper light to the Nána, who has sent me a *sirpár*, for which I am obliged, and desires that I will order our squadron to go and assist Samsher Bahádur in taking of Ratnágiri, and now you write me that Nána intends to attack Gheria this season. The way for men to continue friends is rightly to understand each other. In your letter you say that by my advice and encouragement you went against Tuláji. Surely you have forgot that when you came to desire me to engage in this affair that I told you it was too late for such an attempt and that I had not a proper force for such an undertaking and would have had you desisted till the monsoon was over. Upon which you showed me Nána's orders to you to go with your own land and sea forces to attack Tuláji, whether we joined our marine with you or not. I well knew the inequality of your marine force with Tuláji's, and that he would destroy all your vessels in a very short time, for which I consented to send what marine force I had, and agreed we were only to prevent Tuláji from flinging any succour into any part you should attack with your army, and you cannot but remember your own answer to me, when I told you how far the season was elapsed and that I dared not permit our vessels to be at sea. You told me that you only wanted to light the fire before the monsoon and that when the monsoon was over we might finish our work. After all this how greatly must I be surprised to find that the first place attacked was Suvarndurg, the second strongest place Tuláji has, and that instead of a Marátha army Rámájipant had only a few sepoys out of the vessels, and that Náropant instead of obeying any orders from Rámájipant or our Commodore, as I was promised he should, was on shore with 300 sepoys in a garden out of harm's way, and would not obey anybody's orders. Can any man deny one word of this and is it not all true? If it is, how can I act at present?

You talk of taking Ratnágiri and Vijaydurg (Gheria) as if it were the month of October instead of the last of April. I tell you plainly that these places are not to be taken



at this season of the year (especially Gheria), and I am greatly surprised that you should run such a risk of your fleet as to send them to Ratnágiri at this time; for should it be even as you say that Tuláji is in a panic and all his vessels hauled up, when he knows that our vessels have returned to Bombay, may he not put his vessels in the water and come and attack yours, when I greatly fear you would find him too hard for them? In my opinion it would be prudent to secure what you have got, and before the rains are over we can form a plan of operations which if your people will observe with more punctuality may be successful. But then we must not have our fleets go to one part while our land army goes to another, and I should think it is well worth your attention as so great advantages will accrue to Nána as the revenues of all the conquered countries, except the single port and its dependencies of Bánkot, which is all that we have desired and you have engaged to deliver to us. And one thing I must insist on, which is, that at the delivery of Bánkot the limits be ascertained to prevent a dispute in future.

I believe as you do and make no doubt but we can take Gheria and every place belonging to Tuláji, but it must be after the rains and not before. I shall be much convinced should Samsheer Bahádur be obliged to return without taking Ratnágiri, but he cannot blame me as I knew nothing of his intention of going there until Nána advised me he was gone there.

Notwithstanding all that I have already said I find myself under such apprehension for the safety of your fleet, and to show how ready I am to gratify Nána, Samsheer Bahádur, and yourself that I have permitted the Commodore to return. But one of the bomb vessels having lost her topmast and sprung her mast I cannot send her, but have permitted the Commodore to take the 'Guardian' of 29-pounder guns if he meets her under his command. But as I have done a thing contrary to my own judgment in sending those ships at this season, I could not permit them to stay longer than fifteen days, nor to join in attacking any place but Ratnágiri."

Signed and delivered the following instructions to Commodore William James:—

"SIR,—The Nána, his brother Samsheer Bahádur and Ramájipant being all extremely pressing to have you to assist them in the taking of Ratnágiri, you are hereby ordered to make the best of your way, taking the 'Swallow' and 'Viper' under your command, and in case you meet the 'Guardian' you are to take her also under your command. As the fair season is so near elapsed we would not have you stay at Ratnágiri longer than the 15th May, unless you should have very fair weather, and you think that by staying 48 hours the Maráthas may thereby be enabled to make any considerable advantage. But longer you are not to stay on any account, and should the weather permit you, to put to sea directly, and not run any risk of the ships.

As the swell at this season may make the success of your bombs very precarious, we permit you to land the mortars and their apparatus with the proper officer if you think the Marátha army is sufficient to protect them. We have to only add our best wishes for your success and are,

Your loving friends,
RICHARD BOURCHIER.
JAMES FOULIS.
THOMAS BYFELD.
WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE.
JOHN SPENCER.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1755."



EXPEDITION AGAINST GHERIA.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 1st December 1755.

At a Committee, present :

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President and Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CLIVE.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.

Sir JAMES FOULIS, Bart.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our consultation of the 7th ultimo.

It not being in our power to proceed any further in regard to the expedition against the French and their allies in Deccan and Arcot, the President acquaints the Committee that he has conferred with Admiral Watson concerning the design against Gheria, which the Committee appointed last season per "Hardwicke" were instructed to undertake in conjunction with the Maráthás, and he has learnt from the Admiral that if he assists therein with His Majesty's squadron, a clause in his instructions obliges him to stipulate that our hon'ble masters shall make good what ammunition may be expended and that the men-of-war shall be re-fitted in case of damage, which as such a force shall be a means of our reducing it with greater ease, he gave his word of honour to the Admiral those conditions should be complied with, and which the Committee unanimously approve and confirm.

R. BOURCHIER.

CHAS. CROMMELIN.

JAMES FOULIS.

J. SPENCER.

SAM. HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 9th December 1755.

Committee, present :

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President and Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CLIVE.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.

Sir JAMES FOULIS, Bart.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Read and approved our last consultation of the 1st instant.

The President acquaints the Committee that he summoned this meeting in order to settle the number of the troops to be sent on the expedition against Gheria, as he has remarked that Colonel Clive is one appointed by the hon'ble the Secret Committee to command in case of our proceeding on their plan against the French and their allies in the Deccan and Arcot, and that in the supplement to their commands under the 26th March last, which is now read, they are pleased to mention that they think it improper that Sir James Foulis should be absent from the island during the unsettled state of affairs with the French in Europe; and Colonel Clive making a tender of his service, which he says he thinks is but his duty on this occasion as well as any from the Hon'ble Company's having obtained him a superior commission to Sir James. On the other hand urging his opinion that the above-mentioned clause was designed to send to so great a distance as the other coast only, and that the command pro-



perly belongs to him as eldest officer on this establishment, and that giving Colonel Clive the preference, who, he thinks, was ordered here purposely on account of the other expedition, will very much injure his reputation, to decide which debate the President asks the opinion of the several members whether from the purport of the Secret Committee's commands Sir James Foulis should be absent from the island at this juncture, who unanimously agree that he ought not, and therefore the Committee accept Colonel Clive's offer, but Sir James Foulis declares his dissent, desiring to deliver in a letter with his reasons for it, which is agreed to.

R. BOURCHIER.
CHAS. CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS.
J. SPENCER.
SAM. HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1756.

At a Committee, present:

The Hon'ble RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq., President and Governor,	
Admiral CHARLES WATSON,	Admiral GEORGE POCOCK.
Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CLIVE,	CHARLES CROMMELIN.
Sir JAMES FOULIS, Bart.	SAMUEL HOUGH.

JOHN SPENCER (indisposed).

Read and approved our last consultation of the 19th ultimo.

The President having, conformably to the Secret Committee's instructions, r
Watson and Pocock to give their advice in respect to the affairs coming
they take their seats accordingly.

He then informed the Committee that Rear-Admiral Watson in consequence
he had given him that the Hon'ble Company shall make good what ammunition
and refit His Majesty's ships in case of their sustaining any damage in attacking
ably to consult of the 1st ultimo, had agreed to proceed with the squadron under his
mand to act in conjunction with the Maráthás; and it being the opinion of the Presi
Mr. Samuel Hough that there is depth enough at low water to admit of His Majesty's
ships going sufficiently near the batteries to make a breach, and the Committee unanimously
agreeing that by embarking the detachment of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of artillery,
together with such of the Hon'ble Company's forces as can be spared, and the Marátha army
investing the place at the same time, that the attacking of Gheria with such a force will be
attended with the greatest prospect of success,—Admiral Watson now present, in obedience
Majesty's instructions to him, dated the 2nd March 1754, agrees (for the public
Hon'ble Company's particular benefit) to undertake this service, and consents.



expedition with His Majesty's squadron and the Hon'ble Company's marine force¹ as soon as they can be got ready for the sea and everything else necessary provided.

The Committee then taking into consideration the necessary measures for that purpose come to the following resolution :—

That the troops to be employed embark on His Majesty's squadron and the Hon'ble Company's vessels as may be most convenient.

Admirals Watson and Pocock, Colonel Clive and Mr. Hough are appointed a Committee for transacting all affairs relative to the Hon'ble Company, but in case they are equally divided on any point, the former to have a casting voice, and should the enemy offer to treat and his terms be accepted, the capitulation to be signed by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, and if the latter should not act on shore, by the Admiral alone.

Mr. Watson representing that it is usual for the artillery, all stores in general, and other effects whatsoever which are taken from any enemy to be divided among the captors according to their several ranks, the Committee are to settle this affair in the best manner they can with Rámájipant, the Marátha General Officer, as by the President and former Committee's agreement with him previous to the arrival of His Majesty's squadron it was stipulated the artillery and stores should be given up to the Maráthas, but in case the Committee are not able to prevail on him to decline it, the amount to be made good to the captors by the Hon'ble Company; and the Admiral acquainting us that he must in consequence of His Majesty's instructions to him be supplied with what men, stores and other requisites he may want for the expedition, it is unanimously agreed to.

It being necessary the following officers should be appointed to serve on the expedition, viz., a Judge Advocate, Aide-de-Camp, Commissary of the Train, an Adjutant, Quarter Master, two Conductors, also a Military Paymaster and Commissary of the Provisions, with the usual allowances, the Committee acquiesce therein.

Colonel Clive representing that the bedding allowed by the Hon'ble Company in England to three companies of His Majesty's artillery is entirely worn out, ordered that

¹ State of the Marine Force.

Ships' Names.	Number of Seamen.	Number of Military.	Total number of Men.	Number and size of their Guns.	Number of Mortars.	Number of Coehorns.	Number of Shells for each Mortar.	Number of Shells for each Coehorn.
Ship "Protector"	160	40	200	{ 20 12 20 4 }	Ms.	..	..	..
Ship "Revenge"	130	31	161	20 9	1 of 8	..	..	..
"Bombay" Grab	130	31	161	20 9	1 of 8	..	..	..
Ship "Guardian"	130	31	161	20 9	..	..	..	..
"Drake" Ketch	74	20	94	14 6	1 of 10	2	..	..
"Viper" do.	40	18	60	12 4	1 of 8	2	..	..
A Ketch	42	18	60	12 4	1 of 8	2	..	..
"Dispatch" Ketch	38	18	54	12 4	..	2	..	..
"Triumph" Prahm	36	18	54	12 6	1 of 10	2	..	..
"Content", Sloop	28	18	46	8 4	..	2	..	..
"Dolphin", Gallivat	32	10	48	{ 1 3 6 2 }	..	2	..	..
"Shark", do.	32	16	48	{ 1 3 6 2 }	..	2	..	..
"Swallow", do.	20	11	31	{ 1 2 4 1 }	..	1	..	..
"Fox", do.	20	11	31	{ 1 2 4 1 }	..	2	..	..
"Tyger", Schooner	20	11	31	{ 1 2 4 1 }	..	1	..	..
"Phoenix", Sloop	20	11	31	{ 1 2 4 1 }	..	1	..	..
"Fly", Gallivat	20	11	31	{ 1 2 4 1 }	..	..	..	..
"Swift", do.	16	11	23	{ 1 1 4 1 }	..	..	..	..
			1,329		6	21		

N.B.—Twenty fishing boats with sixteen oars and a swivel gun mounted in the bow of each and as many more without guns as may be thought requisite.



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the Military Paymaster furnish them with quilts in the same manner as our military, which Sir James Foulis is to see complied with as soon as possible.

The Superintendent reporting that he has got the "Hardwicke" and "Lively" ready for store and hospital vessels, likewise twenty fishing boats for disembarking men, the same is approved.

R. BOURCHIER.
CHAS. CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS.
J. SPENCER.
S. HOUGH.

Instructions to Colonel ROBERT CLIVE and Captain SAMUEL HOUGH.

GENTLEMEN,—We think it highly necessary to give you some instructions for your guidance in such occurrences as may probably happen, and as for anything else that may regard the Hon'ble Company's interest in the prosecution of the present intended expedition, which we cannot now recollect, we leave entirely to your discretion.

Should Tuláji A'ngria be taken prisoner, we think it highly necessary that he should be brought to Bombay to be disposed of here as thought proper.

It is highly probable that after the reduction of Gheria, Admiral Watson will think proper to return to Bombay, or the other coast; but as our engagements with the Maráthás are that we shall in conjunction with them destroy all Tuláji A'ngria's fortifications, it is our orders that your whole force, in conjunction with the Maráthás, do proceed and attack every one of his forts or castles near the sea, which, when taken, are by our agreement to be delivered to the Maráthás with all their artillery and ammunition.

As you know that the Admirals have insisted that all artillery and military stores are the property of the captors, and that we have agreed with them, that in case Rámájipant will not give that point up, that the Company are to pay the Admirals and other captors the value of them, you are to use all persuasive means to induce Rámájipant to make the captors such an allowance for the military stores as they shall agree for and be satisfied with, to prevent disputes afterwards.

Herewith you have a copy of the articles of agreement with the Maráthás previous to our entering into this war in conjunction with them, which has been complied with punctually on our side, but in our opinions not so punctually on theirs. They have delivered Bánkot and Himatgar to us, but to this hour have not settled the limits we are to have, which, we think, they will readily comply with in case the fort or castle at Gheria is not immediately delivered up to them. There is a place called Harasure (Hareshvar) contiguous to Mandava, on the north side of Marcarry river, which it is absolutely necessary we should have, though not stipulated in the articles, which we would have you insist shall be within our limits. There is a pagoda or small hill there, which probably may be held in veneration by them, and they may be permitted the liberty of going to it, but no right of territory must be allowed them within our limits, nor can they pretend to any right of their own, as it is a conquered country from Tuláji A'ngria.

It is proper to inform you that our principal inducements for pitching upon this port, in preference to any other in the conquered countries of Tuláji A'ngria, were not from any desire of more territory, but first from its close connection with the Siddi's country, from whence we got our chief supply of horned cattle for the supply of both the island and marine, which the

Maráthás, by daily growing more formidable, would exclude us from, and the Siddi knowing our necessities has sometimes treated us with great insolence. In the next place, it had formerly a considerable sort of trade before A'ngria conquered that country, from the advantageous situation and command of Marcarry river, which runs far up into the country, and has a communication with many considerable cities, as we are informed. But should you be convinced of any other ports having the same advantages or more, and that is more commodious for shipping in any distress from bad weather, or anything else, we empower you to stipulate with the Marátha General Rámájipant for an exchange; but that both you and we may have an opportunity of being convinced of the reality of such advantages, you may leave the confirmation of such article to us.

It is probable that Tuláji A'ngria may offer to capitulate, and possibly offer a sum of money; but you are to consider that this fellow is not on a footing with any prince in the known world, he being a pirate in whom no confidence can be put, not only taking, burning and destroying ships of all nations, but even the vessels belonging to the Natives, which have his own passes, and for which he has annually collected large sums of money. Should he offer any sum of money, it must be a very great one that will pay us for the many rich ships he has taken (which we can't enumerate), besides the innumerable other small vessels; but we well remember the "Charlotte" bound from hence to China, belonging to Madras; the "William" belonging to Bombay, from Bengal; the "Severn", a Bengal freight ship for Bassorah, value nine or ten lakhs of rupees; the "Derby", belonging to the Hon'ble Company, with the Grab "Restoration," value Rs. 5,22,743-4-6; the Sloop "Pilot" and the "Augusta"; also the "Dadaboy" from Surat, "Rose" from Mangalore, Grab "Anne" from Gombroon, "Benjimolly" from the Malabár Coast, and "Futte Dowlat" from Mascat. Add to all these the vast expense the Hon'ble Company has been obliged to be at, to support a marine force to protect their trade, at between three and four lakhs of rupees per annum, for a series of years past. All these damages, we think, he cannot make good, and if he could, we can't see what security he can give for performance of articles; so that upon the whole we think it will be a general good to the world that he be entirely rooted out, and if he survives the attack of Gheria, and should be taken prisoner, that you bring him to Bombay. For should he fall into the Maráthás' hands they may be induced, from what motive we can't know, to release him, and he may again become more powerful and mischievous villain than he has been already; and we all know that he and his ancestors have for a series of years supported themselves solely by rapine and the plundering of industrious merchants.

In case any accident should happen to Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, we order that Major John Chalmers shall command all the Hon'ble Company's troops employed on this service.

Should time permit, after your reducing all Tuláji A'ngria's forts, we recommend to you rooting out the Málvans, who have lately annoyed the trade very much, or settle affairs with them, as you think most conducive to the general welfare.

We consign you twenty thousand rupees to defray any charges which may be incurred, and have appointed Mr. Michael Pope to act as your Secretary and Military Paymaster, who embarks with the treasure on the "Hardwicke" storeship.

We are,

Your loving friends,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

ROBERT CLIVE.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.

JAMES FOULIS.

JOHN SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1756.



Bombay Castle, February 1756.

Saturday, 7th.—At 8 this morning the squadron under Rear-Admiral Watson in the “Kent”, on which Messrs. Hough and Clive embarked, with several of the Hon’ble Company’s vessels, sailed to join those off Gheria in order to proceed on the expedition.

Wednesday, 18th.—Came in an express boat by which the President received a letter from Admiral Watson acquainting him with the agreeable news of the surrender of Gheria as entered hereafter.

Letter from Admiral Watson to the President.

“Kent”, in Gheria Harbour, 14th February 1756.

SIR,—I can only now acquaint you that I arrived with the squadron the 11th instant in the evening off Gheria and came to an anchor, when I was informed that Tuláji A’ngria was actually treating with the Maráthás in order to surrender the place to them. I therefore thought no time should be lost, and accordingly sent a summons to him the next morning to surrender the town and fort to me; but not receiving an answer in the time proposed, and finding the Maráthás were trifling with us, I weighed with the squadron at 1 o’clock and ran into the harbour; and as they thought proper to fire at the ships as they passed by the batteries, as soon as we were placed, we began such a fire upon them as I believe they never saw before, and which soon silenced their batteries and fire from their grabs.

A little after 4 o’clock a shell fell into the “Restoration”¹, which set her on fire, and very soon after Angria’s whole fleet was on fire, and they are all destroyed.

As I suspected they would probably let in the Maráthás, I landed all the troops that night to get between the town and them, and indeed I found what I suspected to be true, for Tuláji had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded in the town, upon no account to let the English come in.

Yesterday morning I sent another message to the Commandant, that if he did not in an hour’s time deliver up the place and let the English march in, I would renew my attack, and he must expect no quarter. He begged I would wait till the next morning, for that it was not in his power to deliver up the place without Tuláji’s permission, which he has sent for.

As I found they were still trifling with me to gain time that the Maráthás might get into the town before us, I renewed the attack about 4 in the afternoon, and in about twenty minutes they flung out a flag of truce.

I insisted that our troops should be let in and their colours hauled down, but as I found they did not comply with this demand, I found myself obliged to renew the attack again, when they very soon after called out for mercy, being near enough to hear them call, for at low water the “Kent” was aground. By this you may see we had nothing to spare.

Captain Forbes with sixty men marched into the fort last night and took possession of the place and we hoisted an English flag, and this morning the whole body of English forces marched in.

I have appointed Rámájipant to meet me on board this afternoon, as he is desirous of speaking with me, but I shall tell him I will not let a Marátha come into the town till they have delivered Tuláji into my hands, being persuaded they will otherwise ill-use the poor man, and all his family I am told have begged not to be prisoners to the Maráthás.

¹ The “Restoration” was an English ship which had been captured by Angria.



Our loss on the whole has been but very few men, and no material accident to the ships, except the loss of the "Tyger's" bowsprit.

I have nothing further to add, but only to wish you joy of our success, and to desire the favour you will order the "Shetham" to call off here, as I should not only be glad to send despatches home to England, but also a plan of the place.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES WATSON.

To RICHARD BOURCHIER, Esq.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1756.

The President despatched an express boat with the following answer to Rear-Admiral Watson at Gheria:—

"To

CHARLES WATSON, Esquire.

SIR,—Yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your letter with the agreeable news of the surrender of Gheria, on which give me leave to congratulate you with the greatest sincerity. I am concerned to hear that the Maráthás attempted to act so double a part, but I am greatly rejoiced to find that you did not give them time to put any of their pernicious schemes in execution.

I am greatly rejoiced to hear that Tuláji's whole fleet is destroyed, which will be a sure means of preventing any other villain infesting the seas with those which would have fallen to the Maráthás' share.

I hope that on the interview with Rámáji he will hear reason and deliver Tuláji to you, for I think they are not to be trusted with the keeping of him, as they would most certainly let him go for a sum of money, if he has any left, and I hope you have put that out of his power, on which give me leave to congratulate you.

The Maráthás have been so far from complying with their engagements with us that they have not to this hour appointed any body to settle our limits at Victoria, and I have received advice from Surat that three Dutch ships were to sail a few days ago from thence for Bassein with Mynheer Crownenberg to settle at Bassein, the Maráthás having actually contracted with the Dutch for a quantity of goods. For these reasons, should Gheria still be in your hands, I must request that the place be not delivered up to them till Tuláji is delivered to you and every article of our agreement complied with by them.

The 'Shetham' shall have orders to attend you for your despatches for Europe.

I am, with regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1756".

Bombay Castle, February 1756.

Thursday, 26th.—Late this evening Mr. Samuel Hough returned from Gheria on the Grab "Bombay" to acquaint the President with the situation of affairs there.

Bombay Castle, March 1756.

Monday, 1st.—The President despatched an express boat with the following letters to Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive at Gheria:—

"To

CHARLES WATSON, Esquire.

SIR,—Captain Hough did not arrive here till the 26th at night, being much indisposed, but is on the mending hand.

I am greatly rejoiced to find that you have not delivered the fort of Gheria to the Maráthás, which had you done, there is great reason to believe that they would not have complied with their part of the agreement with the Hon'ble Company.

I have had a vast deal of impertinence from Rámájipant's Diván, but I am in hopes that I have brought him to reason at last, and he will go down to Rámájipant on the 4th instant, to endeavour to make him comply with some articles we are about agreeing to, the substance of which is, that they are to leave us in the quiet possession of Gheria and its dependencies, and we are to return them Fort Victoria and Tuláji's family; and they oblige themselves that neither Tuláji nor his family shall be maltreated nor have any residence within twenty kos of the sea.

Should you think proper to quit Gheria before these affairs are settled, I must request that you will leave such a garrison of the Company's troops in the fort as may be judged necessary, and bring the King's three companies of the train with you, and leave also 'Protector', 'Revenge', 'Guardian' and 'Viper' with three gallivats, and to bring all the rest of the vessels along with you.

I shall be obliged for advice of your intention of quitting the place by an express boat, that I may send proper orders and a Company's servant to settle matters with the Maráthás after your departure.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

Parel, 1st March 1756."

"To

COLONEL ROBERT CLIVE.

SIR,—You had heard from me soon after Captain Hough's arrival the 26th ultimo at night, but I have been amused by Rámájipant's Diván all this time about our exchanging Fort Victoria for Gheria, and they are to have Tuláji and his family, on conditions that they are not to



permit him to have any place within twenty *lees* of the sea. This proposal he made me four days ago, but flew off of his own accord under pretence that they should have half the plunder. It is needless to tell you the plague and fatigue I have had with him, but hope I have fixed him at last, but he won't go down to Rámáji till the 4th, when I will send the 'Bombay' Grab with him, and probably a Company's servant to take charge till Mr. Price can arrive from Victoria.

As it is probable that Mr. Watson will not care to stay so long as the Maráthás may be a spinning out this treaty, I have desired him that he will leave a sufficient garrison of the Company's military to take care of the place and bring the three companies of the King's train up here; also that he will leave the 'Protector', 'Revenge', 'Guardian' and 'Viper' with three gallivats, and to bring all the rest of the vessels up, as we shall be in want of them.

Could I be sure that you would stay till these affairs are settled, it would be needless to send any other Company's servant till Mr. Price goes to receive the charge of the place, as I think they are willing to part with it. I shall be glad of as speedy answer as possible to this letter, which will oblige,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD BOURCHIER.

Parel, 1st March 1756."

DIARY OF CAPTAIN HOUGH, MARINE SUPERINTENDENT.

Monday 2nd February 1756.—Agreeably to the request of Admiral Watson met him on board His Majesty's ship "Tyger" this day, when we came to the following resolution in regard to the distribution of such effects as shall be taken at Gheria.

At a Council of War, held on board His Majesty's ship "Tyger" in Bombay Harbour this 2nd day of February 1756, to agree and settle the distribution of all such effects as shall be taken at Gheria either by sea or land—

CHARLES WATSON, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red and Commander-in-Chief, President.

GEORGE POCOCK, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the
White.

Captain THOMAS KNOWLES.

Captain THOMAS LATHAM.

Captain HENRY SPEKE.

Captain JOHN HARRISON.

Colonel CLIVE.

Major CHALMERS.

Captain SKEDDEY.

Captain SAMUEL HOUGH, Superintendent of the East India Company's Marine.

Having duly considered on a method to distribute all such money as may be taken or raised from effects that may be found at Gheria, it is hereby agreed to spread the whole sum between the sea and land forces both in King's and Company's service in the following manner:—

One-eighth to be divided between the flag officers, as the King's proclamation directs.

Two-eighths to be divided between Colonel Clive, Major Chalmers, and the Captains of His Majesty's ships; but in consideration that Colonel Clive will command-in-chief the land forces, in case they are employed ashore, Rear-Admiral Watson consents to give the Colonel such a part of his share as will make it equal to Rear-Admiral Pocock's.

One-eighth to be divided between the Lieutenant and Masters of His Majesty's ships, Land Captains, Aide-de-Camp, Judge Advocate, Commissary of Stores, and Commanders



of the Company's armed vessels; but in consideration of the great numbers of officers of class, and as it is not thought reasonable that the black people employed on this expedition should share in the same proportion as the Europeans, but only that they should have half that proportion, this being the constant custom of sharing prize money between the Europeans and black people in the Company's service, it is therefore agreed that the other half shall be added to the one-eighth allotted to this class.

One-eighth to be divided between the Lieutenants, Ensigns, Adjutants, Quarter-Masters, Chaplains and Surgeons in the land service, Warrant Officers and Mates of His Majesty's ships and Lieutenants in the Company's armed ships and vessels.

One-eighth to be divided between the Petty Officers of His Majesty's ships, Deputy Commissary of Stores, Surgeons, Mates, Conductors, Serjeants, Corporates and Bombardiers, Gunners, Boatswain and Carpenters of the Company's armed vessels and Masters of their gallivats.

Two-eighths to be divided between the common men in general, both in the sea and land service.

In case any person is killed or dies during any action or siege where a capture is made, either at sea or land, his executors shall have the share which was allotted him according to his rank, and no officer succeeding another killed, or dying, during such action or siege shall receive more prize money than what he was entitled to by his former station.

No person whatever, whether in the land or sea service, shall share in two capacities.

CHARLES WATSON.
GEORGE POCOCK.
THOMAS KNOWLES.
THOMAS LATHAM.
HENRY SPEKE.
JOHN HARRISON.
ROBERT CLIVE.
JOHN CHALMERS.
JOHN SKEDDEY.
SAMUEL HOUGH.

Saturday, 7th.—Weighed from Bombay with the fleet, and stood to the southward, when we met with Rámji Parbhu in a Marátha gallivat, who said he had a letter for Governor Bouchier, but that his orders from Rámájipant were to return to him again in case he met our fleet at sea, upon which he was immediately despatched to Jaygad, where he said Rámáji was. This afternoon received letters from Governor Bouchier, advising that Tuláji was treating with the Maráthás, and on discoursing with the Admiral found he was determined to proceed against Gheria, whether the Maráthás joined him or not.

Sunday, 8th.—At day-light saw two sail to the S.-W., which proved to be the Grab "Bombay" and Onore "Drake", whose commanders, agreeably to their orders, put themselves under the Admiral's command, and we were soon after joined by the Sloop "Content" and gallivats from Fort Victoria, whose masters likewise did the same. Returned the boat back to Bombay which brought the letters yesterday.

Monday, 9th.—At sun-rise this morning being near Fort Victoria they saluted the Admiral with a number of guns, which he returned with fifteen. Sent the Grab "Bombay" ahead of the fleet to Jaygad with a letter to Rámájipant.



Tuesday, 10th.—As we stood to the southward looked into Ante Gheria, but saw nothing there.

Wednesday, 11th.—Saw our cruisers at anchor off Rájápur with several Marátha grabs and gallivats in show of them. At midnight we anchored a little way without the Bridgewater, when Captain Martin came aboard and acquainted us that the Maráthás had taken Rájápur Fort with the loss of about three hundred men, most of which were blown up by a magazine's taking fire; but some say it was purposely set on fire by the Governor when he found his people were corrupted and would not defend the fort. When the sea wind set in we weighed and ran nearer in shore. At 4 p.m. Rámájipant came aboard the Admiral and told him, if we would have a little patience, the fort would surrender without our firing a gun, for that Tuláji had sent and desired to treat with him, which he had refused to do without our permission, and said he would bring Tuláji, or some other proper person, the next morning by 8 o'clock to treat with us in regard to giving up the place, though at the same time he had the assurance to offer me any sum of money I could name on condition I could persuade the Admiral to desist commencing hostilities till they should deliver up the fort.

Thursday, 12th.—Rámájipant, instead of coming off this morning agreeably to his promise, sent the Governor of Chaul aboard about 10 o'clock, with an excuse that he could not possibly come himself till the evening, which in reality was only a pretence to put off our beginning the attack, for he was then treating with Tuláji's officers to deliver up the fort to him on certain conditions, the consequences of which I took care to represent to the Admiral in its proper light, which made him determine to run in and begin the attack as soon as the sea and wind would permit. About 1 p.m. sea wind setting in, the Admiral made a signal for the fleet to weigh and stood into Gheria harbour. At 2 o'clock the enemy fired; the "Revenge" returned it about 7 minutes after. At 10 minutes past 2 made the signal to engage, loosed our top gallant sails, and made the "Tyger's" signal to set the same sail the Admiral had, which was obeyed. At 15 minutes past 2 took in top gallant sails; about 16 minutes the "Tyger" furled top gallant sails, sent a message to Captain Latham to haul up more and make more sail. Hauled down the yellow flag.

At 20 minutes past 2 the "Revenge" anchored, and the "Tyger" began to fire.

At 21 minutes past 2 the "Tyger" hoisted her jib and maintop mast, stay sail, and at 22 minutes having loosened top gallant sails we began to fire.

At 24 minutes past 2 made the signal for the "Tyger's" closer engaging.

At 25 minutes past 2 braced our yards one way, and the other, the other, to keep astern of the "Tyger".

At 44 minutes past 2 by the "Tyger's" coming to an anchor, our ship having little way, and the tide taking her quarter we fell with our stern on board her, and carried away her bowsprit end, but she veering soon cleared each other.

At 46 minutes past 2 made the signal for anchoring, and at 55 minutes sent orders to the "Guardian" to slip and get out of our way.

At 3 o'clock we swung and brought our larboard side to bear.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 sent orders to the "Guardian" to leave off firing, being too far off.

At 31 minutes past 3 sent a message to Captain Latham to direct his whole fire at the N.-E. angle of the fort.

At 46 minutes past 3 made the signal for all pinnaces and barges manned and armed.

At 24 minutes past 4 o'clock made the signal for the squadron to cease firing.



At 25 minutes past 4 one of the grabs was set on fire and blew up, and they all took fire by her falling on board them.

At 29 minutes past 4 having laid a warp in shore, began to heave, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 anchored under the "Cumberland's" stern.

At 35 minutes past 4 made the signal and began to engage again.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 o'clock the fort was on fire.

At 35 minutes past 5 made a signal to cease firing.

At 50 minutes past 5 sent the "Bridgewater's" ten-oared boat to a sloop up the harbour, who made a signal.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock the Colonel, with the troops, disembarked.

At 50 minutes past 8 o'clock Colonel Clive having landed above the fort about half a mile, burnt two blue lights (a signal agreed on) as a confirmation that all were friends that had appeared upon the hill in the afternoon.

Friday, 13th.—At $\frac{3}{4}$ past 7 A.M. made the signal for all Lieutenants to order the line of battle ships and "Protector" to warp in, and only to fire their lower tier to batter in breach.

At 10 A.M. sent a flag of truce to the Commandant of the fort, who returned at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 P.M. sent the frigates, barges and pinnaces, manned and armed, in pursuit of some vessels up the harbour employed in warping close in.

At 45 minutes past 3 made the signal to engage, which the "Kent", "Cumberland", "Tyger", "Salisbury", "Protector" and bomb vessels immediately obeyed.

At 55 minutes past 3 the little magazine in the fort blew up.

At 4 minutes past 4 made the signal to cease firing, the fort having flung out a flag of truce, sent an officer on shore to treat with the Commandant.

At 55 minutes past 4 the officer returned without the enemy's surrendering.

At 5 o'clock made the signal and began to engage again.

At 20 minutes past 5 made the signal and ceased firing on an officer's coming from the fort, with proposals, which were agreed to, and an officer sent on shore to take possession of the fort.

At 23 minutes past 6 P.M. the flag in the fort was struck, and an officer with 60 men marched into the fort and took possession.

At 36 minutes past 6 English colours were hoisted at the fort.

Saturday, 14th.—This morning Colonel Clive with all the land forces marched into the fort, despatched away an express boat with advices to the Hon'ble Richard Bouchier, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, of our having taken Gheria and burnt all A'ngria's fleet, which consisted of the "Restoration", eight ketch grabs, and two large three-mast grabs on the stocks ready for launching, besides a great number of small craft.

Sunday, 15th.—To-day despatched a boat to Tellicherry, advising the Chief and Factors there of our success, and desired them if the "Pelham" had not left the coast to acquaint the Court of Directors with the purport of my letter. Rámájipant came aboard the Admiral and desired Marátha colours might be hoisted on the fort as well as ours, and that he might send some of his people into the fort. The former request was agreed to, but the latter I rejected, as they had not fired a gun or given us the least assistance towards the taking it, but had acted a quite different part than was agreed on by the treaty. Having made use of all the methods he could

think of for the place to be delivered up to him without any regard to us, and when he found he could not obtain his ends, he even tempted our own officers (who were lodged with a party of men within a hundred and fifty yards of the fort) by offering them a lakh of rupees to let his people pass our sentinels in order to get into the fort before us, which they rejected in a proper manner, and told him they would immediately fire upon him and his people if they did not retire, which they thought proper to do upon our people being ordered to present their firelocks. He after that found means to convey a letter to the Governor of the fort, requesting him not to give up the fort or suffer English colours to be hoisted on any consideration whatever. This the Governor affirms to be truth, and says he is ready to declare it upon oath in the most solemn manner. It seems that Tuláji went out of his fort to treat with Kondáji Mákar (the Marátha General), when they seized his person and wanted to oblige him to deliver up the fort to them, which certainly would have been the consequence, had not the attack been made when it was, and our troops landed, which cut off all manner of communication between them and the fort. Upon Rámájipant's desiring to have the fort delivered to him I demanded that Tuláji A'ngria might be first delivered us in order to his being sent to Bombay, which he said he could not comply with, as Kondáji Mákar (the Marátha General) had given his oath, he could not deliver him into our hands. However I look upon this as a pretence only, for the Governor of the fort and all Tuláji's family requested, as a very particular favour, that they might not be delivered up to the Maráthas, for which reason I desired the whole might be referred to the Hon'ble Richard Bouchier, Esq., President, and Members of the Select Committee of Bombay. Since our taking possession of the fort large sums of money and great quantities of all sorts of goods have been found, and it is reported Tuláji has secreted a great deal of treasure in the fort, and made away with those poor wretches who had assisted in burying of it.

Monday, 16th.—Every day hitherto has been productive of some new discoveries of treasure, plates and jewels, &c.

Tuesday, 17th.—It being agreed that I should proceed to Bombay in order to state the whole proceedings to the Hon'ble the President and Members of the Select Committee, that they might better judge of the same and issue their orders in such a manner as they might think most proper for the interest of our hon'ble employers, the Grab "Bombay" is ordered to hold herself in readiness to sail.

Wednesday, 18th.—Captain Keble having received the Admiral's orders to receive me on board and make the best of his way for Bombay, I accordingly left the "Kent" and embarked on board the grab.

Thursday, 19th.—The land wind coming off we weighed and put to sea bound for Bombay.

Thursday, 26th.—After a tedious passage of eight days we arrived here and made a report of our transactions (as above set forth) to the Hon'ble the President and Select Committee.

SAMUEL HOUGH,

Superintendent.

Translate of a Letter from NA'NA, dated 21st July, and received the 30th of the same month, 1756.

After compliments.

I have received your friendly letter, the purport of which is, that the fort of Gheria shall be delivered as soon as our agreement is complied with, and that at present you can't bring