



Umbraws with 4 regiments of horse had deserted the Kings service and revolted to Sevagee, the towne took the allarme, and the sheroffs to whome we had sold the Companies treasure... refused to carry it out of the house.

(326)

Factory Records
Surat
Vol. 3, p.25 (2 set) }

SURAT DIARY

{ Dated 28
October 1672

(EXTRACT)

The news being this day confirmed of Sevagys armys neer approach, no merchants in towne will now adventure on the buying any of our goods, and this night about 8 of the clock the towne receiving a fresh allarme that the army is on the way hither and but 6 course from Gundavee, so that they may very well be here to morrow morning, this put us upon a sudden resolution to secure as much as might be of the Honble. Companies estate here .. Wee took also into the house provitions and powder from the Moody and sent downe to Mr. Grigby at Swally to send us a barrell of English powder for the new frigatt that we might be the better enabled to stand upon the defence of our house.

(327)

F. R. Surat
Vol. 87, p. 87 }

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 31
October 1672

(EXTRACT)

Since our last of the 25 we have been strongly alarmed by Sevagees numerous forces, especially the 28 at night, newes being brought the Governour that they were on their way higher, advanced so farr as Chickly which is but 6 course beyond Gundavee and might very well have bin here next morning, which putt us to some trouble in making up all the treasure againe in handy chests, which we had sold, but the Sheroffs would not take it away ; we had also sent for 100 bales of cloth up in the hoigh, which by reason of these troubles we dared not bring up hither, but kept them in her at Umca [Umra], but wanting the hoigh to secure our treasure we ordered the bread cloth to be putt on board the *Thomas and Matthew* and the hoigh to come up hither : we sent downe alsoe Mr. Grigbie to send up some of the souldiers that came to conduct the new friggatt downe, and laid in provisons and powder for the defence of our house and the Company's estate, here being then all the allome, most of the elephants teeth, many chests of currall, all the treasure, &c. The next morning



the news cooled, they proving but a party of the enemys horses which came to try the fording of the river, are againe returned to the maine body which lyes on this side Ramnagur, and may be here at their pleasure. These continued troubles are very prejudiciall to the Companies [business] for now no merchants will lay out their money in goods, that they must lie on our hands, which we shall endeavour to dispose of the best we can.

(328)

F. R. Surat, Vol. }
106 p. 12, (2d set)

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 31
Oct. 1672

(EXTRACT)

Here is now lying off this bay, a fleet from Suratt of about 20 sail, bound for the relief of Danda [Raja]pore. They desired freedom to enter into this harbour, and from our shores to infest Sevagees country, which we thought not reason nor policy to grant. We wish you had advised us of your intentions that we might have been better prepared for them. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 81]

(329)

F. R. Surat }
Vol. 106, p. 8 (2d set)

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 9 Novem-
ber 1672

(EXTRACT)

That which makes us the more desirous of your boat is for that the report runs here that the Vice Roy of Goa is coming to these northern parts, in such case we cannot be without a handsome boat for our accommodation. Anto De Melo is arrived at Bacain, having made a truce with the Arabs for 6 months; it is also reported that the Armada from Suratt have had a brush, with Sevagees for us [?forces] but we do not hear the success [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. I, p. 84]

(330)

(S) F. R. Surat }
Vol. 87, Fol. 91

SURAT TO BOMBAY

{ Dated 12 Novem-
ber 1672

Since our last great alarme, we have bin pretty quiett we heare the army [Shivaji's] continues about the same place not fare from Bander [Bahadur] and Dillell Ckawn, but hitherto no engagement.



(331)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } CONSULTATION AT SURAT { Dated 20 November 1672
3, p. 32 (2d Set) }

(EXTRACT)

The Answer of the Councill in Surat to certaine proposalls received from the Honnble. Committee appointed for the inspection and regulation of the affairs of this Presidency.

The generall troubles in all parts of these countrys of late years have bin the occation of these insurances more then in former times when the country was well governd and in peace, and yet even then insurances from Ahmadan[?b]ad, Neriad and those parts were frequent, by reason of the excursions of the Rashpoots, through whose countrys our Caphilaes must pass and still doe in the like danger, and what goods come from Cambay are brought by sea into Swally hole, about which place rovers often lie in expectation of prise, and what goods we provide up at Serunge, Caranja, Brampore, Dungunn, Nundrabaud and those parts of Decan, where of late are our largest investments, by the continuall inrodes of Sevagees armys in those parts, and their more neer approaches to this citty, we are necessited for the conservation of the Honnble. Company's interest to be at a small charge of insurance rather then hazard the whole, whereas were the countrys in peace we should forbear it.

(332)

(S)F. R. Surat } SURAT TO BOMBAY { Dated 23 November 1672
Vol. 87, Fol. 94 }

[As Bombay wanted wood and timber and the Portuguese prevented to supply by very heavy customs wood and timber were sent from Surat in a hired boat: About this boat they wrote]—We have therefore for the present supply, hired a large boat that hath 4 gunns, and 20 men for 240 rupees.

(333)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 2 December 1672
Vol. 106, p. 24 }

We thought good to advise you that here is laid up in our harbour six small boats belonging to Sevagee with his consent

all new and late[ly] built at Cullian Bundy. We give out here that we have seized on them on account our demands made to him, and we desire you likewise to give out at Suratt that the only reason they are seized on here is to prevent their attempting the Suratt Armada. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 1, p. 89]

(334)

O. Correspondence } FORT ST. GEORGE TO THE { Dated 16 Dec.
Vol. 33, No. 3721 } COMPANY { 1672
(EXTRACT)

The Moores upon the decease of the old King, old Nabob and most of the old Counsellors all about the same tyme in Aprill last, and succession of the younger Mirza, husband to the King's youngest of 3 daughters, but something of the blood royall, are its like the less active at present out of feare of the Mogull whose eldest sonn, having married with the late King's eldest daughter, and the agreement the best title to this crowne, will not easily be satisfied; he has, its said, some diversions at present, his army on the frontiers having been defeated by the Usbegues, Sevagees revolt, his second sonn brigneing [*sic*] for the crowne, and his said eldest long a prisoner, but its reported he means to sett him att liberty to claime his right here and punish his brother at once. This storme its like takes up their thoughts, making what provision they can, but more relying on arts then armes.

Another cloud begins to gather towards the mountaines where the old Gentue King of Cornatta, whose harsh carriage to his great ones was the losse of this countrey, being newly dead, a brothers sonn succeeds in his rights; a descent has long been waited for[by] Sevagees brother: [?] a subject of Visiapores has given him his daughter and the considerable Naigues of Maysour Madure and Tangiour, the onely entire remains of that kingdome, are thought to bee no illwillers to the cause when opportunity shall present, which, if soe, were it not for the greater concerne Visiapore has in the late conquest, who interposes between the said Naigues and this part, they need not tarry long for it, if danger from the Mogull, unsettlement, dissention and disorder in the Government, and a fearfullness to punish State offenders, be evill symptomes; the new Nabob Vice Roy of this countrey, of Gentue parents, but circumsised young, putting all thinges into the handes of Gentues and Braminyes, and discourtenancing the Persians every where else in command.



(335)

F. R. Bombay	}	PRESIDENT AUNGIER TO	{	Dated 20 Dec.
Vol. 6, p. 55				

(EXTRACT)

...but I consider this [transport of goods] cannot be done so long as Sevagee hath his armes abroad and is master of those countreyes, wherefore the difficulties now seeme greater to me then before, but I trust in God the next letters will bring us newes of some overtures of peace with the Dutch, for in this warr it will be dangerous for us to send such goods up to Surat in small vessels, and others we have not to transporte it. I pray doe not possess yourselfe with melancoly thoughtes that the Honble. Company may take any advantage if any detriment should accrue from the trouble of Sevagee or other accidents by your not selling, for tis apparent that you have done your utmost indeavour and acted according to conscience, and the most to their advantage; for as to Sevages troubles, assure yourselfe that whenever you sell, that one article of the contract will be that the Company must secure the goods against Sevages assaltes.

(336)

F. R. Bombay	}	BOMBAY TO THE	{	Dated 21 Decem-
Vol. 6				

(EXTRACT)

The second proposal may probably give you matter of thought and scruple, as if that, by assisting the Portuguese in case of war with the Mogull, or Sevagee, we should involve your trade engaged in several parts of India in some danger, which indeed it would certainly do, should we rashly and imprudently embroil ourselves in a league offensive and defensive with them in any publick breach.

By land they [the Portuguese] are our bucler against the invasions of the Mogull and Sevagee, and we theirs by sea, and if ever the Mogull or Sevagee should attempt to besiege them by land or invade any of their territories or islands, common prudence will persuade us to aid and protect them in order to our own defence, were we not obliged to [Sic? by] treaty thereunto in regard that after they have dispossessed the Portuguese, they will then with ease by force turn us out or for want of provisions, starve us out, unless the islands were all under your jurisdiction and well inhabited and fortified by English, which if they were,



you need not by God's assistance fear all the forse [forces] of India, but till then we declare in truth to you that it is safer for your island to have the Portuguese for your neighbours in all these adjoining countries, then either the Mogull or Sevagee now to qualify this necessity of aiding them.

...In the neighbouring country of the Portuguese Sevagee and Decan....

The difference with Sevagee is in a fair way of finishing. We formerly advised that some overtures having passed from Sevagee tending to an accommodation, we sent Mr. Ustick to treat with him. He was received very kindly ["friendly" in O. C. 3722] by Sevagee himself, who declared the great desire he had to keep friendship with the English and to invite them again to settle in his country, to which end one of his ministers was ordered to treat with him, but when they came to discourse of satisfaction for former damages at Rajapore, great difficulties appeared. We demanded 100,000 Rupees. They offered 20000, declaring Sevagee never made more advantage by what was robbed of the English, and that many particulars entered in our charge did no ways concern him; and what was taken in the chests, trunks and warehouses of particular men, it may be was plundered by the soldiers, but he had never anything thereof and therefore would not satisfy for it, but what was received into his hands and entered in his books, he was willing to restore or make satisfaction for. In short they declared that more than 5000 Pathos. ["Pagothas" in O. C. 3722] which is about 20000 Rups. Sevagee would never allow. While these things were transacting, Sevagee was engaged in a great design against the Cooly country, whereupon the Minister appointed to treat being called away, Mr. Ustick also returned to Bombay. Since, some persons on Sevagees side have endeavoured to renew the treaty, but we have designedly held off, partly thereby to bring him to some better terms, and partly to temporize and observe the issue of this years campaign between the Mogull and him which is like to produce notable [blank; "action" in O. C. 3722] [blank] King Aurengzebe having sent a fleet of 30 sail of small frigates ["from Suratt" in O. C. 3722] to assist the Siddy of Danda Rajapore against him by sea, which fleet has done him much mischief, burning and plundering all his seaport towns, destroying also 50 ["500" in O. C. 3722; above 50 in F. R. Bombay] of his vessells, and by land a vast army is reported coming down under the command of the King's ["eldest" in O. C. 3722] son Sultan Mamood, who is lately

restored out of prison, so that we have a hard and ticklish game to play, for the King being highly enraged against Sevagee, should he understand that we are in peace, or hold any strict correspondence with him, it might probably cause him to order some disturbance to be given to your general affairs, not only in these parts but in Bengala also. On the other side we are forced to keep fair with Sevagee also, because from his country we are supplied with provisions, timber and firewood, and likewise your inhabitants of Bombay drive a good trade into the main which would be a great prejudice to your island if it were obstructed. On these considerations, we judge it your interest to suspend the treaty at present as to public fame, tho' privately if we can end it to your advantage we shall, and to let you see that Sevagee is well inclined thereunto, we think good to give you notice that he has now 6 small frigates which he has laid up in Bombay for fear of the Mogulls armada, which we give out are seized on account of our demands. So we do not doubt, by God's assistance, but to make an indifferent good conclusion with him, when we judge the time convenient. We shall have great difficulty to recover anything for those Genr. ["Gentlemen" in O. C. 3722] who suffered particularly in that loss at Rajapore, for Sevagee, it seems by the merchants at Rajapore, have understood what did belong to the company and ["What to" in O. C. 3722] particular men; the latter he disowns totally, yet we do not totally despair to procure something for them, and though it be little, will be better than nothing. Had it not been for our standing on some satisfaction for them, we had ended the dispute before now, but your interest and good of the island will put a necessity on us to bring it now to some speedy issue at the best terms we can, for in cases of this nature particular concerns must ["not" in ditto] interpose to the prejudice of the public.

In regard there was no buying and selling, the very name of trade being as it were forgot through the continued wars in the main. There did no Coffer [not offer] matter of consultation. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, pp. 20, 32, 35, 38 and O. C. 3722].

(337)

O. Correspondence	}	BOMBAY TO THE	{	Dated 21 December
Vol. 33, No. 3722				

(EXTRACT)

[We] have concluded that the gold and silver coyne shall be exactly in weight and finenease equall with the rupee of Surratt,



the copper also equall with the pice of Surratt; the reason is because they will vend the more currently in the neighbouring countrys of the Portuguese, Sevagee and Decan, and in time probably passe as currantly in payments, which will be a notable accommodation to the trade of the Island, if we can bring it see about.

(338)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 1, p. 9 }	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ Dated 23 Dec. 1672
----------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

Sidy Sambole of Danda Rajapore, Generall of the Mogulls fleet against Sevagee, coming into this harbor with a fleet consisting of 32 sayl of small vessells, itt was thought fitt to send Mr. Niccolls, the Chiefe Customer of Bombay, to compliment him to carry him a supply of fresh provisions, as also to send him a small present, according to the custome of theis partes, knowing that he may be very instrumentall in doing severall services and kindness in our generall affaires and concernes at Surratt.

(339)

F. R. Bombay } Vol. 1, p. 10 }	CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY	{ Dated 4 Jan. 1672/3
-----------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------

An Envoy being sent from Sevagee who hath continued severall dayes with a letter from him and, as it is said, hath full power to treat with the Governour and Counsell concerning the Companys demands and differences betweene them and Sevagee, and the Envoy pressing very much that he may be received and that the Governor would heare what he hath to impart unto him.

It was thereupon after debate, ordered that the Envoy should be sent for and received this evening and that Mr. Stephen Ustick be appointed to give him notice thereof.

(340)

F. R. Bombay, Vol. } 6, p. 7 and O. C. 3734 }	BOMBAY TO THE COMPANY	{ Dated 6 Jan. 1673
--	--------------------------	------------------------

Coral doth not yet rise in price by reason of the War continued between the Mogull and Sevagee, but when o[?]e[?]ver God send peace, there is no doubt it will rise.

There are at present riding in the bay about 36 sail small and great belonging to the Suratt fleet, which assisted ["Siddie" in O. C. 3734] of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee, of whose success we formerly advised you. The Commander whereof doth exceedingly court your President to join with him in the War



against Sevagee promising great matters, here is also an envoy come from Sevagee himself, in some state and he on the other side courts your President to assist him against the Mogul, promising much on his part. Your President keeps fair with both, and trusts in God to procure reputation and advancement [“advantage” in O. C. 3734] to your island from them both. [Orme Vol. 114 Sect. 2, p. 7]

(341)

O. Correspondence, } SURAT TO THE { Dated Swally Marine
Vol. 33, No. 3692 } COMPANY { 10 January 1672/3

(EXTRACT)

For your affairs here, wee bless God wee have laden off your estates without the least trouble from these people, although we have had many apprehensions of danger from Sevagees forces almost the whole year, that wee know not when nor where your estates were secure, having bin forced for its security to put you to extraordinary charge in removing your goods and keeping more servants to watch them then formerly ; nor doe we think a month will pass when the ships are gon, but we shall be againe allarmd, for we know Sevagee is resolved to ruine this port, to which of late they have exasperated him by sending a fleet of friggoths who have taken many of his vessells and burnt divers of his townes on the sea coast. Wee pray God still to bless you in the preservation of your estates and us and our endeavors therein.

(342)

(D) O. C. 3741 } FROM COUNCIL OF BOMBAY { Dated 11
Page : 50 } TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA CO. { Jan. 1673

(EXTRACT)

We have already advised your Honrs : of the establishing on the 8th August last the English Laws on this Island as near as wee can reach to the method and form in England, together with a Judge, Justices, Court of Judicature and all other Officers and members to the same belonging though it cost some charges in the establishing &c. yet wee hope in a little time will maintayne itself without any expense to your Honrs :

In persuance of your order we have already erected a Mint of Silver, Cooper and Tinn which pleaseth the people very well, and in time will be very benefiiciall unto you, an Account thereof is sent your Honrs : by our letters per these your ships.

The difference with Sevagee wee have brought to a fair way of finishing having formerly sent Mr. Ustick on the said subject



but for severall reasons, could not accomplish anything but since he having sent two Envoyes with a letter wee doubt not but to bring this business to a fair understanding agreeable to our demands and your satisfaction.

On the 24th December here arrived in this Bay about 36. Surrat Vessels which helped the Sidy of Danda Rajapore against Sevagee the Commanders whereof doth court President to assist them against Sevagee promising great matters and on the contrary here is an Envoye from Sevagee himself who courts your President to assist him against the Mogull he promising likewise great rewards. Your President keepees fair with both and trusts in God to procure reputation and advantage from both sides. Your President assisting at the new works without the Tanke discovered some stones which appeared like a minerall quarry and having made experiment thereof found it to be good iron, the charge of making it is as yet unknown, a muster of which Iron is sent you by your shippes. The 5th January arrived here 5 shippes from Persia, three whereof went from Surratt Convoy to the other two for feare of the Dutch, and for further security sake are come into this Bay, but as wee cannot openly deny them, soe wee hope by some civill arguments to persuade them to seeke some other place.

Wee have newly received letters from your Factors at Carwarr which advise your concernes there to be in a fair state but they are apprehensive of some disturbance in the Country by reason of the death of the King of Vizapore which hath made some alteration in the Governmentn of these Provinces and the Mogulls Army designing some incursion into those parts may cause some disquiet of Trade, but your affairs wee hope will not suffer much thereby. [Collection of Papers...Bombay Govt. Vol. 5, p. 50].

(343)

F. R. Bombay }
Vol. 1, p. 23 }

CONSULTATION AT
BOMBAY

{ Dated 13 Feb.
1672/3

The envoy from Sevagee having severall days continued on this Island and pressing for audience, The Governour ordered Mr. John Child and Mr. George Wilcox on Sunday night last to give him a meeting and to demand what proposalls he had to make from hismaster, in order to the accomodation of the differences betwixt us, when he declaring that he could not make any proposall untill he had delivered Sevagees letter to the Governor, on Monday last, the 10th current, the Envoy was received by



the Governour and after he had delivered a letter and a present consisting of some small peeces of stuff, he was dismiss'd, in regard to hott discourse of the Dutch coming did not permitt time to treat; but he pressing earnestly for an answer to the letter and that he might give his master some account of his transactions at his returne, he was this day admitted to a hearing, when, after much debate, he proposed only the value of 7000 Pagothas, which he said his Master would satisfie to the Company, either in money or custome of goods, which being debated in Counsell.

It was resolved that, in regard the Envoy pressed earnestly for a speedy dispatch in reference to his Masters order about other affaires, that this present was not consistent with the Companys interest to conclude the Treaty, for that the Envoy tooke advantage of our present warr with the Dutch.

Whereupon ordered that the Treaty should be at present supended and that a civill letter should be wrote to Sevagee, giveing him the reason why wee cannot as yet conclude declaring that after the noyse of the Dutch Fleete is over, we would againe renew the Treaty. That the Envoy be at his dispatch gratified with a small present in regard of the trouble and charge he hath bin at in coming twice over about this business and to keepe him our freind for the better conclusion there to the Companys advantage.

(344)

F. R. Surat Vol.	{	CARWAR TO THE	{	Dated 17
106, p.100(2d set)	}	COMPANY	}	Feb. 1672/3

(EXTRACT)

They [the Dutch] have landed noe goods here nor at Vingurla, being at a difference with Sevagee, and alsoe disgusted here by reasons of some moneys of theirs that hath been lost in this Governors Dominions, and their servants killed; and although the Governor hath obliged himselfe to find out the theife or else allow them their money in their customes, yet they are not satisfied, but have differred medling further in it till Rickloff returne with his fleete. Wee have been in a double feare here, what with the Dutch on the one side and the Rajah of Cannarah and Sundas forces on the other, but wee hope in God now wee shall suddenly heare of a peace which may secure us from the one, and the arrivall of some forces from Vizapore here wee hope will secure us from the other. The Rajah of Cannarahs forces hath taken Mirjee Castle and are retired back to their owne



28 March 1673]

English Records

CSL

country againe, and the Rajah of Sundas forces now lye in seige of Anchola Castle, Govendanaick being their Commander in Cheife, but it is thought now that these forces are arrived here they will not be able to doe anything. Mizaffer Okaune the Lord of this country is likewise sent out of Vizapore, Generall of an army against the Rajah of Cannarah, and doth intend to take Sundas in his way, to chastize both the Rajahs for invading his towns, and it is generally believed it will goe very hard with the Sunda Rajah, he being not able to resist soe great forces.

(345)

(D) O. C. 3760
Page No. 56

FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL
TO ENGLISH EAST INDIA
COMPANY

{ 28 March
1673

(EXTRACT)

On the 15th ditto [January] the Admirall of the King of India's Fleete rideing in this Road of whom mention is made in our last came on shoare in great state to give your President a visitt and was handsomely received with all fair respects in honour : to the King his master, the more to oblige him to protect and encourage your affairs and servants in all his ports, and to take off as much as may be the envy and jealousie which the people of Surratt have of your Island Bombay.

The 25th ditto the King of India's Fleete weighed and sett sayle out of this Port the Admirall being highly satisfied with his reception here.

...The other parte of the Enemy's Fleete wee expected every day, and prepared ou[r]selves for them, for wee had certain intelligence that Rickloff taking advantage of our difference with Savagee had made an agreement with him to assist them with 3000 men for the taking Bombay, they engaging to assist him with their whole Fleete for the retaking Da[n]da Rajapore from the Sidye. This gave your President matter of great consideration, whereupon he dispatched letters immediately to Savagee for the diverting him from such a designe, proposing with all advantageous offers of peace with him and the Sidye and how dangerous a neighbour the Dutch would be to them, Savagee though passionately desirous of taking Danda Rajopore, against which he hath spent vast treassure and loss of near 15000 men, yet wee presume, not darcieing to trust the Dutch did not yield to their demand, which we suppose was one chiefe argument joyned with



others that the remaining part of the Fleete never came to disturb us, but whether they are gone or continue yet at Vingurla wee have noe certain advise. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, sect. 2, pp. 45, 48, & F. R. Bombay Vol. 6]

(346)

F. R. Surat, Vol. } KARWAR TO SURAT { Dated 16 April
106, pp. 145-6 (2d set) } Hubly Looted { 1673

Robbed by Sevagy att Hubely the following goods which were for the Accountt of the Honble. English East India Company.

Aprill the 16th 1673.

	Pago.	Jutt.
Plates of copper by estimation $83\frac{1}{4}$ Mds.		
at Pago. sungre. 4 : 21 Jetts. per maund ...	369 :	20
Broad cloth, 323 peeces is yards 6783		
at 1 Pago. per yard ...	6783 :	-
Sovaguzzes browne cor. 12 : 5 ps. at $9\frac{1}{4}$ Pago.		
per corge ...	113 :	15
Scarlett $24\frac{1}{2}$ yards at $3\frac{1}{2}$ Pago. per yard ...	85 :	36
Dungarees browne cor. 13 : 3 ps. at Pago. 5 : 24		
per corge. ...	72 :	15
Gunny $47\frac{1}{2}$ corge at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pago. per corge ...	71 :	12
Pepper Candys 4 : $5\frac{1}{2}$ Mds. at Pago. 20 per candy	85 :	24
Lead 76 ps. is $9\frac{3}{4}$ piggs by estimation Candys		
5 : 12 Mds. at Pago. 16 : 36 per candy ...	93 :	38
B. No. 2 corge 3 : 13 ps. at 7 : 24 ...	27 :	18
Guinia suffts (sic, stuffs) cor. 3 at 6 Pagos. per corge	18 :	-
Niccanes cor. 1 : 4 ps. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ Pago ...	10 :	10
Redd cotton yearne for to put to the dungarees		
ends 15 md. at 6 Pago. per maund... ..	90 :	-
Paper 11 resmes... ..	11 :	-
Soape 36 mds. at 20 Juttalls per maund ...	15 :	-
Allom 11 maunds at $\frac{3}{4}$ pago. per maund ...	8 :	12
Packing thread 11 maunds	5 :	24
Ropes $1\frac{1}{2}$ candys... ..	5 :	-
Ready money in the house in pice 200 pago. and taken from the brokers man being seized by Sevages men.	30 :	

Amounts to Pago. 7894 : 32

[an accompaniment to the letter dated 18 June 1673]



(347)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 18 April
Vol. 1, p. 42 } 1673

A motion being made by the Governour for sending some understanding person into the neighboring countryes belonging unto Savagee as a private merchant on his owne account, with letters of recomendation to the severall Governours, that he might the more securely pass without any molestation or trouble in traveling from place to place, as his information shall leade him to search out and bring an account of what Europe goods are most vendible; likewise what goods [are] most proper for Europe &ca. procurable in those partes, with an account of the names of the severall mart townes, with their distance from Bombay, and what way or passage he can find for the transport of goods to the remarkable townes further up the Decan country.

Which being seriously debated, it was agreed on as consistent with the Companys interest to send a person qualified for such an employ, and the person elected, Mr Thomas Niccolls, and that he prepare himselfe accordingly.

(348)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 April
Vol. 106, Fol. 99 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Yours of the 18, current is come safe to hand wherein we understand the Siddys intention to winter here with his fleet. We desire you if the Siddys fleet be not gone ere this arrives with you, to acquaint him that you have received positive order from the Government of Bombay that his fleet shall not winter there, in regard when they were last here, they did so much mischief to the neighbouring parts, which has proved since very disadvantageous to the island and trade, and further that the Government cannot answer the wintering of so many frigates and vessells of war in this port, to the King, nor the Hon. Company. We wish you had or could divert them another way for you may easily perceive our averseness to their wintering here.

(349)

O. Correspondence } INSTRUCTIONS TO THOMAS { Dated Bombay
Vol. 34, No. 3784 } NICCOLLS. { 1 May 1673

Mr. THOMAS NICCOLLS,

Dureing the Honble. Company[s] settlement on this Island the various circumstances which hath occurred in their affaires,



together with the continued warrs and disturbances betwixt the great Mogull and Sevagee and between Sevagee and us hath hindered us from makeing inspections by way of trade into the neighbouring partes, whereof we are in a manner totally ignorant but now an appearance of a better accomodation presenting itselfe I have thought good by advise with my Councill to enter on a diligent search and inspection into the neighboring partes on the maines, in order to the establishing a hopefull and advantagious commerce on this Island, and knowing your genious apt and well qualified for this employment, wee have made choise of you as a person in whose ingenuity and ability wee have good confidence to travaile into those partes to bring us an account of your observations. Theis are therefore to require you, having prepared yourselfe with all things necessary, to take passage in the Company's sloop for the towne Negotam [Nagothna] which lyes in the opposite maine, where the first thing you are to observe is the scituation of the place; the breadth and deapth of the river, what boats are able to passe to and froe, how the tydes governe, what depth of water at Spring tydes and what upon nepps, what conveniency and accomodation their is for landing and receiving of goods; and if you can conveniently draw a draught of the place, as also of the river of Penn and Batty [Bhatty], which are adjacent thereunto, it would be very acceptable unto us, as also to the Honorable Company.

After that you have satisfied yourselfe as to the waterside which you must doe so warily that publique notice may not be taken of our design, you are then to goe on shoare at the said Negotam and to take your passage by land for the city of Juneah [Junnar] which [is] about 3 or 4 dayes journey distant from Negotam, where you being arrived you are to take theis following observations.

First the scytuation of the place; its naturall strength and defence; what forces of the Mogulls doe constantly reside there; the name and quality of the Governor and of the Government how the cityy is bu[ilt] and inhabited; what trade is driven in the city; what correspondence it holds by way of trade with the neighboring partes; what Europe comodities, especially those of the manufacture of England, are most vendyble, to witt, cloath and all wollen manufactures, as also lead, tinn, copper, quicksilver, vermilion, amber, correll, colchenneall, sword blades knives, and in short all English manufactures whatsoever. In



this wee desire you to be very inquisitive and serious in your observations.

Next you are to observe what goods of the growth of Arabia, Mocah, Bussora, as also Persia and these partes of India, are there vendible.

Next you are to examine what goods the city affords of itselfe and what are there brought from other partes (vzt.) what quantities of callicoes and other Indian linnen, as also druggs of all sorts, are produced there or brought from the neighbouring partes. For your instruction and better information therein wee have appointed you a Banian for your assistance called Vergesung Juggee, whom you are to order to bring you musters of all sorts of goods with their quantities procureable, qualities, length breadth, prices, &c. circumstances necessary, which you are to sett downe in writeing, for that you may the better make your reporte to us at your returne, and if you find any sort of goods which may be fitt for Europe wee desire you to bring musters thereof, if you can conveniently, unto us.

Next you are to examine the coynes current with their intrinsick value; the weights, measures, and manner of dealing used amongst them in the said towne and neighboring partes; likewise to bring an account of the names of the market townes there adjacent, and their distance from Bombay and from one towne to another; and likewise the manner and method of conveyance and transport of goods, whether by boats, carts, mules or oxen.

I would have you keep a dreiry (*sic*) [diary] of your journey, inserting all matters that are remarkeable in the way you passe. You must not faile to vizet the Governors of the country and townes you passe, behaving yourselfe civilly and very respectfully towards them, and as you see occasion you make some small present to them. In your discourse your prudence will prompt you as occasions serves to magnifie the greatness and power of his Majestys dominions and of the English nation, the honour, justice and great wisdome, together with the strength of the Honble. Company and the good neighbourhood and friendship [that] is held with all nations at the Island Bombay. You must not owne that you are sent by me or my Councill, but that you travail on your owne affaires, intending to beginn a trade into those parts on your owne account: but when you see the Governors of Juneer you may aske whether the English may settle a factory in those parts, and what dutys and customes they are to



pay, and if you can procure a letter from the Governor, [or] some of his cheife men about him, to the Governor of Bombay in order to invite him to send Englishmen to settle factorys in his Govern-ment, which will be very acceptable to us. You must keep an exact account of your charges going and coming, and if you heare any news you must not faile to advise by all conveyances and by Cossits hired on purpose, touching that motion of the Mogull and Sevagees armes and what the successe of their warr are. More I remember not, but only to tell you that the designe of this your journey is only discovery of trade, wherein you are to imploy all your ingenuety. Bombay Primo May 1673.

[Endorsed]

Mr. Thomas Nicolls

His instructions.

Dated Primo May 1673.

Copy. No. 24.

(350)

F. R. Bombay
Vol. 1, p. 46

} CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY
(EXTRACT)

{ 10 May
1673

The Governor having received a letter from Mr. Nicolls, who is now on the opposite bordering land in Sevagees country, wherein inserting the great troubles that is now in those parts by reason of the two armys being neer one another, and likewise the great hazard in passing up the country from towne to towne by under-hand practises used amongst the severall Governors and also great exactions, they supposing him to be sent as a spy in favour of the Sidy. The Governor communicated this letter to the Gentlemen of the Counsell and it was generally agreed on and ordered that a boate be imediately sent on purpose to bring Mr. Nicolls back againe and all those persons that are with him.

The time being now convenient to renew the Treaty with Savagee againe and it not consiating with the Company's interest to send an Englishman, by reason of the extraordinary charge he must be at by presents and other things.

Ordered that one Voggee, a Banian lately come from Surratt, be sent to Savagee to renue the treaty with him which is now on foote.



10 May 1673]

English Records

CSL

(351)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 10 May
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

Here arrived in this harbour the Mogulls Fleete consisting of about 30 saile from Surratt under the command of Sidy Sambull on a designe against Sevagee. The Sidy brought a Sirpaw (that is a vest of great honour) from the Mogull to the President, which the President received at the East India House in great state with due respect to the Mogull, all the garrison souldiers and militia being in armes attending the President to the Castle [and] back againe.

The Sidy brought with him letters of recommendation from the Governour of Surratt, desiring that the King's fleete and men might winter in this harbour, which was not graunted them, only 5 of the King's frigatts were admitted to be hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, the Sidy with all his souldiers leaving this port and going to Danda Rajapore the Chief Sidyes Castle.

(352)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 14 May
Vol. 1, p. 47 } 1673

Wee having received letters from Carwarr intimating the great troubles which are lately occasioned by Sevagees army downe that coast, and that Sevagee hath taken Hubely, wherein were some considerable estate of the Companys and in all probability plundered and taken away by him; this day coming in by stress of weather a vessell laden from Muscatt belonging to Rajapore, one of Sevagees sea port townes, a motion was thereupon made whether the Honble. Company should lay an imbargo on her on account of their demands of Sevagee or no? After seriousse debate agreed in the affirmative, that the Honble. Company should lay an imbargo on the said vessell and secure the goods that they might not be imbezelled untill satisfaction was given by Sevagee.

(353)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { 14 May
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

This day was forced into our harbour by fowle weather a vessell belonging to Rajapore, laden with gross goodes from Muscat, on which vessell and goodes the President layed an embargo upon account of the Honble. Companys demands of Sevagee for robbing and plundering their factory at Rajapore.



(354)

F. R. Surat, Vol. 106, Fols. 109-110 } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 14 May 1673

We have thought good to send Voggee our broker, with a letter to Sevagee to demand what damages his army has done to the Company's Estate in Hubeley, which if he does not immediately grant and give us some security that we may be free from such disturbances hereafter, we judge it will be in vain to dally any longer with him, but must take some smart course to revenge the wrongs we have received and to do the Company and Nation right.

Siddy Sombole with our Suratt frigates and 4 small grobes came into this port on Thursday [8th May] last, and very confidently demanded to winter here with their whole fleet, army &c. They brought a Sirpawe down to the President which they pretended came from the King, but though we know there was a small cheat in it, yet, the President &c. [rest of sentence omitted]

And that Mustapha Chan a former Government [sic? Governor] of Suratt would not suffer our Kings ships or men intended for Bombay to come on shore or winter at Suratt, or Swally. That the Siddies men when they were left here committed many outrages, wounding and hurting many men, and now also since their coming have been rude and abusive.

Last year we sent Voggee to Oramdavad [sic? Aurangabad] and other places to discover and open a trade from hence into those parts, who has brought us a very satisfactory account,..... [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 64-66].

(355)

F. R. Bombay Vol. 1, p. 48 } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { 16 May 1673
(EXTRACT)

The news of Sevagees takeing and plundering Hubely being confirmed by severall letters from Carwarr, and notwithstanding last counsell day it was ordered a Banian should be sent to Sevagee to renue the treaty againe betweene the Honble. Company and him, and it being since considered that a Banian will not nor dare not declare our minds to Sevagee with that freeness and effect as an Englishman would, after debate

ORDERED That Mr. Thomas Nicolls be sent to Sevagee to renew the treaty, and if he hath plunderd the Companys estate at



Hubely to demand satisfaction for that and the former losses the Company hath susteyned by his plundering, and likewise to acquaint him concerning the vessell belonging to Rajapore which is imbarg'd here in this port on account of our demands, whereby he may understand that wee will not be any longer imposed on by him, but will take a course to satisfy ourselves the best way wee can.

(356)

F. R. Surat } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 17 May
Vol. 106, pp. 107-8 } 1673
(EXTRACT)

The Siddy and his men yet remain, but we hope some few days hence they will have a slatch[?] of weather whereby they may quit this harbour.

Yesterday[?] was likewise forced in by stress of whether, a vessell belonging to Rajapore laden from Muscat. We have thought good to lay an embargo on her, on account of the Company's demands of Sevagee and hope it will be a means to hasten the treaty of peace between us and him, touching the old demands, and what damage he may have since done the Company at Hubely, touching which we are now intending to send Mr. Nicolls up to debate with Sevagee.

Seeing that the Siddys men are so abusive, and that they have made their complaints to Suratt, we would have you be serious and resolute &c.

And acquaint them how base and rude they were to the people here, when they were last at Bombay and that in their going up to Suratt, they robbed and plundered several boats belonging to this place, and kept several men and women some of our inhabitants, so that we were forced to redeem them with money. [Orme Mss. Vol. 114, Sect. 2, p. 67]

(357)

O. Correspondence, Vol. 34, } INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. THOMAS
No. 3786 } NICCOLLS TO BE OBSERVED IN HIS
TREATY WITH SEVAGEE GIVEN } Dated 17
HIM IN BOMBAY } May 1673

The occation of this your present journey to Sevagee is to treat with him and receive his answers touching severall matters of import.

Severall overtures of treaty hath passed betweene us for the accomodating and reconciling the former difference caused by



the violence which he hath used to this Companyes estate at Rajapore. Touching which wee were neer come to a conclusion, hee having sent one of his Envoyes hither, by name Pillagee, on purpose to bring it to an issue; but the Dutch fleets under Reickloff Van Goens arriveing just at that time, forced us to suspend the treaty until a better oppertunity, when it was agreed betweene us that after the departure of the Dutch shippes, Pillage[e], on advise from us, should returne hither to prosecute and conclude the Treaty. Now so it hath happened that notwithstanding severall letters hath been sent for Pillagee, he hath not appeared nor returned any answere, but we have received a kind letter from Sevagee himselfe, wherein he seemes very desirous to conclude the Treaty, and sayes he hath given Pillagee full instructions to make an end and determine the said controversy with us. Since which another unhappy accident hath succeeded, for by letters lately received from Carwarr, wee are given to understand that Sevagees army having surprized and ransacked the city of Hubely, therein hath seized and plundered a considerable parte of the Companyes estate, the perticulars whereof wee have not as yet. Wherefore this new act of violence succeeding the former, gives us reason to suspect that his intentions may be still ill towards us. And for the better understanding what his designe is, wee have thought good to send you up to discourse with him, as well to demand satisfaction for the former injury. As for his last act of violence at Hubely, you may tell him wee have a better opinion of him then to think it was done by his order. If so, you may tell him tis our desire and we doe expect he doe imediately make restitution of what hath been plundered from the English if he doth desire to keepe freindship with us; but if otherwise, wee desire to know his mind that wee may take a course some other wayes to doe the Company and nation right.

You are earnestly and resolvedly to press for his resolution to this demand before you admitt of any Treaty concerning the former business. And you are further to give him to understand that a vessell belonging to Rajapore, bound for Muscatt, being driven into this Port, wee have thought good to lay an embargo on the vessell and goods till wee receive his answere touching this business of Hubely. You may further discoure with him as occasions serves what hath passed between his enemy Sidye and us and that wee have not admitted his wintering here, to lett him see that wee doe not concerne our selves in the quarrell betwixt them, and that wee doe not give him further assistance then the



17 May 1673]

English Records

CSL

pure necessity and freindshipp to the Mogull requires us, as our present affaires stands, nor shall wee give him further except Sevagee provokes us to the contrary.

You are further to give him to understand that upon the confidence wee had of a good conclusion of the former Treaty betweene us, wee gave permission to severall merchants belonging to this Port to send a fleet of vessells laden with salt for the supply of his Country, which wee understand to be a great office of kindness and freindshipp to him, seeing he could not possibly be supplied by any other meanes: but the said merchants hath presented unto us many complaints that the Haveldars and Governors of the said Porte wherein the salt was unladen doe refuse to pay the money due for the said salt, which proceeding wee doe not any wayes understand and esteeme it as a breach of freindshipp, for that they promised to pay halfe the money in Bombay before the fleete went and the other halfe at the delivery of the salt, but they have totally broke their contract. Wherefore our desire and expectation is that he doth give order to the said Haveldars and Governors to make speedy satisfaction for the said salt, if he doth desire to keepe amity with us or to be ever againe supplied with the like kindness.

These particulers wee would have you represent unto him in a faire and discrete way, and desire his speedy answer. And in case he gives you reasonable satisfaction that he intends freindshipp and amity with us, you may then move touching the sending of Pillagee hither again for the concludeing of the former Treaty and settling a future correspondence with us. Wee herewith deliver unto you letters to Sevagee, Annagee Pundett and to Pillagee, which you are to deliver to them with your owne hands and to procure an answer thereunto with all speed.

In case Sevagee himselfe be not there, you are to apply your self to his sonn or whoever is cheife in command and to endeavour that you may gaine a speedy dispatch and returne againe unto us before the raines are sett in, and you are to advise by all conveyances what you shall learne worthy our notice. See comending you to the Almightyes protection and remaine

Bombay

Your loving Freinds

17 May 1673

The merchants of this Island are often troubled with the renders of the maine who demaunds custome for the firewood that is brought hither; wherefore you may endeavour to get his Cole or order that he take noe custome here for such things, nor timber,



for he payes noe custome here for such things. But if they make us pay custome they must expect the like from us. You may also inquire what customes they will take for the passage of goods through his Country to the Mogull or Decan Country and to gett his order to the Haveldares for their passage at the lowest rate you can.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Mr. Thomas Nicolls to be observed in his Treaty with Sevagee
Dated 17 May 1673 (Copy)
No. 14 [per] Caesar 1673.

(358)

O. Corrspondence } DIARY OF THOMAS NICCOLLS { 19 May to 17
Vol. 34, No. 3787 } June 1673

Having received orders and instructions from the Honble. Gerald Aungier, Governor of Bombay and President of India, &c. to treat with and demand satisfaction of Sevagee for plundering the Honble. Companys Factory of Hubely, as also the old business of Rajapore—

May the 19th. Being Whitsun Munday I departed from Bombay with Samgee, a Banyan and his servant and two servants of my owne and two Peons and six Banderiens and four and twenty Coolies, in all 37 persons, to goe to Rajery [Raya:] hill where Sevagee ordinarily resides, and about midnight we landed at Neguttanna [Nagothna], a towne at the head of a fine river in Sevagees Countrey, where wee stayed that night.

20th. Having wrote to his Honour and sent the boate back again, wee came in. Wee proceeded on our journey and left a towne called Folly on our right hand, and not farr from it on our left hand[?] a hill called Sier Gurr, which Siddy Sambole long kept from Sevagee (though in the middle of his countrey) but at last was forced to quitt it, not receiving recruit from the Sidy of Danda Raspoory. About two a clock wee reached a little towne seated by a river. The townes name is Cooluck [Kolad, Taluka Roha] where wee baited and travelled about six miles farther and lay that night at Calloone [?Kālwana, Tal. Mangaon].

21th. This day wee travelled in the raine and about noon reached a towne called Pawnoose [Pānās, Tal. Mangaon] where wee



17 May 1673]

English Records

CSL

dined, and a little before night wee came to Rajery, a miserable dirty towne at the foot of the hill of Rajery Gurr, where wee understood that Sevagee was gone on a piece of devotion, as he gave out, to wash his body in a Tanck about two daies journey of, and that he would returne in a few daies. I judge Rajery to be 30 miles from Neguttanna.

22th. I sent up the hil to Sumbagee Rajah, Sevagees Sone, for leave to goe up the hill to speake with him in his fathers absence, who presently gave order to his fathers guard to let me come up, but it rained soe hard all this day that wee could not goe.

23th. In the morning wee went up that steep hill, where in many places there are staires made, and going into the gate the staires are cut out of the firme rock. Where the hill is not naturally strong, there they build walls of about 24 foot high, and within 40 foot of the first wall there is another such a wall, that if the ennemy should gaine one, they have an other to beate him out, soe that if the hill be furnished with provision, a few men may keepe it from all the world, and as for water, there are many large tancks cutt in the rock, which every raines fill with water sufficient and to spare for the whole yeare. On the top of the hill is a large towne, though of poore ill built houses, but on the highest peake is Sevagees lodgings, built quadrangle, with a large house in the middle where he heares businesse of import. After I had stayed here a while, Pelagee came to me and acquainted me that Rajah Sumbagee was a younge man and of little experience in weighty affaires and whom his Father did not trust with matters of import, soe delivering his Honours letter to him, I enquired of him why he came not to Bombay to finish the businesse of Rajapore which he had begun. He said there was order for the satisfaction of that businesse, but he receiving noe letter from Bombay, did not goe. In the evening came Geragee Rajah[?] to see me and to buy any thing I had to sell, who discoursed to me much of the greatnesse of Sevagee and his late successe, and that he will now pay his army, and at last bought some cloath of me, but I could never gett of him what I sold it for to the full.

24th. Sumbagee sent for me to goe sitt in a place where he would come presently to me, where Sevagees Secretary was, who began to discourse about many frivolous questions. One was how many men, horses and souldiers our King had in England. I asked him how many leaves there were on their trees. He told



me he could not tell. Neither could I tell him what number of men and horses our King had. Then the **Rajah Sumbagee** coming, wee left of discourse, and when I sawe he expected to heare my busines, I told him I had order, in his fathers absence, to acquaint him that when there was some hopes of making a friendly end with his Father about the old businesse of Rajapore; that some of his fathers forces had plundered one of our Factorys at Hubely of a very considerable estate, and that I was sent to demand sattisfaction, as well for the one as the other; and withall that I had some other businesse of less import about salt sent into Sevagees country by contract, and that now the salt was delivered Sevagees people would not keep their contract; and also that what boates were sent for wood to our neighbouring rivers wer[e] of late troubled about customes. To all which the young Rajah answered he could say nothing to these affaires, more then that he would send to his father to acquaint him of my being there and that might hasten his returne, which he expected in a few daies, and desired me to goe downe againe in regard of the unhealthfullnesse of soe high a place; soe I tooke leave and went downe.

May 25th. I wrote to his Honour to acquaint him of my proceeding.

May 30th. Newes that Sevagee had sent for some fresh Cloathes, which is a signe that he intends to stay long abroad.

31th. I went up in a Handole to Pillagee to desire him to come to me to take his advice if I had best stay or goe. In the afternoon he came to me and advised me by all meanes to goe, in regard it was uncertain when the Rajah would returne, and if the floods should come, I could not passe all this raines.

June 1st. Wee had newes that Sevagee hath taken a little hill neare Goa.

2d. I sent up the hill Sangee to Sumbagee Rajah to take his orders about the salt businesse and wood, but in the afternoon wee had certain notice of the Rajahs being at his Mothers Castle about a mile of, and at night wee sawe him goe up the hill.

3d. I went up the hill to **speake with the Rajah**. About 11 a clock he came into the roome where I was and turned all his souldiers out of it, but would not speake with me, it being not as yet a good hour. At 4 a clock he sent to me for what letters I



had, soe I sent him his Honours letters by Sangee, and at 5 a clock he sent to me to make me ready, and he would presently speake with me ; soe I was brought where he was to sitt but not as yet come, where I stayed for him. When he was near I rose, and met him at the doore, and begged his pardon that I knewe him not when he came into my roome. All was well, and [he] tooke me by the hand and shewed me where I should sitt, which was on the left hand near to one of his side pillowes, and then he asked me my businesse. I acquainted him that when there was great hopes of a friendly accomodating the old businesse of Rajapore and that the President had it in his thoughts to choose persons fitt to send there, he received letters that the Factory of Hubely was plundered of a very considerable estate by his people, which had broken of his Honours thoughts for the present of setting any factory in his countreys, and hath sent me to knowe from himselfe whither this last businesse was done by his appointment or command, or whither he did approve of the action.

Hee answered, I never gave any orders to disturb the English in any way of their factorys, but have ever had a good liking or opinion of them. Then I told him, since he had declared soe himselfe, we still tooke him for our good friend, notwithstandinge our present losse, and being our friend we hoped and expected he would give satisfaction for what was taken from us. He answered, my people which were thereabouts are there still, and I have not received any letters from them of any such matters ; neither can I as yet give you any other answer to your demands, and that it is necessary for me to knowe who the persons were and under whose command, and a particular of what goods were taken.

I asked him, if all these should be produced, would he now give me his promise to make satisfaction, but he seemed not to take notice of that question but sent away a servant to fetch some Pawne [Pān-bātel leaves] for us. I sat still awhile. Then he asked me if I had any other businesse. I told him I was not yet answered to my last demand. He answered, I cannot give you any other answer at present.

Then I acquainted him that wee were ready and willing to doe kindnesses to his people, and had made contracts in Bombay to carry salt into some of his ports for them. Yett when they had gott the salt home in their owe countrey, they abused us and did not keepe to their bargaine ; and I desired his orders to those places that right and justice might be done us. He told me



it should be done to our content. Then I told him that of late our boates, which were sent to the neighbouring ports about us for timber and firewood, were troubled with certain persons that farmed the customes there; and in regard wee never used to pay customes for such things before, neither did wee make them pay customes for such petty things, wee desired his letters to the habaldarrs about us that wee might not pay custome for them, and he answered, I will give you my order you shall pay none hereafter.

Then I asked him, if wee should have occasion to carry goods through his countrey, what customes would he demand of us. He answered he would consider of that.

Then he gave us some bettle nutt and Pawne, and to me two course striped cuttanees and two salloe sashes, and to Samgee one piece of the like cuttanee, and then rose up, and wee parted; and as soone as I came into my chamber, he sent Pillagee to me to tell me I might goe downe the hill and leave Samgee above for the letters. I told Pillagee that I expected I should have spake with him again about Rajapore businesse and that I could not goe for Bombay without Pillagee went with me. Pillagee said he would acquaint the Rajah with what I said, and soe I left Samgee above and went downe the hill.

I expected that Sevagee would heve spoke to me concerning the Sidy, but he said not one word of him, neither of the ship, although he received letter this day from the merchants of her, and at his rising from me he was urged to speake to me about it; but he did not, but told the fellow, as I am informed by one of our persons, that if the English would part with the goods, they might, but he could not force them, and I doe believe he would be glad if wee would sattisfy our selves any such way to excuse him for it.

June 6th. Samgee stayed above two daies on the hill ere he came downe, and when he came, brought only his orders about the salt and wood businesse, and the Rajah sent me word he would send an answer to the President by one of his own people named Beema [Bhima] Pundett, and that I might goe to Choull to gett a boate, and he should be there in a daie or two after me; soe I left a peon there to come with Beema and wee left Rajery to goe for Choull.

7th. And met his Honours letter at Nigeampoor [Nijampur] about 12 a clock, where it thundered much and soe much



17 May 1673]

English Records

CSL

raime fell, wee could not ford the river, but were forced to stay there all night.

3th. The waters were abated, and wee got over and to Astomee [Ashtamee] about two a Clock, where I hired a boate to carry us to Choul, where wee arrived at night, and wrote to his Honour of my proceedings, and sent what papers I had from Sevagee, and in regard his Honour in his last letter ordared me to stay till I heard further from him, I wrote to his Honour I would stay untill I heard further from him.

9th. I went to the Captain of Choul to give him a visit, who understanding I lay at a Moors house last night, he ordered me a house and other necessaries in the City, to whom I was much obliged.

This City, or Citadell rather, is built circular, the whole being encompassed with 9 bastions, some after the old manner of $\frac{1}{2}$ moones, but most angular, with but few ordinance, but are said to be very good. It is also entreanched as far as they durst for fear the see breakes in within; it hath been furnished with fair buildings but now $\frac{2}{3}$ parts thereof are ruinouse and the rest hardly two families in a streete. Whither occasioned by the unhealthinesse of the place or that they are removed I knowe not, see that at present there are none but a few souldiers, except ecclesiastick. Within the walls are 6 churches, viz. St. Domingo, St. Francisco, St. Augustino, St. Paulo, Misericordia and De Say. Without the walls are four, viz. St. Sebastiano, St. Joan De Merce and De Madre De Dios, and one over the river called Nos Seignora De Marr.

13th. I received his Honours letter to goe for Bombay.

14th. I went to Batty, but noe boate come to fetch me.

15th. In the afternoon the Haval Durr of old Choul sent me word that the Brahmany was come from Sevagee and desired I would stay a day for him at Batty, which I did, but he came not.

17th. This morning the boate came and we went aboard presently and about two a clock arrived at Bombay with safety.

This is a true account of what passed in my journey to Sevagee.

THOMAS NICCOLLS.

(Endorsed) May and June 1673

Mr. Thomas Niccolls his Diary
of his Journy to Sevagee.



(359)

Orme Mss. Vol.
114, sect. 2, p. 68 }

BOMBAY TO CARWAR }

Dated 24 May
1673

(EXTRACT)

We are heartily sorry and much troubled to read in your last advice [of] 22 April of Sevagees taking and plundering Hubelly in regard our Honr. Masters have always so considerable an estate there.....

(360)

O. Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 3788 }

CONSULATION IN SURAT }

Dated 24 May
1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall affairs presenting from Bombay by their letters of the 14th and 17th current wherein they desire our advice, the Councell met to consider and determine thereon. The first is concerning that grand rebell Sevagee, by whom the Honorable Company and their servants are so great sufferers, by his robbing their factory at Rajapore 13 years past, to whom having made severall overtures for satisfaction for the damages could never yet bring him to any tearmes of reason, but on the contrary doth persist in his villanies, having lately robd our factory in Hubely to the Honble. Company's very considerable loss at such time when we were in treaty with him. The President and his Councell finding how vaine all their treatys have bin to us, encouraging the Mallabars and others to abuse us in our trade on the score of our good nature, have determined once more to send Mr. Thomas Nicolls, with a Banian broker, to make a finall demand of the damage done us at Rajapore and now lately by his forces in Hubely, and if he comes not to a speedy accomodation, they desire our advice if it be not high time to proceed against him by force to recover the Companys and nations right and honor, which our forbearance thus long hath greatly impaired. Wee having deliberately debated the busines, with the reasons and circumstances of this affaire, and finding that the fort is of sufficient defence against any force he may bring against it, and that the Island may have supplys from other parts without absolute dependance on his country, and that the keeping of him from his salt trade, which by his vessells he must fetch out of Bombay, will soone bring him to tearmes of peace, wee doe conclude tis absolutely necessary to breake with him [Shivaji] but not at this time when we have warr with the Dutch, but so soon as that shall be ended, if in the meane time he gives us not sufficient and



26 May 1673]

English Records

CSL

reasonable satisfaction for our losses and security not to interrupt our trade hereafter.

(361)

Orme MSS. Vol. } BOMBAY TO SURAT { Dated 26 May
114, Sect. 2, p. 78-79 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Touching the Siddys wintering here, we have wrote you at large. He with his men are gone to Danda Rajapore in some discontent, but we concern not ourselves for it. Mirzza Mamud Husan remains here with the King's vessells very well satisfied, being a more sober and reasonable man than the other.

The Portuguese having so very unkindly obstructed us in the Pass of Tannnah we have determined by God's assistance to endeavour to find out and open an other way which we hope will be equally advantageous, and that is to begin a passage by the way of Negatam [Nagothana] through Sevagees country to Orungabaud which is as near a way within 3 or 4 days journey, as the other by Cullean Bundy, and when we have a right understanding with Sevagee, will be equally safe, and for a good beginning and better effecting this design, we have thought good to send one Syddy Lahore to Orungabaud with letters from the President with a small present to Bander Cawn and Deleel Chaun, proposing to them the conveniences which will acerue to the King's country thereby, if the passage were well opened and for the procuring a phirmaund [farmān] for the payment of the same customs, we did in Suratt, and for licence to settle a factory in Aurungabaud at the same terms. Therefore we reasonably expect to meet with some difficulties in this first treaty. We shall not be discouraged, but rigorously prosecute it untill God shall please to grant us success, which we doubt not in his good time.

(362)

O. Correspondence } BOMBAY OCCURRENCES { Dated 31 May
Vol. 34, No. 3779 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Sevagees armys having done this yeare great Mischief in the King of Vizapore's Country taking and plundering severall Castles and townes and rich cities, among which Hubely, a great inroad towne and a mart of a very considerable trade was also ransacked by his forces, where the Honble. Company had great concernes and susteined a very apparent losse in the spoyle.



(363)

F. R. Bombay }
Vol. 1, p. 55 }

CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY

{ Dated 3 June
1673

(EXTRACT)

Severall advises having been lately received informing that Sevagees people belonging to the opposite Main hath laid a designe and hath intentions to burne the King of India's friggatts hawled on shoare at Mazagaon, and likewise Myrza Mahmud Hussan acquainting the Governor thereof, after debate

ORDERED That the *Revenge* frygatt doe fall downe and lye afloate at the mouth of the harbour of Mazagaon to secure the Company's and Mogull's vessells there and that some small boats be kept on floate to be ready on all occations to secure them.

(364)

Orme MSS. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 82 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 6 June
1673

(EXTRACT)

We do with you much lament the plundering of Hubely where we fear a great estate of the Company's is lost, and a greater damage will fall by the dissapointment of lading for the Company's ships. Touching the former, Mr. Nicholls is gone to treat with Sevagee, who writes us by reason of Sevagees absense, nothing is as yet, nor can be done until his return, when we hope that affairs will come to a fair and satisfactory issue.

If in case Sevagee does not give us satisfaction touching the injury done us, we shall then with you conclude it necessary to revenge ourselves.

(365)

O. Correspondence }
Vol. 34, No. 3800 }

CARWAR TO SURAT

{ Dated 14 and 18
June 1673

(EXTRACT)

It is some time since wee received yours of the 10th Aprill, but the affaires of these countrys have been ever since soe full of alterations and changes that wee could not hitherto give your Honour, &c. any account how things were likely to succeed; besides the troubles are now come so home to us that wee have bine severall daies in preparation for our defence, both in fitting our howse against any assault, and layeing in provissions to hold out a seige if occasion should be haveing a great deale of reason to feare one, which hath been the reason of our so long silence. In our last wee advised your Honour, &c. of Sevagee's haveing robb'd Hubely, and herewith goes a particuler account of what



the Honble. Company have lost there, amounting to Pagodas Sungre. 7894: 32 [see No. 346], which wee shall charge to his accountt in our books and transferr his account to accountt currant, hoping it may prove no desperate debt, if your Honour, &c. would please to call him to account for it; otherwise you may expect more of the like nature from others as well as he, and bid adue for ever manageing a trade in Ducan with any credit, itt being imagined in these parts that it is only feare of him that hath kept your Honour, &c. so long from takeing sattisfaction of him for Rajapore bussiness, which hath made the Honble. Company's power very much undervalued, so that now every pittifull Governor thinks he may fleece us like patient sheep, and never have anything said to him for it; as our late Governor here would have exacted $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centt custome of us, because in Esquire Cotteens time they paid soe much here, and because wee would not consent to his unreasonable demaund, endeavour'd the surprisall of our broker, intending to have kept him prisoner till the money should have been paid, had wee not had intelligence of it and soe have prevented him, and his Government soone after expired. Otherwise know not how farr he might have proceeded. And what Govendnaikes intentions are, wee are yett to seeke, concerning which wee shall say more before the close of these, imputeing these and severall other troubles wee meete withall to proceed cheifly from a meane opinion these country people have entertained of the Honble. Companys power to take sattisfaction for injuries, it being now commonly retorted to any one that talkes of the Companys power, what have they done to Sevagy and from thence they conclude that any one that hath an opportunity may safely pillfer us without being afterwards questioned for itt.

Your Honour, &c. will see in the list of what was lost at Hubely 37 plates of copper which, though sold long before, yet, by reason the merchants had absented themselves for feare of the Governor, it was not all weighed of to them, 68 remaining in the howse when Sevagy robbed Hubely, of which only 37 were missing, the rest being found buried in the earth, which they had turned up to looke for money, they haveing digged up all the howse a mans depth thinkeing to have found great matters there. Wee have had a great dispute with all the merchants that bought it, whether or no they ought not to allow for it, but both they and the other towne merchants do all aver that, notwithstanding they



had agreed for it, yet it not being weighed and delivered to them, that they have no reason to pay for it, see that wee shall never be able to get any thing of them for it, and therefore have charged it to Sevagy's account. There is 78 smalell] peices of lead missing likewise, which makes $9\frac{1}{4}$ piggs, each pigg being cutt into 8 peices to fitt it for transportation, which wee thinke hath rather been squandered away by the townes people then caryed away by Sevagy, the warehouse where the lead lay being blowne up by accident; some of Savagees men, rummageing in the adjacent warehouses for plunder, happened to sett fire on some powder which blew them up and killed about 20 of their owe men and buried our lead in the rubbish, where digging after Savagees men were departed, wee found all but 78 ps[piggs]; 35 candy still remaines att Carwarr and as yett wee can meete no markett for any of itt.

The 2 chests of currall, one course and one fine, that wee formerly advised your Honour, &c. that wee had sett men att worke to make into beads for to bringe on the merchants to take of the rest, happily escaped by the dilligence of our broker; they being sold some small time before, were to be delivered att Hubely, security being first given for the money, and being bound up in basketts, as wee had sent them up from hence, he conveyed them out at one doore when Savagees forces were ready to enter att the other. They left none of the broad cloth nor any of the browne cloth, as dungaree, &c.; had it not been for the unhappy differences between the Governor of Hubely and the merchants, which made them all leave the towne severall weakes before Sevagy robbed itt, wee had undoubtedly bartered all our broad cloth for pepper, but by reason of their absence wee could not effect any thing therein more then what we bartered att first, which but for Candys 20 : $18\frac{1}{2}$ mds. of which Candys 4 : $5\frac{1}{2}$ mds. is lost likewise at Hubely, Candys 16 : 13 mds. that remained is now detained by Govendanike at Burbulle in the way as it was comeing downe from Hubely hither.

Wee have lost severall things of our owne and the Brokers in the robbing of Hubely, which together amounts to about rups. 5200, the which wee hope Your Honour &c. will be pleased also to insert in your demands to Savagees, that when the Honble. Company receives sattisfaction for theirs wee may allso for ours.

Had it not been for Mozaffer Ckauns advancing with 4 or 5000 horse for the succour of the towne [Hubely], Savagees forces had left nothing behind them, but upon their approach they all



14 June 1673]

English Records

CSL

retired with what they had ready packed up, leaving severall goods out in the streets which they had not time to carry away: yet they escaped cleare with what plunder they had gott, Mezaffer Cksaune missing them by one daies way, since which (upon what discentent wee know not) the other lords that were under his command, and most of his owne souldiers, have all forsooke him and he is fallen into disgrace, all his country being taken from him but what he keepes now perforce; and he not knowing how to bare it, hath put him in desperate designs and hurried him into rebellion, and though his forces att present are but small, yet he hath gotten a very strong castle called Billgom [Belgaum], where he resides, besides these country's between Goa and Canara which are of reasonable strength, he having upon the first of his rebellion secured them per sending a new Governour hither that he confides in, who had like to have trappanned us (knowing nothing of his master's rebellion) att his first commeing, when wee went to vissitt him according to custome, haveing as wee have heard since dessigned to have kept us prisoners in the castle but that they feared the Desye of this plaee (on whome he had likewise a dessigne) would have taken the allarum and escaped out of his hands, and therefore they concluded to secure him first, thinking they had us secure enough when they pleased, and accordingly they have since surprized him and all his family, being secure in his howse relying on the Governours word, plunderd his howse, and now keep him, his wife, and children in Hancola [Ancola] Castle, demanding 8000 Pagodas more of him, and as they seized him, had they sent immediately to have taken us also, they had found us altogether unprovided to make any resistance (but it pleased God to order it otherwise, to whome wee give thanks for this eminent deliverance), for they thinking us so sure in their hands, neglected that opportunity, whilst they were bussied in robbing Desy's howse and conveighing him and his family to Ancola (where our Cheife Governour resides) wee had some tyme to prepare for our owne defence, which wee made use of in laying in provissions and fitting our howse as well [as] tyme would permitt; so that wee hope in God now, if they should attempt us, we shall be able to make good resistance, haveing entertained severall new servants, who with what wee had befor, shew a great allacrity and resolution to stand by us, and wee are credibly informed that the Governour hath twice sent the same men that seized the Desye from Ancola to attack our howse, but upon second thoughts



hearing how well wee were prepared to receive them, hath recalled them back againe when they have bine come halfe their way. Wee know they are in a desperate condition and want money to pay their souldiers to maintaine their rebellion and therefore will trye all waies to catch us, imagining that wee are never without great summes of money in our house, but hope God will deliver us out of their hands, haveing eminently preserved us in the beginning of these troubles; wee are in hopes likewise that in a short tyme your King will send downe some forces hither, it being now above a month since these places have rebelled, refusing to obey the King's Firmand, for seizing them in his owne hands or to obey his Governor but keepe them in prison likewise in Ancola Castle, where wee question not but wee should have been also before this tyme were wee not in a howse that they cannot easily take.

Wee heare there is some forces sett out of Vizapoore to goe against Billgom to reduce it againe to the Kings obedience if Mazaffer Chaune will not surrender it per faire meanes and accept of the conditions that they bring him from the King, so that we hope that if he either accepts the conditions and surrenders or else be once streightly beseiged, these here will have little h[ea]rt to hold out long.

Bullull Chaune, Generall of the Kings army against Sevagee doth very much prevaile, haveing beaten his forces in severall encounters, so that all they that roved up and downe and pillaged the country are all now retired, and as soone as the ranes are over he intends to bring his army downe to Rajapore and those partes, they being now encamped att Collapore and there abouts. Sevagee its said supplicates for peace, being very fearfull of his owne condition, but as yet Bullull Chaune seemes resolute against it.

What wee shall be able to doe this yeare as to the matter of trade wee cannot as yet give your Honors &c. any account, not knowing whether wee shall be able to preserve ourselves, but wee hope affaires are upon turning againe and will grow to a good settlement at length, especially seeing the King's forces are so victorious against Sevagee, who being once brought into better order, these others will fall of themselves. Wee feare wee shall have noe time to make any dungarees, &c. sorts of cloth, affaires as yet being in such confution, and should they sudeinly alter for the better wee shall have so litle money left when wee have paid our debts that the quantity will be very inconsiderable; and wee feare the Company's credit is not a



18 June 1673]

English Records

CSL

little impaired here by keeping men so long out of their money, so that wee shall hardly procure any more at intrest againe; and for pepper wee can doe nothing till the shippes arrive and bring us money, yet wee hope if they arrive here so soone as expected wee may supply you with what quantity your Honors, &ca. have enordered, either from hence or Batticola[Bhatkal], provided you will let your vessells stay for it till the latter end of November, for sooner it can not be gott ready, and the English shippes wee suppose cannot stay for it. Wee shall observe your Honors, &cas. order in getting as much of the cloth that remaines here white as wee can by the midle of October and the rest shall be packed in great bailles browne.

Our Desye that is now seized on by the Governor is indebted neere 300 Pagodas to the Company, he haveing till now of late been the Cheife Manager of affaires here so that wee have been forced to keepe in with him and let him have mony aforehand on account of his lasmo [sic? lascar], besides, when the country at any time is given away to a new lord, what the Governor then owes at his goeing out wee are forced to take notes for it upon him to be paid out of the country, for the new one will not allow it us in our custome and the Governors are allwaies necessitous and ever persecuting us for their money before their customes be dew, and many tymes wee are forced to lend them somewhat besides, which wee cannot avoide. Yet thanks bee to God wee have hitherto made a shift to gett in our money againe, but now it is doubtfull what will become of the Desye, whether he may escape with life or no, they that have seized him being fearfull its thought to lett him goe againe, for feare of his revenge, which is what offers att present from

Carwarr
the 14th June 1673.

Your Honors, &ca.
very humble servants

Honourable &ca.

Since writeing the foregoing lines wee received yours of the 24th May, and are very glad to see your Honrs. &ca. resolution of calling Sevagee to account, both for what the Honourable Company have lately lost at Hubely, as also for former scores, for till the Honourable Company's reputation be recovered againe by some action that may make every one sensible that they will not be abused but are well able to right themselves, wee shall continually be subject to the like affronts from others as well as



him; as forgett[ing] him to restore what his men have taken away from the Honourable Company, it cannot be done, they being now fled wee know not whether; and were they nigh at hand, they know their master's mind too well to be perswaded out of anything they have gott possession off, unless wee could be content to take good words for payment; they cannot pretend that they know not our howse att Hubely, but that it was robbed in the crowd among the rest, for it was the first howse they went to, and the Company's broad cloth was brought out into the Bussar before the Commander in Cheif, whose name was Partab-row, and the house all dugg up to looke for money, and a great search and enquiry made for our broker or his man, thinkeing if they could a gott them, to have discovered where the money was hid, for these people allwaies imagine [we] are never without great sommes of ready mony in our howse; one of the brokers servantts was taken by a private souldier, who, not knowing him for the luker he had about him, let him goe againe, without bringing him before his Master.

Wee take notice of your Honours &ca. haveing laid an embargo on a shipp belonging to Rajapore on account [of] your demands from Sevagy, and question not but you will finde that without such manner of proceedings your Embassages will availle but little more than good words and faire promises, it being a thing as yet unk[nown] to Sevagee to make restitution till he be forced to it. What Rajapore shipp that are now abroad are mostly to Mocha, so that if your Honours, &ca. intends anything against them, your vessells must be out betimes or else they will miss them.

Wee should have been glad had your Honour &ca. been pleased to have spared us one of your frigatts for defence of our house and the Company's estate in itt, but seeing it was too late in the yeare for her comeing downe, wee must have patience and doe as well as wee can without her. Wee stand upon our guard keeping the dore shutt, expecting to heare what those forces doe that are come out against Mozaffer Chaune. Sevagees forces had undoubtedly invaded these parts had not Bullull Chaun pressed so hard upon them, 5 or 6000 men being got together upon the frontiers for that intent, but now they are all retired to defend their owne. For the future wee hope your Honour &ca. will be pleased to allow some few English souldiers here and some small



21 June 1673]

English Records

CSL

gunns to mount upon the house, that wee may be able to defend ourselves uppon any occasion that may happen.

[Carwar 18th June 1673]

[This letter appears in F. R. Surat Vol. 106 Fols 137-42, and 142-44. Then follows the list of things taken away by Sevagee on fol. 154 for which see No 346 ante]

(366)

Orme. Mss Vol. } SURAT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN { Dated 21 June
114, Sect. 2, p. 87 } AT KARWAR { 1673

(EXTRACT)

The other is copy of our last unto which we referr you. This is only to advise that Mr. Thos. Nichols is returned from Sevagee who will not own that any of his men have done the least mischief to the English, and therefore he demanded the particulars of what we lost at Hubelly and the name of the person that plundered us, for he declared to be ignorant of any such thing, nor did he give any such order and he further declared that he prosecuted a just war in his enemies country, if his army in plundering any of the enemys towns doth unknown to him meddle with and seize any English goods he cannot help it, for in that hurry and confusion which either his soldiers plundered for themselves or the country people seized on, he is no ways liable to answer. This is what he alledges on his part withall, further as a friend advises us that we trade so little as we can into Decan because he is determined to make a sharp war there so soon as the rains are over. However he desires to see the particulars of our loss, which we could not show him having not received it from you. Wherefore these are to desire you immediately upon sight hereof to send us the particulars of what the company has lost, that we may demand satisfaction and consult the best way to satisfy ourselves. If Sevagee will not comply with our demands, we would have you send the name of the Chief Commander that plundered Hubelly, and likewise who it was that first entered the town, together with all the circumstances of the war, for Sevagee will not believe that any of his men meddled with any of the English goods.

(367)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 23 June
Vol. 1, p. 57-8 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

Mr. Thomas Nicolls being returned from Sevagee presented this day to the Governor and Counsell a Diary of the journey and



proceedings with Sevagee, which being read in Counsell was approved of.

An Envoy being come from Sevagee to treat of the affaire between the Honble. Company and him, the Governor acquainting the Counsell therewith,

ORDERED That the Envoy be received this afternoone.

The Governor having intelligence of certain spyes sent from Sevagee for discovering the passages of Sion and Mochimbo where the river is fordable, and there being just suspition that he hath an evill designe to make an attempt on the Island in regard the Suratt fleete wintered here, and there being noe place for an enemy to pass to this Island but at those two places, the following orders, after debate, were passed,

ORDERED First that the passage boats of Sion and Mochimbo be wholly taken away and that a Proclamation be issued out forbidding all people whatsoever to pass either of those two ways from Bombay to Sallsett or any other place upon pain of severe punishment.

2. That all persons whatsoever who desire to pass from this Island or come to this Island doe make use of the passage boats of Bombay and Mahim and none else.

3. That two offices be appointed, the one at Bombay, the other at Mahim, for registering the names of all persons whatsoever that doe come on this Island, with their qualities and cause of their coming on and other circumstances necessary to be examined; and likewise the names of all persons that goe off from the Island and the occasion of their going off.

(368)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 24 June
Vol. 1, p. 61 } 1673

(EXTRACT)

The treaty with Sevagee being again taken into consideration, it was proposed that Naransinay, brother to Ramsinay, who formerly went with Captain Ustick to Sevagee, is a person qualified for the management of this affaire and in whom wee may impose the trust, whereupon

ORDERED That Naransinay be appointed to accompany Sevagees Envoy to Rairee and that instructions be drawne out for him to observe in the management of the treaty with Sevagee,



and for that the Company have been at great charges already in sending severall persons to Sevagee about this affaire, it being now high time to bring it to some issue and put an end to those expences. The Governor proposed to the Counsell that they would consider to determine of some certain summe and considerations to be demaunded of Sevagee, to which they would stand to and pitch upon as their ultimate demaund; whereupon the instructions given by the President and Counsell of Suratt to Captain Ustick being sent for and read, it appeared there that they were willing to accept of 15000 Pagodas and afterwards contented to accept of 12000 Pagothas. The matter being again debated, the result of the Governor and Counsell was that if Naransinay could bring Sevagee to allow 8000 Pagothas to be paid in ready money or goods and five years, or at least three yeares free custome at Rajapore, that he should so conclude with him and not accept of anything less without further order.

(369)

F. R. Bombay } CONSULTATION IN BOMBAY { Dated 25 June
Vol. 1, pp. 59-60 } 1673
(EXTRACT)

Savagees Envoy having been twice received by the Governor and declared the occasion of his coming, as likewise the orders recived from his Master, the substance whereof being as followeth (vit.)

That Sevagee declaring his desire to accomod[ate] and put an end to the former difference at Rajapore, and that wee may settle againe in his country, did offer the summe of 10000 Pagothas, which he says is the full amount of what he plundered from the English at Rajapore; which summe, in regard he is not well supplied with ready money, should be paid to the Company in customes whenever we had a mind to settle in his country. He also declared that as to the business of Hubely he knew nothing of it, nor did he give any order to his army to disturb the English there, and that his army did not plunder Hubely, but it was done by the King of Decan's souldiers and the Governor of Hubely himselfe, so that he is no wayes lyable to answeere for it. The Envoy made complaint in Sevagees behalfe touching our giveing harbour to his enemyes shipping and takeing parte with them, and did also, by order from Sevagee, desire to be supplied with 2 or 3 great guns for his Master; and, lastly, he demanded restitution of the vessell which belonged to Rajapore and came from Muscatt.



The President first having given him sufficient satisfaction touching the wintering of the Mogulls fleete in Bombay, convincing him with many just arguments that Sevagee had no reason to take it unkindly, with which the Envoy was fully satisfied; the President afterwards declared unto him that all the other particulars of his message depended in one point, (vzt.), satisfaction for the former damages wee received at Rajapore, which when concluded between us all the rest will follow of themselves. The President also declared that the summe of 10000 Pagothas which he offered was no ways proportionable to the losses the English nation had susteyned by Sevagee, and therefore wee could not accept thereof. Whereupon severall debates arising, and the President having as before convinced him by manifest arguments that it was more consistent with Sevagees advantage then the Company's to give them satisfaction and end the difference, the Envoy did desire that for the more speedy determination of the controversy betweene us some person of trust might be sent with him to treat further with his Master, and to urge those reasons which the President had already declared, which the Envoy promised also to presente and to perswade his Master so farr as he could to make us further satisfaction. Whereupon the President proposed to the Counsell whether it were needfull to send such a person with the Envoy or no? and it passed after debate in the affirmative that some person should be sent with him. Afterwards it was motioned whether an Englishman should be sent or some other, which being seriously considered and many arguments ariseing

ORDERED That some Gentue or Mooreman should be sent at present and not an Englishman, in regard that if an Englishman should be now sent, his charges would be great, and there will be a necessity of his carrying a present, and it may be might returne without success or effecting anything, whereby sending some other person the affaire may be brought to a closeing, and then that an Englishman may be sent with a handsome present to make an end and compleat it. And in regard Sevagee gave Mr. Nicolls and the Banian with him a small piscash

ORDERED That the Envoy be presented with three yards of scarlett cloth, another man with him with 3 yards of course cloth, and fower[four] of his chiefe men being Manlo's, each of them with two yards of perpetuanos.



(370)

Original
Correspondence
Vol. 34, No. 3807.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE
PRESIDENT FOR NARA SIMAY TO
OBSERVE IN THE TREATY BET-
WEENE THE HONBLE. COMPANY
AND SEVAGEE RAJAH.

after
27 June
1673

The Envoy of Sevagee Rajah, called by of the name Bhimagee Pundett, having declared on behalfe of the said Sevagee Rajah that he is contented to pay 12,000 Pagodes, in regard of the loss that the English had received by the robbery of Rajapore, the Governor and Councill cannot accept of the aforesaid summe by reason of having no just accompt of the greate loss they had, which amounts to above 90,000 Pagodes, and though the said Envoy declares that Sevagee Rajah did not receive so much, yett the loss to the English in Rajapore occasioned by him was so much, besides the loss of particular English men, which amounts to near 20,000 Pagodes new, besides the said Companys loss. And having an expresse order from his Majestie of Greate Brittain not to agree in the Treaty of peace with the said Sevagee untill the said summe of 20,000 Pagodes of the said English men be restored yett the President and Councill, to manifest their good will have granted, for the consideration of frendship with the said Sevagee Rajah, to accept, instead of 20,000 Pagodes, the summe of 12,000 Pagodes, to be paid for the said perticular English men, which summe is to be received in ready money or in goods. And as to what belongs unto the Honoble. Company, the President and Councill hath agreed that instead thereof, the said Sevagee Rajah shall grant the English nation liberty to trade seaven yeares time with the port of Rajapore, not paying any customes, or five yeares at the least, which will be a great advantage and profit to Sevagee Rajah in increasing his estate and credit.

Asto the two gunns that Sevagee Rajah desired by his Envoy Bhimagee Pundett, you shall answer that after the buisness is ended and peace made, he shall not have only two, but as many as he will, and likewise any other things that he hath need of.

For granting the Customes free for seaven yeares Sevagee Rajah may thinke it too much, to which you are to answer that though wee doe not pay customes for our goods, yett other merchants shall pay for their goods and for any others that the said merchants shall bring in returne of ours, by which the said Sevagee Rajah will reap great profit and his Port will thereby flourish.



If Sevagee Rajah shall make any question about the vessell of Rajapore which was forced by a storme into Bombay, you are to answer that all vessells that are driven by stormes into the Portugall lands, or the lands of Sevagee Rajah, are lost, which he understands very well, and for this reason the said vessell and goods were embargode.

Concerning the robbery and taking away of our goods at Hubely by the people of Sevagee Rajahs, in case that he denyes it, you are to answer that wee have certaine advises thereof from our Factors in those parts, but wee have not any certainty of the quantity that was robbed, which wee shall know very suddainly and then acquaint him thereof.

It is necessary that you shall question Sevagee Rajah concerning the Hoy which last yeare was bought from the Mallabars by the Havalder of Alherein, [?illegible] and to endeavor to the utmost to gett an order for the said Havalder to deliver the said Hoy as likewise for some wine that is yett in Alher, for if they delivered the French Hoy, likewise bought from the Mallabar, tis but reason that they should deliver our Hoy, it standing much with our credit to have her delivered.

Likewise I desire you to doe your dilligence to conclude and agree with Sevagee Rajah about the 12,000 Pagodes and free customes for seaven yeares, giving him good exemples for it. But if hee will not stand to it, then follow the last remedie, which I order you to make an end for 10,000 Pagodes and free customes for five yeares. And in case he will not allow the said 10,000 Pagodes, then to agree in nine or eight thousand and free customes for four yeares, of all which you are to acquaint me by a letter to Bombay, that I may order what shall be most convenient.

[Endorsed]

Instructions for Naransinmay
to be observed in his treaty
with Sevagee.

(371)

Orme. MSS. Vol.
114, Sect. 2. p. 89

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 28 June
1673

(EXTRACT)

About 7 or 8 days since arrived here, an envoy from Sevagee who has since been received and had two audiences, the result



whereof, as an affair of great import and weighty consideration, goes herewith in two consultations of the 25 and 27th instant, which the Governor desires you seriously to weigh and give him your judgment with all speed thereon, for his desire and resolution is not to transact anything of moment relating to the affairs of this island without taking your advise and concurrence with him as his chief councill and of whose prudence he has had so large experience.

(372)

F. R. Surat
 cl. 3, p. 21 (3d Set) } CONSULTATION IN SURAT { Dated 10 July
 1673

(EXTRACT)

The Governour our President and his Councill at Bombay advising us of an Eddy or Envoy being there from Sevajee, with a desire to accomodate our difference about Rajapore, that wee might come and settle there againe, offering for our satisfaction 10000 Pagodas to be paid us out of our customs in that port when wee should settle there, pretending want of ready money. This having bin fully debated in their Councill, the result was, to send a person to Sevajee, who, if he could bring him to pay 8000 pagodas in ready money or goods, and 5 or at least 3 years[?] customs free of Rajapore, that on such tearmes he should conclude with him. But this being an affair of weighty consideration they vallue themselves on our counsell, and proceed not thereon untill they have our concurrence. Wee having deliberated the severall circumstances that move us to an accomodation with him vizt. the present warr with the Dutch who, joyning with his forces, may dispossess us of the Island; the dependance the Island hath on his neer adjoyning territorys for the greatest part of its sustenance, more especially for fire-wood, but above all the opening a port in his country (the Portugall denying us the Pass at Tanna) to draw downe a trade to the Island from Orangabaud and Brampore. Wee say, these considerations, vizt. the safety and prosperity of the island are the prevailing motives that wee joine with our freinds at Bombay to accept so small a sum as 8 to 10000 pagodas, which is not the $\frac{1}{4}$ part the damage the nation susteind in Rajapore; and were it not for the Island, wee should [think] it dishonourable to the Nation to receive less then full satisfaction. And wee doe also conclude that he pay the said summ either in money or goods, accounting his payment in customs insignificant, and can never give satis-



faction that way to those severall persons concernd in that loss And wee doe further give it as our advice that they deliver not up to him the Rojapore vessell fallen into their port from Muscatt untill he have given that satisfaction they have concluded on of 8000 pagodas either in money or goods. And whereas they lately sent Mr. Niccolls an Envoy to him to demand satisfaction for the losses the Honble. Company have lately sustained by his people robbing their factory at Hubely, which he denyes, saying they were not his people, wee give it as our advice that if they shall come to agreement with him for the loss at Rajapore, that yet wee may have our just pretences against him and collatterall security for the loss at Hubely. It was further concluded to advise his Honnr. and Councell there that, besides the aforesaid demands on Sevajee, divers merchants of Rajapore were considerable debtors to the Company, whose names shall be incerted in our letter, and that enquiry be made if any of the said merchants have concerns in that vessell fallen into their power, and to attack the same if found for satisfaction to be made, and that wee imediately dispatch away to our said friends our result in this affaire.

(373)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 } BOMBAY TO CARWAR { Dated 15
Sect. 2, p. 92-94 } July 1673

(EXTRACT)

You will take all due care for the preservation of the company's priviledges and estate and your own persons.

Cannot omitt commending you for your opposing the late Governor in his unjust design of raising the customs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. where in you did well.

[First part of sentence omitted] Taking smart and severe cognizances of all publick affronts and violence offered to the breach of the Hon. Company's priviledges in security of their estate, or dishonour to the nation of which Sevagee, governed [Govind] Naigue, and all others who have imposed on us, shall be fully convinced so soon as the affairs of Europe will give us leave to take them in our consideration.

As to the particular losses which you have sustained amounting to 5200 Rups., we shall as it lies in our way endeavour the restitution from Sevajee when we demand restitution for the Company's losses.



Of Mozaffer Chuns rebellion, the new Governor surprising the desie[Desai], and his family and his attempt to have surprised you also, we take due cognizance of and how it pleases God graciously to deliver you, which we heartily congratulate, trusting his good providence will continue.

We esteem Sevagee to be the grand and whole author of all these commotion, and our great hope is that between the great Mogull and the King of Wissapore [sic], he will be brought to a better order, and confined to more narrow limits, for till then he will not suffer any of his neighbours to be at quiet, and be you assured that we shall not settle at Rajapore, untill we have taken full satisfaction from him as well for the former as latter loss and seeing you are so continually disturbed by your neighbour, we shall consider in due time of furnishing you with some small guns &c., for the defence of your house.

(374)

F. R. Surat	} CONSULTATION IN	{ Dated 19 July
Vol. 3, p. 22 (3d Set)		
(EXTRACT)		

The Carwar factors advising now the particulars of the Honble. Companys Losses at Hubely, where there house was lately robd by Sevajees souldiers to the amount of Pagodas 7894 : 32, besides the factors particular losses there, of which, when the Governour and his Councell sent lately an Envoy to Sevajee to require satisfaction, hee returnd answer that they were none of his souldiers that did it, although it is manifest that the Companys house was the first they entred and dugg up, and all the Broadcloth was carried out into the Bazar before his Generall whose name is Partabrow [see No. : 365, p. 265 in this volume] wherefore seeing there is no probabillity of security from such a heathen, who while wee are in treaty with him for satisfaction for our losses at Rajapore, gives orders for the robbing our factory at Hubely, wee can thinke of no better way to recover the Honnble. Company and Nations right then by taking what vessells belongs to his ports ; and hearing there are some expected to returne from Mocha to Rajapore the latter end of next month, the Councell thought it requisite to advise their President that he give Commission to the Commanders of the frigatts hee shall send downe to Carwarr to look out and make prise of them.



(375)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 96 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 23 July
1673 }

(EXTRACT)

We have received yours of 10 and 15 current. In the former you give us your judgment touching our treatment with Sevagee wherein we esteem the good reasons, arguments and advice you give us, in order to the concluding of the treaty with him, which we shall put in practice as occasion shall require. As yet, we have received no answer from Narangsinay, by reason that the rains have fallen very violently, in Sevagees country, but as soon as we receive any account of his transactions, we shall dispeed advice thereof unto you.

We heartily condole our Hon. Masters loss in the *Hannibal* and *Experiment* and one of their sloops at Queda, all taken by the Dutch.

(376)

Orme Mss. Vol. }
114, Sect. 2, p. 97 }

BOMBAY TO SURAT

{ Dated 24 July
1673 }

(EXTRACT)

The Portugal Conde which Mr. Petitt and Mr. Chamberlain advised of is now at Upper Choul, under the notion of a French Lord, who lives there publickly at a great expence, and I fear he has put a French and Portugeese cheate [;] upon Mr. Petit and Mr. Chamberlaine intending not to come to Bombay, but to go overland to Suratt, which I thought good to advise you of, that you may prevent any design he may have upon you.

(377)

Orme Mss. Vol. 114 }
Sect. 2, pp. 106-7 }

BOMBAY TO CARWAR

{ Dated 15
August 1673 }

(EXTRACT)

[First part of sentence omitted] Send down the *Revenge* Frigate for your assistance, by whom you will receive this letter, with guns, powder, ammunition, together with ready money and goods consigned unto you on this said frigate, you will read in the inclosed invoice, amounting to Xs. 15930.

Yesterday we received letters from Metchlapatam, which advise us of the arrival of nine of the Company's ships, which